

without affairs or skirmishes in which they have uniformly had the advantage. Committed to a desperate battle at Lutzen, where they triumphantly stood and conquered, and from which the difficulty of getting up ammunition alone obliged them to retire, they executed the passage of the Elbe, than which no more difficult operation can be conceived, in the presence of a superior Enemy, and traversed an extent of country of near 500 miles, retiring, contending position after position, and carrying with them between 6 and 700 pieces of cannon, without losing a gun, or sacrificing any of their baggage.

*Admiralty-office, June 29.*—Extract of a letter from Captain Sir George R. Collier, transmitted by Admiral Lord Keith. *Savoillante, at Sea, June 1.*

I have the pleasure to report the capture of the American schooner *Orders* in Council, a letter of marque, carrying two 18 and four 9-pounders, after a smart chase of five hours, by his Majesty's ship under my command.

*List of Officers wounded in the Operations at and previous to the Battle of VITTORIA.*

(See p. 74.)

*British Officers wounded*—from 12th to 19th June.—3d dragoons, Captain Sitwell, severely. 25th foot, 1st batt. Lieut. Haggup, severely. Brunswick Oels, Lieut. Meger, severely. 1st Royal Scots, Volunteers W. Dobbs and S. Miller, slightly; T. Suthrill, severely. 23d Fusileers, Lieut. Sedly, severely.

*On the 21st.*—General Staff, Major-gen. the Hon. Charles Colville, slightly; Major the Marquis of Tweeddale, 44th reg. A. G. M. G. ditto; Capt. T. H. Brown, 23d fus. D. A. A. G. ditto; Capt. Hay, 1st Royal Scots, aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Hay, severely; Capt. Bringham, 1st dragoon guards, aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Fane, slightly; Captain Hay, aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Brisbane, ditto; Capt. Webster, 9th light dragoons, extra aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Long, ditto; Capt. Woodyer, royal artillery, ditto.—3d dragoon guards, Lieut. W. Stewart, severely. 15th King's hussars, Capt. Hencox, slightly; Lieut. the Hon. J. Finch, ditto. 16th light drag. Lieut. Arnold, slightly; Adj. Barra, ditto, 18th hussars, Capt. R. Caw, severely (since dead); Cornet Forster, severely. Royal engineers, Lieut. Wright, slightly. Royal horse artillery, Lieut. Swaby, severely.—1st foot, 3d batt. Lieut.-col. Campbell and Lieut. Glover, severely; Lieuts. Armstrong and Rae, slightly; Lieuts. M'Kelligane and Cross, severely; Ensign Green, slightly. 4th, 1st batt. Capt. William-son, Kepping, Ward, and Edgel, severely; Lieut. Hopkins, slightly; Ensign M'Crohan, severely. 5th, 1st batt. Captain Bateman, severely;

Lieut. Bird, slightly; Lieut. Higgins, severely; Lieut. Welch, very slightly; Lieut. Johnson, severely; Lieut. Galbraith, very slightly. 27th, 3d batt. Lieuts. Gordon, Wehr, and Hill. 28th, 1st batt. Major Patterson (Lieut.-col.), Capt. Wilson, Capt. Bowles, Lieut. Wolf, Lieut. Morris, severely; Lieut. Gordon, slightly; Lieut. Irwing, severely; Lieut. Coen, Lieut. Burne, slightly; Lieut. Sweeney, Lieut. M'Donnell, severely; Lieut. Clark, slightly; Lieut. R. Mitchell, severely; Lieut. Evans, slightly; Lieut. R. H. Mitchel, severely; Ensign Alexander, slightly; Ensign Burn, severely. 31st 2d batt. Capt. Girdleston, severely. 34th 2d batt. Lieut. Ball, slightly; Lieut. Moggeridge, severely; Lieut. Cairnes, slightly. 31th, 1st batt. Lieut. M'Gill, slightly; Ensign Curren, severely. 39th, 1st batt. Capt. Carthew, slightly; Captain Walton, Captain Hicks, severely; Lieuts. Mead, Crotty, and Reynolds, severely; Lieuts. Spiers and Baines, slightly. 40th, 1st batt. Captain Ellis, Lieut. Gorman, and Ensign Fox, severely. 45d, 1st batt. Captain Duffey (Major), slightly; Lieut. Houlton, severely. 45th, 1st batt. Lieut.-col. Ridewood, Lieuts. Rennet, Little, and Ensign Edmonds, severely. 47th, 2d batt. Captains Hodges and Parsons, slightly; Capt. Yates, severely; Lieut. Short, slightly. 50th, 1st batt. Capt. A. Gordon and Gardiner, Lieuts. Bower and Turner, and Ensigns Williams and Reid, severely. 51st, Ensign J. Campbell, slightly. 52d, 1st batt. Adj. Jones, severely. 57th, 1st batt. Lieuts. Northey, Dix, and Frances, slightly. 59th, 2d batt. Lieut.-colonel Fane, Major Weir (Lieut.-colonel), Lieuts. M'Gregor, Mayne, Walker (since dead), Langley, and M'Pherson, severely; and Ensign Pyne, slightly. 60th, 5th batt. Captain Franchini, Lieut. Joyce, slightly. 66th, 2d batt. Capt. Nicholls, severely. 68th, 2d batt. Lieut.-col. Johnson, and Captain Gough, severely; Capt. Read, Lieuts. Sealey, and M'Kay, slightly; Ensigns Fawke, Ball, and Stretton, severely; Ens. Skene, slightly; Adj. Hinds, severely. 71st, 1st batt. Brevet Lieut.-col. Cothen, slightly; Capt. Read, severely; Capt. Pidgeon and Grant, and Lieut. Duff, slightly; Lieut. Fox, severely (since dead); Lieuts. Richards, M'Intyre, Toriarno, Campbell, and Cameline, severely; and Lieut. Cox, severely, and missing. 74th, Captain M'Queen, slightly; Capt. Ovens, Ensigns Hamilton and Shore, and Adj. White, severely. 82d, 1st batt. Lieut.-col. Grant, Lieut. Derenz, Lieut. Agnew, severely. 83d, 2d batt. Major Widderington, severely; Capt. Venables, Lieut. Smith, slightly; Lieut. Baldwin, severely. 87th, 2d batt. Capt. Vandeleur, O'Brien, and King; Lieuts. Higginson and Mountgaret, severely; Lieut. Dowling, Ensign Stafford, slightly. 88th, 1st batt. Capt. M'Dermot, severely; Lieuts.

Flood,

Flood, Fitzpatrick, Faires, slightly; Ensign Sanders, severely. 94th, Lieut.-col. Campbell, Capt. Cairncross, Lieut. M'Arthur, severely; Lieut. Cannon, slightly; Ensign Stinton and Nairne, Adj. Jackson, severely. 95th, 1st batt. Brevet Lieut.-col. Cameron, severely; Lieuts. Cox, Hopwood, and Gairdner, severely; Lieut. Lester, slightly. 95th, 2d batt. Capt. Jenkins, slightly. Chasseurs Britanniques, Capt. Willim, slightly; Lieut. Lenhart, severely, 1st light battalion King's German Legion, Lieut. Hedeman, slightly. 1st foot, 3d batt. Volunteer Dobbs, severely. 5th foot, 1st batt. Volunteer Rees, severely.

*Portuguese Officers wounded.*—Lieut.-col. Harding, D. Q. M. G. severely; Captain Fitzgerald, Brigade-major, slightly. 3d reg. of the line, Captain Smith, severely; Lieut. J. V. Cordor, slightly. 9th, Major Ross; Captains J. M. J. Desoure, F. V. Boaz (since dead), G. Potter; Lieutenant S. Martino Querado; Ensigns T. J. Meziel, I. L. Baretto, G. N. de Malos, and A. P. da Gema; Adjutant M. S. Gomes. 11th, Major Donahoe, slightly; Capt. J. de Govie, ditto; Capt. G. Shipping, severely; Lieut. M. Saritos, severely; Lieut. L. Pinto, Ensign J. A. Ribeiro, slightly; Ensign F. de Govia, severely. 15th, Maj. A. Campbell, severely; Capt. B. Baptisto, slightly. 16th, Capt. M. J. Xavia, Ensign F. T. Penebra, slightly. 17th, A. Evage, slightly. 21st, Capt. S. Girnier, A. J. Soares, D. Mechad; Lieuts. Galbrieth, and F. de Lima; Ensigns J. A. Pinto, T. de Bongo, A. S. Loevas, J. P. de Cea, and J. de Oliveira. 23d, Major F. D. de Pod Azev, severely; Capt. F. J. Pierio, Ensigns S. de Cunha, and J. Robeira, slightly.—4th Capadores, Capt. M'Greggor, severely; Ensign Frazao, slightly. 7th ditto, Capt. T. Velente, slightly; Lieut. P. Pauls, severely; Lieut. F. Cezar, Ensign J. Christos, slightly. 8th ditto, Capt. A. Carlos, severely; Ensign Ferrara, severely. 11th ditto, Lieuts. A. R. da Sa, P. D. M. Florio; Ensign A. J. Vedal.

*Spanish.*—Brig.-gen. Pablo Murillo, severely wounded. The other Spanish officers' names not ascertained.

AYLMER, Dep. Adj.-Gen.

*Admiralty-office, July 6.*—Copy of a letter from Capt. Brace, of the Berwick, to Vice-admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Commander in chief in the Mediterranean, and by him transmitted May 23.

*Berwick, off Cavalacie, May 16.*

Sr,—I beg leave to acquaint you, that through the judicious management of Capt. Napier, the Enemy's coasting-trade to and from Toulon to the Eastward, was, between the 10th and 15th inst. collected in Cavalacie Road to the number of upwards of twenty sail: judging that a proper object for attack, I made the necessary

arrangements to carry the place, but the surf proved too great for the people to land, until the morning of the 16th instant, when the plan was carried into execution by the boats, commanded by Lieutenant Sweedland, first of this ship, and the Royal Marines, under Captain Matthews, of that corps. Allow me to observe on the prompt manner in which this service was accomplished; for scarce twenty minutes elapsed from their reaching the beach, until the batteries were taken, and a fire opened from them on the retreating Enemy. The French national xebec La Fortune, carrying ten long 9-pounders and four swivels, with a crew of ninety-five men, as appears by her quarter-bill, commanded by Mons. Lecarnus, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, tried to effect her escape; but the Euryalus pushing close in, cut her off, and the crew abandoned her, leaving her at anchor with a spring on her cable, under the fire of the frigates, forts, and a division of the boats under Lieut. White, who boarded her in time to preserve her from blowing up or sinking, as the Enemy had fired a shot through her bottom, and left a train to the magazine. We found in the harbour twenty-two vessels of different descriptions, which were either taken or destroyed: those scuttled by the Enemy were cleared by the Euryalus, who took an anchorage to protect the working party, and through the great exertions of Capt. Napier, the officers and men employed on that service, every thing was brought away worthy of notice. Having related my proceeding, permit me to call your attention to the officers and men who conducted this affair, and if, in your judgment, any merit is attached to the transaction, I entreat you to bestow it on Capt. Napier, the officers, seamen, and marines of both ships, whose united exertions so fully accomplished my wishes, that I have only to regret the loss of one man killed, and one missing. I shall only particularize Lieut. Sweedland and Capt. Matthews, of this ship, Lieut. Sandilands, First of the Euryalus, together with two young men, Mr. John Monk, of the Berwick, and Mr. Crawford, of the Euryalus.—I have the honour to be, &c. E. BRACE, Captain.

*Killed and missing.*—Berwick, J. Jones, marine, killed. Euryalus, George Reardon, ordinary seaman, missing.

*Vessels captured and destroyed.*—La Fortune, French national xebec, ten long 9-pounders, 4 swivels, and 95 men, commanded by Mons. Lecarnus, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, taken. Thirteen small vessels of different descriptions taken; nine, the cargoes taken out, vessels destroyed. Fifteen of the vessels were chiefly laden with oil, corn, lemons, &c. one with empty casks; and six of those destroyed were empty.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Adam, of his Majesty's ship *Invincible*, transmitted by Vice-adm. Sir Edward Pellew.

*H. M. S. Invincible, Salon Bay, April 4.*

Sir,—The Baron de Eroles having requested I would co-operate in an attack on the Enemy's posts at Ampolla and Perello, near the Ebro, two boats of his Majesty's ship under my command, armed with carronades, under the directions of Lieut. Corbyn, the first Lieutenant, and a Spanish felucca, in which a party of troops were embarked, left this bay on the afternoon of the 1st instant, with orders to attack the post at Ampolla. The troops were landed within two miles of it, about one o'clock in the morning, and the battery of two 18-pounders was completely surprised, the sentry having been shot. The guns were then turned on the fortified house, in which the greater part of the guard were posted, who evacuated it immediately, and most of them escaped, but some of them were afterwards taken at Perello. That place, which is two leagues inland from Ampolla, was invested by a detachment of the Baron d' Eroles' troops on the morning of the 2d instant, and upon the Enemy refusing to receive a flag of truce, the walls of the town, which were filled with loop-holes, were scaled, and a large square tower in the middle of the town, into which the French troops retreated, was immediately surrounded.—Owing to light winds and calms, I was not able to anchor the *Invincible* in Ampolla Bay until the afternoon of the 2d. Two field-pieces were immediately landed, and sent to Perello under the direction of Lieut. Corbyn, assisted by Lieut. Pidgley and the midshipmen and men attached to the guns. They were placed in a house near the tower, and at day-light the next morning opened upon it. After a very resolute defence, two breaches having been made in the tower, it surrendered, and a Lieutenant and thirty-three soldiers were made prisoners. The Enemy had one killed and three wounded. They kept up a very heavy fire of musketry the whole time; but I have the satisfaction to say, that only one man belonging to this ship was wounded. The Spanish troops had two killed and six wounded. At Ampolla two small privateers fell into our hands, which had been employed in communicating with Tarragona, and intercepting the trade passing the mouth of the Ebro. The post appears to have been established chiefly for the protection of this description of vessels and their prizes. By the taking of Perello, the Enemy's communications with the Col de Balaguer is very much straitened, as it is on the high road from that place to Tortosa. The Baron d'Eroles speaks in the highest terms of the assistance afforded him by Lieutenant Corbyn,

and the officers and men under his directions; and I have great satisfaction in reporting it to you.—I have the honour, &c.

C. ADAMS, Captain.

Vice-admiral Sir E. Pellew, &c.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Moubray of his Majesty's ship *Repulse*, transmitted by Vice-adm. Sir Edward Pellew:

*Repulse, off Toulon, May 3.*

Sir,—Having yesterday met the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, of the *Volontaire*, with the *Undaunted*, and *Redwing*, near the port of Morgion, where the Enemy was observed actively employed in preparation for remounting cannon on the batteries, and viewing with him the importance of this situation as a place of protection to the coasting trade, I caused one hundred royal marines of the *Repulse*, under the command of Captain Ennis, to proceed, in conjunction with those of the frigates, for the purpose of destroying the works, whilst the boats should bring out some vessels that were in the harbour. The whole, under the direction of Lieut. Shaw, of the *Volontaire*, whose local knowledge rendered him peculiarly qualified to conduct the enterprise, covered by the fire of the *Redwing*, and launches with caracoades, were landed, and drove the Enemy, consisting of a detachment of the 4th batt. of the 1st regiment of the line, to the heights in the rear, where he was kept in check until the vessels were secured, and the batteries, on which were found nine gun-carriages, and a 13-inch mortar, were blown up and completely destroyed. I have to regret the loss of two brave men who fell in the boats on this occasion, as well as to have to place the name of Lieut. Shaw among the list of killed; but considering the strong position the Enemy occupied, and the loss he sustained, which we know to be at least twelve killed, besides several prisoners, it is comparatively small. Witnessing from the ship the regularity and gallantry with which this service was executed, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing my admiration of all employed on it. I enclose lists of the vessels captured, and of the killed and wounded.—I have the honour to be, &c.

R. H. MOURRAY,

Killed and wounded in an attack on Morgion, May 2:

*Killed*.—*Volontaire*, Lieut. Isaac Shaw, by the explosion of the battery; James Hamilton, quarter-gunner.—*Undaunted*, L. Noski, seaman.

*Wounded*.—*Volontaire*, W. Spencer, marine, dangerously.—*Undaunted*, John Dale, seaman, severely, but not dangerously; J. Sullivan, seaman, slightly.

*Names of the Vessels captured*.—*María Concepta*, bombard, of 150 tons, laden with salt; *St. Josef*, sloop, of 72 tons, laden with

with wine and leather; Le Zephyr, tartan, of 40 tons, laden with empty casks; St. Genis, tartan, of 29 tons, laden with wine and flour; Conception, tartan, of 25 tons, laden with wine and flour; La Fortune, tartan, of 29 tons, laden with tiles and bricks.

[A letter from Capt. Taylor, of the Apollo, to Rear-adm. Fremantle, dated Feb. 6, details the capture of the isles of Augusta and Curzola, in the Adriatic, by a detachment of military, under the command of Colonel Robertson, assisted by the seamen and marines of the Apollo, the Esperanza privateer, and 4 gun-boats. The dispatch of the Military Commander has already appeared (See p. 174). On the day on which Curzola surrendered, 7 vessels were captured in the Channel, bound to Ragusa and Cattaro, laden principally with grain, of which those places were in great want.]

Letter from Capt. Wyndham, transmitted by Vice-adm. Sir Edward Pellew :

*H. M. S. Bristol, at sea, March 21.*

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you of the capture of the French privateer La Petite Louise, of 4 guns and 45 men (but having only 2 guns and 25 men on board), commanded by Honoré Saissy, a lieutenant in the French navy, by the boats of his Majesty's ship Bristol, under my command, on the 16th instant, off Oran: she sailed from Deain on the 4th inst. and had made several captures, two of which, Spanish vessels, I have since retaken.—I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE WYNDHAM, Captain.

Vice-adm. Sir Edward Pellew has also transmitted two letters from Capt. Hoste, of his Majesty's ship the Bacchante, to Rear-admiral Fremantle, dated the 14th of February:—One, reporting the capture, off Otranto, of L'Alcinous French gun-boat, carrying 2 guns and 32 men, and eight trading vessels, under her convoy, from Corfu. The other stating the capture of La Vigilante French courier gun-boat, from Corfu to Otranto, with dispatches, and having on board, as passenger, the General of Artillery, Corda, and his Staff.

Vice-admiral Sir Edw. Pellew has also transmitted a letter from the Hon. Captain Cadogan, of his Majesty's ship the Havannah, to Rear-adm. Fremantle, giving an account of the destruction, on the 7th of February, of an Enemy's convoy of 25 sail, 4 of them gun-boats, by the boats of the Havannah, under Lieutenant Lumley, on the coast of Manfredonia. A battery of 7 guns was destroyed by the marines, and two of the vessels brought out, the rest scuttled and left full of water. The convoy came from Venice, and the vessels

were laden with ordnance stores. This service was performed without the loss of a man.

Vice-admiral Sir Edward Pellew has further transmitted two letters from Capt. Garth, of his Majesty's ship Cerberus, dated the 29th of January, and 13th of March last: the former addressed to Capt. Hoste, of the Bacchante, giving an account of the capture of a trabaccolo, armed with two guns, and deeply laden with corn and flour for Corfu, by the boats of the Cerberus, under Lieuts. Delafosse and Montagu: the latter, addressed to Rear-admiral Fremantle, stating the capture, by the Cerberus, of La Veloce French gun-boat, carrying one 18-pounder and 22 men, bound to Otranto, for money for the troops at Corfu; and also that of a large trabaccolo, brought out by the boats of the Cerberus, under Lieutenant Delafosse, from under a battery near Brindisi.

*Downing-street, July 10.*—Extract of a dispatch from Field-marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Orcoyen, June 26th :

The Enemy continued their retreat yesterday morning, from the neighbourhood of Pamplona, by the road of Roncevalles, into France, and have been followed by our light troops. The fort of Pamplona has been invested this day. I have received a letter of the 23d, from Col. Longa, stating that he has taken six pieces of artillery from a detachment of troops under the command of Gen. Foy, on their retreat into France by the high road at Mondragon. I ought to have informed your Lordship, in my dispatch of the 24th, that on the 23d I had detached Lieut.-gen. Sir Thos. Graham to the left, towards Tolosa, with a view to the operations to be carried on in that quarter. By a letter from him, of the 25th, it appears that he arrived yesterday at Tolosa, having been opposed in his occupation of that town by the troops which retired under the command of Gen. Foy. He mentions the assistance which he had received from Colonel Longa, and from two battalions of the army of Galicia, which Gen. Giron had left with him, in his attack upon Tolosa. Sir John Murray had certainly landed in Catalonia on the 3d instant, and had taken possession of the Col de Balaguer on the 7th, in which post were found 17 pieces of cannon.—Some prisoners were taken.

*Admiralty-office, July 10.*—Letter from the Hon. Capt. Capel, of his Majesty's ship La Hogue, dated at Halifax, June 11.

Sir,—It is with the greatest pleasure I transmit you a letter I have just received from Captain Broke, of his Majesty's ship Shannon, detailing a most brilliant achievement in the capture of the United States' frigate



frigate Chesapeake, in 15 minutes. Capt. Broke relates so fully the particulars of this gallant affair, that I feel it unnecessary to add much to his narrative; but I cannot forbear expressing the pleasure I feel in bearing testimony to the indefatigable exertions and persevering zeal of Capt. Broke, during the time he has been under my orders: placing a firm reliance on the valour of his officers and crew, and a just confidence in his system of discipline, he sought every opportunity of meeting the Enemy on fair terms; and I have to rejoice with his country, and his friends, at the glorious result of this contest: he gallantly headed his boarders in the assault, and carried all before him. His wounds are severe, but I trust his country will not be long deprived of his services. I have, &c. *THOMAS BLADEN CAPEL,*  
Captain and Senior Officer at Halifax.

*Shannon, Halifax, June 6.*

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that being close in with Boston light-house, in his Majesty's ship under my command, on the 1st instant, I had the pleasure of seeing that the United States frigate Chesapeake (whom we had long been watching) was coming out of the harbour to engage the Shannon; I took a position between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, and then hove-to for him to join us; the Enemy came down in a very handsome manner, having three American ensigns flying; when closing with us, he sent down his royal yards. I kept the Shannon's up, expecting the breeze would die away. At half-past five p. m. the Enemy hauled up within hail of us on the starboard side, and the battle began, both ships steering full under the topsails; after exchanging between two and three broadsides, the Enemy's ship fell on board of us, her mizen channels locking in with our fore-rigging. I went forward to ascertain her position, and observing that the Enemy were flinching from their guns, I gave orders to prepare for boarding. Our gallant bands appointed to that service immediately rushed in, under their respective officers, upon the Enemy's decks, driving every thing before them with irresistible fury. The Enemy made a desperate but disorderly resistance. The firing continued at all the gangways and between the tops, but in two minutes' time the Enemy were driven sword in hand from every post. The American flag was hauled down, and the proud old British Union floated triumphant over it. In another minute they ceased firing from below, and called for quarter. The whole of this service was achieved in fifteen minutes from the commencement of the action.—I have to lament the loss of many of my gallant shipmates, but they fell exulting in their conquest. My brave first Lieutenant, Mr. Watt, was slain in the

moment of victory, in the act of hoisting the British colours; his death is a severe loss to the service. Mr. Aldham, the Purser, who had spiritedly volunteered the charge of a party of small-arm men, was killed at his post on the gangway. My faithful old clerk, Mr. Dunn, was shot by his side. Mr. Aldham has left a widow to lament his loss: I request the Commander in Chief will recommend her to the protection of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. My veteran boatswain, Mr. Stephens, has lost an arm: he fought under Lord Rodney on the 12th of April. I trust his age and services will be duly rewarded. I am happy to say that Mr. Samwell, a midshipman of much merit, is the only other officer wounded besides myself, and he not dangerously. Of my gallant seamen and marines we had twenty-three slain, and fifty-six wounded. I subjoin the names of the former. No expressions I can make use of can do justice to the merits of my valiant officers and crew; the calm courage they displayed during the cannonade, and the tremendous precision of their fire, could only be equalled by the ardour with which they rushed to the assault. I recommend them all warmly to the protection of the Commander in Chief. Having received a severe sabre wound at the first onset, whilst charging a part of the Enemy who had rallied on their fore-castle, I was only capable of giving command till assured our conquest was complete, and then directing Second Lieut. Wallis to take charge of the Shannon and secure the prisoners, I left the Third Lieut. Mr. Falkiner (who had headed the main-deck boarders), in charge of the prize. I beg to recommend these officers most strongly to the Commander in Chief's patronage, for the gallantry they displayed during the action, and the skill and judgment they evinced in the anxious duties which afterwards devolved upon them. To Mr. Etough, the acting master, I am much indebted, for the steadiness in which he conn'd the ship into action. The Lieuts. Johns and Law, of the marines, bravely boarded at the head of their respective divisions. It is impossible to particularize every brilliant deed performed by my officers and men; but I must mention, when the ships' yard-arms were locked together, that Mr. Cosnam, who commanded in our main-top, finding himself screened from the Enemy by the foot of the top-sail, laid out at the main-yard-arm to fire upon them, and shot three men in that situation. Mr. Smith, who commanded in our fore-top, stormed the Enemy's fore-top from the fore-yard-arm, and destroyed all the Americans remaining in it. I particularly beg leave to recommend Mr. Etough, the acting master, and Messrs. Smith, Leake, Clavering, Ray-

mond, and Littlejohn, midshipmen. This latter officer is the son of Capt. Littlejohn, who was slain in the *Berwick*. The loss of the *Enemy* was about 70 killed, and 100 wounded. Among the former were the four Lieutenants, a Lieutenant of marines, the master, and many other officers. Capt. Laurence is since dead of his wounds. The *Enemy* came into action with a complement of four hundred and forty men; the *Shannon* having picked up some recaptured seamen, had three hundred and sixty. The *Chesapeake* is a fine frigate,

and mounts 49 guns, eighteens on her main deck, two-and-thirties on her quarter-deck and fore-castle. Both ships came out of action in the most beautiful order, their rigging appearing as perfect as if they had only been exchanging a salute. I have, &c. P. B. V. BROOKS.

*Capt. Hon. T. B. Capel, &c.*

*Killed on board H. M. S. Shannon.*—G. T. L. Watt, First Lieutenant; G. Aldham, Purser; John Dunn, Captain's Clerk; fourteen seamen, four marines, and three supernumeraries.

## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

### GERMANY.

AT the commencement of the present campaign, Buonaparte told the people of France, that in a few months he would have peace. When the armistice took place, he publicly exulted in the approaching realization of his boast, which was repeated with increased confidence. But let us ask, what have been the results of his pretended decisive victories at Lutzen and Bautzen, and of the armistice itself? They have led, not to a peace advantageous and honourable to his power and his name, but to hostilities on a larger scale; a scale that embraces all Europe. They have acquired him no fresh supporter, but have added to the list of his enemies a Power bound to him closely by the ties of blood, and yet compelled, by his unrelenting ambition, to rend them asunder; a Power, weakened indeed in territory, and weakened in population, by the disasters of former wars, but entering into the present with renovated means, and a spirit that adds to their efficiency.

The denunciation of the Armistice was officially notified by a letter from General in Chief Barclay de Tolly, to the Prince of Neufchatel; and that hostilities would commence on the 5th (17th) of August, on the part of the Russian, Prussian, and Swedish armies.

The Crown Prince of Sweden, having received formal intimation of the denunciation of the Armistice, and of the attendant Austrian Declaration of War against France\*, put his army in full motion, and concentrated not less than 30,000 men between Berlin and Spandau. He had previously addressed to the Combined Army under his orders, the following Proclamation:—

\*Soldiers,—Called by the confidence of my King, and of the Sovereigns his Allies, to lead you in the career which is

about to open, I rely for the success of our arms on the Divine Protection, the justice of our cause, and on your valour and perseverance. Had it not been for the extraordinary concurrence of events which have given to the last twelve years a dreadful celebrity, you would not have been assembled on the soil of Germany; but your Sovereigns have felt that Europe is a great family, and that none of the States of which it is composed can remain indifferent to the evils imposed upon any one of its members by a conquering power. They are also convinced that when such a Power threatens to attack and subjugate every other, there ought to exist only one will among those nations that are determined to escape from shame and slavery. From that moment you were called from the Banks of the Volga and the Don, from the shores of Britain, and the mountains of the North, to unite with the German warriors who defend the cause of Europe. This then is the moment when rivalry, national prejudices, and antipathies, ought to disappear before the grand object of the independence of nations. The Emperor Napoleon cannot live in peace with Europe, unless Europe be his slave. His presumption carried 400,000 brave men 700 miles from their country: misfortunes, against which he did not deign to provide, fell upon their heads, and 300,000 Frenchmen perished on the territory of a great empire, the Sovereign of which had made every effort to preserve peace with France. It was to be expected that this terrible disaster, the effect of Divine Vengeance, would have inclined the Emperor of France to a less murderous system; and that, instructed at last by the example of the North and of Spain, he would have renounced the idea of subjugating the Continent, and have consented to let the world be at peace; but this hope has been disappointed; and that peace which all Governments had desired, and which every Government

\* A copy of this very important State Paper shall be given in our next Number.  
Sept. Mas. September, 1813.

Government proposed, has been rejected by the Emperor Napoleon.—Soldiers! It is to arms then we must have recourse, to conquer repose and independence. The same sentiment which guided the French in 1792, and which prompted them to assemble and to combat the armies which entered their territory, ought to animate your valour against those who, after having invaded the land which gave you birth, still hold in chains your brethren, your wives, and your children.—Soldiers! what a noble prospect is presented to you! the liberty of Europe, the re-establishment of its equilibrium, the end of that convulsive state which has had twenty years' duration; finally, the peace of the world will be the result of your efforts. Render yourselves worthy, by your union, your discipline, and your courage, of the high destiny which awaits you." (Signed)

"CHARLES JEAN."

"From my head-quarters at Oranienburg, Aug. 15, 1813." The following Order of the Day was issued by the Prince of Schwartzburg on the 17th of August, setting forth the grounds on which Austria had been induced to go to war:—

"The great day is arrived! Brave warriors! our country relies on you. Hitherto every time that she called upon you, you justified her confidence. All the endeavours of our Emperor to restore the long-wanted peace to Europe, and to fix the peace and welfare of the empire, which is inseparable from the peace and welfare of our neighbours, on a solid basis, were in vain. Neither constant patience, nor pacific representations, nor the confidential reliance of the other Belligerent Powers in the Emperor's councils and measures; in short, nothing would bring the minds of the French government to moderation and reason. On that day on which Austria loudly declared herself for the cause of justice and order, she likewise took on herself to combat for the greatest of all blessings. We do not singly undertake this combat. We stand in the same ranks with all that Europe has to oppose of greatness and activity against the powerful opponent of her peace and liberty. Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, England, Spain, all join their united endeavours for the same end, for a well-founded and durable peace, a reasonable distribution of strength among the different States, and the independence of every single power. It is not against France, but against the domineering power of France out of her own borders, that this great alliance has raised itself.—What may be performed, by the resolution and constancy of na-

tions, has been proved to us by Spain and Russia; what may be performed, by the united force of so many powerful states, will be shewn in the year 1813!—In such a holy war we must, more than ever, preserve those virtues by which our armies have rendered themselves conspicuous in so many former wars.—Unconditional willingness to sacrifice every thing for our monarch and native country—great equanimity in good or unfavourable times—determination and constancy in the field of battle—moderation and forbearance towards the weak—these qualities must always be found in us.

"Brothers in Arms!—I have lived in your ranks all those years which I have devoted to my country's service. I know, I honour, in you, the brave men who conquered a glorious peace, and those who are following their footsteps. I rely on you! I am chosen from amongst you by our Monarch, and his gracious favour has placed me at your head. His confidence, jointly with yours, are my strength. In what manner every individual is to be useful to the whole, will be fixed by the sphere of action allotted to him; but, in every appointment—in every situation—in every decisive moment—always to do his duty, and to use the utmost of his power—such is the determination which must make us all equal, and elevate us all to the same glorious point. The Emperor will remain with us, for he has confided the utmost to us—the honour of the nation—the protection of our native country—and the security and welfare of posterity.—Be thankful, warriors, that you are going into battle before God; who will not forsake the just cause, under the eye of a paternal and feeling Monarch, under the eyes of your grateful fellow-citizens, and in the sight of all Europe, which expects from you great deeds, and great happiness, after long sufferings. Remember, you must conquer, that you may justify this expectation. Combat as it becomes Austria's warriors to do, and you will conquer.

(Signed)

CHARLES, Prince of Schwartzburg, Field Marshal."

Nothing but skirmishing had taken place down to the 18th of August inclusive (the date of the Crown Prince's *Third Bulletin*), in the whole of which the Enemy were worsted, and lost several prisoners. A circumstance of importance is mentioned by his Highness in this Bulletin,—it is the defection, on the 15th of August, of one of Buonaparte's Generals, who has afforded the beneficial example of leaving the Despot to his falling fortunes, and repairing to the standard

standard of the cause of independence and of humanity. His name is Jomini, and he was no less an officer than the Chief of Marshal Ney's Staff\*. He passed through General Blücher's Army, on his way to the Russian headquarters.

The *Fourth* and *Fifth Bulletins* of the Crown Prince state, that Napoleon having concentrated, on the 21st of August, an army of 80,000 men in the environs of Bayreuth, under the command of Oudinot, to make an attempt on Berlin, they advanced by way of Trebbin on the day following, attacked the Prussian General Thümen with a superior force, and obliged him to evacuate the post. The next morning the French attempted to follow up their success, and the corps of General Bertrand debouched upon the Prussian corps of Tauenzien, at Blankenbille, but was repulsed. The 7th French corps, however, succeeded in taking the village of Gross Beren, and Oudinot advanced upon Ahrendorf. An attempt to drive the Enemy from Gross Beren, brought on a severe action; and in the course of the day, they having menaced the village of Ruhlsdorf, the Crown Prince sent a force to take them in flank. The result of these operations is said to have been 26 cannon, 30 chests, much baggage, and 1500 prisoners taken, and many killed and wounded.

From the *Sixth* and *Seventh Bulletins* we learn that the Crown Prince was following up his successes against Oudinot's army. Girard, who had a command under Oudinot, was defeated on the 27th between Lubnitz and Belzig, by Craenicheff and Hirschfeld, with the loss of 3500 prisoners, eight pieces of cannon, several waggons of ammunition, and all the baggage. Girard was killed. The French retreated to Luckau, which city surrendered the next day, with nine pieces of cannon, 1000 prisoners, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores. The enemy continued their retreat towards the Elbe, pursued by Winzingeröde with 8000 cavalry. The whole of the French loss in this quarter, from the opening of the campaign, is estimated at upwards of 15,000 men. Several more French officers had come over to the Allies, and this disposition to abandon the cause of the Usurper is represented as general.

The *Eighth*, *Ninth*, and *Tenth Bulletins*, detail the movements of the different armies.

\* General De Jomini is a Swiss. He served under General Moreau, and is deemed one of the best engineers the French had.

The following is an extract from the *Eleventh Bulletin*, dated Jüterbock, Sept. 8.

#### "BATTLE OF DENNEVITZ.

"While his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, with the Russian and Swedish corps under his command, was moving on the 4th inst. upon Rosla, in order to pass the Elbe there, and march upon Leipzig, intelligence was received that the Enemy's army, coming from Wittenberg, was pushing forward on Zahne, with the view to stop his farther operations by a movement against Bodin.—As the Enemy had succeeded on the 5th, notwithstanding the heroic resistance opposed by the Prussian army posted between Zahne and Jüterbock, in penetrating as far as Jüterbock, his Royal Highness, early on the 6th, hastened with 70 battalions of Swedish and Russian infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 150 field-pieces, to assist the Prussian army, which, consisting of about 40,000 men, had held out, without yielding, against the repeated attacks of the Enemy's army, 70,000 strong, under the command of the Prince of Moskwa.—At sight of these fresh troops the Enemy fled, pursued on all sides by the cavalry and light-infantry, and retreated towards Torgau and Dresden. From 16 to 18,000 prisoners, more than 60 pieces of cannon, and 400 ammunition-waggons, are the fruits of this victory and the subsequent actions.—The army has covered itself with glory. The remembrance of the bravery of the Prussian army will eternally remain in the recollection of every warrior, and shine forth as a splendid example to all who fight for the independence of Germany."

These Bulletins also state the important fact, that General Bennigsen, with the Russian army under his command, from Poland, arrived at Breslau on the 30th ult.; from whence he proceeded to Leignitz, marching in the same line with General Blücher.

The *Twelfth Bulletin* gives a minute and clear account of the military operations of the Northern army. The intention of the Crown Prince of Sweden to cross the Elbe after the defeat of the French corps under Oudinot, was dictated by a knowledge that the Allied Armies were prepared to advance from Bohemia; while Buonaparte had, for the second time, quitted Dresden to fly to the assistance of Macdonald in Silesia; but the movements of the Combined Army obliged him to return to Dresden. After the signal victory obtained at Dennevitz, the Enemy was pursued by Dabine to Torgau, where, at

the *tete de pont*, 800 prisoners were taken. To prevent the Allied troops crossing the Elster, he had broken down the bridges. The total loss of the Enemy in the battle and retreat is now ascertained to be 20,000 men, including 10,000 prisoners, 80 pieces of cannon, and 400 ammunition-waggons.

By Dispatches from Sir Charles Stewart, we are informed of the nature of the wound of General Moreau. The shot struck one thigh, passed through his horse, and shattered the other leg; so that it was necessary to amputate both considerably above the knee. As he bore his misfortune with heroic composure, his Lordship expresses a hope that he may recover. We regret to find that this hope was fallacious; and that the gallant spirit of Moreau has ceased to animate the body of a hero, and to direct the military energies of nations struggling to regain their independence: it has been officially announced by Lord Cathcart, that General Moreau died at Laun, on the 2d instant, while dictating a letter to the Emperor of Russia.

Count Hogendorp, Buonaparte's Governor of Hamburg, issued, on the 18th ult. an infamous order, in which it is declared, that as the place must be considered in a state of siege, more than four persons stopping to speak together in the street, are to be deemed an unlawful mob; and, if they do not disperse instantly, are to be taken up and shot. Circulators of *disquieting intelligence* are to be tried by a military commission. No citizen, in case of a dispute with a soldier, is to revenge his own wrongs; and in case of violence, when the latter is on duty, he is to be shot.

The decree contains a still more atrocious and unmanly denunciation against the *female sex*; which, however, is of too indelicate a nature for our pages.

The Landwehr, or militia, raised in Prussia, has been augmented from 40,000 to 270,000 men: nearly one half of them are in the field, and the rest in the fortresses.

The Saxon Lieut.-gen. Thielman, late Governor of Torgau, with the whole of his Staff, has gone over and joined a Saxon corps in the service of Russia.

#### FRANCE.

A private letter from Paris states, that one of the principal objects to which the consideration of the Senate would be directed, was the creation of a paper-money, to facilitate the raising of the supplies necessary for the extensive war which France has to maintain.

A long Ordinance has been published by Cardinal Maury, Archbishop of Paris, relative to the *Te Deum* ordered to be

chaunted for the retreat of the Allies from Dresden. The people are called upon to petition Heaven to preserve the life of "that Hero who governs France with so much glory;" and though a little of the old bombast about "the sublime genius of the Emperor" is thrown in, yet we find the wonderful efforts of this sublime genius dwindle down to the fortifying of Dresden.

#### HOLLAND.

In consequence of orders given by the Procureur-General of the Provost Court of Valenciennes, English merchandise, to the value, it is said, of three millions, found in the magazines of the Douaniers in Amsterdam, was publicly burnt on the 9th of August.

#### SPAIN.

Dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaca, 11th of August, stated, that the Fort at Zaragoza surrendered on the 30th of July, to General Mina. Above 500 prisoners, 47 pieces of cannon, and a vast quantity of ammunition, arms, and clothing, were taken in this place.

Since our last publication, another glorious achievement has been wrought—another deadly blow to French usurpation. The town and castle of San Sebastian's have been taken,—the former by assault, the latter by surrender. The batteries were re-opened on the 29th ult.; but during the suspension of the siege, the enemy had prepared every means of defence that art could devise. By the 30th, several practicable breaches were effected; and on the 31st, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the assault was made. The external appearance of the main breach proved fallacious; almost insuperable difficulties occurred in storming it; for a long time the most determined bravery was exerted in vain by successive detachments: "no man (says Sir Thomas Graham) *outlived the attempt to gain the ridge*," and at last a firm footing for our troops was only obtained by the bold measure of turning our heavy guns against the curtain, and firing only a few feet over the heads of our own men. This admirable manœuvre was executed with a precision of practice beyond example.—The near prospect of losing this strong-hold, incited Soult to make a desperate effort for its relief. His principal push was made near the heights of San Marcial, which were occupied by Spanish troops: and it is a mark how little national jealousy exists among the Allies, that the discipline, steadiness, and bravery of the Spaniards on this occasion, excited the universal admiration of the whole army, and drew upon them the especial approbation of Lord Wellington. The French were re-

puted on this and every other point. The total loss of the British, Spaniards, and Portuguese, in the siege and in the battle, was exceedingly heavy, amounting to not less than 5000 *hors de combat*; but on the Enemy's side it was undoubtedly far more considerable.

By a decree of the Cortes, a monument is to be erected in the plains of Vittoria, to commemorate the great victory gained there.

An Officer, who has arrived from the Peninsula states, that the army of Lord Wellington amounts to 120,000 men; of which 30,000 are Portuguese, 40,000 British, and 50,000 Spaniards.

#### DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

It is thought that a naval attack will be made against Copenhagen. Should it not succeed in compelling the King of Denmark to renounce the alliance of Buonaparte, yet it must, by causing the recall of the corps in Mecklenburgh and Holstein, operate as a powerful diversion in favour of the army under the Crown Prince of Sweden.

The College of Medicine of Stockholm has discovered that the leaves of the potato-root, dried in a particular manner, give a tobacco far superior, in point of fragrance, to ordinary tobacco. The King has, in consequence, ordered the public authorities to favour by every means in their power the cultivation of this root.

#### AMERICA.

In the American papers it is asserted, that "a Gentleman at Norwich U. S. has invented a diving-boat, which, by means of paddles, he can propel under water at the rate of three miles an hour, and ascend and descend at pleasure. He has been three times under the bottom of the Ramilies, off New London. In the first attempt, after remaining under some time, he came to the top of the water like the Porpoise for air, and, as luck would have it, came up but a few feet from the stern of the Ramilies. He was observed by the centinel on deck, who sung out "boat ahoy"—immediately on hearing which, the boat descended without making a reply. Seeing this, an alarm gun was fired on board the ship, and all hands called to quarters—the cable cut and the ship got under weigh with all possible dispatch, expecting to be blown up by a Torpedo. In the third attempt he came up directly under the Ramilies, and fastened himself and his boat to her keel, where he remained half an hour, and succeeded in perforating a hole through her copper; but while engaged in screwing a Torpedo to her bottom, the screw broke, and defeated his object for that time. So great

is the alarm and fear, on board the Ramilies, of some such stratagem being played off upon them, that Commodore Hardy has withdrawn his force from before New London, and keeps his ship under weigh all the time, instead of lying at anchor as formerly."

By a St. Vincent's paper of the 2d ult. it appears, that there have been several minor eruptions of Mount Souffriere, since the dreadful volcano in 1812. The Rabacca River flows again from its springs, but not in its old direction; it poured its unwelcome torrents through Langley Park, making its own bed in its wild and impetuous progress, and destroying vast quantities of sugar, &c.

#### IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 26. — Lord Whitworth entered Dublin Castle this evening. His Lordship was received at the grand portal by several personages of distinction, and conducted to the state apartments. His Excellency soon after entered the Council-chamber, preceded by the different Officers of State, and followed by his suite, the Duchess of Dorset, many noblemen, and numerous friends and visitors; and his investiture to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland immediately took place, when the Duke of Richmond resigned into the hands of his successor the high and important trust. The oaths were administered by the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench—Next morning the Duke of Richmond held an undress Levee at the Castle, which was most numerously attended, and at half-past 12 o'clock left the Castle, in order to embark on board his Majesty's yacht the William and Mary, on his return to England. His Excellency the Viscount Whitworth, Lord Lieutenant, and the Duke of Richmond went together from the Castle in the state-coach, preceded by the leading coaches, in which were the Officers of State, to the South wall, where the yacht lay. They were escorted by a squadron of dragoons, and attended by a great number of the nobility and persons of distinction; the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, several of the Aldermen and principal Citizens, in their carriages, followed by a concourse of people, to the water-side. The streets were lined by the regiments of infantry on the Dublin duty. The Duke of Richmond received every demonstration of respect, in passing through the streets, from the people, who testified their regard by repeated wishes for his welfare.

At the *Westmeath* Assizes, two persons, each named John Curnaghan, were found guilty of shooting at Mr. Geogegan, while coming out of the Chapel of Tubberclare.

elare, last Palm Sunday. The assassination was committed in consequence of Mr. G.'s having defended his house against a lawless banditti, and shot three of them.—Three other persons were sentenced to transportation, for administering oaths of a rebellious tendency.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 8. The Bishop of Salisbury consecrated the new Chapel at the Royal Military College at *Sandhurst*, and the burial-ground adjoining; and on the following morning confirmed 85 of the young gentlemen Cadets.

Aug. 23. A powder-mill at *Cosawes Wood*, in the parish of *Glavias*, Cornwall, belonging to Mr. Gill, blew up. No lives were lost.

Aug. 29. Upwards of three acres of wheat were burnt in the neighbourhood of *Welling*, in Kent, during the last week. The proprietor had incautiously set fire to some weeds, which communicated to the wheat, and in an instant the whole was in flames.

Aug. 29. A fire broke out at the house of P. Sykes, Esq. *Harbledon*, near *Dorchester*, Oxon, occasioned by some bed-furniture taking fire in the servant's bedroom. The family escaped with difficulty; but a man-servant was so much burnt, that he is not expected to live. The interior of the house was destroyed, and the stabling, barn, and out-houses.

Aug. 31. This evening, as Mr. J. Payne and his son were fishing off *Cromer* for lobsters, they got entangled in their nets, and were both drowned.

Sept. 4. The Bishop of Bristol consecrated the new Church at *Bourton*, Dorset; and an excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. Chancellor Douglas, from Psalm cxvii. 16.

Sept. 5. The new bridge over the North Esk, at *Marykirk*, Kincardineshire, is finished, as well as the approaches to it.

Sept. 12. A large meteor, or ball of fire, last week passed over *Glasgow*, in a direction from nearly South to North; its duration might be about half a minute, and its brilliancy was so great that a pin might have been picked up in the streets.

Sept. 12. Last week, a man who resided with his father and mother in a cottage near *Showy Works*, *Abergavenny*, murdered both his parents, by beating them with a heavy bar of wood. He then went to a brother-in-law, and said, "he had done the deed!" and "was now come to murder his sister also!" He was instantly apprehended. He is about 40 years of age, a savage in intellect, totally unacquainted with the rudiments of religion.

*The Harist.*—The crops are most excellent, and the very favourable state of the weather renders it highly probable that the present will prove the most propitious harvest which we have had for many years. *Worcester Journal.*—The crops of all kinds of grain have never been more luxuriant than in the present year; several fields in this neighbourhood have yielded 40 bushels per acre; an instance almost unprecedented, the general average being about 20 bushels. *Exeter Gazette.*—One proof in support of the general opinion of the unprecedented bountifulness of the present crop, we feel great pleasure in mentioning: Mr. Southwood, of Bathpool, willing to ascertain the actual amount of the produce of two acres of wheat in his possession, caused it to be thrashed, and found it yield the uncommon quantity of 70 bushels! This is nearly double the amount of an average crop. *Taunton Courier.*—From other parts of the kingdom the most favourable reports of the harvest have been received.

The Mayor and Justices of *Bath* having taken into consideration the Act of Parliament of the last Session relating to the Price and Assize of Bread, which took effect on the 10th ult. have resolved to try the experiment of leaving the bakers to the natural competition of trade as to price, and to confine their own duties at present to the quality and weight only of bread sold within their jurisdiction. The Corporation of *Norwich* have come to the same resolution.

The Citizens of *Bristol* have presented to the Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst, their late representative in five successive parliaments, a magnificent piece of plate, as a memorial of his political connexion with that City.

At the *Warwick* Assizes, John Britain was convicted of the murder of his wife, Anne Britain, on the 5th of April last, with a bar of iron. The principal evidence against him was his own son. He was executed on the 27th August; and has left three children to bewail his shocking end, and the lamentable fate of their mother.

At the *Gloucester* Assizes, Luke Heath, a farmer's son at *Cowhoneybourne*, 29 years old, was convicted of the murder of Sarah Harris, the daughter of a labourer in that place, who was pregnant by him, upwards of four years ago. Before his execution, he made a full confession of his guilt.

At the *Norwich* Assizes, James Maxey was indicted for poisoning his wife Dinah Maxey, and her daughter by a former husband, by putting poison into a teakettle filled with water. The Lord Chief Baron,

Bacon, after an able charge to the Jury, considered that there was not evidence sufficient to prove Maxey's guilt; and the Jury acquitted him.

At the *Truro Assizes*, in an action brought by Mr. Williams, a London merchant, against the proprietors of the mail coach between Exeter and Falmouth, for having had his leg fractured and some of his ribs broken, in consequence of the overturning of the coach on Polson-bridge, owing to the negligence of the coachman, a special jury gave a verdict of 251*l.* damages.

Griffin, a private in the 69th foot, has been committed to *Witch Gaol*, for stabbing Thomas M'Mahon, another private, with a bayonet, which caused his death. They had quarrelled and fought at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, Aug. 26th; and a short time after, M'Mahon passing the room of Griffin, some words passed between them; Griffin pursued M'Mahon with a drawn bayonet, and the cry of murder was heard immediately after. M'Mahon survived till Sunday afternoon, after having signed a deposition, that Griffin had stabbed him.

The four officers found guilty of murder, and sentenced to death for being concerned in the late duel at the Isle of Wight, in which Lieut. Blundell was killed (see p. 183.) have been pardoned by the Prince Regent. Lieut. Dillon, Ensigns O'Brien and Gilchrist, are dismissed his Majesty's service; the two latter are left open to restoration. Ensign M'Guire, by whose hand Lieut. Blundell fell, is pardoned.

A subscription has been opened in Yorkshire, in behalf of Mr. Wm. Cartwright, who so bravely defended *Rawfield Mills* against the Luddites. The sum subscribed, up to Sept. 6, was £2700.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Court of Chancery, July 29.*

*Ex-parte Berkhamstead School.*

The Lord Chancellor pronounced judgment in this Charity cause. It was an endowment made very many years, or augmented by donation, the origin of the establishment having been at a time anterior to the period denominated time out of mind in law (which is limited to the return of King Richard I. from the Crusades).—The estates are situated in Hertfordshire, and were granted or applied to divers charitable uses immemorially.—The distribution of the property was under the will of the donor, granting the additional endowment in the following ratio—two thirds to the use and maintenance of the master and usher in succession for ever—the remaining third to be appropriated to the disbursement

of all taxes, rates, &c. that should be demandable from the two thirds, &c. the surplus of such third part to be distributed for the relief of the indigent poor of Berkhamstead.—It was found by the Lords Commissioners appointed to investigate all charitable institutions throughout England, temp. Henry VIII. that this charity had been long abused, even from its foundation, whereupon letters patent and an Act of Parliament were passed, containing regulations for the better management and application of the funds.—In despite of such regulations, the abuse continued, inasmuch that it became necessary to file a bill in this Court, when Lord Thurlow was Chancellor, for relief; whereupon a reference was made to a Master in Chancery, directing him to inquire into, and report upon, the state of the Institution. By the report made in 1794, it appeared that this same radical abuse was continued, and that the indigent poor did not receive one farthing from surplus of third; the same having been reported not adequate to defray the incumbrances affecting the two-thirds which remained, shared between the master and the usher, the latter taking one-third, and the former two-thirds of profits, in their increased and accumulated state.—Although they have never since, nor now, one single pupil, rich or poor, to instruct, contending that they are entitled to possess the large income, merely because they, like their predecessors, now are and have been ready on the spot to give instructions, if any pupils should attend them. The present Bill charged the Receiver appointed by the Court with having made several leases for lives, or thirty-one leases, partly for fines, with small rents, and partly for rack-rents, but without paying into Court, as the former decree directed, any part of the monies arising from such fines and rents, so that the former order of Lord Thurlow became nugatory.—It further appeared, that a sum not amounting to less than 5000*l.* of net funds remained now in the Receiver's hands, or within his power to collect, of which he admitted, being in Court, that he had annually received a sum of between 2 and 3000*l.* It was charged also against the Receiver, that he had granted leases of some of the lands to some of the trustees or their friends, through the influence of such trustees, and that he had not by his answer, satisfactorily accounted for the considerations received by him for such leases, but which he now submitted to comply with.—It was pressed by the Petitioner's Counsel, that he should yield such compliances, accompanied with a



full and satisfactory affidavit.—The Lord Chancellor desired the affidavit to be produced, and expressed himself in terms of strong indignation upon this most shameful perversion and gross abuse of the charity, that, shocking to relate, had never yielded any of the benefits intended, except to the master and usher.—His Lordship dictated a most extensive and critical reference to be made to the master, for inquiring into, minutely and specially, the various abuses and nuisances attending this charity, in order that, as an example to the many and lamentable perversion of public charities, he might make such a decree as could neither be evaded nor baffled.—Prayer of the petitioner granted in the terms prayed for.

*Windsor Castle, Sept. 4.* His Majesty has for some months past appeared generally tranquil and comfortable, although his disorder remains unimpaired.

*Friday, Sept. 10.*

This morning, about one o'clock, two houses in Mint-street, Borough, the one belonging to Mr. Tatson, a soap-maker and melter, the other to Mr. Snuggs, a broker, were destroyed by fire.

*Tuesday, Sept. 21.*

This being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs proceeded in their state carriages to Christ Church, Newgate-street, to hear a Sermon by one of the late Scholars who have been brought up in Christ's Hospital. The preacher, the Rev. Christopher Wilson, Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, dilated in his discourse, with much perspicuity, on the necessity and absolute expediency of making the National Religion the foundation of National Education. After the Sermon, his Lordship, with the Sheriffs and Governors of that ancient Institution, went to their Great Hall in the Hospital, to hear the two annual Orations spoken by the two senior boys of the Grammar School. A respectable and numerous concourse of spectators were assembled. The first oration was spoken in Latin, by Mr. Lynam; the other, in English, by Mr. Rice. They acquitted themselves with great *eclat*, and a liberal subscription followed. Towards the conclusion of their speeches, they adverted to the melancholy event and loss which the Hospital had sustained by being deprived of the invaluable services of their late worthy President, Sir John Wm. Anderson, Bart. The recent resignation of their Steward, Mr. Hathaway, again occasioned them to pay a tribute of respect and gratitude. They likewise bestowed a deserved panegyric upon their new President, Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart. who was present; and thanked him for his late very liberal treatment to

them, when he entered on his new office, by regaling them with roast beef, plum-pudding, wines, &c.

The Bishoprick of Bristol is about to receive a considerable addition to its Episcopal revenue, through the means of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The valuable rectory of Almondsford, on the Severn, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol, having just become vacant, but the presentation of it devolving on his Grace as an Option, he has liberally waved his right, on condition that it be annexed to the See in perpetuity, which will raise it from 600*l.* to 2,200*l.* per ann.

A ridiculous story has lately been obtruded on the public attention, of the re-appearance of the Right Hon. William Pitt. Francis Murray, formerly employed as a constable in taking up French Emigrants, had a demand of 30*l.* on the Treasury; and asserts, that about eleven months after the funeral of Mr. Pitt, he met him on horseback, in the London-road, and determined to have his money from him. He was quite sure of the person being Mr. Pitt; and after much watching, threatening, and abuse, he actually obtained payment of 32*l.* from this identical Mr. Pitt, although he called himself Mr. Chapman. Mr. Murray went on persecuting the dead-and-alive Minister, because he had also promised him a place, until the 9th of August, when he was ordered, by a summons from Marlborough-street office, to find bail to keep the peace to the said Mr. Chapman. But he persisted that the said Mr. Chapman was the actual William Pitt, late Prime Minister of England. He was considered as a madman, and suffered to depart.

James Leary has been found guilty of the murder of Edward Clifford, (noticed in p. 184,) and suffered the pains of the law on the 20th Sept. at the Old Bailey. He was visited the previous evening and the morning of execution, by Colonel O'Kelly, who exhorted him to confess his guilt. Leary, however, after being repeatedly pressed, declared most solemnly that he did not commit the murder, though he was present and saw it done. On ascending the scaffold, he was once more pressed by Sir John Carr and Col. O'Kelly, but still persisted that he did not commit the murder.

The first stone for the apartments, on the Surrey side of Vauxhall Bridge, was laid lately by Prince Charles, eldest son of the Duke of Brunswick.

The venerable mansion of *Iringland Hall*, in Norfolk, with the manor and 400 acres of land, the long residence of the Fleetwood family, was lately sold by auction to the Rev. S. Pitman, of Oulton-hall, for nineteen thousand pounds.

**THEATRICAL REGISTER.**

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Aug. 4. *Sharp and Flat*; a new Farce. The Overture and Musick by Mr. Hook.  
Aug. 19. *The Waltz*; an Operatic Drama, altered from Wycherley's "Gentleman-Dancing-master." The Musick by Mr. Hora.

**GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.**

July 31. Lord Cathcart, F. Townsend, esq. Windsor Herald, (as Deputy to Sir Isaac Heard, Garter principal King of Arms.) and Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Plenipotentiaries for investing the Emperor Alexander with the Order of the Garter.

Aug. 7. This Gazette contains his Majesty's permission to John Dimsdale, esq. of Hampstead, to assume the dignity of Baron, conferred by the late Empress of Russia on his father.

Aug. 14. Thomas Tombs, esq. Waterballiff and Verger of Sandwich, vice Harvey, deceased.

Whitehall, Aug. 25. J. Cathrow, esq. late Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, Somerset Herald, vice Atkinson, deceased.

**CIVIL PROMOTIONS.**

Rev. C. W. Le Bas, M. A. Prebendary of Lincoln, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the East-India College at Hertford, vice Dealtry.

Aug. 25. Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, M. A. and Fellow of New College, Oxford, unanimously elected Bodleian Librarian, vice Price, deceased.

**ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.**

Rev. Dr. Bourke, Dean of Ardagh, (brother and presumptive heir to the Earl of Mayo,) Bishop of Waterford.

Rev. Wm. Davy, Sandringham R. with Babbingley annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. Nathanael Poyntz, B. A. Cranwich R. with Methwold V. annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. James Parkin, M. A. rector of Oakford, Devon, Skilgate R. Somerset.

Rev. John Carleton, D. D. Theberton R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. B. Ponsonby Lowther, Orcheston St. George R. Wilts, vice Gibbes, dec.

Rev. Benjamin Preedy, M. A. Hinton-in-the-Green R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. W. J. Rees, M. A. rector of Cascob, Heys R. Radnor, vice Davies, deceased.

Rev. Edward Green, Edwin Ralph R. Herefordshire.

Rev. W. H. Walker, B. A. Great Wigston V. Leicestershire.

Rev. Thomas Cooke, Westbury V. Wilts.

Rev. Stephen Bernard Hawtrey, M. A. Broadchalk V. Wilts.

Rev. John Fisher, vicar of Idmiston, Osmington V. Dorset; vice Coates.

Rev. James Commeline, Stoulton Perpetual Curacy, near Worcester.

GENL. MAG. September, 1813.

**BIRTHS.**

Aug. 19. At Leiston, Suffolk, Hon. Mrs. Vanneck, a son and heir.

At Dulwich, the lady of Sir Robert Graham, bart. a son and heir.

20. At Cheveley-park, the Duchess of Rutland, a son and heir.

25. At Southill, Bedfordshire, Hon. Mrs. Waldegrave, a daughter.

28. Lady Arthur Somerset, a son.

At Loperwood-house, Southampton, the wife of George Jackson, esq. Secretary of Legation at the Court of Prussia, a son.

31. At Hampstead, the wife of Rev. S. White, D. D. rector of Hampstead, a son.

At Southill-park, Berks, Viscountess Glentworth, a son.

Lately, in Grafton-street, Lady Mary Deerhurst, a son.

In Grosvenor-square, Viscountess Grimstone, a son.

**MARRIAGES.**

Aug. 5. Mr. Buckton, jun. of Doctors'-Commons, proctor, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Mr. John Richards, of Wilderness-row.

12. In Sloane-street, W. T. Gordon, esq. to Miss M. Wood, late of Stafford, having been previously married at Gretina in 1802.

18. Right Hon. James Hay, son of the late Marquis of Tweedale, to the daughter of J. Forbes, esq. of Seaton, co. Aberdeen.

21. At Lissain, Rev. R. Alexander, eldest son of the Bishop of Down, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the Rt. Hon. John Staples.

24. Sir Charles Knightley, bart. to the daughter of the late Felton Hervey, esq.

John Finch Mason, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Col. Samuel Cox, of Sanford-park, Oxon.

26. Wm. Willeck, esq. of Tamworth, to Elizabeth, second daughter of T. Peel, esq. of the Bank, Salford.

J. Monson, esq. son of Hon. and Rev. T. Monson, of Bedale, to Elizabeth Anne, second daughter of Rev. Christ. Wyvill, of Burton-hall, Yorkshire.

28. J. Gillespie, esq. Commandant of the East-India Company's troops at the Army Depôt, Isle of Wight, to Georgiana, third daughter of G. Hodgson, esq. of Charles-street, St. James's-square.

J. Radcliff, esq. the recent possessor of Ickworth-park, Hants, to the daughter of Admiral Graves.

30. Molyneux Hyde Nepean, esq. son of Sir Evan N. bart. to Miss C. Tilghman.

Capt. G. Reynolds, R. N. to the eldest daughter of Governor Dowers, of the Royal Hospital, Deal.

Sept. 23. Robt. Newman, esq. of Guildhall, son of Wm. Lewis Newman, esq. City Solicitor, to Miss Chamberlaine, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Chamberlaine, surgeon, of Aylesbury-street.

## BRIEF MEMOIRS OF GEORGE SHAW, M. D. F. R. &amp; L. S.

Dr. George Shaw, the younger of two sons of the Rev. Timothy Shaw, was born Dec. 10, 1751, at Bierton in Buckinghamshire, of which place his father was vicar. His propensity for the studies which have rendered him distinguished, discovered itself at the early age of four years; when, entering into no such amusements as those with which children are generally delighted, he entertained himself with books, or with wandering by the sides of ditches, catching insects, and taking them home with him, where he would spend all his leisure time in watching their motions and examining their structure. He was educated entirely by his father; and as the precocity of his intellect gave him an aptitude for acquiring whatever it was wished that he should acquire, he was, to the credit of the preceptor as well as the pupil, abundantly qualified at the age of little more than thirteen, to enter upon a course of academical studies. In 1765 he was entered at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, where he was no less distinguished by the regularity of his conduct than by an uncommonly diligent application to his studies. On May 24, 1769, he was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and on May 16, 1772, to that of Master of Arts. That he might assist his father in his clerical duties, he took orders, and was ordained Deacon in 1774, at Buckden, by Green, Bishop of Lincoln, and performed regularly the duty at Stoke and Buckland, two chapels, each three miles apart from Bierton, the mother-church. As his predilection for natural science never forsook him, and feeling a stronger inclination for studies more connected with it than parochial duties and theological acquirements, he laid aside the clerical habit, and went to Edinburgh, where he engaged in a course of reading, and qualified himself for a profession more congenial with his favourite pursuit. Having directed his views to medicine, he attended for three years the lectures of Black and Cullen, and other eminent Professors, and then returned to Oxford, where he obtained an appointment by which he acquired much celebrity, viz. Deputy Botanical Lecturer. To this office he was appointed by Dr. Sibthorp, the Botanical Professor, who was then upon the eve of setting out upon his travels in Greece, &c. Upon the death of Dr. Sibthorp, Dr. Shaw was a candidate for the vacant chair of the Professor of Botany; and so high did the votes of the Members of the University run in his favour, that he would have succeeded in his wishes, had it not been discovered that the statute relating to that Professorship enacted that

no person in orders should be deemed eligible. On October 17, 1787, he was admitted to the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine. It appears from the Catalogue of Oxford Graduates that when he took these degrees he had removed his name from Magdalen Hall to Magdalen College. In this year Dr. Shaw removed to London, where he practised as a Physician. In 1788 some gentlemen, distinguished for their attachment to the study of, and eminent for their acquirements in, Natural History, established a Society for the advancement of this science, under the name of the Linnæan Society. Dr. Smith was elevated to the chair of President of this Society, and Dr. Shaw was appointed one of the Vice-Presidents.—Among the Linnæan Transactions appear the following articles, contributed by Dr. Shaw:—"Description of the *Stylephorus cordatus*, a new fish," "Description of the Cancer stagnalis of Linnæus," "Remarks on *Scolopendra electrica*, and *Scolopendra subterranea*," "A Note to Mr. Kirby's Description of the new species of *Hirudo*," "Account of a minute Ichneumon," "Description of a species of *Mycteria*," "Description of the *Mus Bursarius*, and *Tubularia magnifica*."

Dr. Shaw's fame, which had already beamed forth in Oxford, now began to shine with effulgence in London; for about this time he was becoming popular as a lecturer, and admired as an author. His lectures at the Leverian Museum, both before and after that rich and incomparable collection was removed from Leicestershous, never failed to attract a numerous and scientific audience. An elegant production, entitled "The Naturalist's Miscellany," made its appearance in 1789: this work was published monthly, in numbers, and had extended to the time of the decease of Dr. Shaw as far as No. 256; a posthumous number, with an index, will close this beautiful and extensive production, which comprises, in one thousand and sixty-four plates, figures of the more curious and remarkable productions of the three kingdoms of Nature, more particularly of the animal kingdom, with descriptions in English and Latin. In this year also Dr. Shaw was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, an honour which few among its members have better deserved, and none ever more justly prized. A periodical work appears to have been projected by him in 1790, entitled "Speculum Linnæum, or Linnæan Zoology," 4to: one number only appeared. A vacancy happening in the British Museum in 1791, Dr. Shaw became a candidate for the

office of a Librarian upon that great national establishment; and his eminent qualifications procured him the appointment of Assistant Keeper of the Natural History. The melancholy scenes and the disagreeable effluvia of a sick chamber, had given him a disgust for the practice of a profession whose studies he had pursued with considerable ardour and delight. Upon this appointment, therefore, he resigned with cheerfulness whatever prospects he might have had as a physician, for the narrow income of an office which afforded him the most enlarged opportunities of prosecuting his researches into that science to which he was most devoted. Between the years 1792 and 1796 appeared "Musæi Leveriani explicatio Anglica et Latina, opera et studio Georgii Shaw, M. D. R. S. S. Adduntur figuræ elegantæ sculptæ et coloratæ. Impensis Jacobi Parkinson."—In 1794 a splendid publication was engaged in by Dr. Shaw, in conjunction with Dr. Smith and Mr. Sowerby, illustrative of the accessions which had been made to natural science by the discoveries of those who had attempted to explore the undefined shores of New Holland. The animals peculiar to that country were described by Dr. Shaw, in a work published in one vol. 4to. entitled "The Zoology of New Holland;" the beautiful and accurate figures which adorned it were delineated by Mr. Sowerby: the botanical part, which formed another portion of this work, was written by Dr. Smith, and published under the title of "The Botany of New Holland." Sixty large and beautiful prints, published by J. Miller, the celebrated editor of the Gardener's Dictionary, under the title of "Various subjects in Natural History, wherein are delineated Birds, Animals, and many curious Plants," not meeting with a quick sale, from want of letter-press containing descriptions of the plates, Dr. Shaw was applied to, to supply the deficiency. This work was published in 1796, under the following title: "Cimelia Physica: Figures of rare and curious Quadrupeds, Birds, &c. together with several most elegant Plants, engraved and coloured from the subjects themselves: with descriptions by Geo. Shaw, M. D. F. R. S." This, and the Museum Leverianum, are amongst the most magnificent publications England has produced.

From the extended state of Natural History, the objects of which had become exceedingly numerous by the discoveries of those, who through love of enterprize, or stimulated by commerce, ventured to traverse the globe in search of new regions, it became desirable that a work should be accomplished which should give, in a systematic, yet a popular form, the description and history of those numerous beings,

among which Man holds so elevated a place, and which, equally with himself, have proceeded from the grand source of creative power and goodness. The verbosity and the reveries of Buffon rendered his, otherwise valuable, work uselessly extensive; and the systematic brevity of Linnæus was too dry for any but philosophers. To give a systematic history of the animal kingdom, free from the redundancies of the one, and more inviting to the general reader than the philosophic production of the other, was a comprehensive and arduous undertaking, which Dr. Shaw ventured to attempt, and had, with an ability which will for ever render him illustrious amongst his countrymen, nearly completed. This work was entitled "General Zoology, or Natural History, with plates from the best authorities, and most select specimens." Of this celebrated work, Parts 1 and 2 of the first volume were published in 1800, and from time to time, seven more volumes, in the life-time of the author. Among his papers was found a ninth volume prepared for the press, which will be published with all convenient speed.

A course of Zoological Lectures was read by Dr. Shaw at the Royal Institution in the years 1806 and 1807; and the same course, with little alteration, was delivered in 1809 at the Surrey Institution. These were published in 1809, in two volumes, 8vo. In the nine first Lectures the author compresses the substance of what he had already published in his General Zoology. The three last Lectures have now become more particularly valuable, as they not only contain materials which have hitherto been almost untouched, but may be further considered as a sketch of what he intended to accomplish in completing his General Zoology.—In 1807, upon the death of Dr. Gray, Keeper of the Natural History in the British Museum, Dr. Shaw was promoted to that office.—An Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, in eighteen volumes, 4to. by Dr. Charles Hutton, Dr. George Shaw, and Dr. R. Pearson, made its appearance in 1809. All the papers relating to Natural History, and these amounted to near fifteen hundred, were abridged by Dr. Shaw, and were rendered more interesting than they appeared in their original form, by the insertion of the Linnæan generic and specific names, and still further so by occasional annotations, pointing out where the subject has been more fully investigated in some of the subsequent volumes of the Transactions, or in other works. After this, no new undertaking engaged his pen. His time was altogether employed upon his two progressive works, his Naturalist's Miscellany, and his General Zoology, when death, upon a short warning, terminated his

his useful labours on July the 22d, 1813, in the 69d year of his age. His illness, which was but of a few days' continuance, originated in a constipation of the bowels. In this he had relief, and confident hopes of his recovery were beginning to be entertained, when an abscess formed on a portion of the intestines, and brought on speedy dissolution. His senses and his recollection only forsook him with his breath. He died as he had lived, with a philosophic composure and serenity of mind, which neither the acute pains which he endured, nor the awful change which he was about to experience, could in any visible degree disturb.

As few men have left behind them a character more estimable in every quality that regards personal merit, or public service, his name will be transmitted to posterity among those who give lustre to their age and country, who do honour to human nature by their virtues, and who contribute to the advancement of science and the interests of literature by their superior talents. Endued by nature with considerable intellectual parts, and these improved by assiduous cultivation, he acquired a vast stock of general knowledge. His extensive information was treasured up without confusion, applied in his works with discernment, and communicated to every inquirer with cheerfulness and freedom. At an early period of life he became an excellent scholar. He wrote Latin with facility, with elegance, and with great purity. Upon most subjects of polite literature he manifested in his conversation a critical taste, and a high relish for the productions of genius. Among the relaxations from graver studies, poetical composition occasionally employed his talents, and the productions of this kind, which are dispersed in his *General Zoology*, and in Dr. Thornton's "*Temple of Flora*," are equally creditable to his taste and his imagination. He had a prodigious and a most tenacious memory: to such a perfection did he enjoy this faculty, that he could refer persons correctly to almost every author he had read, for any fact that they needed. In trials that have been made upon him in the earlier part of his life, he could repeat the preceding or following line of any one recited from Milton's *Paradise Lost*, or the works of Horace. Dr. Shaw's reputation was great in Botany, but still greater in Zoology. Herein posterity will be ever indebted for the services he has rendered this branch of Natural History, especially that portion of it which relates to arrangement and description. A clear and correct account of the generic and specific character of

animals, the essentials of this science, is the remarkable feature and meritorious character of all his works. Having in the first place strictly attended to these, he then proceeded to give his subjects all the suitable embellishments that extensive erudition, good taste, and a correct memory, could bestow. His descriptions, if they were minute, yet they were never trifling; if enlivened by anecdote, and rich in information, it was done with propriety, and without being tedious; they were, too, always popular, and at the same time possessing all that the dignity of science required. His hours of amusement were frequently employed upon mechanical contrivances, connected with his philosophical pursuits, or his domestic comforts, in which he shewed great ingenuity in invention, and a delicate neatness in execution. His behaviour was remarkably polite. In his person he was neat, gentlemanlike in his dress, methodical in his habits, in the disposition of his library, his papers, and in the order of every thing that belonged to him. His natural temper was lively, good humoured, sociable. His conversation was precise, full of information, always amusing, frequently smart and witty. He was universally esteemed by men of science, beloved by a large circle of his friends, and had it not been for a few sarcastic expressions which he had, without any malicious intention, suffered to escape him, he had lived without an enemy. None of those passions which produce so much disquietude and misery amongst mankind, seem ever to have found a place in his bosom. He was frugal in his expences, moderate in his wishes, temperate to an uncommon degree in eating and drinking, and so chaste in his desires, that no one could reproach him with the commission of an indecent action, or the use of an immodest word; nay, such was the delicacy and purity of his mind, that the Writer of this Memoir has repeatedly heard him assert, that he had scrupulously endeavoured to avoid in his writings every expression which a woman would blush to read. Sincerity of heart, innocence of mind, and simplicity of manners, eminently and uniformly marked his whole character. Of his religious sentiments little is known, as he was remarkably reserved upon all subjects connected with his personal conduct and opinions. He however sufficiently shewed in his conversation, and by performing the public duties of Religion in his attendance upon the service of the Church of England, that his notions were, in this respect, serious and pious.

## MEMOIRS OF THE LATE HENRY - JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

HENRY - JAMES PYE, esq. (whose death is recorded in p. 197.) was descended from a very ancient and respectable family, who are stated to have come into England with the Conqueror, and settled at a place called the Meerd in Herefordshire. His great-great-grandfather was Auditor of the Exchequer to James I.; and, by virtue of that office, paid the salary of the Poet-laureat, as appears from the subsequent verses of Ben Jonson:—

“ Father John Burges,  
Necessity urges  
My mournful cry  
To Sir Robert Pye;  
And that he would venture  
To send my debenture.  
Tell him, his Ben  
Knew the time when  
He loved the Muses,  
Though now he refuses  
To take apprehension  
Of a year's pension.”

His son, Sir Robert Pye, a knight also, married Anne, the eldest daughter of John Hampden, the patriot, of whom the late Poet-laureat was consequently the representative by the female line. The last male heir left the estate in Herefordshire and the name to the Trevors, descended from the second daughter; but Sir Robert Pye purchased Faringdon in Berkshire, which county he twice represented in Parliament\*. Our author's father, Henry Pye, esq. who occasionally resided there, was elected no less than five times, without opposition, for the same county.

Henry James Pye was born in London in 1745, and educated at home under a private tutor until he had attained the age of seventeen, when he entered a gentleman commoner of Magdalen college, Oxford, under the care of Dr. Richard Scrop, where he continued four years, and had the honorary degree of M. A. conferred on him July 3, 1766. In 1772, at the installation of Lord North, he was also created Doctor of Laws. Within ten days after he came of age his father died, (March 2, 1766.) at Faringdon†; and Mr. Pye married, in the same year, the

sister‡ of Lieut.-col. Hooke, and lived chiefly in the country, making only occasional visits for a few weeks to London, dividing his time between his studies, the duties of a magistrate, and the diversions of the field, to which he was remarkably attached. He was for some time in the Berkshire militia. In 1734 he was chosen Member of Parliament for Berkshire; but the numberless expences attending such a situation, and the contest to obtain it, reduced him to the harsh, yet necessary, measure, of selling his paternal estate. In 1790 Mr. Pye was appointed to succeed his ingenious and worthy friend Tom Warton, as Poet-laureat; and in 1792 he was nominated one of the magistrates for Westminster, under the Police Act; in both of which situations he conducted himself with honour and ability.

From his earliest days Mr. Pye was devoted to reading. When he was about ten years old, his father put Pope's *Hammer* into his hand: the rapture which he received from this exquisite paraphrase of the Grecian Bard was never to be forgotten, and it completely fixed him a *rhymist for life*, as he has pleasantly expressed it. To this early love of reading Mr. Pye was indebted for the various learning he possessed. His first literary production, probably, was an “*Ode on the Birth of the Prince of Wales*,” published in the Oxford Collection; and the following distinct publications have successively appeared from his prolific pen:

“*Beauty, a Poetical Essay*,” 1766.

“*Elegies on different Occasions*,” 1768, 4to.

“*The Triumph of Fashion, a Vision*,” 1771, 4to.

“*Faringdon Hill, a Poem in Two Books*,” 1774, 4to.

“*Six Olympic Odes of Pindar, being those omitted by Mr. West, translated into English Verse, with Notes*,” 1775, 12mo.

“*The Art of War, a Poem, translated from the French of the King of Prussia*,” written and published in 1778, at his leisure hours during the encampment at Coxheath.

\* The monuments of Sir Robert Pye, and of Admiral Henry and his wives Jane and Anne, in Faringdon church, are described, and the epitaphs printed at length, in our vol. LXX. pp. 505, 506.

† The mother of the Laureat died at her house in Devonshire-street, Bloomsbury, May 13, 1806, aged 86.

‡ By this lady Mr. Pye had two daughters; the elder of whom, Mary, married Mr. Jones, and is now a widow; the other, Matilda Catherine, married, May 18, 1802, Samuel James Arnold, esq. son of Dr. Arnold.—Mrs. Pye died Dec. 21, 1796. She was the authoress of a farce, intitled, “*The Capricious Lady*,” which was acted at Drury-lane, May 10, 1771, for the benefit of Mr. Inchbald and Mrs. Morland, but was never published:—Mr. Pye married a second wife, who survives him; by whom he had issue.

"The Progress of Refinement, a Poem, in Three Parts," 1783, 4to; (reviewed in our vol. LIII. p. 513.) It is, in fact, a history of the procedure of the human mind, in manners, learning, and taste, from the first dawning of cultivated life to the present day. The poem displays the great knowledge of the Author, the elegance of his genius, and the soundness of his judgment. His descriptions are just and beautiful, and his versification correct, polished, and harmonious.

"Shooting, a Poem," 1784, 4to.; (reviewed in vol. LIV. p. 917.)

"Poems on various Subjects," in two octavo volumes, in which several of the before-mentioned pieces were collected, and a few new ones added; 1787. An elegant and very faithful English Translation of the Song of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, is to be found, among other excellent pieces, in this Collection.

A Translation of the Poetics of Aristotle, first published in an octavo volume in 1788, and afterwards prefixed to a Commentary on that Work, published in a quarto volume.

"Amusement, a Poetical Essay," 1790, (reviewed in our vol. LX. p. 344.)

"The Siege of Meaux, a Tragedy, in three Acts," acted at Covent-garden Theatre, 1794, 8vo.; the story of which is interesting, and the language poetical.

"The War Elegies of Tyrtæus imitated, and addressed to the people of Great Britain; with some Observations on the Life and Poems of Tyrtæus," 1795. (See vol. LXV. pp. 412, 636.)

"The Democrat; interspersed with Anecdotes of well-known Characters," 1795, 2 vols. 12mo.

"Lenore, a Tale, translated from the German of Gottfried Augustus Bürger," 1796, 4to. Of the several translations of this Tale which have appeared, Mr. Pye's is esteemed the best; but neither English morals nor English taste are likely to be benefited by the translation of such Poems as "Lenore."

"Naucratia, or Naval Dominion, a Poem," 2d edit. 1798.

"The Inquisitor, a Tragedy in Five Acts, altered from the German by the late James Petit Andrews and Henry James Pye," 1798, 8vo.

"The Aristocrat, by the Author of the Democrat," 1799, 2 vols. 12mo.

"Carmen Seculare for the year 1800," (reviewed in our vol. LXX. p. 64, where we have extracted from the Preface his opinion on the disputed point respecting the actual period of the commencement of the new Century.)

"Adelaide, a Tragedy," acted at Drury-lane Theatre, 1800, 8vo. This piece is calculated rather for the closet than the stage. The story is drawn from the latter

part of the reign of Henry II. whose last days were so much embittered by the disobedient and unnatural conduct of his sons.

"Alfred, an Epic Poem, in Six Books," 1802, 4to.

"Verses on several Subjects, written in the Vicinity of Stoke Park, in the Summer and Autumn of 1801," sm. 8vo. 1802.

A second Collection of his Poems, in two octavo volumes, comprising, besides several of those already mentioned, a volume of sketches on various subjects; and a translation of Xenophon's Defense of the Athenian Democracy, with notes.

"A Prior Claim, a Comedy," acted at Drury-lane Theatre, 1805, 8vo. in which he was assisted by Mr. Samuel James Arnold, his son-in-law. If there is but little interest in the plot, yet it is judiciously conducted, the piece has in it some excellent writing, and some of the characters are well sketched.

"Comments on the Commentators on Shakespear; with preliminary Observations on his Genius and Writings, and on the Labours of those who have endeavoured to elucidate them." 1807, 8vo. On which see Remarks by Francis Douce, esq. in our vol. LXXVII. pp. 922-927; and by another Correspondent in p. 1001.

A Translation of the "Hymns and Epigrams of Homer," 1810.

Many of Mr. Pye's occasional Poems, besides his Odes for the New Year, for his Majesty's Birthday, and for the Anniversary of the Literary Fund, are preserved in our former volumes.

The Poetry of Mr. Pye cannot, perhaps, upon the whole, be said to be of that very superior kind which has universally excited the applause of first-rate excellence. Yet none can deny that he is generally the elegant scholar, the man of taste and fancy, and the writer of polished versification; while the great interests of virtue and public spirit have uniformly been countenanced by his pen.—Proposals to publish an elegant and uniform edition of the Select Writings of Mr. Pye, have lately been circulated.

An enumeration of the Poets who have successively enjoyed the honours of the Laurel, with a few observations on the office itself, may not improperly be subjoined to these Memoirs.

#### LIST OF POETS LAUREAT.\*

1. John Kay, temp. Edw. IV. (Selden. Tit. Hon. P. II. Ch. I. S. 43.)
2. Andrew Bernard, temp. Hen. VII. (see Rymer, tom. XII. 317; and Sir Bryan Tuke's Accounts in Remembrancer's Office. He was blind.)
3. John Skelton, temp. Henry VIII. died June 21 1529.

\* Chiefly taken from our vol. LV. p. 238.  
4. Ed.

4. Edmund Spenser (circa 1590); died 1594-9.

5. Samuel Daniel; died 1619, aged 57.

6. Ben Jonson, held the office 18 years. Died 1637, aged 63.

7. Sir William Davenant; died 1668, aged 63.

8. John Dryden. He was displaced on his turning Roman Catholic, 1688; and was succeeded by

9. Thomas Shadwell, who, being an old enemy to Dryden, was satirized by him in the poem styled "Mac Flecknoe." Died in 1692, aged 52. [Flecknoe was a very indifferent poet, who lived a little while before. See Dr. Johnson's *Life of Dryden*, p. 69.]

10. Nabum Tate. Having sheltered himself from his creditors in the Mint, where he died 1716, he was succeeded by

11. Nicholas Rowe. Dr. Johnson, in his *Life of Rowe*, seems to insinuate that Tate was ejected from the post to make room for Rowe. Rowe died 1718, aged 45.

12. Rev. Laurence Eusden; who enjoyed it till his death in 1730.

[Savage, being disappointed of the Laureat on the death of Eusden, assumed the title of *Volunteer Laureat*. Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, under Savage, p. 263.]

13. Colley Cibber, died 1757, aged 87. After the death of Cibber, the post was offered to Mr. Gray; but he declined it.

14. William Whitehead was appointed. Dr. Johnson's *Life of Gray*. Whitehead died in 1785; and it is said Mr. Mason had the offer of it before it was tendered to Mr. Warton.

15. Rev. Thomas Warton; died 1790.

16. H. J. Pye, esq.; died 1813.

17. Robert Southey, esq. it is thought will succeed.

The history of the office of Poet-laureat is involved in much obscurity: and the gaily points which appear to be certainly established are, that the office, as it now stands, involving an obligation to produce two Odes yearly, cannot be traced much higher than a century: but for many centuries before that, there was a person attached to the Court, and paid by the Sovereign, whose title was that of Laureat, and this title was evidently derived from the Universities. When a scholar took his degree in grammar, which included rhetoric and versification, a wreath of laurel was presented to him, and he was afterwards styled *Poeta Laureatus*, or Poet Laureat; and the King's *Poet Laureat* was at first only a graduated rhetorician employed in the service of the King.—We have many accounts of persons who held this office; but it was unquestionably a different office; as to its duties, from the present, which, as we have already observed, cannot be traced much higher than a century. The King's Birth-day in 1694 appears to have been cele-

brated officially by Tate, the poet. Rowe seems to have succeeded him; and from the year 1718 we have a regular series of Birth-day and New-year Odes.—Of the office itself, if we may judge from the manner in which it has been filled, it is impossible to speak with much respect. For a whole century, we can name only one man who did honour to its duties. Warton, who immediately preceded Mr. Pye, produced compositions of such elegance, as, had he lived longer, would have given a dignity to the office. If we may borrow a figure, Cibber, who held this office from 1730 to 1754, left it in complete ruins, and overwhelmed with a weight of ridicule which it seemed impossible to remove. Of this the patrons of the office were fully sensible: and when it was proposed to offer it to Gray, it was with the condition of being a *surety*; but Gray thought proper to decline it. His sentiments on the subject appear in a letter he wrote to Mr. Mason at that time. "If you hear who it is to be given to, pray let me know: for I interest myself a little in the history of it, and rather wish somebody may accept it that will retrieve the credit of the thing, if it be retrievable, or ever had any credit!"—At this time Mason himself was intended for it; but an apology was made for passing him over, "that, being in orders, he was thought, merely on that account, less eligible for the office than a layman."—This, however, was an apology created for the purpose; for Cibber's immediate predecessor, Eusden, was a clergyman, and had held the office 14 years. It was then given to William Whitehead, but not with the compliment paid to Gray; for Whitehead, as he tells us himself,

— "Obliged by sack and pension,  
Without a subject, or invention,  
Must certain words in order set,  
As innocent as a Gazette:  
Must some half-meaning half disguise,  
And utter neither truth nor lies."

His friend Mason, compassionating the case of a man tied down to such a task, endeavoured to relieve him by an expedient not very promising. He advised him to employ a deputy to write his annual odes, and reserve his own pen for certain great occasions, as a peace, or a royal marriage; and he pointed out to him two or three needy poets, who, for a reward of five or ten guineas, would be humble enough to write under the eye of the musical composer! Whitehead, however, wrote his own Odes, and had the honour to be reckoned superior to Cibber; but he could not check the licentiousness of the wits, who thought, and thought with justice, that any comparison with Cibber was a degradation. Cibber, in fact, had rendered the office so completely



pletely ridiculous by his execrable Odes, that the critics were never without a grin in their faces until Warton came—and since his death it is no great breach of charity to say, that their risible muscles have again occasionally been brought into

play.—Gibbon and Warton, and many others, have been of opinion, that the office might be retained as a *sinecure* commitment to the Court, with great propriety—but, if its duties are still expected, its honours will, doubtless, be perpetuated.

#### SHORT MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF JAMES WYATT, Esq.

[1813. Sept. 5. Died, aged about 70, James Wyatt, esq. late Surveyor General to the Board of Works, Surveyor to the Board of Ordnance, Architect to his Majesty, &c. &c. He was proceeding to London with Mr. Codrington, in that gentleman's carriage, when it was overturned near Marlborough. The suddenness and violence of this accident was fatal to Mr. Wyatt; it is supposed to have produced a concussion of the brain. His death was instantaneous.]

JAMES WYATT was born near Burton, in the county of Stafford, of a respectable family, which is now become perfectly patriarchal in its numerous and extensive branches. His education, till the age of 14, was such as a country town afforded, and no more; when, at that period, having exhibited a fondness for architectural design, though in humble and rude attempts, his friends had the good fortune to succeed in introducing him into the suite of Lord Bagot, then about to depart for Rome as the Ambassador of Great Britain at the Ecclesiastical States.—That genius which first budded spontaneously in its own obscure, native territory, could hardly fail to shoot forth in strength and beauty when transplanted to the classic and congenial soil of Italy. Amid the architectural glories of the West, the fallen temples of the World's fallen Mistress, did our young Student store up that transcendent knowledge of the rules of his profession, and that exquisite taste for the development of those rules, which, in after-years, placed him without a professional rival in his own Country. Brilliant, quick, and intuitive, as was his genius, he was never remiss in investigating and making himself master of the details and practical causes by which the great effective results of Architecture are produced. The Writer of this little Memoir has heard him frequently state, that he measured with his own hand every part of the dome of St. Peter's, and this too at the imminent danger of his life, being under the necessity of lying on his back on a ladder slung horizontally, without cradle or side-rail, over a frightful void of 300 feet.—From Rome the young Student departed for Venice, where he remained above two years a pupil of the celebrated Viscentini, an Architect and Painter. Under this master he acquired a very unusual per-

fection in Architectural Painting; and he has executed a few, and but a few, Paintings in that line, which equal any by Pannini.—At the unripe age of twenty, when few young men have even commenced their pupilage to a profession of so much science and taste, Mr. Wyatt arrived in London with a genius ripened by six Italian summers, and a taste formed by the finest models of antient Rome, and the instruction of the best living masters in Italy. To him then nothing was wanting but an opportunity to call forth his power into action, nor was that long withheld.—The old Opera-house in the Haymarket having been burnt down, the Proprietors of the Pantheon in Oxford-street resolved to adapt their house to the exhibition of operas and masquerades. A Gentleman of leading influence in this property had become acquainted with young Wyatt in Italy, and he availed himself of this opportunity to exercise towards him those acts of friendship which had been inspired by the amiable disposition and apparent talent of the young Artist. The result more than answered the hopes of his kind Patron. A youth of twenty-one produced a specimen of Theatrical Architecture which attracted the attention and commanded the admiration of all persons of taste in Europe, by its grandeur of symmetry, and its lavish but tasteful richness of decoration. Never, perhaps, was so high a reputation in the Arts obtained by a first effort.—Applications now poured in upon Mr. Wyatt, not only from all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, but also from the Continent. "The Semiramis of the North," that investigator and patron of talent in all departments, desirous to possess the Architect of the Pantheon, and to exercise his genius in a projected palace, offered him (through her Ambassador at London) a *carte blanche*, as to remuneration, if he would settle at St. Petersburg; but he was recommended by his friends to decline the offer of the munificent Catherine.—From this period it may well be supposed that he ranked foremost in his profession, and executed most of the important and costly works of Architecture which were undertaken. On the death of Sir William Chambers he received the most flattering and substantial proof of the King's great estimation, by being appointed Surveyor General to the Board of Works,

Works, which was followed by appointments to almost all the important offices connected with his profession in the Government Departments; and a dispute having arisen in the Royal Academy, which induced Mr. West to relinquish the President's Chair, Mr. Wyatt was elected, and reluctantly obeyed his Majesty's command to accept the vacant office, which he restored to Mr. West the ensuing year. From the building of the Pantheon to the period of his lamentable and lamented death, this classical Architect erected or embellished some of the most considerable mansions, palaces, and other buildings, in the United Kingdom; among which are, the Palace at Kew, Fonthill Abbey, Hanworth Church, House of Lords, Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Bulstrode, Doddington Hall, Cashiobury, Ashridge Hall, &c. &c.—Although Mr. Wyatt was educated a Roman Architect, and made his grand and successful debut in England in that character, yet his genius was not to be bounded in a single sphere, and it afterwards revived in this Country the long-forgotten beauties of Gothic Architecture. At a great expence, he employed draftsmen to visit the most celebrated and beautiful remains of our antient monastic and baronial structures, and to collate from them their character and ornament: these he translated to structures of his own design, with additional grace of symmetry and richness of decoration. Presently, and indeed without a rival, did he, for the longest period of his professional life, indulge in this his favourite Order.—A man who walked foremost in the ranks of a lucrative profession (in a Country filled with a rich and liberal Aristocracy) for near 48 years, a considerable portion of which he was honoured with the Royal favour, might naturally be supposed to have amassed a fortune almost princely; but, alas! strange to say, Mr. Wyatt has bequeathed to his family little more than a name universally beloved and regretted, and a reputation which will live as long as the Liberal Arts continue to embellish and ennoble human life. To account for this, it is only necessary to observe, that, if to superior and all-powerful genius were added conduct and prudence equivalent, every individual so gifted would become a Napoleon or a Wellington—the destroyer or the saviour of nations: but Infinite Wisdom having ordained that such instances should be most rare, and that the mass of mankind should live in a great degree equalized in power, we commonly find that genius and great parts are paralyzed by an inattention to the minor considerations and details of calculating prudence, while a slow and dull intellect is often compensated by in-

dustry and worldly caution. Mr. Wyatt's genius achieved for him greatness at an early age, without the humbler aids last alluded to, and those discreet handmaids to wealth and permanent prosperity were never afterwards found in his train.—The suavity of manners, the kind and obliging disposition, and the intelligent mind of Mr. Wyatt, attracted and retained the notice and friendship of some of the most illustrious persons in this Kingdom; among whom are to be ranked the Sovereign, and almost every branch of the Royal Family. No one, indeed, ever obtained more friends, or created fewer enemies.—Mr. Wyatt has left a widow and four sons, the eldest of whom, Mr. Benjamin Dean Wyatt, already ranks proudly in the profession of Architecture, as the author of a Theatre\* altogether the most convenient, beautiful, and faultless in Europe; and his elaborate Treatise illustrative of that structure, equally evinces the classical erudition of the Scholar, the incontrovertible reasoning of the Mathematician, and the perfect science of the Architect.

R. A.

## DEATHS.

1812. **A**T Surat, Casten John Davis, Oct. . . . surgeon in the East India Company's Establishment at Bombay.

1813. Jan. 10. At Morshedabad, her Highness Munny Begum, widow of the late Nabob Jaaffer Ali Khan, ancestor of the reigning Nabob of Bengal.

Feb. 1. At Lisbon, aged 25, Mr. Chas. John Lempriere, merchant, of London, a young man of the most promising hopes, of the strictest integrity, and of the most polished mind. In travelling through Sweden last October, he caught a cold, which he neglected till he reached Petersburg, where the physicians soon perceived that the disorder had assumed a most alarming form. He was advised to repair to some milder climate, and in his way to Malta he was exposed to the storm which proved so fatal to many of our ships, and was wrecked, on the 17th December, on the coast of Portugal, 12 miles from Figueira. He saw the better part of the crew perish, but he himself escaped, with the loss of every thing, and with difficulty made his way to Lisbon; where, in a few weeks, he fell a victim to a rapid decline.—His only brother, just as he had passed his examination for a lieutenant in the Navy, died of the yellow fever, at the age of 21, two years before him, on-board the *Pompée*, in the West Indies. These promising young men, thus prematurely cut off, were natives of the Island of Jersey, and nephews to the Rev. Dr. Lempriere, of Exeter.

\* New Drury.

July

July 10. At Munich, the Prince of Colombrano, late minister from the Court of Naples to the King of Bavaria.

July 19. At Bath, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Bishop.

July 25. At Martinico Ca, pt. J. Payne, of Liverpool.

July 27. In Pall-mall, in her 79th year, the Hon. Mrs. Laura Keppel, relict of the Hon. Frederick Keppel, late Bishop of Exeter, and daughter of Sir Robert Walpole, and sister to the late Duchess of Gloucester, and Countess of Dysart.

At Mr. Hart's, Hampstead, the twin daughter of Charles Augustus Tulk, esq. of Marble-hall, Twickenham.

At Southgate, in his 54th year, Rev. Wm. Beckett.

At Eastbourne, aged 19, Harcourt, only son of Col. Norris, of Montague-street.

At Dalton in Furness, Lancashire, of a consumption, by which he was attacked soon after Christmas, aged 39, Mr. Wm. Close, surgeon and apothecary; deservedly esteemed for his candour, sincerity, and benevolence, and for his diligent attention to the duties of his profession. He composed and published several writings of great merit on various subjects, but chiefly on philosophy and the arts. In Nicholson's Journal he has detailed the particulars of many inventions and discoveries, which display great talents and originality of invention. The learning he derived from education was obtained before he was ten years of age, and Lilly's Grammar was the only book he was taught at school. In 1805 he published a new edition of West's "Antiquities of Furness," newly arranged; abridging the redundant matter, and adding a Supplement, containing much new and valuable information. In 1810, he laid before the Society of Arts and Manufactures his improvements in the trumpet, bugle and French horns, for which the Society awarded him the gold medal. He, however, declined accepting it, and sold the instruments to Mr. Perceval, music-seller, who obtained a patent for them. These instruments, in their improved state, are distinguished by the name of Polyphonian; and the improvements consist in their being rendered almost as comprehensive in their scales as the German flute, by means of tubular appendages, which are furnished with secret ducts for carrying off the water, and they are played by the fingers.—He was buried, at his own request, at Walney, in a spot of ground upon which he had often played when a boy.

July 28. In Spain, killed by a musket-ball, in battle, aged 20, Lieut. J. B. Fraser, 7th Royal Fusiliers, and of Ballin-down, Ireland, eldest son of the late Capt. J. Grant Fraser, R. A. Educated at the

Military College at Marlow, he entered the Army at 17, and immediately embarked for Spain. In a very few days after he landed, he was engaged in the battle of Busaco, and afterwards that of Albuera. In the latter he was shot through the thigh, and all the officers and men in his company (except four) were either killed or wounded. In 1811 he returned to England, with several other officers, to recruit the regiment, and was on the recruiting service in Leicester. In 1812 he again embarked for Spain, and was in most of the actions since that time. Though dreadfully afflicted with the ague in the spring of this year, yet, with the noble spirit of a brave soldier, anxious to do his duty, he declined Gen. Cole's permission to return home for the benefit of his health, being determined, if possible, to serve another campaign. He was engaged in the battle of Vittoria, where he escaped unhurt. In the late battles his regiment formed part of the 4th division, which, as Lord Wellington says, "has so frequently been distinguished in the army, and which, on this occasion, surpassed their former good conduct, and charged with the bayonet four different times; their officers setting them the example."

Of a wound received in Spain, Capt. Wemyss, 7th foot, or Royal Fusiliers, second son of Major W. of the Portsmouth division of Royal Marines.

At Norwood, the seat of Mr. Sergeant Best, aged 31, Wm. Thompson, esq. of the Inner Temple, eldest son of Wm. T. esq. of Brunswick-square.

Killed by the overturning of the Bath mail, the preceding morning, between Newbury and Reading, on his way to join his ship at Plymouth, Lieut. Houghton, R. N.

July 29. In Cumberland-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Welsh; and some hours after, her mother, Mrs. Dehany.

At Edinburgh, Neil M<sup>r</sup> Vicar, esq.

July 30. Aged 56, Timothy Davis, esq. of Crutched-friars.

In Jermyn-street, Lady Jane Baker, relict of the late Sir G. B. bart. and daughter of Roger Morris, esq.

Drowned owing to the boat striking on the ground near London-bridge, whilst returning from Somerset-place to their residence at Deptford, Mr. Robert Nelson, master-builder, of Deptford-yard, his son aged about 11, and a waterman; another waterman was with difficulty saved, but is since dead. The remains of this unfortunate gentleman were found on Tuesday (Aug. 4.) floating in the river near Shadwell dock, by a fisherman. His gold watch and seals, with other property, were found in his pockets. He was brother to Mr. N. secretary to the Navy Board. His son's remains were found the same day, near Pickle Herring-stairs.

July 31. At Leamington, near Warwick, after a short but painful illness, universally lamented, in his 53d year, Jas. Willis, esq. one of H. M. commissioners of Customs.

Aged 59, Mrs. Berridge, of Walton, co. Leicester.

Aug. 1. At her uncle's, Lacey Primatt, esq. of Hillingdon, Miss Maud.

At Clifton, aged 53, John Smith Leigh, esq. of Combhay, near Bath, provincial grand master of the lodges of Freemasons in Somersetshire.

Aug. 2. The wife of John Barnes, esq. of Clifford's Inn, attorney-at-law.

At Brighton, Mrs. Oldham, relict of the late William O. esq. of Edmonton.

At Ramsgate, aged 67, Samuel Harvey, esq. late of Sandwich, one of the Jurats of that Corporation, and a partner in the Sandwich Bank. He had sustained several paralytic attacks for several years past, at various periods; and on Sunday morning, the 1st instant, while attending divine service in Ramsgate chapel, was again seized with a paralytic affection, which terminated his existence on the following morning. The news of his son's death (General Harvey), a few weeks since, on his passage from Portugal, had evidently preyed on his spirits and shattered frame, and probably hastened his exit. Mr. H. was a younger brother of the late Sir Henry Harvey, K.B.; of Capt. John H. who commanded the Brunswick, of 74, on the memorable 1st of June; and of the Rev. Richard H. of Ramsgate.

At Wimeswold, co. Leicester, aged 47, Mr. John Winfield, esq.

Aug. 3. At Eastbourn, Mrs. Attersole, of Portland-place.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bainbrigge, of Leicester, widow of Matthew B. esq. of Hugglescote, who died in 1802.

At Weymouth, where he had retired for the benefit of his health, in his 48th year, John Mears, esq. of Windlesham.

Samuel Dyne Short, eldest son of R. S. S. esq. of Edlington Grove.

Aug. 4. In Old Burlington-street, aged 76, John Woodd, esq.

In his 61st year, Francis Barker, esq. of Hans-place.

Aged 76, Joseph Harding, esq. of Brompton-row.

In Sweden, from a blow, owing to approaching too near the sails of a sawing-mill, which fractured his skull and caused his death within three hours, Count de Knih, bailiff of Christiana, a young lord of great merit and vast erudition.

Aug. 5. Aged 71, Mr. Henry Steers, of Hammersmith-terrace.

Aug. 6. In his 80th year, Mr. John Gosme, of Great Castle-street, Cavendish-square.

In Furnival's-inn, aged 61, Mr. Wm. Norton, attorney-at-law.

At Iver, Bucks, Zachary Robert Tayler, esq. formerly for many years Examiner of Army Accounts at the War-office.

At Sidmouth, Amelia, daughter of the late R. Hoggart, esq. of Beckenham, Kent.

At Richmond, co. York, aged 75, Mrs. Yorke, relict of the late John Y. esq.

Aug. 7. At Farley-hill, near Godalming, Surrey, aged 46, Wm. Pierrepont, esq. Rear-admiral of the Blue, leaving a widow and five children.

Aug. 8. In Upper Brook-street, aged 60, Mrs. Crawley, of Ragnall-hall, near Tuxford, Notts.

Aged 70, Mrs. Mary Aust, relict of the late Mr. Uriah A. of Colerne, Wilts. She was the daughter of Philip Edwards, of Chippenham, known by the name of "The honest Card-maker," who, when bailiff of that place, refused £500 for his casting-vote at an Election.

At Ulverston, Lancashire, suddenly, in his 35th year, Richard Shaw, esq. youngest son of the late John S. esq. of Lindale, near that place; a man possessing great generosity of heart, and unequalled for his convivial and social qualities. For several years past he was Recorder of the Ulverston Hunt.

Aug. 9. In Craven-street, in his 58th year, George Byfield, esq. architect.

At Barnet, aged 64, Chas. Kinsey, esq. At Enfield, Middlesex, Catharina, wife of Robert Dewes, esq.

At Edinburgh, Hugh Stevenson, esq. Captain in the 38th or Prince Regent's Royal Regiment of Ayrshire Militia.

Aug. 10. At Rathbone-place, in his 54th year, Mr. John Beckwith.

Aug. 11. Lost his life in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue a fellow-creature from drowning, Mr. C. Preswick, of Whitby. —The other sufferer was Paul Strott, of Kirby, late of Whitby, brazier.

At Creagh's Villa, near Castlebar, aged 66, John Creagh, esq. formerly Captain in the 5th Dragoons.

At Edinburgh, Mr. R. Hill, jun. Writer to the Signet.

Aug. 12. In Broad-street, Anthony Gedlncki, esq.

At Hackney Wick, John, eldest son of John Christie, esq. of Mark-lane.

At Dalston, Middlesex, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Hughes, formerly senior partner of the firm of Hughes, Walsh, and Son, law stationers, Inner Temple. Mr. Hughes's father established the business about a century since; and he and his son were successively at the head of the concern; the father holding it 40 years, and the late Mr. H. 60, until about three years since, when he retired, and lived upon the fruits of his industry.

Of apoplexy, at Mr. R. Thompson's, at Denham, near Uxbridge, the well-known gaming adventurer, Capt. O'Byrne. He entered

entered early into the Austrian service, where he ranked as a lieutenant; but coming to England about 35 years ago, became acquainted with Lord Lyttelton, and soon participated in all the dissipation of play, &c. which distinguished the character of that nobleman. Through this connexion, Capt. O'Byrne got introduced into most of the clubs for high play, and, by skill and address, profited so successfully, as, independently of the acquisition of large sums, to buy two or three considerable estates in the country, under annuity contributions of a heavy nature, from which his death has now relieved them. About 10 years ago, however, the Captain met with so serious a reverse of fortune at play, as to compel him to quit England, and seek a retreat in Vienna, whence he returned, a short time since, much shattered in health, and but little improved in fortune. However, the same pleasant vein of humour and good temper which characterized him, restored him to the notice of many persons of distinction with whom he had formerly associated.

At her son-in-law's, Green's Norton, co. Northampton, aged 86, Mrs. Anne Piddington, widow of the late John P. esq. of Badby, co. Northampton.

Aug. 13. On the day he concluded his 94th year, Rear-adm. Samuel Thompson.

Aged 71, the wife of Col. Bonner, of Chester.

Aug. 14. In London, Capt. James Roberts, late of Bristol.

At Wittersham, Kent, the wife of James Harris, esq. and daughter of the late benevolent Mrs. Trimmer, the authoress.

At his father's, St. Sidwell's, Exeter, after a long illness occasioned by excessive fatigue during the late campaign in Spain, W. A. Couche, esq. captain in the 82d foot.

Aged 78, Robert Rhodes, esq. an alderman of the Corporation of York.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Barrow, of Dragleybeck, near Ulverstone, mother of John Barrow, esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.

Aug. 16. In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Mr. John Raban, an eminent coal-merchant, to whom the City of London was essentially indebted for a considerable reform and regulation in the department of the Coal and Corn-Meter's offices.

In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, Alexander Cuthbert, esq.

Aug. 19. At his father's, Edmonton, aged 23, Mr. Fred. Maule, of Trinity college, Cambridge.

At Leicester, Dr. Vaughan, many years an eminent physician at that place, and father of the present eminent physician Sir Henry Halford, bart. and also of Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, Dr. Vaughan, warden

of Merton college, Oxford, and the Rev. Edward-Thomas Vaughan, vicar of St. Martin's and All Saints, Leicester, and rector of Foston in that county.

Aug. 20. At Ealing, Middlesex, aged 83, John James, esq.

Aug. 21. At J. Rankine's, esq. Dedhope, N. B. aged 21, Margaret, only dau. of W. Dun, esq. of Hackney.

Of the small-pox, aged 89, Mr. Joseph Wetton, of Armitage, co. Stafford.

The Queen Dowager of Sweden, relict of the ill-fated Monarch who was assassinated by Ankerstrom.

Aug. 22. At Croom's-hill, Greenwich in her 75th year, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Colonel Matthew Smith.

At Somer's-town, Mrs. Mallett, of Benners-street, relict of the late Dr. John M. formerly of the 11th light dragoons.

Aug. 23. At Hammersmith, in his 51st year, John Wills, esq. many years a proctor in Doctors' Commons.

At Aylesbury, H. Hickman, esq.

Aug. 24. At Dalston, in his 64th year, Michael Colling, esq. of Gen. Post-office.

At Ealing, in his 75th year, Jas. Douglas, esq.

At Winkfield Park, the seat of W. Blane, esq. Miss Blane, daughter of Sir Gilbert B. Having gone out early in the morning, as she was accustomed to do, to sketch views of the place, and fixing her seat insecurely close to the side of a pond, she fell into the water, and some time elapsed before she was discovered. Every means were tried to restore life, but in vain. She was in the bloom of youth, endowed with the most rare accomplishments and finest dispositions.

Rev. Randle Crewe, rector of Hawarden and Warmingham, Cheshire.

At Lowestoffe, Col. Thos. Glyn, formerly of the foot guards, third son of the late Sir Richard Glyn, bart.

Aug. 25. At Bush-hill, aged 81, Wm. Eamonson, esq.

At Chichester, on her road to Exmouth, Miss B. Henderson, daughter of R. Henderson, esq. M. D. of Brighton.

At Dovecott-house, near Liverpool, Rev. T. Hill, the classical and resident tutor in the Old College, Homerton, near London.

Aug. 26. At Kensington, in her 29th year, the wife of James Samelson, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

R. T. Streatfield, esq. of the Rocks, Sussex.

At Raveningham, Norfolk, Lady Bacon, wife of Sir Edm. B. bart. and daughter of the late Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor, bart. of Langley Park.

At Broadway, on her way to Weymouth, Mrs. Gosselin, relict of Joshua Gosselin, esq. of Guernsey.

Aug. 27. In Paddington-street, Dr. Rudolph Rhode, who, for more than 50 years,

had devoted himself to the medical duties of the British army.

At Bournes, near Tunbridge, in his 61st year, the Baron de Rolle, from the Canton of Soleure in Switzerland. At the early age of 15 he entered the Swiss guards of the French King, and at the commencement of the Revolution was a captain in that corps, and aid-de-camp to Count D'Artois. Before the campaign of 1792, he resided at the Court of Berlin as the accredited agent of the Bourbon family. He raised the regiment that bears his name, of which he was colonel when he died. The Baron was just returned from Colberg, where he had followed his Royal Highness Monsieur, of whom he was the most devoted and most particular friend, having never left him since the fatal beginning of the French Revolution.

Maj. A. Wolfe, of the Kildare militia.

In her 63rd year, the wife of Mr. R. Christopher, bookseller, Stockton-upon-Tees, and only daughter of the late Mr. Wilson of the same place, attorney-at-law. — During many years she suffered the most afflicting bodily infirmities; but to counterbalance these, Heaven was graciously pleased to endow her with energy of mind and fortitude, not only to sustain them without a murmur, but with the most exemplary cheerfulness and resignation. In her last excruciating illness she was incessant in acknowledgments to the all-merciful Creator, for his unmerited bounty, constantly expressing a strong conviction that her manifold sufferings were calculated to effect an important and wise purpose; and though no drops of filial piety can bedew her urn, yet will the remembrance of her virtues be long and dearly cherished by an extensive circle of sorrowing and affectionate friends.

Aug. 28. In Cannon-street-road, Saint George's in the East, aged 50, Edward Robson, esq. ship-owner.

At Worthing, Miss Anne Curwood, eldest sister of J. C. esq. barrister-at-law.

At the Hot Wells, Clifton, of a decline, Mr. James Miller, son of Thomas Miller, esq. of Overton, Hants.

Aug. 29. At the Park, at Hertingfordbury, Herts, in his 56th year, after a very few days illness, Wm. Baker, esq. junior, eldest son of W. B. esq. of Bayfordbury in the same county. — And on the 31st, his afflicted widow was safely delivered of a daughter.

At Penzance, Captain Vachell, of the Coldstream guards.

On his return to Limerick, from Cheltenham, John Sheeby Keating, esq. formerly an officer in the Irish Brigade, and brother of the gallant Col. Keating.

Aug. 30. In Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, in his 60th year, Daniel Adams, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Pinner, Middlesex, Mrs. Aubery, relict of the late Rev. E. Aubery, rector of West Camel, Somerset.

Aug. 31. At Streatham, Surrey, in his 51st year, W. Cummins, esq. Cheapside.

At Blackheath, Mrs. M. A. E. Bouwens, relict of the late Theodore B. esq. and daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Lady Dover, by her first husband, J. Ph. Baron Van Boetzelaer, Premier Noble of Holland.

At Waingrove-hall, county of Derby, aged 74, Robert Strelly, esq.

LATELY. — Aged 70, Mrs. Gray, widow of the late Capt. G. of the 60th regt.

Aged 75, Mr. Horatio Kime, formerly a merchant in London.

On his return from Gibraltar, Lieut.-col. Rutherford, secretary to that garrison.

Of an apoplectic fit, whilst going from London to Bedford, aged 25, Rev. J. Hemstead, M. A. late of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At Stanmore, in her 65th year, Frances Jacque de Wesselon, relict of the late James Jacque, esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

Bedfordshire. — At Hitchen-Market, of apoplexy, aged 65, Mr. John Hill, of Whitwell, land-steward to the Hon. Thomas Braud, &c.

Berks. — At Pangborn, Francis Robertson, esq. of Falmouth, Jamaica.

At Milton, Jos. Rabone, esq.

Cornwall. — At Penzance, aged 76, Mrs. Leggett, widow of Dr. L.

At Egloskerry, aged 72, Mrs. Morgan, relict of the late Rev. John M. and mother of Rev. W. A. M. vicar of Lewannick.

Cheshire. — At the vicarage, Sandbach, Rev. Charles Lockett.

At Chester, aged 79, Mrs. Catherine Bolland, widow of the late Mr. Alderman B. and daughter of the late Alderman Maddocks.

At Chester, aged 78, Chas. Lindsey, esq.

Cumberland. — At Carlisle, aged 54, J. Atkinson, esq. Somerset Herald.

Derbyshire. — At Chesterfield, Mr. Wm. Outram, solicitor; who promised to be an ornament to his profession.

At Babnell, near Bakewell, Geo. Gardom, gent.

At Charlesworth, Rev. John Whitehead, nearly 40 years minister of the Gospel.

At Godkin-house, Heanor, aged 22, Samuel Colclough, esq.

Devon. — At Teignmouth, Anne, daughter of John Cooke, esq.

At Totnes, aged 64, W. Rule, esq. of Porchester, an inspector of taxes.

At Hembury-Port, Carolina Victoria Colleton, second dau. of Adm. R. Graves.

At Bridgetown, near Totnes, Wm. Martin Wills, esq. purser in the Royal Navy.

At Wainstout, aged 56, Mrs. Francis, relict of the late John F. esq. of Ford, in Crediton.

At Collumpton, aged 86, R. Crudge, esq. Dorset.—At Sherborne, aged 65, Rev. Thomas Birt.

At Wimborne, in her 18th year, Sarah, eldest daughter of Rev. Charles Bowle.

At Loders, R. Travers, esq.

Durham.—At South Shields, aged 59, Mr. R. Cuit, who was detained in France seven years, owing to the capture of French ships in 1803, before any declaration or cause of war.

At Darlington, aged 63, Mr. Wm. Appleton, bookseller.

At Durham, aged 67, Mr. Ralph Loughborough, mason, one of the Common-Council of Durham.

Essex.—At Harwich, aged 31, T. Phine, M. D. surgeon to the North York militia.

At Halsted, in his 67th year, Capt. R. Edwards, formerly commander of the Hawke East Indianman.

At Great Bromley, Rev. H. Yeoman, rector of Little Wigborough, late of Pembroke college, Oxford.

At Colchester, aged 75, Mrs. Whaley, relict of J. B. W. esq.

Gloucestershire.—At Cheltenham, John Smith, esq. many years British consul at Gottenburg.

At Pine-cottage, Cheltenham, aged 74, Charles Rosalie de Rouen Chabot, Comte de Jarnac.

At Stonehouse, in consequence of inadvertently putting a birch besom between the cogs of the gig-mill, whilst in rapid

motion, at the manufactory of R. Cooper and Co. which drew him in and crushed him to death, the youngest son of the late T. Cooper, esq. of Ebley.

At Barthorpe, W. Nash, esq. third son of the late Slade N. esq. of Martley.

Aged 41, Rev. Rich. Foley, A. M. rector of Huntley.

At Newent Cottage, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Davies, vicar of Oxenhall.

Thomas Porter, esq. of the Mythe, near Tewkesbury.

Aged 59, Mrs. Jones, relict of Rev. John J. perpetual curate of Norton.

Sept. 7. After a few hours illness, aged 66, the Rev. Francis Leighton, of Poed, near Shrewsbury. This melancholy event took place when on a visit to the family of his son at Worcester. He was highly and sincerely respected by all who knew him, as a man eminent for true piety, charity, and benevolence; of almost universal learning, and most profound research, especially in etymological studies and antiquities. It is much to be regretted he did not publish the Monastic Antiquities of Shropshire, for which he had made ample collections, and for which he was so eminently qualified. Mr. Leighton gave the account of the Roman Silver and Copper Coins in Gough's Camden, vol. III. pp. 26 and 27.

Sept. 17. At Liverpool, after a lingering illness, in her 20th year, Miss Casson, of Islington.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1813. 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 Sep. 1813.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sep. 1813.
Aug.	°	°	°			Sept.	°	°	°		
27	55	63	54	30, 29	fair	11	56	68	57	30, 20	fair
28	54	61	52	, 29	cloudy	12	60	67	56	29, 92	fair
29	56	62	55	, 20	showery	13	56	65	55	30, 02	fair
30	55	63	54	, 28	fair	14	54	60	50	, 11	fair
31	57	66	55	, 16	fair	15	49	67	57	, 26	fair
S. 1	56	64	55	, 10	fair	16	60	66	60	, 29	fair
2	57	66	54	29, 82	showery	17	57	66	56	, 28	fair
3	57	68	55	, 80	fair	18	57	67	58	, 20	fair
4	56	66	56	, 62	rain*	19	57	66	55	, 08	fair
5	58	64	56	, 52	stormy	20	54	64	56	29, 96	fair
6	56	62	55	, 28	stormy	21	55	63	55	, 95	fair
7	55	60	50	, 49	showery	22	55	63	54	30, 00	fair
8	47	54	46	, 62	showery	23	55	60	55	29, 98	showery
9	47	59	55	30, 04	fair	24	54	62	53	30, 13	fair
10	48	63	55	, 20	fair	25	54	60	52	, 09	fair
						26	56	60	51	, 08	fair

\* \* An augmentation of seven shillings per ounce on the price of fine Gold has taken place since my last; viz. May 8th, three shillings; June 26, two ditto; August 17, two ditto. It is now sold at 5*l.* 15*s.* per ounce.—Fine Silver 7*s.* 6*d.*  
Aug. 19, 1813.

**BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 28 to Sept. 21, 1815.**

Christened.	Buried.				2 and 5	105	50 and 60	99
Males - 782	} 1499	Males - 533	} 1084	10 and 20	34	70 and 80	58	
Females 717		Females 551		20 and 30	65	80 and 90	29	
Whereof have died under 2 years old				368	30 and 40	101	90 and 100	6
Peck Loaf 5s. 3d. 5s. 2d. 5s. 2d. 5s. 2d.					40 and 50	102	100.....	1
Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.								

**AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 18.**

INLAND COUNTIES.						MARITIME COUNTIES.													
Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans.									
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.									
Middlesex 95 0 48	1 50	9 35	6 66	2	Essex 96 4 46	6 41	4 38	2 38	6										
Surrey 99 8 54	0 48	6 40	4 69	6	Kent 100 5 00	0 44	0 38	0 65	9										
Hertford 93 8 55	0 44	6 34	9 76	0	Sussex 95 0 00	0 00	0 38	0 56	0										
Hedford 93 7 48	0 43	9 41	6 72	0	Suffolk 85 10 00	0 46	1 34	6 56	10										
Huntingd. 81 7 00	0 57	0 31	10 60	3	Camb. 89 2 00	0 00	0 27	0 00	0										
Northamp. 95 10 64	0 49	0 34	10 68	0	Norfolk 85 9 42	0 40	5 30	7 57	6										
Bedford 99 6 00	0 46	9 40	0 78	0	Lincoln 93 11 64	10 37	2 31	7 58	6										
Leicester 94 3 55	0 51	10 58	7 76	0	York 94 7 66	8 46	6 35	10 78	10										
Nottingh. 100 4 51	0 51	0 44	2 77	0	Durham 88 7 00	0 52	4 30	4 00	0										
Derby 106 8 00	0 00	0 41	8 75	6	Northum. 89 10 58	7 46	2 32	0 00	0										
Stafford 101 7 00	0 65	4 43	7 77	6	Cumberl. 95 8 71	4 32	5 36	6 00	0										
Salop 104 0 77	4 00	0 39	2 00	0	Westmor. 100 8 76	0 51	3 36	4 00	0										
Hereford 94 11 60	8 54	8 37	0 61	4	Lancaster 99 9 00	0 00	0 37	7 81	0										
Worcester 102 1 00	0 60	5 45	6 76	10	Chester 89 7 00	0 00	0 32	8 00	0										
Warwick 93 8 00	0 52	0 30	10 74	3	Flint 107 10 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0										
Wilt 98 8 57	0 49	8 36	0 69	4	Denbigh 111 4 00	0 65	7 30	4 00	0										
Devts 95 0 52	0 48	0 36	0 63	3	Anglesea 000 0 00	0 50	0 00	0 00	0										
Oxford 98 0 00	0 45	0 36	1 60	7	Carnarv. 117 8 00	0 58	8 36	0 00	0										
Bucks 95 10 00	0 55	0 37	10 65	8	Merionet. 114 8 00	0 65	4 42	4 00	0										
Brecon 115 6 83	2 62	4 32	0 00	0	Cardigan 104 0 00	0 66	0 26	0 00	0										
Montgom. 102 4 00	0 00	0 45	1 00	0	Pembroke 89 8 00	0 50	9 00	0 00	0										
Radnor 104 2 00	0 55	9 56	11 00	0	Carmarth 98 8 00	0 64	0 26	3 00	0										
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.						Gloucester. 107 5 00						0 64	0 39	0 72	0				
98 11 59						6 31	11 35	11 69	5	Somerset 99 7 00						0 36	0 36	0 71	0
Average of Scotland, per quarter:						Monmo. 108 8 00						0 00	0 00	0 00	0				
83 2 72						0 49	9 35	7 62	11	Devon 105 7 00						0 51	7 38	9 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.....												96	10 38	6 49	9 33	5 68	11		

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, September 27: 85s. to 90s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Sept. 13 to September 18: Total 13,162 Quarters. Average 88s. 4½d.—1s. 6d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Sept. 18, 42s. 2d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Sept. 22, 59s. 11½d.

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

Kent Bags ..... 6l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.	Kent Pockets ..... 8l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto ..... 5l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto ..... 7l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.
Essex Ditto ..... 7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto ..... 14l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 27:

M. James's, Hay 3l. 17s. 6d. Straw 1l. 12s. 3d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 14s. 6d. Straw 1l. 16s. Clover 6l. 10s. 0d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 15s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. Clover 6l. 5s.

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

Beef ..... 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Lamb ..... 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton ..... 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:
Veal ..... 5s. 6d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts about 2,990.
Pork ..... 6s. 8d. to 8s. 0d.	Calves 140.
	Sheep and Lambs 16,340.
	Pigs 280.

COALS, Sept. 27: Newcastle 45s. 6d.—56s. Sunderland 50s. 6d.—53s. 9d.

SOAP, Yellow, 109s. Mottled 114s. Curd 118s. CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 16s. 0d. TALLOW, per Stone, 81s. St. James's 5s. 8d. Clare Market 5s. 9d. Whitechapel 5s. 6½d.



THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Sept. 1813 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London. — Swansea, 175*l.* ex Dividend 10*l.* per Annum clear. — Shropshire, 78*l.* ex Half Year's Dividend 2*l.* — Monmouth, 119*l.* with Dividend 3*l.* 10*s.* Half Year. — Grand Junction, 210*l.* — Old Union, 10*l.* ex Half Yearly Dividend. — Ellesmere and Chester, 70*l.* — Kennet and Avon, Old Shares, 20*l.* — New Ditto, 2*l.* Discount. — Wilts and Berks, 2*l.* 10*s.* 20*l.* — Grand Western, 50*l.* Discount. — Chelmer, 82*l.* — West-India Dock, 144*l.* — London Dock Stock, 100*l.* — Globe Insurance, 103*l.* — Albion Ditto, 46*l.* — Atlas, 3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* ex Dividend. — Rock Life Ditto, 2*l.* 8*s.* — Imperial Ditto, 40*l.* 10*s.* — Strand Bridge, 47*l.* Discount. — Vauxhall Ditto, 37*l.* Discount. — London Flour Shares, 4*l.* 15*s.* ex Dividend 8*s.* — Drury-Lane Renters' Shares, 200*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1813.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt Red.	5perCt Cons.	Consols.	5perCt Navy.	Long Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 5perCt.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Om-mium.
1	Holiday	57½	57½	79½	87	14½								4 pr.	5 ½ p.
2	Holiday	57½	57½	79½	87½	14½				165½	60½			4 pr.	5½ pr.
3	217	57½	57½	Shut	87½	14½				165½				3 pr.	6 pr.
4	Shut													3 pr.	
5	Sunday													4 pr.	5½ pr.
6														3 pr.	6½ pr.
7														2 pr.	6½ pr.
8														2 pr.	6½ pr.
9														2 pr.	6½ pr.
10														2 pr.	6½ pr.
11														2 pr.	6½ pr.
12	Sunday													2 pr.	6½ pr.
13														2 pr.	6½ pr.
14														1 pr.	6½ pr.
15														2 pr.	7 pr.
16														2 pr.	7 pr.
17														2 pr.	7 pr.
18														2 pr.	7 pr.
19	Sunday													2 pr.	7 pr.
20														2 pr.	7 pr.
21	Holiday													2 pr.	7 pr.
22	Holiday													2 pr.	7 pr.
23														2 pr.	7 pr.
24														2 pr.	7 pr.
25														2 pr.	7 pr.
26	Sunday													2 pr.	7 pr.
27														2 pr.	7 pr.
28														2 pr.	7 pr.
29														2 pr.	7 pr.
30	Holiday													2 pr.	7 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLICK, & Co, Stock-Brokers.