

army, under cover of the houses, took a position within six hundred yards of the narrowest and most assailable front of the town, from whence the very bottom of the wall was discovered, and the defences could be easily destroyed. Preparations were immediately, and with great activity, made by Lieut.-col. Lemoine, commanding the artillery, and Capt. Tylden, the principal engineer officer, for the construction of the necessary batteries; and it was hoped that an assault might have been given on the following day. On the same day Sir E. Pellew's squadron came in sight, and anchored in front of Nervi. In the evening a deputation of the inhabitants, accompanied by a French officer, came to beg that I would not bombard the town; they urged me to agree to a suspension of arms for a few days, during which, from the accounts from France, it would appear that peace must be made. I answered, that these were arguments to use to the French commandant, but not to me. It was for the French General to abandon a town he could not defend, and for me to push an advantage which fortune had put within my reach. The next morning several communications passed between myself and the French General, whose object was to gain time, in the hope that some arrangement elsewhere might avert the necessity of his surrender; but, as I would not listen to his propositions, it was at last agreed that Commissioners should be appointed on either side, by whom the inclosed Convention was made, and the French garrison will march out to-morrow morning. — It is now three years since Lieutenant-general Macfarlane has acted as my second in command; and upon this, as upon all occasions, I am most thankful for his cordial and honourable co-operation and assistance. To Major-gen. Montresor I am also much indebted: all the operations entrusted to his charge were conducted with great judgment and vigour. All the officers and troops of his Majesty have acted to my entire satisfaction. The Sicilian troops under Brig.-gen. Roth, were engaged equally with our own, and displayed the greatest bravery. The utmost respect and confidence mutually prevails. The Italian levy completely fulfilled the expectations I had always formed of them. In the whole course of the service the Navy have borne a distinguished part. To Capt. Sir Josias Rowley, who conducted the naval part of the expedition, I have to express my particular acknowledgments; I am equally indebted for his advice, as for his hearty and most effectual co-operation. From the energy and bravery of the Hon. Capt. Dundas, who was principally charged with the direction ashore, and who took an active part with his marines and guns in the military operations,

the army derived the utmost assistance. I regret to say, that in this service Lieut. Mapleton, first of the Edinburgh, was wounded. I beg to recommend him, through your Lordship, to the favourable consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty. Capt. Hamilton, of the Rainbow, rendered essential service to the advanced corps of the army. There have been found in Genoa a very considerable amount of naval and military stores, of which exact returns will be transmitted as soon as they can be prepared.

W. C. BENTINCK, Lt.-gen.

[By the Convention, the fortress of Genoa was given up to the English and Sicilian troops. Three ships of war entered the port. The French troops to set out for France on the 21st April—the troops to march out with the honours of war, effects, and baggage. Every thing belonging to the French marine to be delivered up to the English. The wounded French to remain in the hospitals till cured.]

Total Loss from 13th to 17th April inclusive:—Ensign Ricci (3d estero) and 36 privates, killed; 7 officers and 163 privates, wounded.

Officers wounded.—15th April, Captain Stewart, 31st reg. severely; Capt. Cruice, slightly. 17th April, Brig.-major Roquefuille, Lieut. Sabine, 21st reg. both sev.; Lieut. Brinckmann, 8th batt. K. G. L. slightly; Major Sourdeau, Capt. Lae, Cadet Mora, 2d and 3d Ital. regs.

Admiralty-office, May 8.—[A Dispatch from Vice-adm. Sir E. Pellew, dated on board the Caledonia, Genoa Mole, April 14, states that he had, at the request of Lord Wm. Bentinck, arrived there with the Caledonia, Boyne, Union, Prince of Wales, and Pembroke, leaving the remainder of the fleet under Sir E. King, to watch Toulon; that the batteries had just opened their fire; but refers to the following letter from Sir Josias Rowley for the particulars, so far as the naval force was engaged.]

H. M. S. America, off Genoa, April 18.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of my communication of the 31st ult. from Leghorn roads, I sailed from thence on the 7th of April, with his Excellency Lieut.-gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck on board. After various communications with the troops at Spezia, and other parts of the coast, we anchored off Reece, in the Gulf of Genoa, on the 11th. The Hon. Capt. Dundas had, with the Edinburgh, Rainbow, and some of the flotilla, during my absence, co-operated with the advance of the army with his usual activity. On the 13th, the transports having arrived from Sicily, the troops were immediately landed, and the ships and gun-boats moved on in advance

with the army.—On the 17th, every preparation being made for the attack, at daylight the army moved forwards to drive the Enemy from their positions without the town of Genoa. The gun and mortar vessels, with the ships' boats, armed with carronades, were advanced along the sea-line to attack the batteries; the greater part of the marines, under the command of Capt. Rea, royal marines, were also embarked in the transports' boats, ready to land as occasion might require. As soon as the troops advanced, the whole of the gun-vessels and boats opened their fire with such effect, that on the landing of the seamen and marines, and preparing to storm, the Enemy deserted their batteries and the whole of the sea-line without the walls, which were instantly taken possession of, and soon turned on the place; by this means drawing off a considerable portion of the Enemy's fire. The arrival of the Caledonia afforded you, Sir, an opportunity of witnessing the remaining operations, and the spirited fire which was kept up at the battery, under the directions of Lieuts. Bazalgette and White, against a very superior one of the Enemy, by which, I regret to state, that Lieut. Bewick, of the Pylades, an officer of much promise, was killed.—[The remainder of this Letter acknowledges the services and recommends to Sir E. Pellew, Captains Bruce, Dundas, Hamilton, Power, Wemyss, Flin, Thomson; Lieuts. Pengally, Bazalgette; Lieut. Mapleton, of the Edinburgh, and Lieut. Bailey, agent for transports.]

J. ROWLEY.

[Here follows a list of Lieut. J. Bewick, of the Pylades, and two seamen, killed; and Lieut. D. Mapleton, of the Edinburgh, and 8 seamen, wounded, and one missing.]

The vessels captured at Genoa were the Brilliant, of 74 guns, ready for launching; another 74, name unknown; and four brigs, of 14, 16, and 18 guns.

Downing-street, May 10.—Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by General Lord Lynedoch, K. B.

Antwerp, May 5.

My Lord, I have the honour to state to your Lordship, that, agreeable to the terms of the Convention of Paris of the 23d ult. this fortress, with the different forts depending on it, was finally evacuated by the remaining French troops this morning. Major-gen. Kunigl, the Commissioner of the Allied Powers, having signified to me his wish that, according to his instructions, British troops should occupy it, the 2d division, under the command of Major-gen. Cook, and the 1st brigade of the 1st division, were marched in; and, after the different guards were relieved, the new garrison received the Commissioner with military honours. The

magistrates then assembled on the parade, and the Mayor, recommending Antwerp to the protection, and its future fate to the favour, of the Allies, presented the keys of the town to Gen. Kunigl, who received them in the name of the Allied Sovereigns. It is impossible to describe with what demonstrations of enthusiastic joy the inhabitants expressed their approbation of this interesting scene. All the marine establishments remain in the hands of the French. I have had the most satisfactory communications with the French admiral Gourdon, commanding; and I have no doubt of the utmost harmony prevailing between the French and English of all descriptions, during the time the town shall continue to be occupied by a British garrison.

T. GRAHAM.

Letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Sir Edward Pellew.

H.M.S. America, Gulph of Spezzia, Mar. 31.

Sir, I have much satisfaction in informing you, that the fortress of Santa Maria, with the forts on the Gulph of Spezzia, are in the occupation of His Majesty's arms.—On the 25th inst. I anchored with the squadron as per margin*, off Lerici, the Hon. Capt. Dundas having preceded us with the Edinburgh and Swallow, to accompany the movements of the troops under Major-gen. Montresor, dismantling the batteries as the Enemy retired on their advance; a party of them endeavoured to re-occupy the castle of Lerici, but Capt. Dundas, with the marines, was beforehand with them, and the Enemy, after some firing from the boats of the squadron, retreated from the town. On the following morning, a deputation from the inhabitants of Spezzia came on board, when I learned that the French had during the night evacuated that town, and all the defences of the Gulph, excepting the fortress of Santa Maria, which I sent an officer to summons, but found they were prepared to defend it. We immediately weighed, and anchored the ships in a position between Spezzia and the fortress, which in the evening, on the arrival of the troops, was invested. Strong parties of seamen were landed from the ships; and six 18-pounders from the Edinburgh, by the active exertions of the Hon. Captain Dundas, were got up the heights through the most difficult places, and three batteries constructed, on which they were mounted. A 56 and 24-pounder and two 13-inch mortars were remounted on one of the dismantled forts, with two additional howitzers, under the direction of Lieut. Bazalgette, of this ship; and a battery of two 36-pounders, under similar circumstances, by Lieut. Mapleton, of the Edinburgh.

* Aboukir, Iphigenia, Furieuse, Swallow, and Cephalus.

burgh;

burgh; and at five p. m. on the 29th, on a refusal from the Enemy to capitulate, the fire from the whole opened on the fortress. It was kept up occasionally during the night, and renewed at day-light the following morning with such vigour and effect, as to completely silence that of the Enemy. Preparations were making to storm, but at 11 the Enemy showed a flag of truce, and capitulated. — [Adm. Rowley concludes by bestowing great praise on Capts. Dundas, Mounzey, Stowe, and Flin; Lieuts. Bazalgette, Mapleton, Croker, and Molesworth; Messrs. Glen and Breary, as well as the Sicilian officers; and expressing also his obligations to Col. Travers, who commanded the troops; Major Pym, of the artillery; and Capt. Tylden, of the engineers. The loss of the British was trifling.] Jos. ROWLEY.

Two letters, transmitted by Sir Josias Rowley, from Capt. Bruce, of the Berwick, and Capt. Hamilton, of the Rainbow, detail the particulars of two attacks made by the boats of those ships, with two Sicilian gun-boats, on the 8th and 10th of April, upon the Enemy's posts near the pass of Rona, with a view to favour the advance of the British army. The Enemy was driven from his positions, leaving behind him two guns and two mortars. In these attacks two men were killed, and Lt. Lyon, of the Berwick, wounded.

A Letter from Capt. Hoste, of the Bacchante, dated off Parga, on the coast of Albania, the 22d March, states, that he had proceeded thither in consequence of a deputation from the inhabitants of the town, requesting assistance against the French garrison, consisting of 170 men, commanded by a Colonel; and that, on the arrival of the Bacchante, the French flag was hauled down, and the town taken possession of by Capt. Hoste.

May 17. [This Gazette contains a Proclamation issued by the Prince Regent, declaring the cessation of arms, as well by sea as land, agreed upon between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty. It then declares, that "in order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which might arise with respect to prizes that might be made at sea after the signature of the Convention concluded with the brother of his Most Christian Majesty, April 23, it has also been reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which might be taken in the English Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention, should be restored on both sides; that the term should be one month within the British Channel and North Seas to the Canary Islands, and to the Equator; and five months in every other part of the

world, without any exception, or other particular distinction of time or of place."

Admiralty-office, May 28.—Lord Exmouth (Sir E. Pellew) has transmitted a letter from Capt. Brisbane, of the Pembroke, dated in Port Maurizio, Gulph of Genoa, April 12, stating, that on the preceding day, in company with the Aigle and Alceme, he had driven on shore, under the guns of that place, a convoy of 20 vessels; and that, having silenced the fire of the town by that of his Majesty's ships, four vessels of the convoy were brought off, with the cargoes of 15 others, which, having been scuttled by the crews, were destroyed. Mr. Henry Nicholas, midshipman of the Pembroke, and one seaman, were killed, and four wounded.

Downing-street, May 31.—Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-general Sir G. Prevost.

Quebec, March 12.

When I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 9th of February, the American army, under Major-gen. Wilkinson, continued to occupy their position on the frontier of Lower Canada, at the French mills, on the Salmon river, near St. Regis, and at the Four Corners. I now beg leave to acquaint you that between the 12th and 16th of February the Enemy abandoned their position, after partially burning their block-houses and barracks, erected with infinite labour and great expence, and also destroying their river craft and batteaux, several hundred of which had been frozen up in Salmon river; and they have succeeded in moving their ordnance, and the principal part of their provisions and stores. Two regiments are stated to have proceeded to Sackett's Harbour, and the remainder of their force to Burlington and Plattsburgh, where Major-gen. Wilkinson has now taken up his headquarters. — I am informed, the frontier positions occupied by the Enemy at the close of the last campaign were given up, by the orders of the American government, in consequence of the extreme difficulty experienced, and the enormous expence incurred, in supplying the troops allotted for their defence with provisions, and the daily decrease of their army by sickness and desertion, arising from the harassing and fatiguing duties to which their troops were exposed, from the constant apprehension of being attacked by us. As soon as information of the Enemy's movement was received, Col. Scott, of the 103d regiment, with a small effective force, consisting of detachments of that corps, the 89th, and Canadian Fencibles, and a picquet of light cavalry from Coteau du Lac and Cornwall, passed over the ice from the latter post to Salmon river, and arrived

arrived in time to press upon the Enemy's rear-guard, which made a precipitate retreat, and about an hundred sleigh loads of provisions and stores have fallen into our possession, and the destruction of their blockhouses, barracks, and boats has been completed. Colonel Scott advanced with his party, without opposition, into the Enemy's country, to Malone, Madrid, and within a few miles of Platsburgh, and returned by the route of Four Corners to his post at the Coteau du Lac.

[This Gazette contains a notification of the blockade of the ports of the United States, ordered by Sir Alex. Cochrane; and also one of the withdrawing the blockade of the Elbe.]

June 4. This Gazette contains a grant by his Majesty's royal licence and authority to the Duke of Wellington, that he and his descendants may bear, as a lasting memorial of his glorious and transcendent achievements, an honourable augmentation to the arms of Wellesley, that is to say, in the dexter quarter an escutcheon charged with the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, conjoined, being the Union badge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without the imperial crown; to be borne by him and his descendants upon the family arms of Wellesley and Cowley, quarterly, and in the chief point of the shield.

June 17.

By his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE P. R.

Whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship, between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, hath been concluded at Paris on the 30th day of May last: in conformity thereunto we have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hereby to command, that the same be published throughout all his Majesty's dominions; and we do declare to all his Majesty's loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said Treaty of

Peace and Friendship be observed invariably, as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all his Majesty's loving subjects to take notice hereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly. Given at the Court at Carlton-house, the 17th of June, 1814, and in the 54th year of his Majesty's reign.

God save the King.

[Then follows the Proclamation for a General Thanksgiving, on Thursday July 7.]

Admiralty-office, June 21. Rear-adm. Durham, Commander in Chief on the Leeward Island station, has transmitted a Letter from the Hon. A. Maitland, captain of H. M. S. Pique, stating that the said ship had, on April 26, captured the American privateer schooner *Hawk*, of four 6-pounder carriage guns, one long 12-pounder, and 68 men.

Also a Letter from Capt. Fleming, of H. M. S. Barbadoes, reporting his having captured, off St. Domingo, the American privateer sloop *Polly*, with 57 men, and mounting one long 18-pounder, and four long sixes.

Admiralty-office, June 21. Return of Vessels captured and detained by his Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the command of Rear-adm. Sir Francis Laforey, from 10th of January.

Swedish ship *Bernat*, laden with flour, &c. captured by the *Pique*, Jan. 13.—Swedish ship *Margaret*, in ballast, captured by the *Pique*, Jan. 19.—American ship *Greyhound*, laden with provisions, captured by the *Elizabeth*, Jan. 13.—Ship *Aurora*, from St. Bartholomew's, laden with flour, captured by the *Vestal*, Jan. 20.—Spanish ship *Magnelina*, laden with corn, meal, staves, &c. captured by the *Crane*, Jan. 21.—American privateer *Frolic*, captured by the *Heron*, Jan. 25.—Swedish ship *Gotland*, laden with corn and shingles, captured by the *Barbadoes*, Jan. 31.—American ship *Commodore Perry*, laden with provisions, captured by the *Maria*, Jan. 11.—Spanish ship *La Cuola*, laden with molasses and rum, captured by the *Cleopatra*, Jan. 13.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 17.

A motion by Mr. Creevey for the production of a Letter from Lord Buckinghamshire, President of the Board of Control, addressed to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, recommending that the expired pensions to the Marquis Wellesley, Mr. Hastings, and others, should be revived, and even augmented; and

stating that, as the late Lord Melville had died very poor, and that the present Lord his son (who is at the head of the Admiralty) had honourably taken upon himself the payment of his father's debts, recommending the grant of 20,000*l.* should be made to him, and the pension granted to his father be continued. Mr. Creevey said that these recommendations were in violation

violation of an act which constituted the President of the Board of Control the protector and guardian of the Company's funds, and not the distributor of them.

Messrs. *Wallace, S. Courtenay, Sullivan,* and Sir *Mark Wood*, opposed the production of the Letter, on the ground of its being private, merely recommendatory to, and not mandatory upon, the Court of Directors.

Lord *A. Hamilton*, Messrs. *Howorth* and *Whitbread*, supported the motion, which (after Mr. Creevey said he had heard that the Board of Control had not assembled from 1784 to 1806; during the fourteen months he was a Commissioner he had never seen a board; and Mr. *Wallace* admitted that he had attended only one, where, though much was discussed, nothing was done) was negatived by 62 to 23.

A Bill was brought in by Mr. *W. Smith*, making the crime of Child-stealing an offence punishable by law.

Sir *J. C. Hippisley* said that the Jesuits had established a seminary for education in Ireland; that 30,000*l.* had been sent thither, out of which the estate of Castle Brown had been purchased for 16,000*l.* to endow a school, with Mr. *Kenny*, a Jesuit, at its head, for Catholic education. The Hon. Member expressed his fears of such a close system on the fanaticism of the Catholic inhabitants. He also complained of the Catholic prelates holding synods, as being contrary to law; and also of the meeting of the Bishops and of the second order of the Clergy to oppose the recent letter from Rome. He concluded by moving for papers.

Mr. *Peele* said that, in an interview with Mr. *Kenny* on the subject of the institution, in consequence of the alarm excited, Mr. *Kenny* had declined answering his question as to the source of the funds for the purchase, &c.—Sir *H. Parnell* stated, that Mr. *Kenny* conceived the question to be an improper interference with his private concerns.—The papers were ordered.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Corn Laws, Mr. *Foster* opposed the graduated scale; and moved an Amendment, the substance of which was, that the duty on importing wheat should not cease till wheat was 100*s.* a quarter: on beans, peas, and rye, till they were at the rate of 66*s.*; on barley at 58*s.*; on oats at 39*s.*; except from Quebec.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the amendment, which was negatived by 81 to 69.

May 18.

In the Committee on the Copy-right Bill, Mr. *Davies Giddy* proposed the following clauses:—1. That it should not be necessary that the copies of books presented to public libraries should be on fine paper.—2. That no book need be presented to these libraries, unless such as were re-

quired from the booksellers.—3. That all the Copy-rights should be entered at Stationers' Hall, and that, if the Author by a special entry waived his Copy-right, he should then only be required to present one copy to the British Museum.—4. That the term of Copy-right be extended from 14 years certain, and another 14 years, if the Author was living at the end of the first term, to 28 years certain.—5. That books presented to public libraries should not be sold, &c.

May 19.

Mr. *Protheroe* presented a petition, signed by 22,000 inhabitants of Bristol, against the Corn Laws.

In a Committee on the Poor Relief Bill, Mr. *Lushington* introduced a clause, exempting places of religious worship from the payment of poor's rates.

May 20.

A Lottery was voted for the present year, the tickets to be issued at 10*l.* each.

Mr. *Whitbread* presented a petition from Capt. *Random de Berenger*: it complained of his having been arrested by a warrant from the Secretary of State as a disloyal Alien; his committal to Newgate, and confinement in the felon side of the prison.

Mr. *H. Addington* said that De Berenger was arrested on a charge distinct from the transaction of the Stock Exchange.

Mr. *Whitbread* conceived that the powers under the Alien Act had been abused.

Mr. *Banker*, conceiving that the House was without sufficient evidence, moved, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the Corn Trade.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the motion.—Messrs. *W. Smith, Rose, Protheroe, Canning, Douglas, Finlay, Harkinson, Bathurst, Broadhurst,* and Sir *J. Newport*, spoke in its favour.—It was negatived by 99 to 42.

A Petition was presented from the Corporation of London, praying that no measure might be adopted for the alteration of the Corn Laws till next Session.

May 23.

Mr. *Whitbread*, after re-stating the case of De Berenger, said, that the aggravations were, that his papers, clothes, and money had been unlawfully seized and detained till the 13th inst. when only a part had been returned; that his writing desk and trunks had been broken open without De Berenger, his friends, or attorney, being present; though he had jointly, with the magistrates of Edinburgh, put his seal upon them; that he was arrested in contradiction to the general licence to travel through any part of the kingdom. Mr. *Whitbread* moved for a Select Committee of Inquiry.

Mr.

Mr. *Cochrane Johnstone*, in seconding the motion, said, it was not the wish of himself or Lord *Cochrane* to keep back any evidence that could be brought forward against *De Berenger* or others.

Mr. *Bathurst* denied that in the present case there had been any violation of the Alien Act; and said, that the notes withheld from *De Berenger* for the purposes of justice amounted to 180*l.*; but that the value of them had been restored.

Messrs. *Abercromby*, *P. Moore*, *Barham*, *Horner*, *Sir S. Romilly*, *Sir J. Newport*, and Lord *Milton*, spoke in support of the motion; which was opposed by Messrs. *H. Addington*, *C. Wynne*, *Wortley*, *Wilberforce*, *C. Grant*, the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals; and finally negatived by 157 to 52.

The third reading of the Corn Exportation Bill was carried by 170 to 27. Mr. *Rose* moved a clause by way of rider, empowering his Majesty, by an Order in Council, to suspend at any time the exportation of corn. Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Canning*, *J. P. Grant*, *Western*, *Giddy*, and Sir *H. Parnell*, opposed its adoption. Alderman *Atkins* expressed his regret at the manner in which the Bill was hurried through the House. The clause was negatived without a division.

May 24.

Mr. *Grattan* presented a Catholic Petition; and said, it was not his intention, under the present circumstances, to propose any discussion, or any ulterior measure nor. He did not know what were the wishes of the Catholic body.

Mr. *Lackhart* presented a Petition from *A. Morris*, esq. High Bailiff of Westminster, praying remuneration for expences incurred at the Westminster Election, which he had been unable to procure at law from Sir *F. Burdett*, as the Hon. *Baronet* had not been considered as a candidate. The motion for its being referred to a Committee, was carried by 26 to 17.

The Corn Law Importation Bill was brought up.

Mr. *Rose* said, the Report of the Committee was so imperfect, that the House would not proceed to a Turnpike Bill on a similar document.

Mr. *P. Grenfell* lamented that the measure was not postponed to next year. It had occasioned much agitation in the country: the manufacturers were averse to it, because they thought it was intended to keep up the price of corn; while the farmers were inimical to it, because they conceived that it would fix the price of grain at 8*s.*

Sir *H. Parnell* asked, how could it be said that the subject had been precipitated, after the repeated discussions it had undergone?

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Mr. *Horner* said, that the complaint was not that the subject had not been enough debated, but that it had not been sufficiently inquired into.

May 25.

Petitions were presented from Scotland against the Corn Bill.

May 26.

Mr. *Arbuthnot* moved, that the sum of 3,350,132*l.* be granted, for defraying the ordinary expences of the Army. The Pensions to Dutch officers have been discontinued. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 1.

Lords *Combermere*, *Hill*, and *Beresford*, were introduced by Lords *Carleton*, *Crewe*, *Keayon*, and *Lofus*; and, their patents of creation having been read, they took their oaths.

In the Commons, the same day, a Petition from Scotland, praying for the continuation of the suspension of intercourse of Spirits between Great Britain and Ireland, was, after some opposition from several Irish members, who represented it to be a breach of the Act of Union, referred to a Committee.

Mr. *Dundas* said, that it would be necessary to continue the Impress Service on the River Thames, so long as hostilities continued with America. Formerly it produced from 70 to 100 men per month; but in the last month only five men were pressed, three of whom the officer had been desired to impress as riotous persons, while fifty-one persons had entered as volunteers.

Mr. *Methuen* inquired which of his Majesty's Ministers had advised the Prince Regent to take measures to prevent the Princess of Wales from appearing at her Majesty's Drawing-rooms; and gave notice of a motion for an Address on the subject.

Messrs. *Ponsonby* and *Whitbread* contradicted unequivocally a statement which had appeared, accusing them of being the advisers of the Princess of Wales.

June 3.

The Speaker stated that he had received a letter from the Princess of Wales, which, with the leave of the House, he would read.

"*Connaught-house*, June 3, 1814.

"The Princess of Wales desires Mr. Speaker will inform the House of Commons, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been advised to take such steps as have prevented her from appearing at Court, and to declare his Royal Highness's 'fixed and unalterable determination never to meet the Princess of Wales upon any occasion, either in public or private.' The proceedings of 1806 and

1807,

1807, and last year, are in the recollection of the House, as well as the ample and unqualified vindication of the Princess's conduct to which those proceedings led. It is impossible for the Princess of Wales to conceal from herself the intention of the advice which has now been given to the Prince Regent, and the probability that there may be ultimate objects in view, pregnant with danger to the security of the Succession, and the domestic peace of the Realm. Under these circumstances, even if the Princess's duty towards herself could suffer her to remain silent, her sense of what is due to her Daughter, and to the highest interests of the Country, compels her to make this communication to the House of Commons. The Princess of Wales incloses a Copy of the Correspondence which has passed, and requests Mr. Speaker to communicate it to the House of Commons."

[The inclosures were a copy of the Royal Correspondence, which we have inserted at length in p. 641.]

Mr. Methuen then rose to make his promised motion; when Mr. Lygon, M. P. for Worcestershire, moved that strangers be excluded from the gallery; which being done accordingly, the following debate took place. Mr. Methuen commented on various passages of the Correspondence, and remarked, that the Minute of Council of April 10, 1807, acquitted the Princess of all criminality, and recommended that she should be restored to the privileges of her rank and station. He next adverted to the letters written by her father (the Duke of Brunswick) shortly before the battle of Jena, expressing his conviction of her perfect innocence, and earnestly recommending her to the protection of his Majesty. Her innocence was in some degree admitted by the Prince Regent himself, in his allowing her occasionally to visit her daughter, from whose society she would otherwise have been totally debarred. After all the proceedings which had been already had, what a mortification and degradation must she feel it, to be prohibited from attending the Drawing-room, on the eve of the arrival of those august personages, who are expected to honour this country with their presence, and also of the nuptials of her daughter with the Prince of Orange. He contended that this was but the prelude to ulterior objects, which might endanger the peace of the Country, and the succession to the Crown; and concluded by moving, "that an humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to acquaint the House by whose advice he had been induced to form the unalterable resolution of never meeting her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales on any occasion, either in public or in private."

Mr. Bragge Bathurst complained that the motion had been changed; but denied that the House could interfere on such an occasion. There was no prohibition against the Princess of Wales attending her Majesty's Drawing-room. The Prince had only signified his determination of not meeting her there. With regard to the Minute of Council, on which so much stress had been laid, it must be recollected, that it made a distinction between criminality and other minor charges. The acquittal was, therefore, not altogether so complete as the honourable gentleman had maintained.

Mr. Whitbread said, that the Right-hon. Gentleman had with great dexterity endeavoured to persuade the House that the Princess of Wales had not been interdicted from appearing at Court; at least that it had not proceeded from advisers. It was true that they had not done so themselves; they selected the Queen to perform this most ungracious office. The Queen, after the long persecutions of her Royal Highness, had received her at Court by the command of the King, who was now no longer able to afford her his protection. This right she ought now to enjoy. The interference of the House last Session had produced such an effect on the mind of the publick, that from that time no one had even dared to call her guilty; and it became necessary to repeat their interference now, that the indignity was repeated. The Prince had declared that he would not, on any occasion, public or private, meet the Princess of Wales. Yet, whenever they should be called to the Throne, they must meet to be crowned together. He did not see how this difficulty could be overcome, unless some black designs were brooding against the Princess.

Messrs. S. Wortley, Wynne, and Elliott, with a full conviction of the injustice done to the Princess, opposed the motion as unparliamentary.

Mr. Ponsonby had hoped that what had passed last Session had put an end to this disgraceful and injurious subject. He approved of the publication of the correspondence, but objected to the motion.

Mr. Methuen requested to have the benefit of Mr. Ponsonby's experience.

Mr. Tierney said, his Right-hon. Friend was not prepared to propose any specific measure. The right to exclude from a Drawing-room might exist; but the right became a wrong, when made the vehicle of wounding the personal feelings of an individual. He trusted the House of Commons would take some parliamentary mode of shewing their sense of the treatment of the Princess of Wales. This might be done by increasing her annual allowance, and giving her an independent establishment.

Mr. Methuen then withdrew his motion.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GERMANY.

Some travellers, recently arrived from Wallachia, have brought an account of a terrible calamity which has befallen the inhabitants of Oybestein. That district, one of the most populous in the country, was situated in the neighbourhood of several lofty mountains; and some of these were cultivated to their summits, and the sides were covered with the dwellings of the natives; the base of the highest, however, is supposed to have been sapped by the long rains. On the night of the 20th of April, while the inhabitants, unsuspecting of such a calamity, were buried in repose, the peak called the "Devil's Neck" descended with a noise resembling an earthquake, and overwhelmed in its progress houses, forests, and innumerable cattle. The concussion was so frightful, that the inhabitants of the adjacent villages started from their beds, and were seen running quite naked from their habitations to seek safety in the plains. The extent of this calamity had not been ascertained; but it was supposed that 400 souls had been buried beneath the ponderous fragments, which extended and covered a mile of ground. The general distress was much increased by the groans which were heard issuing from the ruins four days after the avalanche. - It was impossible to render these unfortunate sufferers timely aid, and their sufferings must have been augmented with the protraction of their lives.

SWEDEN.

The Crown Prince's Reply to an Address to the Citizens of Stockholm, (see p. 612.)

"I am sensible of the marks of joy which the people of Stockholm shew on the return of the army. It quitted its country to defend the rights of Nations; I lead it back proud of having contributed to attain this end. Its bravery and discipline are all that can be wished. Fathers will see their children, and wives the objects of their love. The courage of the army will, if necessary, insure the execution of the treaties that unite Norway to Sweden. This union, necessary to the prosperity of the North, being guaranteed by the Powers, our Allies, cannot be distant. The Norwegians will obtain all that is just and reasonable. The King is ready to make every concession consistent with the Swedish honour and the prosperity of trade. His Majesty did not desire the union with Norway to increase his territory, but to secure the future peace of both countries. Norway, far from having to fear an increase of its burdens, may expect a diminution of taxes by its union with Sweden. So many thousand hands taken from the plough to fight a

criminal cause, may be restored to their labours. If the Norwegians understand their interest, they will listen to duty, reason, and humanity; they will avoid a war which must be fatal to them, and will not expose their country to be ravaged to satisfy the ambition of a few individuals.—The King of Denmark has ceded his rights to Norway, and never was cession more solemn. I always hoped to see this union accomplished, but never was I more sure of it than now; guaranteed by all Europe, it will soon be brought about, if we resolve firmly. Our means are great. Our army is brave and experienced. The union between the people and the King is secure against time and events. In leaving you for a short time, it is to combat for your interests, and ensure the liberty and independence of Swedes.—Be assured, Gentlemen, of my constant gratitude, affection, and confidence."—*Stockholm Gazette, June 7.*

NORWAY.

Prince Christian has refused to receive the Allied Commissioners, unless they are furnished with letters of credence to himself and the Norwegian Government. The Swedish army is expected to attack Norway towards the end of next month.

AMERICA.

Papers have been received to the 22d May. At that period the deposition of Buonaparte was not known; but enough had transpired to throw President Madison and his adherents into the agonies of despair. The Fair American had brought out news that the Allies were in possession of Paris, and were negotiating for peace. It had also brought accounts of the Victory of Orthes, the entry of the British into Bourdeaux, and the victorious march of Lord Wellington on Toulouse. The friends of a just and honourable union between America and Britain now loudly inveighed against the infamous treachery which had driven the United States from the path of so wise a policy into one beset with danger and disgrace. Their representations were strengthened by the difficulty in which the President found himself to raise the supplies; and still more by the alarm excited on account of the large reinforcements expected out from England to our army in Canada. The proclamation for the blockade of the whole American coast has caused great alarm; and the National Intelligencer comforts the people by observing that all the States are by it put on a footing of equality.

On the 5th April Sir James Yeo's squadron effected a landing at Oswego, after some opposition; when they captured the fort, and re-embarked, after destroying or taking

taking away public property to the value of 40,000 dollars. The Americans themselves, on the approach of the English, scuttled and sunk the Growler, with several other vessels. On lake Champlain also the British flotilla was superior. It had appeared off Burlington on the 11th, 12th, and 13th April, and thrown that place into the utmost terror and confusion. On the Southern coast, Sir Alex. Cochrane had created equal alarm. News had reached Charleston on the 7th ult. that he was off St. Mary's Bar with a large force; and this had produced the usual effect of such events in America—much vapouring—much apprehension—and many mutual charges of treachery among themselves.

The trials of the unsuccessful Generals, afforded the different parties in the United States an additional source of discontent and wrangling. Wilkinson's trial was going on. Hull's had been decided against him, on charges of "Treason and cowardice in the affairs of Malden and Detroit, neglect of duty and nonofficerlike conduct, &c." Two thirds of the Court concurred in finding him guilty of all the charges except that of treason, and sentenced him to be shot to death; with a recommendation, however, to mercy, on account of his advanced age and revolutionary services. The President confirmed the sentence; but remitted the execution, cashiering him however by a general order, in the following terms:—"The Roll of the Army is not to be longer dishonoured by having upon it the name of Brig. Gen. Wm. Hull." Whilst Hull, far from acknowledging this lenity as a favour, published an appeal to the people on the persecution and injustice which he contended he had undergone.

A paragraph in the New York Gazette of the 17th May, stating that the 17 Bri-

tish hostage prisoners, lately confined at Philadelphia, were to proceed in the steamboat Northward, has occasioned a rumour, that the dispute on that subject had been settled amicably, by the mutual release of prisoners.

We have information of the state of affairs at St. Domingo, so recent as April last. At Port-au-Prince very high expectations were indulged of the success of a powerful expedition projected by the President Petion against the so-dominant Henry I. Emperor of Hayti. The forces of the former were about 15,000 men, and might have been augmented to 20,000, had sufficient arms been provided. The troops of the Cape were about equal in number. The country had been devastated by four or five different candidates for power, and the productive trade for which it had been distinguished no longer existed. All the precious metals had disappeared on the island, and, for the purposes of interchange, a species of tin had been substituted, to which a nominal and arbitrary value was assigned. It is supposed by the passengers in this vessel, who had the best opportunities of judging of the political and military relations of that country, that if, in fulfilment of the 8th article of the late Treaty of Paris, France should send a considerable force to St. Domingo to re-establish it as a colony, the two parties of Petion and Henry would unite for their common defence, however inveterate may have been their former hostility.

A Jamaica paper of April 9, states, that a vessel had arrived at Kingston, which spoke a brig from Dominica to Barbadoes, and learned from the Captain that "the former island had, a short time previously, been visited by a dreadful hurricane, that had laid waste the greater part of it."

DIARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS.
(Continued from page 619.)

Thursday, June 16. His Imperial Majesty and the Duchess of Oldenburgh arrived this morning between two and three o'clock at the Pulteney Hotel, Piccadilly. They travelled all night in an open carriage, and experienced the inconvenience of a fall of rain and a thunder-storm on their way. The Emperor, notwithstanding the fatigues of his journey, and the hour of the morning, merely stopped at his hotel to change his dress, and repaired with great expedition to the Countess of Jersey's festive meeting, where he remained till six. His Majesty rose about ten, and at half-past eleven, attended by Lord Yarmouth, proceeded to St. Paul's Cathedral. Here his Majesty witnessed the annual assemblage of upwards of 6000 of

the Charity children belonging to the different parishes of the metropolis—an interesting sight, which does so much honour to British benevolence, and which cannot fail to make the most affecting impression on every beholder. His Prussian Majesty, and the Princes, his sons, were also present. At three o'clock, the Emperor, accompanied by the Grand Duchess, proceeded to view the New Mint, where they were received, and attended by the Deputy Warden and other officers of that establishment. After seeing the various machinery and the different processes through which the coin passes, they partook of a cold collation provided on the occasion. His Imperial Majesty was presented with a gold medal, of the same impression as the

the one presented to the Grand Duchess, his sister, of his Imperial Majesty's likeness, on her former visit.

In the evening their Imperial and Royal Majesties dined with Lord Castle-reagh, in St. James's-square. There also were present the Princes of Prussia, the Princes of Orange, Wurtemberg, Metternich, Hardenberg, the Duchess of York, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Sussex, Cambridge, Saxe-Weimar, and Orleans, the Count and Countess of Lieven, &c. &c.—After dinner their Majesties honoured Drury-lane Theatre with their presence. The house was crowded to excess. At 25 minutes before 11 the two Monarchs entered amidst the general shouts of the audience. The curtain then drew up, and about 200 of the performers appeared, and sang God save the King. The Emperor joined most cordially in the chorus: his Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia clapped heartily at the conclusion. They remained till the performance ceased, and then went to a grand entertainment at the Marchioness of Hertford's, where his Imperial Majesty stayed till half-past five o'clock, engaged in the festive dance; at six he retired to his hotel.

Friday, June 17. At eleven the Emperor set out on a visit to the Military Asylum and Chelsea Hospital. He was accompanied by the Duchess of Oldenburgh, and attended by Lord Yarmouth and his suite. At the Military Asylum his Imperial Majesty was joined by the King of Prussia; and the Royal Party was received by the Duke of York as Governor, and the other officers of this noble Institution. After inspecting its various departments, the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by his sister, proceeded to Greenwich Hospital, and then returned to the Pulteney Hotel. The King of Prussia, after viewing Chelsea College and the Military Asylum, visited the Duchess of York and St. James's Palace.—Soon after eight o'clock the same evening, the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, Duchess of Oldenburgh, &c. &c. went to Merchant Tailors' Hall, and partook of a splendid dinner given by the Merchants and Bankers of London. The Duke of York was in the Chair (the Prince Regent being prevented from attending by some cause), the Emperor of Russia on his left hand, and the King of Prussia on his right. Next to the Emperor sat the Duchess of Oldenburgh; the rest of the table was filled with Princes, Ministers, and Ambassadors, all in the most splendid dresses, and chiefly military. The toasts given were chiefly complimentary to the illustrious Visitors.—At 11 they left the Hall, and repaired to Covent Garden Theatre, where they remained till the close of the entertainment, and then retired amid loud and universal plaudits.

Saturday, June 18. The entertainment given by the Corporation of the City of London to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the illustrious Monarchs of Russia and Prussia, was, in costly splendour and magnificence, never exceeded in this country.—The Prince Regent, to give effect to the scene, went in state, with the full splendour of his Court. The streets East of Temple Bar were lined with nearly 8000 troops. The houses were filled and covered with tens of thousands of spectators, and windows in particular situations to view the procession, were disposed of so high as from 20 to 30 guineas each.

At four o'clock the cavalcade departed from Carlton House in the following order: The 11th dragoons. Seven of the Prince Regent's carriages, in which were the officers of his Household and foreign officers of distinction. The state carriages of the Prince of Orange, Duke of Gloucester, Duke of Cambridge, and Duke of Kent, each drawn by six horses. These illustrious individuals were accompanied by several of the foreign Princes. The state carriage of the Duke of York, who was accompanied by the two Princes of Prussia. The Speaker of the House of Commons in his state carriage. Between each of these carriages were sections of the Oxford Blues. Then came the carriages of his Majesty's Ministers, including those of the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Melville, Earl Bathurst, Mr. Vansittart, &c. &c. These were followed by two troops of the Horse-Guards, in new uniforms. His Majesty's Heralds in their official costume; 12 marshals with their staves; the whole of the King's yeomen in their state uniforms, and carrying their halberds. The Prince's carriage of state, in which were his Royal Highness, the King of Prussia, and two foreign Princes. The carriage was drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, and was followed by the remainder of the Horse Guards, after which came a vast number of other carriages containing foreigners of distinction; the Marquis of Wellesley; Lord and Lady Castlereagh, Prince de Wagram (Blucher), Count Platoff, Lords Hill and Beresford, and a long line of persons of distinction.

The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and City Officers had previously arrived at Temple Bar in their state carriages—and, on the approach of the procession, they mounted horses, which were decorated for the occasion with crimson ribbons.—The first part of the cavalcade having advanced, the carriage of the Prince Regent drew up, when the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs advanced; and, after a short conference, took the lead of his Royal Highness's carriage, in the following order:—A number of Sheriff's officers, the city marshals, the Lord Mayor's footmen, the band of the London

militia playing God save the King — Sixteen Aldermen in their robes, bare-headed. The Common Crier bearing the City Mace, and the Sword-bearer. The Lord Mayor, also bare-headed, carrying the Sword of State, and dressed in a rich velvet robe, which cost 150 guineas. He was followed immediately by the carriage of the Prince Regent. In this order the procession proceeded to Guildhall, cheered as it went by the spectators in the houses and streets.

Upon approaching Guildhall, the first object of notice was a temporary passage which had been erected from the principal door of the Hall, half-way across Guildhall-yard. This passage was lined with green cloth, and the flooring covered with matting; it was illuminated by a profusion of lamps and led to the porch of the Hall, which was also lined with green cloth and converted into a temporary arbour, in which was displayed the most costly flowering shrubs and evergreens, arranged upon shelves and ornamented with moss. This arbour extended into the Hall, and being illuminated with variegated lamps, had the most enchanting effect. Thus conducted into the Hall, a scene of dazzling splendour burst upon the sight. The whole of this Gothic pile exhibited a profusion of rich and brilliant cut glass lustres with some thousands of wax lights, which were suspended from the ceiling. The table for the Prince Regent and his Royal visitors was raised four steps above the floor of the Hall. Over the centre was a canopy extending in front, ornamented with the Prince's feathers and the Russian and Prussian eagles. It was a single table, reaching nearly the width and length of the bustings. It was served entirely with gold and silver plate. On each side of the canopy were three large mirrors, which reflected the whole of the company. Three beautiful lustres of cut glass were suspended from the lofty ceiling. The East window was decorated with a transparency of the King's Arms, which was illuminated. The monuments of Lord Chatham and of his son William Pitt, on the opposite side, were left entirely open for the contemplation of the illustrious visitors. The floor of the Hall was filled, but not crowded, as on ordinary occasions, with dinner tables; and on each side a gallery was raised, and the pillars which supported it formed large recesses for tables. The gallery was nearly 20 feet in depth, so as to contain four seats, and, where the windows admit, a fifth, and extended on both sides of the Hall to the West window, where it was enlarged so as to afford eight seats. The Common Councilmen dined on tables laid in the recesses. Below the gallery, and next to the two monuments, were two

boxes facing each other, and extending with circular fronts, designed as orchestras, and in which were placed Messrs. Bellamy, Goss, Leete, Taylor, and other celebrated glee-singers. A music gallery was raised over the clock, which was hid from view. The two giants were newly painted, and little more of them than their busts, hands, and staves appeared. From the noble gallery already described, folding doors were opened over the kitchen and over the Comptroller's house for every accommodation. This gallery was appropriated solely to the Ladies. The whole of the walls and galleries were covered with cloth of crimson, plaited in folds, and forming a circular drapery over each of the recesses. Lustres were pendant from all parts, intermingled with banners of the arms of companies and of opulent citizens. The rise of a few of the steps to the King's Bench Court led to a splendid room, also lined with crimson cloth, and a volant figure of Fame, in transparency, an olive branch encircling her trumpet.

On the Procession arriving at Guildhall; the Prince Regent and Royal Visitors were ushered into the Council Chamber, which had been splendidly fitted up, and a canopy and throne erected for the occasion. The Regent being seated on the throne, the Recorder delivered an Address of the Lord Mayor, &c. upon his Royal Highness's visit to the city, which was most graciously received. Here the Royal and Noble Visitors promenade for some time in familiar conversation; and the Prince Regent, with the most gracious and condescending freedom, thus addressed the worthy Chief Magistrate.

"This, my Lord Mayor, is the first time of my coming into the City as Regent. On similar occasions it has been customary to bestow some compliment on the City of London. I rejoice that, on this interesting occasion, the Chief Magistracy has fallen into your Lordship's hands, as it enables me at once to evince my respect for the City, and my personal esteem for your Lordship, by declaring my intention of creating you immediately a Baronet*; and I wish you health to enjoy this honour."

Dinner was then announced, and the Regent with his Royal Guests and attendants proceeded to the Hall; the Regent, Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia, taking their seats under a grand state canopy in the centre of the table, at which were seated 21 personages of the Blood Royal, including the Grand Duchess of

* The dignity of a Baronet has since been conferred on the Lord Mayor. See London Gazette, June 28.

Oldenburg. The dinner, which consisted of every delicacy, whether in or out of season, was served up on gold and silver plate, and the wines and desert were of the most choice and costly kind. The appearance of the Hall was beautiful beyond description. The Prince Regent left the Hall at half past 11; but the whole of the company were not able to depart till three the next morning.

Sunday, June 19. The King of Prussia met Earl Percy at Sion House, Brentford; and thence proceeded to Otlands to dine with the Duchess of York. The Emperor of Russia and Duchess of Oldenburg went to the Russian private chapel in Welbeck-st. — and thence proceeded to the meeting of the Society of Friends in St. Martin's-lane — returned to Putney Hotel, and at three visited the Princess Charlotte at Warwick House. — They next went to Chiswick, to partake of a public breakfast given by the Duke of Devonshire — got back at a quarter before seven to the Putney Hotel; and at 10 o'clock the Emperor and the Grand Duchess went to Carlton House, to meet her Majesty at a dress party. In the course of the day the Emperor received deputations from the "Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress," — "Bible Society," with Lord Gambier at their head — and Mr. Soane had the honour of laying before him the drawings of the Bank and other buildings, which his Imperial Majesty desired to examine, and which he was pleased to accept.

At seven a Deputation from the Royal Humane Society (of which his Imperial Majesty is a Member, in consequence of having restored a Polish peasant, apparently dead by drowning*), waited upon him, for the presentation of the Diploma of the Society. The Deputation consisted of Lord Brownlow; Sir Abraham Hume, bart.; Sir William Garrow (Attorney General); Sam. Whitbread, esq. M. P.; Mr. Alderman Wood; Dr. Lettsom, the Treasurer; the Rev. J. Pridden, F. S. A.; the Rev. R. Yates, F. S. A.; J. J. Angerstein, esq.; J. Blackburn, esq.; I. H. Browne, esq.; W. Watson, esq. F. R. S.; J. Blades, esq.; J. Nichols, esq. F. S. A.; J. B. Nichols, esq. F. L. S.; T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F. L. S. the Secretary, and about 20 other Governors. They were introduced to his Imperial Majesty, and were most graciously received; the truly benevolent Monarch, in the most condescending manner, expressing his high approbation of the laudable Institution, and cordially shaking hands with each member of the Deputation.

* See a minute account of this philanthropic act, in our vol. LXXVI. p. 413; and the Emperor's Letter to the Royal Humane Society, in vol. LXXVII. pp. 397, 398, 499.

The following is the Address presented: May it please your Imperial Majesty; The Vice-Patron, President, Vice Presidents, Directors, and Governors of the Royal Humane Society, instituted for the recovery of the apparently drowned or dead, humbly approach your Imperial Majesty, to offer their respectful and cordial welcome to your Imperial Majesty; on your happy arrival in Great Britain. In common with all their fellow-subjects, they feel that lively interest and high exultation, so naturally the consequence of the mighty efforts, and glorious victories, of the brave armies of your Imperial Majesty and your illustrious Allies; victories by which Nations, oppressed by a most hateful tyranny, have been emancipated, and by which the latent spark of Liberty has been fanned to the flame which now re-animates the world. — But the Royal Humane Society, which the beloved Sovereign of Britain has so long patronized, feels, in its approach to your Imperial Majesty, peculiar emotions, in the remembrance that it addresses a Monarch, whose powerful arm maintained the cause of Freedom against confederated hosts, has yet deigned his own assiduous exertions in rescuing a subject (though of the meanest class) from premature death; — a Monarch who can adopt, with eminent propriety, and whose generous tears on a successful result, confirmed a right to the claim of the worthy Sage of antiquity, "*Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto.*" — The Royal Humane Society is impressed with the sincerest gratitude for the condescension with which your Imperial Majesty has been pleased to accept the Medal of the Society, the highest token of admiration and respect in its power to offer; and for the gracious manner in which your Imperial Majesty has been pleased to consent to be an Honorary Member of the Royal Humane Society. — The Vice-Patron, President, Vice-Presidents, Directors, and Governors, in order further to testify their respectful veneration for your Imperial Majesty, humbly beg leave to present, personally, to your Imperial Majesty's acceptance, the diploma by which the Royal Humane Society has had the honour to enroll your Imperial Majesty among its Members. — That your Imperial Majesty may long reign over a brave, united, and unconquered people, and be gratified with the effects of a Peace so gloriously achieved in the effusions of emancipated millions, is the fervent prayer of, Sir, your Imperial Majesty's most obedient humble servants, THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Monday, June 20. At an early hour persons of every description were making preparations to go to Hyde Park, for the purpose of gratifying their curiosity, not only

only in seeing the Royal Visitors, the Prince, &c. but also for the purpose of seeing almost the whole of the Military of London and its environs. At nine o'clock the different corps were on the ground, and the entire of Hyde Park from Tyburn to Hyde Park Gate was covered with soldiers, equipped in their best regimentals. It was near 11 before the numerous corps were properly arranged, when a spectacle was presented to the publick which has not been surpassed for a series of years. After the lines were arranged, the different bands belonging to the infantry and cavalry, continued to play many martial airs. The crowd became so excessive that it was deemed expedient to send a detachment of cavalry to clear them to the extremities of the Park. Every beholder by this time appeared to fix his eyes on Hyde Park Gate, where the Illustrious Personages were to make their grand *entrée*. Every tree in the Park was heavily laden with persons of various descriptions, and the balconies, windows, and roofs of the houses fronting the Park were crowded with a great assemblage of beauty and fashion. At half past 11, a royal salute of 21 cannon announced that the Royal Party were on their way; and soon after another discharge of 21 guns gave intimation of their arrival at Hyde Park Gate. A detachment of the Greys proceeded to meet the great Potentates, accompanied by the Hetman Platoff, and a small detachment of Cossacks. They were received with the loudest shouts by the populace. The Prince Regent, who was accompanied on one side by the King of Prussia, and on the other by the Emperor of Russia, kept his hat off, and bowed respectfully to the populace. He was followed by Blücher, and a most magnificent staff, superbly attired. The different lines were soon arranged, and the Royal Party passed, while they preserved the greatest order and decorum, and the bands played "God save the King."—After this the numerous regiments passed in review; and then fired a *feu-de-joie*. The illustrious visitors were pleased to express the greatest satisfaction at their discipline; and about half past three the different corps marched from the ground, highly gratified with the honour paid them by the great Generals. The King of Prussia afterwards went to the House of Lords, to see the ceremony of passing Bills by the Lords Commissioners.

Tuesday, June 21. The Emperor of Russia and Duchess of Oldenburg went, plainly dressed, to dine with the Count and Countess of Lieven. They returned to Pulteney Hotel at 10 o'clock, and dressed for the Prince Regent's grand party. The Emperor put on the English uniform, and wore the Order of the Garter.

The Duke of Oldenburgh and Prince of Wirtemberg were introduced to the Queen on Tuesday, by Earl Morton, her chamberlain, for the purpose of formally taking leave of her Majesty. The King of Prussia visited the India House, and the warehouses of that establishment.

This evening the Prince Regent, the Illustrious Visitors, and their suites, went by invitation to White's *féte*, which was graced by one of the most handsome assemblages of women ever seen in this country. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia paid due homage to their charms—the former by keeping it up "on the light fantastic toe," till five in the morning.

Wednesday, June 22. The Emperor and Grand Duchess sent for M. Escudier, the proprietor of the hotel, and, acknowledging the great attention he had shewn them, kindly bid him adieu. Count Orloff, Count Woronzow, Baron Nicolai, Col. Fenshaw, and a number of Russian gentlemen who remain in England, attended to take their farewell of the Emperor; and they embraced, according to the custom of their country. The Emperor, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh, the Duke of Oldenburgh, and the Prince of Wirtemberg, entered an open carriage of the Prince Regent's exactly as the clock struck nine. The carriage then drove to the Tower of London, which they viewed *en passant*; and passed over London-bridge, at half-past 12, on their way to the seat of the Earl of Liverpool, at Coombe Wood, to breakfast. The King of Prussia, followed by the Princes, left Clarence-house at half-past nine, in a royal carriage, for the Earl of Liverpool's seat. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent set off from Carlton-house a few minutes after nine, accompanied by his Royal Brother the Duke of Cambridge and Gen. Bayley, in his travelling carriage, for Portsmouth.

Postsmouth, June 22. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia arrived here this evening, but too late to be present at the Government House at the dinner of the Prince Regent; they therefore drove directly to the houses prepared for their reception: the Emperor and his sister to Commissioner Grey's, in the dock-yard; and the Prussian King and Princes to the Lieut.-Governor, General Houston's.

Thursday, June 23. Early this morning the royal standards floated in the air over the public buildings, and the troops were drawn out in front of the Government House. The Prince Regent got into his carriage under a discharge from the battery, at half-past nine, with the Duke of York, and drove to the residence of the Emperor, whither the King and Princes

of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, &c. shortly after repaired. The illustrious company walked from thence about 11, to the place of embarkation, where the whole Naval procession, headed by the Duke of Clarence as Admiral of the Fleet, was ready to receive them. It commenced with men of war's barges, commanded by Captains, clearing the way. The Admiralty barge, with its characteristic ensign, came first; and was followed by the royal barge, with the royal standard; and two other barges, one hoisting the Russian flag of yellow, with the black spread eagle, the other of white, with the sable eagle of Prussia. They contained the Regent, the Emperor, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, the King of Prussia, his sons and relatives, many German Princes, and the suites of the three Royal Persons. The procession passed along the line of the men of war, amid a general salute of 42 guns from each ship. The ships' yards were all fully manned, and the loud cheerings of the crews, and of the countless company in the surrounding boats, emulated the roar of the cannon. The Duke of Clarence had previously gone on board the *Impregnable*, where the procession had stopped, to welcome the visitors. A short interval elapsed after their going on board, when the universal shout for the Emperor Alexander brought his Imperial Majesty to the entering port, where he stood some minutes, bowing very graciously and gracefully to the surrounding spectators. Similar calls were made for the Prussian Monarch, who in a similar way testified his gratification. The same honours were paid to the Prince Regent, who, in recognizing the public attention, seemed highly delighted. The Duchess of Oldenburgh was the next object of applause, and her Imperial Highness in the kindest manner imaginable bowed repeatedly. The Dukes of York, Clarence, and Cambridge, were in like manner hailed; and each appeared, bowed, and thanked. Blucher and Platoff were loudly vociferated; but the Duke of York declared they were not on board. Another grand salute was then fired, mixed with the cheerings of the ships' companies, in which the Prince Regent heartily joined. Soon after the royal party came on board, they proceeded to explore the ship, each as he pleased. The Regent was very curious and attentive. The King of Prussia examined much, and appeared a very careful observer. Alexander lost no time: he left the main deck, and went about the ship alone for a time. He then took his illustrious Sister, and descended to the place where the crew were receiving their allowance, at 12 o'clock. He made inquiries concerning it, and asked what quantity of water was added to the rum?

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Being told that the proportion of water was as six to one, a tar observed, that it would be no worse for being stronger. Alexander requested the usual allowance, and drank it off readily, smiling, and adding his approbation of the liquor, "which," said his Majesty, in very intelligible English, "you call grog, and I think it very good." He had a smaller quantity poured out for the Duchess, who drank it with much good-humour. The men were ordered an extra allowance. Alexander then went into a marine's birth (of about 11), who were at dinner. He seated himself by them, and took a portion of their mess. He then pulled out a sum of money, and left it with the company, bidding them "good bye." He did the same in crossing from Dover, where he gave the marines coin worth about 50*l*. The Sons of the King of Prussia also drank grog with the men with much satisfaction. A grand collation was now prepared in the cabin, where a most superb display of the Regent's plate decorated the tables. Adm. Blackwood, captain of the fleet, and Capt. Adam, captain of the ship, did the table honours to this exalted party. On coming again on deck, nothing could exceed the satisfaction of the guests. It has been said, that the place where a British King should receive Ambassadors is the deck of a man of war. The Prince Regent can never feel himself more truly the Sovereign of the greatest maritime power that ever existed, than when he thus beheld his Country's greatness witnessed by Foreign Monarchs on his Country's own element. He evidently felt his high destiny, and declared it to be the grandest sight he ever saw. The Duchess of Oldenburgh particularly expressed her delight, and bore the shock of firing with much fortitude. The amiable and meditative Frederick was wrapped up in the sublimity of a spectacle so new to him. Alexander seemed to dwell upon it with extacy. The young German Princes were quite enraptured: the veteran Leaders of hosts contemplated, with the firmness becoming their martial character, an exhibition of a sort to which they had been hitherto perfect strangers. Leaving the *Impregnable*, salutes were again fired for the Regent, the Emperor, and King, followed by a general salute; after which the whole party repaired to the Government House, where another grand banquet was given by the Regent to near 150 persons. Blucher arrived in the evening at nine, at the Bank on the Parade; and appeared at the window several times.

Friday, June 24. The Prince Regent, the Duke of York, the King of Prussia, with the Prussian and other Princes, repaired early to the Emperor, whence they proceeded

ceeded to view the various establishments. The ships building or repairing in the slips, the immense naval stores of every description in the warehouses, the rope-house, the copper-works, and all the other important branches, were examined with much attention. But the Emperor and King appeared more peculiarly interested by the machinery for making the ships' blocks, the rapid operations of which they witnessed with particular pleasure. The numerous objects of curiosity and utility in the yard occupied all the forenoon. About two o'clock the royal barges, and the rest of the grand aquatic procession, left the King's Stairs at the Dock-yard, in the same order as the day before, to pay another visit to the fleet in the Roads. Royal salutes were fired from all the batteries. On their arrival at the Fleet, they went on board the Royal Sovereign yacht, which immediately hoisted the Royal Standard. The Emperor had previously gone with the Duke of Clarence on board the Impregnable, the interior of which seemed to afford his Imperial Majesty peculiar delight. He was as assiduous as before, in making himself personally acquainted with nautical arrangements. The fleet formed a line of seven or eight miles in extent, in front of the Isle of Wight. They received the Royal Visitors with a general salute, after which they slipped their cables, and were immediately under sail with a brisk North-east gale. They speedily cleared St. Helen's, and went quite out at sea. The Royal Sovereign yacht led the van. The yachts and barges of the Admiralty, the Naval Commissioners, the Ordnance, and other public offices, a great number of private yachts, and above 200 vessels of all descriptions sailed out, keeping at various distances from the fleet. About five o'clock the whole line-of-battle ships bore-to by signal, when the Prince Regent, the King of Prussia, &c. left the Royal Sovereign, and went to the Emperor of Russia in the Impregnable, to which the Royal Standard was accordingly shifted. At this time the leading ships were about 12 miles from Portsmouth. The Royal circle partook of some entertainment in the Impregnable's cabin. The signal was made soon afterwards for the return of all the ships of war to their anchorage. The wind was not so favourable for sailing back; but the general effect of so many vessels of war and pleasure-boats turning to windward through a narrow channel, the men of war ranging up alongside of the smaller vessels, and the frequent repetition of signals in both directions along the line, together with the amazing accuracy of the naval movements, was of the most beautiful and of the grandest kind imaginable. As they returned, they continued their firing, so

as to afford, in some respects, the idea of a naval engagement. In the visit of yesterday, the ships lay at anchor, with their sails down; in that of this day, they displayed, before assembled Sovereigns, the proudest boast of this sea-girt Isle, a British fleet in a state of activity. In the course of the night and morning, many private vessels had come in from various parts of the coast, so that the number had considerably increased. The Prince, of 98 guns, was in the night splendidly illuminated. The oldest boatmen of the harbour never saw before so great a number of vessels collected together, nor so fine a sight at Portsmouth. The whole line were at their anchorage by half-past seven, off Spithead, when the Emperor, King, Regent, Princes, &c. &c. all quitted the men of war, and got into their respective barges, sailed up the harbour, and landed. The salutes, on their coming away, were very imposing on shore and in the harbour. The discharge of all the artillery round the works of Portsmouth and Portsea, on the Blockhouse, Cumberland, and South Sea forts, and on the different batteries at Haslar and elsewhere, followed by *ten feux de joie* of the many thousand military drawn up, chiefly on the ramparts, was prodigious. Under this tremendous firing, the Sovereigns retired to their several residences. — When the Prince Regent arrived at the Government House, he found the Duke of Wellington, the Deliverer of Nations, waiting his approach. The multitudes without filled the royal ear with the shouts of "Wellington," from the landing-place to the doors of the Government House. The populace instantly took the horses from his carriage, and drew him, in their triumphant tumult of patriotic joy, to the portico of the Regent's abode. When he went in, the voices of a gladdened public resounded from the streets and ramparts; and, after the lapse of a few minutes, his Grace appeared on the balcony, and bowed very frequently. Lord Stewart (late Sir Charles Stewart) also came in, and was highly honoured. Between eight and nine o'clock the company were arriving to dine with the Prince. All the streets were lined with hussars, dragoons, and infantry. The Duke of Wellington dined with them; and about half-past ten appeared at the balcony again, in company with the Regent, Emperor, King, and Princes, about a dozen in number; and was again received with enthusiastic acclamations. The Duke lodged at the George Inn. The town was again illuminated, and with additional splendour.

Saturday, June 25. At 11 this day, the Prince Regent, and the Allied Sovereigns and retinue, left Portsmouth for Portsdown-hill. About 7000 troops were drawn up in review

order; and, after their Majesties had inspected them, they drove off for Goodwood, to breakfast with the Duke of Richmond, from Goodwood the Emperor of Russia, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, the King and Princes of Prussia, the Prince Regent, &c. arrived at Petworth, the seat of Lord Egremont, to dinner on Saturday, about six. The Emperor travelled in an open carriage; and on his arrival at Petworth, expressed himself highly delighted with the picturesque beauty of the road.

Dover, Sunday, June 26. This afternoon at six, the guns of the Castle announced the return of the King of Prussia and his two Sons to this port; they went to Payne's Hotel. About 11 the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Duchess of Oldenburgh, Lord Yarmouth, &c. also reached Dover, amidst the thundering of cannon and cheers of the people.

Monday, June 27. This morning the King of Prussia, after taking a farewell of his Imperial Majesty, at 11, accompanied by his Sons, embarked on board the Nymphen frigate, under a royal salute from the shore and from the ships, and landed at Calais the same evening. — The Jason frigate, the Hon. Capt. King, bearing the flag of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, at this time brought up in the Roads, and took part in the salute. The rain did not cease all day, so that little of the Royal Visitors was seen. The Emperor and the Grand Duchess embarked at half-past six. His Imperial Majesty was moved even to tears at his embarkation at Dover; and all the people certainly were. His Majesty stood on the deck of the yacht, with his glass to his eye, as long as the objects were visible, cordially returning the salutations and blessings bestowed upon him. The Emperor disembarked at Calais at seven next morning.

The impressions which the personal qualities of the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, separated from their exalted rank and distinguished services, have left, no lapse of time will efface. Had Fortune placed them in a lowly station, their private virtues, as well as mental endowments, would have procured them esteem and attachment. Alexander, in particular, does not perhaps breathe a wish, that is not in some measure connected with the good of mankind*. Fortunately the events of his reign have contributed to assist his natural disposition. The success of his arms and negotiations, and that in so hallowed a cause, has been so gloriously conspicuous, that the native bene-

volence of his heart must be wonderfully quickened by the contemplation that his endeavours have had a signal share in restoring peace and freedom to long-distracted Europe. The homage he received here was directed more to the man than to the Sovereign, and his discriminating mind felt the tribute; whilst his heart perhaps acknowledged it as one of the most grateful rewards to which his services for the human race are entitled. — Alexander has other claims to the esteem of his contemporaries, exclusive of the memorable share he has had in the deliverance of the Continent. The first days of the young Sovereign's reign were signalized by judicious efforts to ameliorate the condition of his vast Empire; and we derive no small satisfaction in thinking, that his visit to England will tend to promote this generous design, which he has since that time unremittingly pursued.

To sum up the merits of the King of Prussia in a short sentence, he is as much entitled to esteem as the Monarch we have just noticed. His character is not so fascinating; but his reign has been one of unprecedented difficulties; and, besides, he is constitutionally rather of a solid than a brilliant disposition. The long calamities of his kingdom, and an irreparable domestic misfortune, have confirmed that air of thoughtfulness and reserve, which marked his countenance even at an early age. His difficulties began before he ascended the Throne; the lavish and profligate reign of his predecessor could not but be grating to a young Prince, educated according to the severe maxims of the great Frederick; and his chief study has been since directed to restore the strict economy and simplicity which formerly characterized the Prussian Administration. He gave the brightest example in his own person of moderation and industry; and the only relaxation he ever allowed himself from the cares and labours of public life, was in the enjoyment of the innocent pleasures of his domestic circle. He was the tenderest of husbands, and the most affectionate of fathers; a good King, and a good man; and if the public and private virtues of one individual could have insured the tranquillity of Prussia, his reign would have been as undisturbed as any upon record. It is a grateful reflection to know that the exertions of such a Monarch have been at last crowned with success; and though his subjects have deserved the admiration of Europe in the late contest, his personal example and efforts have eminently contributed to the glorious issue. He has still an arduous task to perform — to heal the many and deep wounds which the tyranny of the French have inflicted, and to reward the loyalty of his subjects.

* On his first landing at Dover, he said, "God be praised! I have set my foot upon that Land which has saved us all."

IRELAND.

May 25. At a general meeting of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, held at Maynooth, the following, among other resolutions, were adopted: "That, having taken into our mature consideration the late Rescript of the Vice-Prefect of Propaganda, we are fully convinced that it is not mandatory. That we do now open a communication with the Holy See, on the subject of this document; and that, for this purpose, two Prelates be forthwith deputed to convey our unanimous and well-known sentiments to the Chief Pastor, from whose wisdom, zeal, and tried magnanimity, we have reason to expect such a decision as will give general satisfaction."

May 30. At the fair of Shercock, co. Cavan, several disputes took place between the Protestant Orangemen and the Roman Catholics, which in the evening terminated in a general tumult. Several of the former were much beaten, and escaped into the house of one Carrol, where an Orange lodge is held. The mob assailed the doors and windows with stones, paraded the streets, and sent a message to Lieut. Wimp, who commands a detachment there, to give up the arms and ammunition which he had. On his refusal, they broke the windows, and attempted to force the doors. The yeomanry having fired a volley of blank cartridges without effect, driven to extremity, fired with ball; and about 13 persons were killed.

June 3. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with the advice of the Privy Council, issued a proclamation, declaring the Catholic Board contrary to law. The proclamation states, that though the law had not hitherto been enforced against that Assembly, from the hope that those who had been misled would become sensible of their error, and their meetings be discontinued, without the necessity of legal interposition; yet the Lord Lieutenant being now satisfied that the farther continuance of the Assembly could only tend to serve the ends of factious and seditious persons, gives notice that if it shall again meet, the said Assembly and all persons acting as members thereof, will be proceeded against according to law.

June 11. An aggregate meeting of the Roman Catholics of Dublin was held, when Counsellor O'Connell moved several Resolutions, denying that to be an unlawful assembly (as it was termed in a proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant) and complaining of its abolition as an infringement of the right of petitioning.

COUNTRY NEWS.

June 5. The first stone of the new steeple of St. John's Church, and the first stone of a new Church at Preston, were both laid by Sir H. P. Hoghton, bart.

June 5. Two youths, named King and Richards, ascended the steeple of All Saints, in Stamford, by means of the crockets, or projecting stones on the outside of that beautiful and lofty spire, and descended by the same means, after one of them (Richards) had hung his waistcoat on the weathercock, where it remains. The projecting stones on which they stepped are 23 in number, three feet asunder; and the summit of the spire is 152 feet from the earth; to which must be added, what in persons of common temperament must increase the awfulness of such a situation, that the bell was ringing in the steeple at the time of their ascent! In 10 or 12 minutes the feat was performed, and the adventurers had safely descended.

June 11. A fire broke out at Mr. Blukley's plough manufactory at Long Buckley, co. Northampton; and, notwithstanding prompt assistance, seven houses were partly consumed, besides out-houses: the occupiers have sustained very great loss.

June 15. This morning a tremendous thunder-storm was experienced at Huntingdon, Godmanchester, Peterborough, and Stamford. The lightning was very vivid, but fortunately it did little injury.

The Committee for superintending the erection of the column near *Sirensbury* in honour of Lord Hill, have adjudged their highest premium to R. Westmacott, esq. of London, sculptor and royal academician; the second to Mr. Edward Haycock, and the third to Mr. John Carline, jun. both of Hull.

From the official annual return of the woollen manufacture of *Yorkshire*, made to the quarter-sessions held at Pontefract; it appears that the narrow cloths milled last year, amounted to 142,863 pieces, comprehending 3,515,755 yards; and the broad cloths to 569,890 pieces, or 11,702,857 yards; being an increase of 2,251,964 yards above the preceding year.

The inhabitants of *Scarborough*, like those of several other sea-ports, have formed a liberal subscription for the relief of their distressed townsmen returning from French prisons.

At a meeting held lately at *Hull*, for affording relief to the prisoners belonging to that town returned from France, it was stated by a physician, that nearly the whole were afflicted with the tape-worm, supposed to be occasioned by the peculiar quality of their food.

A Society has lately been instituted, under the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland, and many of the nobility and gentry of the North, having for its object the prevention of those sudden and disastrous explosions in Coal Mines, of which the melancholy effects have been so frequently and so recently experienced. A letter has been circulated by the President,

dent, Sir Ralph Milbanke, (dated Bishopwearmouth, 4th May), soliciting subscriptions, and any advice or information that may assist in forwarding the views of the Society; and particularly requesting the Proprietors and Directors of the different Mines in the Kingdom to communicate the courses and precautions now taken in their different Mines to obviate the mischiefs complained of, and also the observations and amendments that may have occurred to them. The Committee of the Society are about to publish a Report, containing a comprehensive View of the modes of Ventilation now practised in the North of England; and also propose, if their funds will enable them, to offer Premiums for the best Treatises, or any further important discovery or improvement, that will effectually promote the object they have in view.

In the shire of Lanark is a remarkable insulated mountain, called *Tinto*, 1800 feet above the level of the adjoining part of the Clyde, and 2400 above that of the sea; upon which the return of peace was lately celebrated by an immense bonfire made of 50 loads of coal, and a large quantity of wood, at which several sheep were roasted whole. The fire was kindled at nine o'clock at night, and had a beautiful effect; as the Cairn of Tinto is seen from 17 counties, and from the Atlantic and German Oceans.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, May 25.

A General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House, when the Resolution of the Directors was approved of, continuing Mr. Warren Hastings's pension of 4000*l.* per ann. for life; and also, the motion for continuing the pension of 5000*l.* a year to the Marquis Wellesley for his life.

Tuesday, May 31.

The Prince Regent arrived at the Eton Montem soon after 10 o'clock, and was received by Dr. Goodall, who conducted him to the Provost's house, where he partook of some refreshment: and afterwards His Royal Highness saw the young gentlemen go through their usual ceremonies. Their dresses on this occasion were particularly splendid. Upwards of 1500*l.* were collected at this Montem. The Queen and Princesses were prevented from attending by the indisposition of the Princess Elizabeth.

Windsor Castle, June 4.—"The King's health has been uninterruptedly good, and his Majesty has been very tranquil throughout the last month, though his Majesty's disorder continues without any sensible alteration."

Saturday, June 11.

This afternoon the Chamberlain of the City of London delivered in the old Council Chamber at Guildhall, with the usual formalities, to Lords Beresford and Hill, the rewards voted to those gallant officers for their long and meritorious services, which he accompanied with the following appropriate compliments,

"Marshal Lord Beresford.—*I give you joy!* and, in obedience to a Resolution of the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, return you their Thanks for your very gallant conduct and the very important services rendered by you in the Capture of Buenos Ayres, at once opening a new source of commerce to the manufactories of Great Britain, and depriving her then Enemy of one of the richest and most extensive Colonies in her possession. And by the same Authority you are admitted to the Freedom of this great City; and I have the honour to present to you this Sword, as a Testimony of the high Esteem which the Court entertains of the meritorious Services.

"Within a short period from the time of this event, an act, so base as to be without a name in the catalogue of crimes, attracted the attention, and roused the indignation, of an astonished World!—A Sovereign of a great Nation, in strict alliance with a neighbouring State, was decyded by the most plausible pretences out of his own Territory, and then ignominiously treated as a captive, and his country made a theatre of rapine and slaughter. Under these circumstances, his oppressed but faithful and gallant subjects appealed to the magnanimity of the British Nation—the appeal was not in vain—her gallant Sons flew to their relief with an ardour that was irresistible—the exertions of Britain rescued the Country from the grasp of the oppressors, and contributed to the abasement of that Tyrant who violated every law, human and divine, and impiously hurled defiance toward the vault of Heaven!

"In this conflict the exertions of Lord Beresford were most conspicuous, and his conduct has been pronounced in the British Senate beyond eulogium. The attention of the Court of which I have the honour to be the organ was again drawn towards your Lordship; and they Resolved, with equal unanimity, That their Thanks should be given to your Lordship for the distinguished ability which you displayed in the glorious battle of Albuera, which terminated in the signal defeat of the Enemy's forces; and that the Freedom of this City, voted to your Lordship on the 12th day of October 1806, should be presented in a Gold Box, as an additional Testimony of the high sense which the Court

Court entertains of your Lordship's eminent public Services.

"Before I quit this place, allow me to express my admiration at your Lordship's success, in an attempt where even the great Pompey failed. He boasted that he had only to stamp his foot in any part of Italy, and numerous armies would spring up to his aid; but you, my Lord, without boasting, succeeded in calling into action the latent powers of a friendly Nation, and, by adding discipline to their native valour, enabled them nobly and powerfully to co-operate in the great cause of Europe's Deliverance."

"Lord Hill,—I give you joy! and, in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, give you their Thanks, for the skill, bravery, and exertion, which you so eminently displayed upon the 21st day of Juné last, when the French Army was completely defeated near Vittoria, by the Allied Forces under the Command of the Duke of Wellington. It is with peculiar satisfaction that I carry into effect their unanimous Resolution, by admitting you into the Freedom of the Metropolis of the British Empire; and I have likewise the honour to present to your Lordship this Sword.

"My Lord! The great events upon the Peninsula of Europe, in which your Lordship makes so conspicuous and brilliant a figure, are so deeply rooted in our memories as to render an enumeration of them unnecessary; and I will not offend your Lordship's delicacy by dwelling upon a subject which has attracted the notice and admiration of the World:—But I am irresistibly impelled to say, that the Action at *Almaraz* would alone have transmitted the name of *Hill* to the latest posterity. After having contributed so largely to the liberation of Europe, it is to be lamented that your Lordship's services should be required in the other Hemisphere, to teach those who owe their origin to this Country, and whatever they possess that is truly estimable, that Great Britain will not abandon her rights to any power on Earth—much less to that Government which has so basely joined the Tyrant of Europe (now fallen below contempt) in his endeavours to subjugate her independent States; in which, if he had succeeded, America would have experienced from this Polyphemus, the poor satisfaction of being his *last* Victim. May your Lordship's endeavours to convince an ungrateful and infatuated people of their error, be crowned with success!—and may you speedily return to your native land, and there enjoy to a late period—*Otium cum Dignitate!*

"To a Citizen of London, it must be matter of pride and exultation, to examine

the state of the British Peerage—he will there find that many of those noble Characters who now adorn the Upper House of Parliament, have numbered among their Ancestors some who have done honour to the Civic Chair of this great Metropolis. And I am happy in this opportunity of declaring, in the presence of the noble Lord whom I have had the honour to address, that the Chair, which is now so ably filled by the present excellent Chief Magistrate, was, nearly three centuries ago, graced by an ancestor of the noble Lord, Sir Rowland Hill, who was the first Protestant Lord Mayor of this City; a man who was not only eminently useful as a Citizen of London, but who has left lasting monuments of his piety and munificence, by his extensive and liberal Endowments in his native County."

Lord Beresford made a short but handsome reply; declaring it to be the proudest day of his life, when he received this honourable distinction from the citizens of this great Metropolis; and declaring his readiness to employ the sword thus bestowed on him by their liberality, whenever he should receive his Sovereign's commands to resume his military duties, for the defence and honour of his country.

Lord Hill spoke nearly to the same effect.
Saturday, June 11.

The illuminations on account of the late Treaty of Peace, which commenced on Thursday, concluded this night. The allegorical transparencies were extremely numerous; and the illuminations very general and brilliant. The Custom-house, the Excise-office, the Bank, Somerset-house, and all other public offices, were particularly distinguished for tasteful arrangement and magnificent display of light.

Friday, June 17.

A very numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, the warm friends and original promoters of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, took place at Freemasons' Tavern. The Duke of Gloucester took the chair. Mr. Wilberforce, in the course of an eloquent speech, which was loudly cheered, explained that the meeting was called in consequence of an article in the late Treaty of Peace, permitting the continuance of the Slave Trade for five years. He concluded with proposing nine Resolutions, which were adopted, as follows:

"The Meeting have viewed with regret no provisions made in the late Treaty of Peace for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and they are concerned to see a prospect held out of its immediate revival; they lament to see the populous Island of Guadaloupe, and other places where the abolition of slavery had been made an indispensable condition, ceded to France, by which the system of slavery and robbery

would

would be revived; and they were sorry that a coast which extended 1500 miles, was again to be given up to the detestable traffick in slaves. Since the Abolition of the Slave Trade they had seen the legitimate traffick of Africa increased, and its revival would consign it to destruction.—They lamented the recognition of the renewal of the Slave Trade, and were of opinion that extensive interests would be created, which, at the end of five years, would make total abolition difficult. They were anxious to promote in France a destitution of this traffick, and were desirous that Parliament should take measures for effectually guarding against the infraction of the British Act of Abolition, by the clandestine importation of Slaves from the French Colonies into those belonging to Britain. And, finally, they most anxiously implored the friends of this great and good cause, in Government, in Parliament, and in the country, to exert themselves in bringing about a permanent abolition of this detestable traffick."

Monday, June 20.

This day the ceremony of announcing to the inhabitants of the Metropolis, the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty of Peace with France, took place with all its antient and accustomed solemnities. The streets were crowded at a very early hour, and the houses were thronged with spectators. The Heralds and the different officers assembled at St. James's about 11 o'clock; but were detained till near four, by the absence of the military, who were to accompany them, they being engaged at the Review in Hyde Park. The military, however, having at length arrived at St. James's, the procession proceeded to the Palace-gate, where the Proclamation was read by the senior Officer of Arms. At Charing-cross, the Officer of Arms next in rank read the Proclamation, looking towards Whitehall; after which the procession moved on to Temple-bar. The usual formalities were observed on entering the City; and at Chancery-lane the Proclamation was read a third time. Then the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, the two former in their state and the latter in their private carriages, joined the procession immediately after the officers of arms, and the whole moved on to the end of Wood-street, where the cross formerly stood in Cheapside; and the Proclamation having been there read, the procession was continued to the Royal Exchange, where it was read for the last time; and the procession returning by way of Gracechurch-street, through Lombard-street, dispersed about seven o'clock, the military returning the way they came. Each reading of the Proclamation was preceded and followed by a flourish of trumpets.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

May 26. Tricking's fair in Looe; a Farce. It met with but an indifferent reception.

June 13. The Grand Alliance; an Interlude, in compliment to the Russian and Prussian Monarchs.

June 15. Broul, but not long; or, How to damn a New Piece.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

June 15. Fair Cheating; or, The Wise Ones omitted; a Musical Farce.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Carlton-house, May 25. Earl of Abergavenny invested with the ensigns of the order of the Thistle.

Mr. John Leard, Consul at the Port of Fiume and its dependencies.

May 31. Lord Middleton, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey, vice Onslow, deceased.

Admiralty-office, June 4. This day, in pursuance of the pleasure of the Prince Regent, the following flag-officers of his Majesty's fleet were promoted, viz.—*To be Admirals of the Red*—Isaac Prescott, esq. to Sir C. M. Pole, bart.; Total 7.—*To be Admirals of the White*—Hon. Sir G. C. Berkeley, K. B. to Sir J. B. Warren, bart. and K. B.; Total 11.—*To be Admirals of the Blue*—S. Edwards, esq. to R. Beger, esq.; Total 13.—*To be Vice Admirals of the Red*—H. D'Esterre Darby, esq. to J. Hunter, esq.; Total 19.—*To be Vice Admirals of the White*—F. Pender, esq. to Sir T. Bertie; Total 23.—*To be Vice Admirals of the Blue*—R. Bulteel, esq. to Hon. A. K. Legge; Total 22.—*To be Rear Admirals of the Red*—F. Fayerman, esq. to M. H. Scott, esq.; Total 28.—*To be Rear Admirals of the White*—J. Hanwell, esq. to J. Harvey, esq.; Total 20.—And the undermentioned Captains were also appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet: *To be Rear Admirals of the White*—Captains Hotham, Burlton, Pater, H. Popham, J. Rowley, and Codrington.—*To be Rear Admirals of the Blue*—Captains Parker, Plampin, L. Gower, Blackwood, Douglas, Torrington, Donnelly, Beresford, Ball, Eyles, Gosselin, Rowley, Rogers, Ballard, Rolles, Lock, Milne, Dundas, Young, Macnamara, D. Campbell (1st), Otway, Western, Spranger, Lukin, and Fellowes.

The Prince Regent has appointed the following to be Colonels of Marines:—W. T. Lake, W. C. Fahie, Sir G. Eyre, and J. Talbot, vice H. Hotham, G. Burlton, Sir J. Rowley, and E. Codrington, appointed Flag-Officers.

War-office, June 7. The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint the following officers to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned; the commissions to be dated June 4, 1814:—*To be Generals*

in the Army—Lieut.-generals Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. to W. Wemyss—Total 29.—*To be Lieut.-generals in the Army*—Major-generals F. T. Hammond, to Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B.; Total 58.—*To be Major-generals in the Army*—Colonels Sir C. Imhoff, on the Staff at Guernsey, to H. Torrens; Total 69.—*To be Colonels in the Army*—Lieut.-colonels Hon. A. Annesley, to R. Travers; Total 101.—The undermentioned Officers, aides-de-camp to the Prince Regent, to be Colonels in the Army: Lieut.-colonels T. M'Mahon, C. Palmer, and T. Arbutnot.—*To be Aides-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, with the rank of Colonel in the Army*—Lieut.-colonels J. Colborne, S. F. Whittingham, Sir A. Campbell, A. G. Woodford, and F. C. Ponsoby.—*To be Extra Aides-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, with the rank of Colonel in the Army*—Lieuts.-cols H. F. Bouverie, F. B. Hervey, Hon. H. A. B. Craven, Baron Ebcu, and Lord Burghersh.—*To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army*—Majors R. Earl of Athlone, to A. Money; Total 101.—And 269 Captains, to be Majors in the Army.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned: the commissions to be dated June 4, 1814.—*To be Generals in the Army*—Lieut.-generals Martin and Lloyd.—*To be Lieut.-Generals in the Army*—Major-generals Douglas, Macleod, Wright, Arabin, Buchanan, and Ramsay.—*To be Major-Generals in the Army*—Colonels Sir C. Holloway, knt. Eng.; Humphrey, ditto; Miller, Invalid Artillery; Eustace, late Engineers in Ireland; Bloomfield, Artillery; and Cookson, ditto.—*To be Colonels in the Army*—Lieut.-cols. J. Sheldrake, Artillery; to P. W. Colebrook, R. Art.; Total 24.—*To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army*—Majors C. Newhouse, Invalid Art. to W. J. Tucker, late Irish Artillery; Total 12.—*To be Majors in the Army*—Capts. T. Rogers, Art. to T. A. Brandreth; Total 49.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Marines, to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned: the commissions to be dated June 4.—*To be Colonels in the Army*—Lieut.-colonels Cole, Foley, Birks, Bidlake, Home, and Campbell.—*To be Lieut. Colonels in the Army*—Majors Boys, Ferzer, Davey, Abernethie, Graham, Lewis, Clarke, Stanser, Dunsmire, Minto, Long, and Westropp.—*To be Majors in the Army*—Captains W. Collins to A. Gillespie; Total 33.

Foreign-office, June 6. Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. late His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France.

Thomas Sydenham, esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon.

June 14. Stratford Canning, esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated Swiss Cantons.

June 18. The dignity of an Earl granted to Viscount Cathcart; that of Viscount to the Earl of Aberdeen, and that of Baron to Sir Charles William Stewart.—Mr. H. U. Addington, Secretary to His Majesty's Legation to the Swiss Cantons.

War-office, June 18. The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint several officers of the East India Company's forces to take rank by Brevet in the East Indies only; the commissions to be dated June 4. The list comprises 25 major-generals who are to be Lieut.-generals, 17 colonels to be Major-generals, 37 lieut.-colonels to be Colonels, 65 majors to be Lieut.-cols. and 118 captains to be Majors.

Whitehall, June 21. The Earl of Chichester and the Earl of Clancarty, appointed to the office of Postmaster General.

Carlton-house, June 25. Lieut.-gen. Right hon. Charles William Baron Stewart, K. B. an Extra Lord of His Majesty's Bedchamber.

Whitehall, June 28. The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom conferred on the Right hon. William Donville, Lord Mayor of London, and his heirs male.

Rev. Dr. Winstanley, principal of St. Alban's Hall, and Camden Professor of Ancient History, is elected Abp. Lord's Professor of Arabic.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Mr. Blomfield, Bisbrooke R. near Uppingham.

Rev. Wm. Davy, Tuttington V. Norfolk.

Rev. Tho. Bromley, Dighton R. Hants, vice Bernard, resigned.

Rev. Tho. Hobson, M. A. (rector of Pentridge, Dorset) Nether and Over Compton RR. vice Goodden, deceased.

Rev. Hugh Morgan, B. D. Prælector in Divinity in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. John Cam, M. A. vicar of Mansel Lacy, co. Hereford, Quarley R. Hants, vice Sheppard, deceased.

Hon. and Rev. Paul Anthony Irby, Cottesbrook R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. Dr. Fanshaw Middleton, consecrated Bishop of Calcutta, May 8, at Lambeth-palace, by the Archbishop.

Rev. James Moore, LL.B. rector of Sutton-upon-Derwent, Yorkshire, St. Pancras V. vice Dr. Middleton, Ep. of Calcutta.

Rev. B. C. Heming, D. D. Rotherfield Grays R. Oxon. vice Moulding, deceased.

Rev. J. G. Littlehales, Bishops Langham V. Norfolk.

Rev. T. Downe, Lydden V. Kent.

Rev. R. Black, M. A. to hold by dispensation Hutton R. Essex, with Copdock cum Washbrook R. Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Edge, Weybread St. Mary V. Suffolk.

Res.

Rev. Robert Pearce, M. A. one of the vicars choral of Hereford Cathedral, elected by the parishioners of Bromyard, one of the six Prælectors in Divinity in that Church.

Rev. Thos. Thirlwall, M. A. (late lecturer of St. Dunstan's, Stepney,) to Bowers Gifford R. Essex, *vice* Powlay, deceased.

Rev. Edward Williams, M. A. Lecturer of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, *vice* Thirlwall, resigned.

Rev. Richard Laurence, LL. D. Hebrew Professor in the University of Oxford, with the Prebend of Christ Church annexed, *vice* Dr. White, deceased.

Rev. S. Courtney, Chesterton and Had-ton RR. Hunts.

Rev. G. Perkins, Offord Darcy R. Hunts.

Rev. G. Holiwell, B. D. Ripley R. co. York.

Rev. Thos. Wintle, Tidmarsh R. Berks.

Rev. W. Herbert, Sofforth R. near Wetherby, Yorkshire.

Hon. and Rev. Fitzroy Stanhope, Catton R. Yorkshire.

Rev. Michael Wyatt, rector of Ashley, Wilts, North Wrexall R.

Rev. Stephen Williams, of Pen-park, rector of Lanvihangel Roggiatt, Lanwern R. Monmouth, *vice* Salusbury, deceased.

Rev. H. Atlay, M. A. St. George's R. Stamford.

Rev. J. Russel, M. A. Hurstborne Tar-rant V. Hunts, *vice* Debarry, deceased.

Rev. W. M. Bradford, M. A. of Beacons-field, Hedsor R. Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Upton, Imber Cu-racy, Wilts.

Rev. Thomas Pascoe, St. Hilary V. Cornwall.

Rev. John Clarke, Dunkswell Perp. Cur. Devon.

Rev. John Rocke, jun. Clungunford R. Salop.

Rev. John Maul, Brisley R. and Gateley V. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Craven Ord, prebendary of Lincoln, Gretton cum Duddington V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. Francis Daubeny, Bexwell R. Suffolk.

Rev. Samuel Colby, B. A. Little Elling-ham R. with Great Ellingham V. annexed, Suffolk.

Rev. W. Wing, jun. Sutton Saint Ed-mund Perp. Cur. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Charles Carver, B. A. Winfarthing and Snetterton RR. Norfolk.

Rev. C. F. Bampfylde, Hardington and Hemington RR. Somerset, *vice* Hill, dec.

Rev. W. Marsh, M. A. St. Peter V. Colchester.

Rev. Charles Hawkins, rector of Kelston, Cowley R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. J. Olive, St. Paul's V. Bristol.

Rev. N. Ruddock, Stockland-Graunts, *alias* Bristol V. co. Gloucester.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXIV. PART I.

BIRTHS.

1814, AT Walthamstow, Essex, the *May* 30. wife of Benjamin Pead, esq. a daughter.

June 11. In the Phoenix-park, Dublin, Lady Littlehales, a daughter.

14. At Grange, the seat of Sir J. Lister Kaye, bart. Lady Amelia Kaye, a son.

17. At Melbourne-hall, the lady of Major-gen. Sir H. M. Vavasour, a son and heir.

Lately, in Devonshire-place, the wife of J. Scott, esq. a son.

At St. Alban's, the wife of Tho. Kinder, esq. a son and heir.

At Sherburn, Durham, Hon. Mrs. Coch-rane, a daughter.

At Kelston-house, Somerset, Lady Haw-kings, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 1792. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Count De Labasecque, in Artois, to Mrs. Scott, widow of the late Michael S. esq. of Grenada.— [Particular reasons, arising from the revolutionary state of France, prevented the publication of this marriage till now.]

1814, *June* 14. Rob. Cracroft, esq. late major in the North Lincoln militia, to Augusta, daughter of Sir J. Ingilby, bart. of Ripley-park, co. York.

20. Gordon Booker, esq. captain in the Welch Fusiliers, to Sarah, eldest daughter of F. Glanville, esq. of Cauchfrench, Corn-wall.

21. F. Twemlow, esq. of the Hill, Cheshire, to Elizabeth, youngest daugh. of the late Sir T. Fletcher, bart. of Betley-court.

22. Right Hon. Gen. Lord Combermere, to Miss Greville.

W. Tarbutt, esq. barrister-at law, eldest son of Wm. T. esq. of Ogston-hall, Derbyshire, to Anne, daughter of the late Gen. Gladwin, of Stubbing-house.

23. Rev. Jas. Knollis, B. D. of Don-nington, Berks, to Frances, second daugh. of Thos. Hall, esq. of Harpsden-court, Oxon.

25. At Chatham, Lieut.-col. Palsey, Royal Engineers, to Harriet, daughter of W. Spencer Cooper, esq.

28. At Mount Stewart, J. James, esq. son of Sir Walter James James, bart. secretary of legation at the Court of Munich, to Lady Emily Jane Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.

29. Wm. Cotton, esq. of Upper Berke-ley-street, to Miss Chandler, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. C.

B. Thomas, M. D. of Kingston, co. Hereford, to Miss North, of Chelsea.

30. At St. Pancras, W. G. H. Med-hurst, esq. to Fortunata Paula Seraphina Catherina Medhurst (late Pappalardo); they having before been married in the Island of Sicily.

DEATHS.

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1814. **AT** Birmingham, aged 47, Mr. Feb... Jonathan Knott, for many years an eminent bookseller and printer of that place. His bodily frame had been much impaired by an indisposition of some weeks; but his death was immediately occasioned by the sudden rupture of a blood-vessel, which producing suffocation, terminated his life instantaneously. In 1804, in conjunction with Mr. Robert Lloyd, (whose death is recorded in our vol. for 1811), he purchased the copy-right of Aris's *Birmingham Gazette*: that well-known advertising paper, under his direction, in a few years experienced a very extraordinary increase in its value and importance, and now stands pre-eminent in the list of Provincial Journals. For the latter nine years he edited it himself; and in this capacity it has been justly remarked of him, that "his several duties were performed with impartiality, candour, and integrity: carefully excluding from its pages all matter which might injure the character, or even wound the feelings, of individuals." In 1804 his name also stands connected with that celebrated collection of books, formerly the property of the late George Hollington Barker, esq. which was sold by Knott and Lloyd, from a catalogue published in that year; and subsequently with others of literary consequence. In 1812 he relinquished his interest in the bookselling concern, and directed his attention exclusively to the printing business: had his life been spared, he would, in all probability, have carried this department to a high degree of reputation; among other works he had projected was a new edition of "Mr. Hutton's History of Birmingham." Upon the graphical and typographical execution of this book he had bestowed much pains; it was his intention to illustrate it with engravings, which, in their execution, should serve to illustrate the state of the Arts in the town itself. As a member of society, his conduct was ever generous and noble; as a tradesman, liberal and irreproachable; and long, very long will his relatives have to deplore the early removal of an affectionate husband, brother, and uncle.

March 24. At Jamaica, Edward-Kyrwood Sayer, esq.

March 29. At Chateau-roux, France, just reaching the termination of a captivity of eleven years, aged 33, John Bode, esq. eldest son of the late A. W. B. esq. of the General Post-office, London.

April 1. Off Fort-St. Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, aged 21 years and 27 days, Harriet, wife of John-Ross Parrish, esq. of Rossie-castle, Montrose, Scotland, and commander of the *Fort William* East-Indiaman.

April 6. At Baltimore, North America,

after a few days' illness, Mr. John Heathcote, merchant, of London.

April 16. At Lausanne, Switzerland, W. P. Cerjet, esq. formerly lieutenant in the Royal regt. of Horse-guards (Swiss).

April... At Jamaica, killed in a duel, Captain Stackpole, of the *Statira* frigate. The circumstances which led to this lamentable catastrophe are stated to be as follows: So long as four years ago, a naval officer inquired of Lieut. Cecil if he knew Capt. Stackpole. Lieut. C. replied he did, and had the best opinion of him as a brave officer, adding at the same time that he believed him capable of drawing occasionally a *long bow*. This answer was publicly talked of in the gun-room of the *Statira*, and at length reached the ears of Capt. Stackpole, who, having ascertained that the words were spoken, declared that he would call Lieut. Cecil to an account when and wherever he met him. It was so far fortunate that they did not meet for four years; but the opportunity at last offered, when the *Statira* was lying in the harbour of Port Royal, and the *Argo*, of which Cecil was senior lieutenant, happened to enter that port. Capt. S. immediately sent a message to Lieut. Cecil, purporting that he must either meet him, or make a suitable apology for the slanderous words he had used. Lieut. Cecil, in reply, said, that, four years having elapsed since the words were spoken which he was charged with having uttered, it was impossible for him to recollect how far they were correct or not; but, as a brother officer and a man of honour had quoted his words, he could not act otherwise than avow them. As to an apology, he wished Capt. Stackpole to understand, that, under all the circumstances, he should have had no objection to apologize to any other officer in his Majesty's navy, but to him it was impossible; the captain of the *Statira* being reputed throughout the navy as a good shot, and having been the friend and companion of Lord Camelford. The consequence was a meeting between the parties on the 28th of April; the result of which was, the loss to his Majesty's naval service of a brave and meritorious officer. The challenge of Capt. Stackpole, to fight the *Statira* against the American frigate the *Macedonian*, had endeared him to the crew; and not a man could refrain from tears on learning his fate.

May 10. At Gileroux, aged 92, Mrs. Mary Collins, widow, who was cutting a new set of teeth at the time of her death, the pain of which she acknowledged to be the greatest she had felt for the last fifty years.

May 23. Aged 66, P. Clutterbuck, esq.

May 24. On his passage from Jamaica, Capt. Geo. Maule, of the ship *Dale*.

At Colchester, aged 63 years, Robert-Richardson Newell, M. D. He supported

ported the character of his profession with ability and perseverance during the space of forty years; and by the most unremitting attention to the happiness of mankind obtained universal approbation. In 1774, the Colchester Medical Society was founded through his exertions, and of which he continued treasurer and secretary to the hour of his death; its object has been the promotion of medical science, and the gratuitous extension of its blessings indiscriminately to those who sought it. At the last anniversary its members unanimously voted him a piece of plate, as a testimony of his long and important services, and of their individual regard. In 1786 he instituted the Benevolent Medical Society for the counties of Essex and Herts; and has, by a constant, humane, and parental affection to its welfare, in a great measure contributed to its present prosperity.

May 30. Without any previous illness, aged 80, Rev. Wm. Howarth, curate of Pudsey, Yorkshire, which office he had filled 48 years.

May 31. At Quebec, aged 37, William Newberry, esq. son of the late W. N. esq. of the Stoney-lane brewery, Southwark.

June 1. In his 63d year, John Ray, esq. late of Bury-St. Edmund's.

June 2. At St. Helen's, near Cocker-moth, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. J. Benson.

June 3. Harriet, second dau. of Samuel Bosanquet, esq. of Upper Harley-street.

In Great Cumberland-street, aged 93, Joseph Royall, esq.

The wife of L. C. Daubuz, esq. of Truro, Cornwall.

In Somers-town, aged 63, Massey Stackpole, esq. He was related to the Stackpole family of Ennis, co. Clare, and father to Capt. Stackpole of the *Satira* (whose lamentable death we have recorded in p. 698), and Capt. J.-Massey S. 45th regt. of foot.

June 4. In Grosvenor-street, after a short but severe illness, Lord Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood; by whose death the Hon. Henry Lascelles, M. P. for the county of York, becomes heir to the estates and earldom of the house of Harewood.

Aged 85, John Farley, who was boatman to the Duke of Marlborough 48 years. He was present at the dreadful earthquake at Lisbon in 1755.

At Paris, in his 79th year, Count Damas. He was tutor to the French Princes, and many years the faithful adherent of the house of Bourbon.

June 5. Joseph Wright, esq. of Hammond-cottage, Cheshunt.

At Ramsgate, R. Corbett, second son of W. T. C. esq. of Elsham, co. Lincoln.

June 6. In Upper Wimpole-street, aged 71, the Rt. Hon. John Montagu, fifth Earl of Sandwich, Viscount Hinchinbrook, and

Baron Montagu, of St. Neot's, co. Huntingdon, one of the joint Post-masters general, a member of the Privy Council, and recorder of Huntingdon and Godmanchester. His Lordship was the only son of John the fourth Earl, by Judith, daughter of Visc. Fane; and was born Jan. 26, 1744. He was educated at the University of Cambridge; and in 1761 served the campaign in Germany as aide-de-camp to the Earl Waldegrave. He was returned a member for Brackley, co. Northampton, in Feb. 1765; and on April 10 following elected an alderman of the borough of Huntingdon. He was elected to Parliament for the county of Huntingdon 1768, 1774, &c.; in 1771 was nominated vice-chamberlain of his Majesty's household; and in 1783, master of the buck-hounds. He succeeded to the family honours and estates in 1792. His Lordship married in 1766 Lady Elizabeth Montagu, only surviving daughter of George last Earl of Halifax; and by her (who died in 1768,) had a son and daughter, who both died young. He married secondly, Lady Mary-Henrietta, eldest daughter of the last Duke of Bolton, who died in 1779, leaving him a son and daughter — George Viscount Hinchinbrook, the present Earl, born 1773, married in 1804 to Lady Louisa Corry, daughter of the Earl of Belmore; and Mary, born 1774, married in 1796 to the Earl of Templeton.

At his Grace's house, South Audley-street, aged 10 years, Lady Katherine-Frances-Montague Scott, fourth daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

At her brother's, Rev. D. Finch, Harpenden, Lady Harriet Finch.

In London, suddenly, W. Gandy, esq. fourth son of Rev. J. G. of Plymouth.

Near Fulham, aged 84, John Ord, esq. late a master in Chancery, formerly M. P. for Midhurst, and chairman of the Ways and Means during a considerable part of Lord North's administration.

June 7. At Hackney, aged 61, Jacob-Dias Fernandes, esq. leaving a wife and a numerous family.

At Bath, Fred. Hargrave, esq. of St. James's-place, London.

June 8. In Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square, Lucy, wife of P. Charutic, esq.

In South-street, Sarah, relict of E. C. Gregory, esq. late of Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.

In consequence of falling down stairs on the 5th inst. by which her neck was dislocated, — respected and lamented, aged 76, Mrs. James, of Bristol.

At his brother-in-law's, (Mr. Smith, of Old Ford, near London,) James-Western May, esq. of the firm of O'Reilly, Hill, May, and Co. Jamaica.

June 9. Aged 74, W. Nodes, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

Aged 68, Mrs. Mary Port, relict of the late J. P. esq. of Ham-hall, co. Stafford, daugh-

daughter of — Dewes, esq. of Welsburn, and niece of the celebrated Mrs. Delany, by whom she was educated, among the wits and cognoscenti of that age. She was, in consequence, a woman of very superior intellectual attainments; but a marriage contrary to her taste, followed by domestic discord, produced an alienation of mind, which for many years deprived her friends and family of that social converse which she was qualified to adorn, by her rare intelligence, and by the rich stores of anecdote with which her memory was fraught.

At Putney-hill, aged 83. A. Cochrane, esq.

Sir T. Carr, kat. of Reddenham, Lewes.

June 10. In her 54th year, Caroline Watson, engraver to her Majesty since the year 1785, a most amiable woman, and an accomplished artist. Her father was an engraver in mezzotints of great eminence, whom she survived about 24 years. Her great modesty prevented her being so well known as her merit deserved, except to a select few, who honoured her unremitting industry, modest worth, and superior endowments: among those few were the Marquis of Bute and his lady (many of whose exquisite pictures she copied and engraved), Mr. Hayley, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Mr. West, all of whom set a high value on her talents and virtues. Though long in a bad state of health, she was employed in, and had nearly finished, engraving a beautiful picture, by Murillo, of the Annunciation, in the collection of the Marquis of Bute at Luton. We understand this and other plates, with her drawings and engravings, will be sold by auction.

At Liverpool, in his 27th year, W. Dowson, esq. captain in the 6th or Inniskillen dragoons, who was severely wounded at the battle of Salamanca, when serving as aide-de-camp to Maj.-gen. Leith.

At the Caledonian hotel, Adelphi, where he had arrived last week from the East-Indies, Wm. Blackstone, esq. late registrar to the Supreme Court, &c. at Calcutta, third son of the late Sir W. Blackstone.

At Paisley, Scotland, in his 91st year, A. Smith, esq.

At Breakachy, Scotland, in his 86th year, Lachlan M'Pherson, esq. of Raha.

At Antwerp, of a fever, aged 23, Thos. Henry Biscoe, esq. student of Christchurch, Oxford, ensign in the 38th foot, and eldest son of Vincent B. esq. of Hookwood, Surrey.

June 11. At Brighton, aged 80, Lady Emily Harvey.

At Barnes, Surrey, in his 82d year, A. Wood, esq.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 86, John-Erasmus Blackett, esq. senior alderman, and father of Lady Collingwood; an upright magistrate and an amiable man.

June 12. In his 75d year, Shelden Craddock, esq. of Hartforth and Thorpe, in the North-riding of Yorkshire.

At the Mote near Maidstone, the seat of the Earl of Romney, aged 16, Harriet, only dau. of Geo.-Jas. Cholmondeley, esq.

At Epping-forest, in her 22d year, Miss Eliza Hook Bawn.

At Clarence-house, Kensington, aged 69, Richard Cooke, esq.

June 13. In St. Margaret's-street, Westminster, in his 82d year, John Ley, esq. deputy clerk of the House of Commons. That Honourable House, on being informed of the event by Mr. Speaker, paid the following just tribute to his memory: "Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that this House entertains a just and high sense of the distinguished and exemplary manner in which John Ley, esq. late deputy clerk of this House, uniformly discharged the duties of his situation, during his long attendance at the table of this House for nearly 47 years." — Mr. Ley was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, A. B. 1754; A. M. 1757; and particularly distinguished himself on taking his academical degrees.

At Mr. Highley's, bookseller, Fleet-street, far advanced in her 90th year, Mrs. Baker, mother of Mrs. Highley.

At his chambers, Lincoln's-inn, aged 33, Henry Burrell, esq. fellow of University-college, Oxon, and secretary of bankrupts.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Charles Coates, surgeon, Russell place, Fitzroy-square.

June 14. At Lewisham, in his 63d year, W. H. Timbrel, esq. of Strealy, Becks, who was many years captain in the Berks militia, and one of the deputy lieutenants of the county.

Of a complaint in the chest, aged 40, the reigning Duke Frederick-Christina, of Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenburg.

June 15. In the fifth year of her age, Julia, eighth daughter of Robert Baker, esq. of the Public-office in Great Marlborough-street.

At the Duke of Rutland's, aged 10 months, George-John-Frederick Mannes, the infant Marquis of Graoby, heir to the noble house of Rutland. (See p. 88.)

At Malton, Yorkshire, far advanced in his 84th year, William Preston, esq. of Aldermanbury.

At Glasgow, in his 94th year, Rev. Dr. Robert Finlay. He was born March 23, 1721; and had he lived till next September, would have been 70 years an ordained clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and 32 years professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow.

June 16. Near the Regent's park, Rev. H. F. Ainslie, A. M. eldest son of Dr. A. Dover-street, and fellow of Jesus-college, Cambridge.

At Seymour-place, Euston-square, aged 28, Mr. J. Marris, solicitor, of Barrow-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire.

In Clapham-common, T. Puckle, esq. At Dauntsey, Wilts, in his 57th year, Charles-Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough.

borough and Monmouth, Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon, Somerset; Baron Mordaunt of Ryegate, Surrey, and of Turvey, Bedfordshire. His Lordship was born May 11, 1758, and succeeded his father, the late Earl, August 1779. The barony of Mordaunt descends to his Lordship's half-sister, Lady Mary Mordaunt, who is unmarried; the other titles become extinct.

June 17. At Southampton, aged 64, Richard Crewe, esq. only brother of Lord Crewe. He married Miss Alpress, and has left issue, three sons and one daughter.

At Bath, Thos. Westfaling, esq. of Rudhall, co. Hereford.

At Falmouth (returning home from a voyage to Madeira, for the recovery of his health), in his 25th year, T. J. Crowder, late of Trinity-coll. Cambridge, eldest son of W. H. C. esq. of Clapham-common.

In Bond-street, H. Tresham, esq. R. A. and member of the academies of Rome and Bologna; of whom more hereafter.

June 18. At Oxford, by a stroke of apoplexy, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Clarke.

At Ayr, Miss Patricia Fullarton, of Skeldon, second dau. of the late Major-general F. of the E. I. Company's service.

In Stafford-row, Buckingham-gate, in his 79d year, C. Bedford, esq. only surviving issue of Governor B. esq. Both father and son held the office of deputy to the late Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, usher of H. M. Receipt of Exchequer.

Dropped down, and instantly expired, in his 73d year, Mr. Hole, an eminent grazier, of Stoughton, co. Leicester.

At Fishbourne, J. Blackman, esq. brother of H. B. esq. of Lewes.

At Offchurch, near Bury, Warwickshire, in his 50th year, John Wightwick Knightley, esq.

June 19. In Portman-square, aged 86, Henry Dawkins, esq. of Standlynch, Wilts, the celebrated fellow-traveller and co-labourer of Mr. Wood, in the splendid publication respecting the antiquities of Balbeck and Palmyra.

At Elliott-place, Blackheath, in his 55th year, Samuel Brent, esq. ship-builder.

Mr. John Penford, surgeon, of Compton-street, Brunswick-square, late of Bishop's Walkham, Hants.

Aged 78, Capt. J. G. Reid, of the royal regiment of artillery.

At Tunbridge-Wells, in his 39th year, Rev. W. Payler, A. M. rector of St. Mary-Magdalen, Bermondsey, and second son of T. W. P. esq. of Hedon, Canterbury.

At Guernsey, aged 17, Carteret, second daughter of Adm. Sir James Saumarez.

In the county of Wicklow, Philip Crampton, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regt. dragoon guards.

June 20. Sambourne Palmer, esq. of Timsbury, near Bath, a considerable proprietor of the coal-mines in that neighbourhood, and an active member of the canal committee and other public works.

Suddenly, Nicholas Buckley, esq. of Normaston-hill, near Loughborough, one of the oldest and most eminent breeders of the new Leicestershire sheep.

At Ripon, at her son's (the recorder), aged 80, the wife of W. Williamson, esq. formerly of Linton-spring, near Wetherby.

June 21. In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Lieut.-col. G. Powell, of the East-India Company's Bombay Establishment.

Aged 65, Mr. John Stockdale, 44 years an active bookseller in Piccadilly.

At Lord Malmesbury's, Kent, Gilbert-Elliott-Murray Kynynmound, Baron Minto, late Governor-general of India. He was the representative of one branch of the family of Elliot, of great antiquity in the South of Scotland. His father, Sir Gilbert, was a conspicuous member of the House of Commons, and held various offices in administration. Lord M. was born in 1751, and educated at an English university. Having visited the principal countries of Europe, he was, in 1774, elected a member of Parliament. Although of a Whig family, yet his father's attachment to the politics of the Court led him to join the friends of administration in that embarrassing crisis, when the contest with America began to assume a serious aspect. The conduct of Ministers, however, was too feeble, or too timid, to secure the support of their friends; and Lord M. then Sir Gilbert Elliot, with many others, connected themselves with the Opposition. In all the measures adopted by that portion of the Parliament, Sir Gilbert bore a distinguished part: and so well did he stand in their judgment, as to be selected to fill the Speaker's chair, in opposition to the ministerial candidate Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth. About this time the question of reform in Parliament, and in different branches of public affairs, was publicly agitated and popularly encouraged. But the horrors consequent upon the reformation instituted in France, excited much alarm in the minds of the friends of reform at home. To strengthen the hands of Government by postponing to a more auspicious day the improvements in the Constitution, and in the administration of the State, became the duty of the lovers of peace and good order; and on this occasion, Sir Gilbert Elliot withdrew from the ranks of Opposition. In July 1793 he was created D. C. L. at Oxford. During the disorders in France, the people of Corsica sought to place themselves under the protection of Britain. Sir G. Elliot was pitched upon as a competent person to manage this business, and in the end of September, 1793, having been sworn in a member of the Privy Council, he was appointed a commissioner to that effect. Early in 1794, the principal strongholds of Corsica were surrendered by the French to the British arms: the King accepted the sovereignty of the island, and

on the 19th of June, 1794, Sir G. Elliot, as viceroy, presided in a general assembly of the chiefs of Corsica, in which was adopted a constitutional code, reprehended by some as extremely democratical, but perhaps not ill adapted to the genius and situation of the people for whom it was intended. Notwithstanding this arrangement, a considerable party, devoted to France and their country, remained in Corsica, who, encouraged by the successes of the French armies in the adjoining region of Italy, at last rose in arms against the British authority. In the measures to be pursued to repress this disorder, diversity of opinions unhappily took place among the heads of the civil and military authorities. The insurrection at Bastia, the capital of the island, was suppressed in June 1796; but, the French party gradually acquiring strength, it was in September following deemed wise to abandon the island entirely. The viceroy returned to England early in 1797, where his services were rewarded by his exaltation to a British peerage, as Baron Minto, of the county of Roxburgh, in Scotland; and, by the King's particular commands, had the distinction accorded to him, of bearing, with his family arms, in chief, the arms of Corsica. In July 1797, Lord Minto was appointed ambassador to Vienna, then the theatre of the most important and complicated negotiations in which this country was engaged. It was through the intervention of his lordship, during this embassy, that liberal and honourable steps were taken, on the part of a great personage in this country, to extricate from indigence, and to secure a becoming provision for, the only surviving branch of the royal house of Stuart, then languishing in penury at Venice, in consequence of the invasion of Rome by the French. In Parliament, for the Union with Ireland Lord M. was a strenuous advocate. When the peace of Amiens was on the carpet, he was ranked with those who conceived the interests of this country to have been less firmly secured than ought to have been done. As he had been an advocate for the Union with Ireland, so was Lord M. one of those who earnestly regretted that any obstacle should arise to the completion of the conditions of Roman Catholic emancipation, on which a considerable portion of the people of Ireland were supposed to have given to the Union their express or their tacit consent. When the administration of the Marquis of Wellesley in India expired, he was succeeded by Lord Minto, under whose general government many highly important acquisitions have been made by the British arms, for the benefit of the State at large, as well as of the India Company in particular. In the successful

expedition against the great Dutch settlements at Batavia, and other parts of Java, Lord M. not only issued the necessary orders, and took the necessary measures to ensure success, but accompanied the troops embarked in person. His period of residence in Bengal drawing to an end, Lord Minto was relieved by the Earl of Moira; and soon afterwards took shipping for England, where he arrived in the middle of May; and ever since, his health was visibly on the decline. His Lordship is succeeded by his eldest son, now Baron M. At the Hermitage, Hambledon, in his 72d year, after a faithful and honourable service in the navy of near 60 years, Sir Erasmus Gower, kn. adm. of the White. Aged 56, Alicia, wife of W. P. Lunell, esq. merchant, of Bristol.

At Husbands-Bosworth, of a decline, aged 16, Maria-Harriott, eldest dau. of P. A. La Fargue, esq. a young person of equally amiable manners and religious disposition with her excellent brother, whom she survived but three months.

At Westbury, near Bristol, John Lee, gent. late of Wormwood-farm, near Kingsdown, Wilts.

June 22. In Somerset-street, Emma, second dau. of Thos. Bidwell, jun. esq.

In her 31st year, Mary-Susannah, wife of Mr. Smith, surgeon, of Sloane-street. At the Grove-house, Feicham, in her 38th year, Mrs. Geo. Boulton.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dunning, only daughter of the late J. Golding, esq. of Ditton-place, Ditton, Kent, and wife of Mr. W. A. Dunning, solicitor, Maidstone.

At Mout-hill, near Pontefract, J. Banks, esq. late of Wakefield, a relative of Sir J. Banks, bart.; many years an alderman of Pontefract, the office of mayor of which borough he filled in 1809.

June 23. In Chester-place, Lambeth, aged 17, Miss Mary-Ann Kent, niece to Vice admiral Hunter.

June 24. In her 71st year, Mrs. Stephens, widow of the late J. S. esq. of Bower-hall, Essex.

Aged 50, Mr. Andrew Dicks, one of the yeomen-bedels of the university of Oxford, and senior common-room man of New-coll.

At Clifton, Susan, wife of Michael Hinton Castle, esq.

In his 78th year, Sir T. Roberts, bart. of Britfield's-town, Cork.

June 25. In Basinghall-street, W. Hudson, esq. of Turnham-green.

In Piccadilly, C. Dumergue, esq.

In Percy-street, Jas. Loughnan, esq.

At Ipswich, aged 68, Mrs. Eliz. Searles, a maiden lady, formerly of Bury-St.-Edmunds.

In Sloane-street, aged 68, James-Anthony Du Roveray, esq. formerly attorney-general of the Republic of Geneva.—Banished from his country at the investiga-

tion of the French, he sought an asylum in England, where he experienced the most honourable protection from the Government, and where his talent secured him general respect, while the ardour and unwearied activity of his benevolence endeared him to all who knew him. It is some consolation to his friends to reflect, that he lived to see Geneva restored to independence, and even to receive the most gratifying testimonies of regard and confidence from his fellow-citizens, to whose welfare his latest exertions were devoted.

At Finchley, aged 93, Mrs. Eliz. Rhodes, mother of the late John R. esq.

At Stoke-cottage, Suffolk, Fanny, wife of Gen. Elwes.

At Bristol, aged 66, Anne, wife of Thos. Shute, M. D.

Aged 70, Mrs. Sharp, relict of the late Rev. John S. many years pastor of the Baptist congregation of the Pithay, Bristol.

June 26. In Great Coram-street, T. Inglis, esq. of the East-India Company's civil service, Bengal, fifth son of J. I. esq. of Mark-lane.

At Writtle, in his 71st year, Rev. Rowland Berkeley, LL.D. many years vicar of that place, and rector of Rochford, Essex.

At Newington-house, Oxon, J. Martindale, esq.

At Plymouth, the wife of J. B. Wienholt, esq.

W. Thoro, esq. late captain in the 45d regt. He served at Quebec under Wolfe; and being severely wounded in America, he was obliged to quit the army, but has been subsequently barrack-master at Manchester.

At Glasgow, aged 82, J. Lockwood, esq. merchant, Strand.

June 27. At Pentonville, in his 52d year, C. P. Smith, esq.

Rev. Edw. Bryant, of Newport, Essex.

June 28. James Smith, esq. of New-man-street.

Aged 52, Rich. Cattans, esq. of Royal-hill, Greenwich.

At Carshulton-park, Surrey, aged 79, George Taylor, esq.

At Weybridge, Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Sir Roger Burgoyne, of Sutton-park, co. Bedford.

At Boston, T. Fydeil, esq. second son of the late T. F. esq. M. P. for Boston.

At Sizergh, Westmoreland, in her 74th year, Mrs. Cecilia Strickland.

June 29. In Grafton-street, in her 93d year, Hon. Mrs. Caroline Howe, widow of J. H. esq. of Henslow, Bucks.

Mrs. Street, of the Adelphi-terrace.

In his 30th year, Hon. Capt. Walpole, R. N. second son of the Earl of Orford.

At Farley-house, near Godalming, Maria, second dau. of Rear-admiral Pierrepont.

Aged 65, Mrs. Elizabeth Gipps, relict of the late George G. esq. many years representative of the city of Canterbury.

At Chigwell, Mrs. Hassell, relict of the late Geo. H. esq. of Ripon.

At Kirkby-Malory, co. Leicester, Mary Viscountess Wentworth. Her Ladyship was daughter of Sir Robert Henley, first Earl of Northington, Lord High Chancellor of England, and sister to the last Earl; and was relict of John, the last Earl Ligonier, who died 1782.

ADDITIONS.

Vol. LXXX. Part ii. p. 192. Mr. T. Minshall, who died July 19th, at Shrewsbury, in his 50th year, was formerly a printer and bookseller there. He published a *Shrewsbury Guide*, which passed through three editions; and although it was a work of no great merit, yet the publick were indebted to him for the first attempt for a local guide to the place. He gave to the world some poetic effusions.

Vol. LXXXIII. Part ii. p. 499. b.—Inscription on a Monument erected against the Church of Villa Franca, in Catalonia, by the Officers of the 20th Light Dragoons, to the memory of Captain Hanson, in token of their heartfelt regret.—“ Let those journeying hither behold this stone—the memorial alike of tenderness and of military glory—erected by permission of the Most Reverend the Bishop of Barcelona. On the 13th September, 1815, Captain William Hanson, of His Britannic Majesty's twentieth regiment of Light Dragoons, fell in a severe action with the Enemy's Cavalry on the fields of Monjos, contiguous to this Town, whilst gloriously fighting under the command of Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck for the combined cause of Great Britain and Spain. That this distinguished Officer, therefore, may live beyond the grave, the Officers of his own Regiment, deeply lamenting his loss, have caused this inscription to be dedicated to his respected name.”

Additions to the present Volume.

P. 417. b. The Rev. H. Sumner was rector of Cupdock, in Suffolk. He took the degree of B. A. in 1767; M. A. 1770; and D. D. 1784. He was elected provost of King's-college, Cambridge, in 1797, on the death of Rev. Dr. Cooke, and vice-chancellor in 1798 and 1802.

P. 519. b. Sir Edward Hoare is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Joseph Wallis Hoare, married to Lady Harriet, sister of the Marquis of Thomond.

P. 525. b. Lord Onslow was the son of Arthur Onslow, who distinguished himself as Speaker of the House of Commons during the long period of 37 years; and on resigning the chair, had for his public services the grant of a pension of 3000*l.* a year during his life, and that of his son George. The latter was born about 1730, edu-

educated at Oxford, and was created D. C. L. in that University in 1773. In 1776 he succeeded his cousin Richard in the baronies of Onslow and Clandon, was created Baron Cranley in 1776, and in 1801 Viscount Cranley and Earl of Onslow. In 1779 he received the appointment of treasurer of the household, in 1780 became a lord of the bedchamber, and was during the Rockingham administration a lord of the treasury.

P. 625. b. Dame *Maria Anastasia Pryce* was the widow of Sir Edward Manley P. Bart. the last male heir of the Pryces of Newtown-hall, co. Montgomery. His mother, Miss Manley, was the heiress of an affluent family, descended from the Manleys, formerly of the Lache, near Gloucester. A total inattention to prudence dissipated both fortunes; and compelled Lady Pryce to close her eventful days under the roof of charity.

P. 628. b. The late Rev. *Henry Foster*, M. A. (who died May 25, in his 69th year,) was formerly an assistant preacher to the late Rev. W. Romaine; and afterwards preached at St. Peter's Cornhill, St. Augustine's Watling-street, St. Swithin's London-stone, Long Acre Chapel, and St. James's Clerkenwell, of which he became minister in 1804, on the death of the Rev. Mr. Davies, after a long-contested election. His remains, followed by many ministers and mourning friends, were interred in St. James's church-yard on June 3d. On the 5th the Rev. G. Watkins, rector of St. Swithin's, preached his funeral sermon at Clerkenwell; and on the same morning

the Rev. Mr. Sheppard preached another funeral discourse at Pentonville chapel. An election has since taken place at Clerkenwell, when, at the close of the poll, the numbers were, for Rev. Mr. Sheppard, of Pentonville, 1,397; for Rev. Henry White, 928.

P. 628. b. Visc. *Hamilton* married Miss Douglass, daughter of Hon. John D. and grand-daughter of the Earl of Harewood.

P. 629. b. The late *Empress Josephine* was born in Martinique, June 9, 1763. Her maiden name was Tacher de la Pagerie. She went to France, where she married Count de Beauharnois, a major-general in the army, and a member of the Constituent Assembly: he was put to death in 1793. Madame de B. was herself long in prison; but after her liberation, she, in 1797, married Buonaparte. "All those (say the French papers) to whom she was known, in either adversity or prosperity, do equal justice to the kindness of her disposition." Through her intervention while the wife of Buonaparte, many of the emigrant Noblesse, and others, were restored to their country, their property, and their friends. Her funeral was celebrated with pomp, and attended by many marshals, senators, and other persons of distinction, both French and Foreigners: among the latter were the Prince of Mecklenburgh, and General Sacken, who commanded in Paris after the entrance of the allies. She has left personal property to a great amount, consisting principally of antiquities, paintings, sculptures, and other rare and valuable designs of art.

C I R C U I T S O F T H E J U D G E S.

SUMMER CIRCUIT.	NORFOLK.	WESTERN.	HOME.	MIDLAND.	NORTHERN.	OXFORD.
1814.	LdEllenbro' L. C. Baron	L. C. Justice J. Dampier.	J. Heath J. Le Blanc	J. Chambre B. Graham	B. Wood J. Bayley	J. Dallas B. Richards
Sat. July 16						Abingdon
Tuesday 19		Winchester		Northampt. Oakham		Oxford
Friday 22						
Saturday 23		N. Sarum		Linc. & City	York & City	
Monday 25	Buckingh.		Hertford			
Tuesday 26						Wor. & City
Wednes. 27		Dorchester	Chelmsford			
Thursday 28	Bedford			Nott. & town		
Saturday 30	Huntingdon	Exeter and		Derby		Stafford
Mon. Aug. 1	Cambridge	[City	Maidstone			
Wednesd. 3				Linc. & Bor.		Shrewsbury
Thursday 4	Bury St. Ed.					
Saturday 6			Lewes	Coventry & [Warwick	Durham	
Monday 8		Bodmin				Hereford
Tuesday 9	Norw. & city					
Thursday 11			Guilford		Newcastle	
Saturday 13		Wells				Monmouth
Wednesd. 17						Glou. & City
Thursday 18		Bristol				
Saturday 20					Carlisle	
Saturday 27					Appleby	
Wednesd. 31					Lancaster	