

but the wind blowing during the morning down the river, and the channel being excessively narrow, and the advance of our tenders consequently slow, I judged it advisable to push on with the boats only, leaving the tenders to follow as they could. — On approaching Pig Point (where the Enemy's flotilla was said to be), I landed the marines under Capt. Robyns, on the left bank of the river, and directed him to march round and attack, on the land side, the town situated on the point, to draw from us the attention of such troops as might be there for its defence, and the defence of the flotilla: I then proceeded on with the boats, and as we opened the reach above Pig Point, I plainly discovered Commodore Barney's broad pendant in the headmost vessel, a large sloop, and the remainder of the flotilla extending in a long line astern of her. Our boats now advanced towards them as rapidly as possible; but, on nearing them, we observed the sloop bearing the broad pendant to be on fire, and she very soon afterwards blew up. I now saw clearly that they were all abandoned, and on fire, with trains to their magazines; and out of the 17 vessels which composed this formidable and so much vaunted flotilla, 16 were in quick succession blown to atoms, and the 17th (in which the fire had not taken) we captured. The Commodore's sloop was a large armed vessel; the others were gun-boats, all having a long gun in the bow and a carronade in the stern; the calibre of the guns and number of the crew of each differed in proportion to the size of the boat, varying from 32-pounders and 60 men, to 18-pounders and 40 men. I found here, lying above the flotilla, under its protection, 13 merchant schooners, some of which not being worth bringing away, I caused to be burnt; such as were in good condition I directed to be moved to Pig Point. Whilst employed in taking these vessels, a few shot were fired at us by some of the men of the flotilla from the bushes on the shore near us; but Lieut. Scott, whom I had landed for that purpose, soon got hold of them, and made them prisoners. Some horsemen likewise showed themselves on the neighbouring heights, but a rocket or two dispersed them: and Capt. Robyns, who had got possession of Pig Point without resistance, now spreading his men through the country, the Enemy retreated to a distance, and left us in quiet possession of the town, the neighbourhood, and our prizes. — A large quantity of tobacco having been found in the town at Pig Point, I have left Capt. Robyns, with the marines, and Capt. Nourse, with two divisions of the boats, to hold the place, and ship the tobacco into the prizes; and I have moved back with the third division to this point, to en-

able me to confer on our future operations, with the Major-General, who has been good enough to send his aide-de-camp to inform me of his safe arrival with the army under his command, at Upper Marlborough. — In congratulating you, Sir, which I do most sincerely, on the complete destruction of this flotilla of the Enemy, which has lately occupied so much of our attention, I must beg to be permitted to assure you, that the cheerful and indefatigable exertions on this occasion, of Capts. Wainwright, Nourse, and Palmer, and of Capt. Sullivan, the other Commanders, officers and men, in the boats you have placed under my orders, most justly entitle them to my warmest acknowledgments and my earnest recommendation to your favourable notice. I have, &c.

G. COCKBURN, Rear-adm.

Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. &c.

Manly, off Nottingham, Patuxent, Aug. 27.

Sir, — I have the honour to inform you that, agreeably to the intentions I notified to you in my letter of the 22d inst. I proceeded by land on the morning of the 23d to Upper Marlborough, to meet and confer with Major-gen. Ross as to our further operations against the Enemy; and we were not long in agreeing on the propriety of making an immediate attempt on the city of Washington. — In conformity therefore with the wishes of the General, I instantly sent orders for our marine and naval forces at Pig Point, to be forthwith moved over to Mount Calvert, and for the marines, marine artillery, and a proportion of the seamen, to be there landed, and with the utmost possible expedition to join the army, which I also most readily agreed to accompany. — The Major-general then made his dispositions, and arranged that Capt. Robyns, with the marines of the ships, should retain possession of Upper Marlborough, and that the marine artillery and seamen should follow the army to the ground it was to occupy for the night. The army then moved on, and bivouac'd before dark, about five miles nearer Washington. — In the night Capt. Palmer of the Hebrus, and Capt. Money of the Trave, joined us with the seamen and with the marine artillery, under Capt. Harrison; Capt. Wainwright of the Tenant, had accompanied me the day before, as had also Lieut. James Scott (acting 1st Lieutenant of the Albion). — At day-light on the morning of the 24th, the Major-general again put the army in motion, directing his march upon Bladensburg; on reaching which place, with the advanced brigade, the Enemy was discovered drawn up in force on a rising ground beyond the town; and by the fire he soon opened on us, as we entered the place, gave us to understand he was well pro-

ted

ted with artillery. Gen. Ross, however, did not hesitate in immediately advancing to attack him, although our troops were almost exhausted with the fatigue of the march they had just made, and but a small proportion of our little army had yet got up: this dashing measure was, however, I am happy to add, crowned with the success it merited; for, in spite of the galling fire of the Enemy, our troops advanced steadily on both his flanks, and in his front; and as soon as they arrived on even ground with him, he fled in every direction, leaving behind him 10 pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of killed and wounded; amongst the latter Commodore Barney, and several other officers; some other prisoners were also taken, though not many, owing to the swiftness with which the Enemy went off, and the fatigues our army had previously undergone.—It would, Sir, be deemed presumption in me to attempt to give you particular details respecting the nature of this battle; I shall, therefore, only remark generally, that the Enemy, 8,000 strong, on ground he had chosen as best adapted for him to defend, where he had had time to erect his batteries, and concert all his measures, was dislodged as soon as reached, and a victory gained over him by a division of the British army not amounting to more than 1,500 men, headed by our gallant General, whose brilliant achievement of this day it is beyond my power to do justice to, and indeed no possible comment could enhance.—The seamen, with the guns, were, to their great mortification, with the rear division during this short but decisive action; those, however, attached to the rocket-brigade were in the battle, and I remarked with much pleasure the precision with which the rockets were thrown by them, under the direction of First Lieut. Lawrence, of the marine artillery; Mr. Jeremiah M^r Daniel, master's mate of the *Tonnant*, a very fine young man, who was attached to this party, being severely wounded, I beg permission to recommend him to your favourable consideration. The company of marines I have on so many occasions had cause to mention to you, commanded by First-Lieut. Stephens, was also in the action, as were the Colonial marines, under the temporary command of Capt. Reed, of the 6th West India regiment (these companies being attached to the light brigade); and they respectively behaved with their accustomed zeal and bravery. None other of the naval department were fortunate enough to arrive up in time to take their share in this battle, excepting Capt. Palmer, of the *Hebrus*, with his aide-de-camp, Mr. Arthur Wakefield, midshipman of that ship, and

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Lieut. James Scott, first of the *Albion*, who acted as my aide-de-camp, and remained, with me during the whole time.—The contest being completely ended, and the Enemy having retired from the field, the General gave the army about two hours rest, when he again moved forward on Washington; it was however dark before we reached the city, and on the General myself, and some officers, advancing a short way past the first houses of the town, without being accompanied by the troops, the Enemy opened upon us a heavy fire of musketry, from the Capitol and two other houses; these were therefore almost immediately stormed by our people, taken possession of, and set on fire, after which the town submitted without further resistance. The Enemy himself, on our entering the town, set fire to the navy-yard (filled with naval stores), a frigate of the largest class, almost ready for launching, and a sloop of war laying off it, as he also did to the fort which protected the sea approach to Washington.—On taking possession of the city, we also set fire to the President's Palace, the Treasury, and the War-Office; and in the morning Capt. Wainwright went with a party to see that the destruction in the Navy-yard was complete, when he destroyed whatever stores and buildings had escaped the flames of the preceding night; a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores were likewise destroyed by us in the arsenal, as were about 200 pieces of artillery of different calibres, as well as a vast quantity of small arms. Two rope-walks of a very extensive nature, full of tar-ropes, &c. situate at a considerable distance from the yard, were likewise set fire to and consumed. In short, Sir, I do not believe a vestige of public property, or a store of any kind, which could be converted to the use of the Government, escaped destruction; the bridges across the Eastern Branch and the Potowmack were likewise destroyed. This general devastation being completely during the day of the 25th, we marched again, at nine that night, on our return, by Bladensburg, to Upper Marlborough.—We arrived yesterday evening at the latter, without molestation of any sort, indeed without a single musket having been fired; and this morning we moved on to this place, where I have found his Majesty's sloop *Manly*, the tenders, and the boats, and I have hoisted my flag, *pro tempore*, in the former. The troops will probably march to-morrow, or the next day at farthest, to Benedict, for re-embarkation, and this flotilla will of course join you at the same time.—In closing, Sir, my statement to you, of the arduous and highly important operations of this last week, I have a most pleasing duty to perform,

form, in assuring you of the good conduct of the officers and men who have been serving under me. I have been particularly indebted, whilst on this service, to Capt. Wainwright, of the Tonnant, for the assistance he has invariably afforded me; and to Captains Palmer and Money, for their exertions during the march to and from Washington. To Capt. Nourse, who has commanded the flotilla during my absence, my acknowledgments are also most justly due; as well as to Capts. Sullivan, Badcock, Somerville, Ramsay, and Bruce, who have acted in it under him. Lieut. J. Scott, now first lieutenant of the Albion, has, on this occasion, rendered me essential services, and as I have had reason so often of late to mention to you the gallant and meritorious conduct of this officer, I trust you will permit me to seize this opportunity of recommending him particularly to your favourable notice and consideration. — Capt. Robyns (the senior officer of marines with the fleet), who has had, during these operations, the marines of the ships united under his orders, has executed ably and zealously the several services with which he has been entrusted, and is entitled to my best acknowledgments accordingly; as is also Capt. Harrison of the marine artillery, who, with the officers and men attached to him, accompanied the army to and from Washington. — Mr. Dobie, surgeon of the Melpomene, volunteered his professional services on this occasion, and rendered much assistance to the wounded on the field of battle, as well as to many of the men taken ill on the line of march. — One colonial marine killed, one master's mate, two serjeants, and three colonial marines wounded, are the casualties sustained by the naval department; a general list of the killed and wounded of the whole army will of course accompany the report of the Major-General. I have &c.

G. COCKBURN, Rear-adm.

Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. &c.

P. S. Two long six-pounder guns, intended for a battery at Nottingham, were taken off and put on board the Brune, and one taken at Upper Mariborough, was destroyed.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 27. — Letter from Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B. dated Tonnant, in the Patuxent, the 3d inst.

Sir, — I regret having occasion to detain the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the death of Sir P. Parker, bart. late captain of the Menelaus, which has just been announced to me by a letter from the surviving commanding officer, of which I enclose a copy. My dispatch of yesterday will have apprised their Lordships of my having sent the Menelaus up

the Chesapeake, above Baltimore, to make a diversion in that quarter. — It appears that after having frequently dislodged small bodies of the Enemy, by landing parties of seamen and marines, her Captain at length was drawn into an attack upon a force which proved to be greatly his superior in numbers, and accompanied by artillery. — In a successful attack upon this superior force, and while routing the Enemy, he received a wound that in a few minutes terminated his existence; and I have to lament the loss not only of this gallant and enterprising officer, but of many brave men who were killed and wounded on the same occasion, of which a return is enclosed. I have the honour to be, &c.

A. COCHRANE, Vice-adm.
*Menelaus, off Pool's Island,
Chesapeake, Sept. 1.*

Sir, — With grief the deepest, it becomes my duty to communicate the death of Sir P. Parker, bart. late commander of his Majesty's ship Menelaus, and the occurrences attending an attack on the Enemy's troops on the night of the 30th ult. encamped at Bellair. The previous and accompanying letters of Sir P. Parker will, I presume, fully point out the respect the Enemy on all occasions evince at the approach of our arms, retreating at every attack, though possessing a superiority of numbers of five to one; an intelligent black man gave us information of 200 militia being encamped behind a wood, distant half a mile from the beach, and described their situation, so as to give us the strongest hopes of cutting off and securing the largest part as our prisoners, destroying the camp, field-pieces, &c. and possessing also certain information that one man out of every five had been levied as a requisition on the Eastern shore, for the purpose of being sent over for the protection of Baltimore, and who are now only prevented crossing the bay by the activity and vigilance of the tender and ships' boats. One hundred and four bayonets, with twenty pikes, were landed at 11 o'clock at night, under the immediate direction of Capt. Sir P. Parker, bart. the first division headed by myself, and the second division by Lieut. Pearce. On arriving at the ground, we discovered the Enemy had shifted his position, as we were then informed, to the distance of a mile farther; having taken the look-out picquet immediately on our landing, we were in assurance our motions had not been discovered, and with the deepest silence followed on for the camp. After a march of between four and five miles in the country, we found the Enemy posted on a plain, surrounded by woods, with the camp in their rear: they were drawn up in line, and perfectly ready to receive us; a single moment was not to be lost;

by a smart fire, and instant charge, we commenced the attack, forced them from their position, putting them before us, in full retreat to the rear of their artillery, where they again made a stand, shewing a disposition to outflank us on the right; a movement was instantly made by Lieut. Pearce's division to force them from that quarter; and it was at this time, while animating his men in the most heroic manner, that Sir P. Parker received his mortal wound, which obliged him to quit the field, and he expired in a few minutes. Lieut. Pearce, with his division, soon routed the Enemy, while that under my command gained and passed the camp. One of the field pieces was momentarily in our possession, but we were obliged to quit it from superior numbers.—The marines, under Lieuts. Beynon and Poe, formed our centre, and never was bravery more conspicuous. Finding it impossible to close on the Enemy, from the rapidity of their retreat, having pursued them upwards of a mile, I deemed it prudent to retire towards the beach, which was effected in the best possible order, taking with us from the field 25 of our wounded, the whole we could find, the Enemy not even attempting to regain the ground they had lost. From three prisoners (cavalry) taken by us, we learnt their force amounted to 500 militia, a troop of horse, and five pieces of artillery; and since, by flags of truce, I am led to believe their number much greater.—Repelling a force of such magnitude with so small a body as we opposed to them, will, I trust, speak for itself; and although our loss has been severe, I hope the lustre acquired to our arms will compensate for it. Permit me, Sir, to offer to your notice the conduct of Mr. J. S. Hore, master's mate of this ship, who on this as well as on other trying occasions, evinced the greatest zeal and gallantry. In justice to Sub-Lieutenant Johnson, commanding the Jane tender, I must beg to notice the handsome manner in which he has at all times volunteered his services.—Herewith I beg leave to enclose you a list of the killed, wounded, and missing in this affair.—I have the honour to be, &c. H. CREASE, Act-com. *List of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, killed, wounded, &c. belonging to his Majesty's ship Menelaus.*
Killed:—Sir P. Parker, bart. captain; J. T. Sandes, mid.; R. Friar and R. Robinson, quar.-mast.; J. Perrin, swabber; T. Doris, sail-maker; G. Hall, ordinary-seaman; J. Evans, serjeant of marines; W. Hooper, W. Davis, R. Johnson, W. Rogers, W. Powell, and R. Jones, marines.
Wounded: T. Fitzmaurice, boatswain's-mate, sev.; J. M'Allister, J. Daley, and J. Wilson, able seamen, sev.; J. Mooney, seaman, sev.; M. Cullin, seaman, sl.; J.

Bath, seaman, sev.; J. Samuel, captain of the mast, sl.; J. Cooper and J. Malcolm, seamen, sev.; A. M'Arthur, captain of the fore-castle, sev.; W. Nol, seaman, sl.; T. Toffield, quarter-master's mate, sev.; M. Halligan, quarter-gunner, sl.; B. G. Bayman, lieutenant of marines, sev.; G. Poe, ditto, sl.; J. Listt, J. Harvey, J. Schriber, G. Morrell, and W. Smith, marines, sl.; W. Golatham, E. Turner, and W. Pritchard, marines, J. Manderson, seaman, J. Rowe, landman; and G. Hobbs, captain of the fore-top, severely.

Lord Torrington has transmitted a letter from Capt. Somerville, of his Majesty's ship *Rota*, giving an account of his having, on the 31st of July, captured, off the Portugas, the *Cora* letter of marque brig, carrying four 6-pounders and 28 men, bound from New Orleans to the Havannah,

[Here follows a list of 21 vessels captured or detained by his Majesty's ships on the Leeward Islands station, between the 2d of February, and the 13th of June, 1814.]

Admiralty-office, Oct. 1.—Vice-adm: Sir A. Cochrane has transmitted a series of reports addressed to him by Rear-admiral Cockburn, lately commanding his Majesty's ships and vessels stationed in the Chesapeake, of which the following are abstracts:

June 1.—The Rear-Admiral incloses a letter from Capt. Ross, of H. M. ship *Albion*, dated off Tangier Sound, the 29th of May, giving an account of his having, with the boats of that ship, and the *Dragon*, proceeded into the river Pungoteak, in Virginia, for the purpose of destroying any batteries or capturing any vessels that he might find there. There were no vessels in the river; but a party of seamen and marines were landed to attack a battery, which they took possession of, after a smart firing, notwithstanding the militia which collected on the occasion, and re-embarked, after destroying the work, barracks, and guard-houses, and bringing away a six-pounder gun with its carriage.

June 22.—The Rear-Admiral transmits four letters from Capt. Barrie, of H. M. ship *Dragon*, dated between the 1st and 19th of June, reporting his proceedings while dispatched by Rear-adm. Cockburn, against the flotilla fitted out at Baltimore, under the orders of Commodore Barney.

On the 1st of June, Capt. Barrie, with the *St. Lawrence* schooner, and the boats of the *Albion* and *Dragon*, fell in with the flotilla standing down the Chesapeake, and retreated before it towards the *Dragon* then at anchor off Smith's Point. This ship having got under weigh, Capt. Barrie wore with the schooner and boats, but the flotilla made off and escaped into the Patuxet

Patuxent River. The Dragon being obliged to come again to an anchor, and the boats not being strong enough to attack the flotilla, Captain Barrie endeavoured to induce the Enemy to separate his force by detaching two boats to cut off a schooner under Cove Point: but the Americans suffered this vessel to be burnt in the face of the flotilla, without attempting to save her.

On the 6th the flotilla retreated higher up the Patuxent, and Captain Barrie being joined on the following day by the Loire and Jaseur brig, he proceeded up the river with them, the St. Lawrence schooner, and the boats of the Albion and Dragon. The Enemy retreated into St. Leonard's Creek, into which they could only be pursued by the boats, which were too inferior in force to allow of any attack being made by them alone; Captain Barrie endeavoured, however, to provoke the Enemy by rockets and cannonades from the boats, to come down within reach of the ship's guns. The flotilla was at one time so much galled by these attacks, that it quitted its position, and chased the boats, and after a slight skirmish with the smaller vessels, it returned precipitately to its original position. With a view to force the flotilla to quit this station, detachments of seamen and marines were landed on both sides of the river, and the Enemy's militia (though assembled to the numbers of three to five hundred), retreating before them into the woods, the marines destroyed two tobacco stores, and several houses which formed military posts. On the 15th the Narcissus joined, and Captain Barrie determined to proceed up the river with twelve boats, having in them one hundred and eighty marines, and thirty of the black colonial corps; they proceeded to Benedict, whence a party of regulars led at their approach, leaving behind several muskets, and part of their camp equipage, with a six-pounder, which was spiked; a store of tobacco was also found there. Captain Barrie advanced from thence towards Marlborough, and although only eighteen miles from Washington, took possession of the place, the militia and inhabitants flying in the wood. A schooner was loaded with tobacco, and the boats plentifully supplied with stock; after which, having burnt tobacco stores, containing two thousand five hundred hogsheads, the detachment re-embarked. The Enemy collected three hundred and sixty regulars, and some militia, on some cliffs, which the boats had to pass; but some marines being landed, traversed the skirts of the heights, and re-embarked without molestation; and the Enemy did not shew himself till the boats were out of gun-shot. Captain Barrie commends, in high terms, the conduct of all the officers

and men, seamen and marines, under his orders, as well as that of the Colonial corps, composed of armed blacks; and Rear-admiral Cockburn takes the opportunity of expressing his high sense of the personal exertions and able conduct displayed by Captain Barrie.

June 25.—The Rear-Admiral transmits a report from Lieutenant Urnston, First of the Albion, of a successful attack made by the boats of the squadron, under the Lieutenant's direction, on a post established by the Enemy at Chissene-sick, on the main land abreast of Watt's Island. The detachment landed, notwithstanding a fire of grape and musketry, drove the Enemy from the post, and destroyed the guard-houses, &c. bringing away a six-pounder, the only gun of the Enemy at that place. Great gallantry was displayed by all employed on this occasion.

July 6.—The Rear-admiral incloses two reports addressed to him by Captains Brown and Nourse, of the Loire and Severn; the former, dated the 27th of June, states, that the Enemy having established a battery on the banks of the Patuxent, which opened on the Loire and Narcissus, he had judged it proper to move the two ships lower down the river, when the flotilla under Commodore Barney moved out of St. Leonard's Creek, and ran higher up the Patuxent, with the exception of one row boat, which returned to the Creek, apparently damaged by the fire of the frigates. The letter from Captain Nourse, dated the 7th of July, reports his joining the ships in the Patuxent; and having moved them up beyond St. Leonard's Creek, he sent Captain Brown with the marines of the ships up the Creek, by whom two of the Enemy's gun-boats that were found drawn up and scuttled, were with other vessels burnt, and a large tobacco-store destroyed.

July 19.—The Rear-admiral states, that having been joined by a battalion of marines, he proceeded up the Potowmack with a view to attack Leonard's town, the capital of St. Mary's county, where the 36th regiment was stationed. The marines were landed under Major Lewis, whilst the boats pulled up in front of the town; but, on discovering the British, the Enemy's armed force quitted the place, and suffered them to take quiet possession of it. A quantity of stores belonging to the 36th regiment, and a number of arms of different descriptions, were found there and destroyed; a quantity of tobacco, flour, provisions, and other articles were brought away in the boats and in a schooner lying off the town. Not a musket being fired, nor an armed enemy seen, the town was accordingly spared.

[These Abstracts shall be continued in our Magazine for November.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Debats* lately contained a long article, apparently the production of the Government, enumerating the benefits derived from the restoration of the Bourbons, and dwelling upon the advantages which, in the course of a few months, have resulted to France from the Administration of Louis XVIII. The insertion of this article seems intended to counteract the effect of the publications unfavourable to the Bourbons which have been circulated in Paris, and for distributing which, the same paper informs us, in another paragraph, that six booksellers have been arrested; adding, that one of the pamphlets was written by a Septembrizer, and another by a Regicide.—Two other booksellers have since been taken up, for sending a “Memoir by the celebrated Carnot.” Carnot says in his own defence, that the publication was against his wishes; but he does not deny having written and addressed it to the King in July last. Carnot is a strict republican; he was one among the few who refused to take the oath to Buonaparte as Emperor; and the work now referred to was intended to prove, not only that the murder of Louis XVI. was just and reasonable, but that those faithful subjects who bore arms in his cause were the real regicides; including, of course, in his abuse; the Monarch whom he addressed, and all the surviving members of the Royal Family. Against Carnot’s Memoir, the Emigrants are represented to be particularly enraged. Carnot accuses them of having produced much of the misery and mischief of the Revolution; he asserts that their extravagance before the Revolution drained the finances and impaired the popularity of the Government; that they were the first to set the example of breaking down all respect for the King, by ridiculing his simple and moral habits; that when he was surrounded by difficulties and dangers which they had in a great measure produced, they left him to his fate, instead of rallying round his throne, and

perishing, if necessary, in its ruins. Carnot complains too, that the promises held out by the constitutional charter have not been fulfilled, and that there has been nothing like oblivion of the past. The consequence has been, that parties have again become active, bitter, and revengeful. Whatever has been the cause, it is but too true that a party spirit has again shewn itself in Paris, and with considerable virulence and force. Private letters assign, as one cause of the revival of this spirit, the great quantity of religious ceremonies for events connected with the Revolution. These, by conveying an indirect censure, have given great offence to those who have played principal parts in the Revolution.

The *Journal de Paris* of the 19th inst. gives an abstract from a Report by M. Laine, President of the Chamber of Deputies, relative to St. Domingo. M. Laine is persuaded that that island will submit voluntarily to the royal authority. With respect to the question of the Slave Trade, so particularly connected with it, he says, that the paramount obligation of the faith of treaties precludes any attempt to alter the basis on which it has been settled at the late pacification, reserving to France the right of five years import of negroes. No nation, he says, can, consistently with its own dignity, suffer obligations of this kind to be left unfulfilled. M. Laine, like all his countrymen, treats with great levity the philanthropic zeal and exertions of the British people for the abolition of this inhuman traffic; but to attempt to prescribe this philanthropy to other nations, he considers as quite intolerable. M. Laine and his countrymen are likely to be taught by the Haytian arms the lesson that they refuse to receive from the remonstrances of the friends of mankind in Europe*.

The manner in which the Paris Journals (all of them under the controul of Government) treat the war between this country and America, affords ample evidence of their disposition towards us. It

* Two agents from St. Domingo, sent by Petion to this country, are arrived in London. They are both Mulattoes (one of them a General Officer), and are charged with an important mission to the British Government. They state the decided determination of Christophe and Petion to make one common cause against France, should she attempt the invasion and conquest of the Island. Since the knowledge of the article of the Treaty of Peace by which the French are to carry on the Slave Trade for the term of five years, we are informed, the general hatred against them has been inflamed to a degree almost indescribable. The English are, on the contrary, held in the highest esteem throughout all parts of St. Domingo.

is distinctly avowed, that it is the true interest of France to support the Americans.

The favourite topic of late in the Parisian Journals is a hope expressed, that England, having no longer to combat the man who exercised a Continental despotism, will renounce on her part the monopoly of maritime commerce!

It is said, that M. Talleyrand, the day before his departure for Vienna, dropped his Buonaparte title of Prince of Benevento, and was created by Louis XVIII. Prince Talleyrand.

The King of France has published an ordinance, founded "upon the difficulties of the church," empowering archbishops and bishops to establish seminaries in their respective dioceses, for the education of young men destined for the ecclesiastical state. The growing irreligion of France is, according to all concurrent testimony, most fatal in its effects. Suicide, which used to be considered as peculiarly the vice of Englishmen, has become in a much more marked degree that of the French; and it is reported, that scarce a night passes in which some miserable creature does not put an end to his mortal existence by drowning himself in the Seine.

The state of the manners and morals in France is described by English travellers, to be totally unbinged and disgusting; the insults constantly offered to our countrymen, and even to English women, are gross and vulgar in the extreme. One writer says, "In short, I am persuaded, that a single monster (Buonaparte) has done more to demoralize and uncivilize this country, than a century can repair."

HOLLAND, &c.

The Brussels Papers lately promulgated four Decrees from the Prince Sovereign of Holland, for the regulation of the Belgic Provinces. The first restores the strict observance of Sundays and holidays, which, under the French, had been almost entirely neglected. The second interdicts the use of the French language in official documents, which are to be drawn up in Flemish. The third opens a credit of 200,000 francs, for the relief of the inferior Clergy; and the fourth provides for the Government of Belgium during his Royal Highness's absence.

The Sovereign of the Netherlands has also issued a decree in favour of the liberty of the press. It abrogates the system in force under Buonaparte, and allows every one to publish whatever he thinks proper; but renders all persons concerned in the publication responsible for the nature of the work.

SPAIN.

We learn that the province of Catalonia has sent a deputation to Madrid to claim the liberation of those of its Deputies, members of the Cortes, who have been thrown into prison. In Madrid itself, new arrests have taken place; and the two enterprising Guerilla Chiefs, the Minas, are in insurrection against the Government, on the side of Navarre, in which they are said to have a great many followers. All is fear and distrust on the part of the Government, and discontent and resistance on the part of the people. It is stated in private letters from Paris, of the 8th, that the Minas had become so strong as to have collected a force of 18,000 men, and so daring as to attempt to surprise Pampelona on the 27th ult. in which they failed, from the treachery of some of their officers.

There has been a contest at Cadiz between the party of the Cortes and that of the King; in which the former were worsted, and eight of the Chiefs were executed.

Disturbances are now acknowledged to exist throughout New and Old Castile, Estremadura, Valentia, and Catalonia, to such an extent, that the Secretary at War is officially authorised to send at his discretion bodies of foot and horse to exterminate the offenders. Neither these offenders nor their offences are at all described in the official order published on the occasion; a document of which it is not easy to speak in terms of sufficient abhorrence. It ordains, that a permanent military commission shall be established in each of the above provinces; that all malefactors taken in the open country shall be brought before them; that no other tribunal can claim jurisdiction; that these tribunals may proceed without confronting witnesses; and that their sentences, unless disapproved by the Governor of the province, shall be executed without delay.

The re-establishment of the Inquisition turns out to be by no means a measure of mere form. Not less than 90 arrests are said to have taken place in one night; and the prisons are not large enough to contain the state prisoners.

The Spanish General Alava has been sent to the prison of the Inquisition in Spain. This General was a Captain in the navy, and commanded a ship in the battle of Trafalgar. He was among the early patriots on Buonaparte's usurpation, and sacrificed his fortune through attachment to his country.

There is a curious circular order notified under the head of Madrid, by which all Archbishops and Bishops are ordered to retire from Court as speedily as possible.

This looks as if even among the Clergy there were some whose presence occasioned Ferdinand a little trouble.

King Charles and the Queen are determined to remain at Rome. King Ferdinand had demanded of the Pope that the Prince of the Peace should be delivered up to him, to be tried in Spain. King Charles opposed the demand; and the Pope, in consequence, declined complying with it, but offered to detain the Prince at Pesaro, and have him watched.

The Spanish Government, it is said, has obtained a loan of 500,000 piastres from this country; and our Ambassador has procured a postponement for some months of the prohibition relative to the introduction of English merchandize. It is said also, that the Spanish Government will extend to this country the same commercial advantages which it has just given to France.

ITALY.

Murat, King of Naples, is said to have amassed a treasure, by the dextrous management of his revenue, of about four millions sterling. He has long been solicitous to promote an intimate commercial intercourse with the British nation; and to accelerate this purpose, the utmost attention is paid to all British subjects who visit his capital with mercantile views.

Joseph Buonaparte is on the point of purchasing a fine estate of the Duke of Sermonetta, near Rome, valued at 400,000 Roman crowns.—Louis Buonaparte, on a visit to his brother Lucien at Rome, has been presented by his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, to the Pope.

The Knights of Malta have addressed a Memorial to the Allied Sovereigns, pleading the services of their Order to Christendom; and requesting its re-establishment in Corfu, or some other of the yet unappropriated islands of the Mediterranean.

GERMANY.

The German Papers lately gave accounts of the solemn entry of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia into Vienna, accompanied by the Emperor of Austria, who went out to meet and receive them with distinguished honours. No less than 1600 cannon were fired, and the whole ceremony was grand and imposing in the extreme.

Imperial reels have been danced at Vienna by the Emperor Alexander with the Empress of Austria, and the Emperor Francis with the Consort of his Russian Majesty. Even the grave King of Prussia has been overcome by the dancing mania: his partner was the Queen of Bavaria. The King of Denmark danced with the Archduchess Bea-

trice, the King of Bavaria with the Duchess of Oldenburgh, and all the minor Princes, Plenipotentiaries, &c. with such partners as suited their rank and circumstances.

The *Brussels Gazette* has brought us an article, dated Vienna, the 10th inst. which informs us, that a Note which M. Talleyrand has delivered to the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers, announces that France, reduced to the limits of 1792, will not recognise the aggrandizement of certain other Powers beyond their limits at that time. This notification is, doubtless, directed against the accessions of Holland in Belgium, of Austria in Italy, of Prussia on the Rhine, and probably of Russia in Poland. Combining this Protest with the formal postponement of the meeting of the Congress to the 1st of November (as announced in a Declaration from Vienna *) we confess that we discover much cause for regret at this unlooked-for delay. The comments of the *Moniteur* upon the

* "DECLARATION.

"The Plenipotentiaries of the Courts who signed the Treaty of Peace of Paris, of the 30th May, 1814, have taken into consideration the 32d article of that treaty, which declares that all the Powers engaged on both sides in the late war, shall send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna, in order to regulate, in a General Congress, the arrangements necessary for completing the enactments of the said treaty; and after having maturely reflected on the situation in which they are placed, and on the duties imposed upon them, they have agreed that they could not better fulfil them, than by establishing, in the first instance, free and confidential communications between the Plenipotentiaries of all the Powers. But they are at the same time convinced, that it is the interest of all parties concerned, to postpone the general assembly of their Plenipotentiaries, till the period when the questions on which it will be their duty to pronounce shall have attained such a degree of maturity, as that the result may correspond with the principles of public law, the stipulation of the treaty of peace, and the just expectations of Contemporaries. The formal opening of the Congress will therefore be adjourned to the 1st of November; and the said Plenipotentiaries flatter themselves that the labours to which the intervening period shall be devoted, by fixing ideas and conciliating opinions, will essentially advance the great work which is the object of their common mission.—(*Moniteur*.)

"Vienna, Oct. 8, 1814."

Declaration

Declaration in question affect to be very pacific. The French Government formally renounces all projects of territorial aggrandisement, and says, it is ambitious of no other glory than that of becoming the supporter of the weak, and the defender of the oppressed; but to this is added an intimation, that France expects every other State should follow the example of moderation that she has thus given.

It is reported, that the plan of re-establishing the kingdom of Poland under a Russian Prince has been abandoned. It is said that Great Britain, Austria, and France, delivered in a joint note against the re-establishment; and that Russia, after a short delay, consented to relinquish it.

PRUSSIA.

An ordinance was issued by the King of Prussia, at Berlin, on the 3d inst. the subject of which is the establishment, throughout the Prussian dominions, of a military force so extensive, as shall always ensure the safety of the whole kingdom. The same efforts, he says, by which the deliverance of the country was effected in the late war, will be necessary to preserve its liberty in time of peace. For this purpose, the whole population of the country is to be armed; every person of the age of twenty, or upwards, is obliged to defend his country; the armed force of the kingdom will consist of a permanent army, the landwehr of the first requisition, the landwehr of the second requisition, and the landsturm. The Decree contains a variety of directions for regulating the organization of all the military bodies; and it is evident that, if this measure be fully executed, Prussia will be as great a military nation as any on the Continent.

According to the desire of the King of Prussia, a Committee of the Clergy is directed to examine the Liturgies and all the religious ceremonies of the foreign Protestant Churches, and to compare them with those of Prussia, for the purpose of producing the best form for a Liturgy, to give public worship new life and new energy, and confirm more and more the religious disposition of the people.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia left Petersburg for Vienna on the 13th ult. Setting out on a mission for the consolidation of peace, his Majesty very wisely and humanely "made straight the way before him," by acts of clemency and justice, by mercy to the offending, and by rewards to the deserving. He conferred honours upon all who had contributed to the defence of the country—he

pardoned all who had been imprisoned or banished for having had connexions with the enemy—he forgave all debts to the Government under 2000 roubles—he opened the prison-doors to all criminals but murderers and robbers—he mitigated the sentences of all condemned to death—he released his vast territories from all levy of recruits for this year and perhaps the next—he sent magnificent, though merited presents to the widow and daughters of Prince Kutusow: and having implored in his Cathedral the blessing and protection of God, he set forth on his journey for Vienna.

The Emperor, before his departure for Vienna, ordered great retrenchments to be made in the expences of all the branches of the administration. The different boards are employed in drawing up plans for making these retrenchments.

The Emperor Alexander has conferred on M. Kotzebue the Order of St. Anne; with a declaration that "he had merited this honour by the perseverance with which he combated the pernicious principles of the late French Government."

Count Rostopchin, late Governor of Moscow, and Admiral Tschitchakoff, have been nominated Members of the Imperial Council, as a reward for their long and meritorious services.

The merchants of St. Petersburg lately gave an entertainment of 500 covers to the generals, superior officers, and the staff of the Russian guards. The Grand Duke Constantine honoured the company with his presence. The sub-officers and soldiers were treated eleven days in succession with rations at the expence of the merchants, and each private was presented with a silver rouble.

DENMARK.

A treaty of peace was signed on the 23th of August, between Prussia and Denmark. It appears that the latter is to obtain an additional indemnity for the surrender of Norway, besides Pomerania, which has already been ceded to it by Sweden.

A British force is reported to have taken possession of the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic, by virtue of a private arrangement with Denmark.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The loss sustained at Washington turns out, upon investigation, to be much greater than was at first imagined. It is ascertained, that immediately prior to the unexpected arrival of our troops, the navy-yard was in most complete order, and filled with all kinds of naval stores; the store-houses were well built, and intended to have been fire-proof. Their erection, with that of the yard,

had cost the American Government not less than one million sterling. There were immense quantities of all sorts of timber, oak plank, masts, &c. &c. Of live oak and cedar, there was sufficient to build six sail of men of war; and in one single warehouse, sheet copper of different thicknesses, which was rolled in England, and had been purchased by the American Government previous to the present war, for full 300,000*l.* Of canvas there was a stock sufficient to supply at least a seven-years' war: hemp and cordage were also in great abundance, as were pitch, tar, oils, paints, and all other requisites for finishing ships. Close at hand was the only cannon foundry in the United States, with great numbers of cannon, anchors, &c. ready made. The General from whose inspection and report these particulars were minutely ascertained, is a professional judge of the value of this arsenal and its contents, the loss of which to the American Government, he estimates at three millions sterling.

The taking of Alexandria also is confirmed. That town surrendered by capitulation. All the shipping in the harbour, with their cargoes, and immense stores of flour, tobacco, and other merchandize, fell into the hands of the British.

It was a curious circumstance, that when the conquerors entered Mr. Madison's palace, they found the table laid for a grand supper. The Champaigne was in coolers—a fine dessert set out on the side-boards, &c.—so the British Officers ordered in the supper; and Gen. Ross drank his Majesty's health at the head of the table, with the President's wine.

The following is a passage in one of the Washington Papers the day previous to the capture of that City: After describing the march of many troops, the writer adds, "In a few hours thousands of brave men will be prepared to resist the host of mercenaries that now threaten us. Arrayed in defence of all that renders life a blessing, and for protecting from insult and desolation the Metropolis of their Country, hallowed by the venerable name of Washington, every arm will be herved with valour irresistible!"

General Armstrong has been compelled to retire from the Administration of the American war department: he resigned on the 30th of August, and Monroe fills his place *ad interim*.

Recent dispatches from the Chesapeake brought an account of the repulse of the American army near Baltimore, by a numerically inferior British force;

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the death of the gallant General Ross by a chance shot, while reconnoitring that town; the abandonment of a meditated attack upon that place by our troops, in consequence of finding it too strong; and their subsequent re-embarkation.

A proclamation issued by Sir John Sherbrooke and Admiral Griffith, at Halifax, on the 21st ult. announces that they have taken formal possession for his Majesty of all the Eastern side of the Penobscot, and the country lying between that river and the boundary line of the province of New Brunswick, including Long and other Islands. They have established a Provisional Government till his Majesty's pleasure be known, and appointed Major-General Gosselin Governor. By this Proclamation it thus officially appears that our Government requires a new boundary line to Canada.

We have received Canadian papers of recent date, which we are sorry to find filled with melancholy facts and indignant lamentations on the loss of our flotilla on Lake Champlain, and the sudden retreat of the British forces from Plattsburg. In these accounts it is said, that the most ample preparations had been made for the expedition against Plattsburg; and that a force of not fewer than 14,000 men, under the command of the Governor General Sir G. Prevost, and immediately led by Major Generals Brisbane, Power, and Robinson, had proceeded to Champlain for that purpose. The military movements were to be co-operated with by our naval force on the Lake; which, though inferior by one-fourth in guns, &c. was deemed competent to engage the American flotilla. On the morning of the 11th ult. the British fleet commenced the attack on the enemy in Plattsburg bay. Capt. Downie, in the *Confiance*, a vessel lately built, of 28 guns, led our small squadron. Unfortunately, the Commander was killed in the outset of the affair; but his vessel was gallantly fought by the first Lieutenant, until she became a perfect wreck. A brig and two sloops supported the leading vessel in a most determined manner, but were obliged to yield on its surrender, having likewise suffered severely. The slaughter on board our vessels was dreadful; every officer was either killed or wounded, except Capt. Pringle, second in command: of about 300 men that were on board the *Confiance*, only 40, it is said, escaped unhurt, and these were made prisoners. A few gun-boats and a provision-vessel alone secured their retreat. While this was going on, Major-general Brisbane,

bane, to whom was entrusted the direction of the attack on the enemy's defences, had opened batteries upon the forts and works. Every thing was ready for the assault. In all human probability, the place would have been carried in the space of a few minutes, as the garrison did not exceed 1,400 men. But at this moment Sir G. Prevost, finding the naval contest terminate so unpropitiously, ordered a retreat, and tore from the expectant victors the laurels which they had already earned, and those which were almost in their grasp. The General Officers commanding brigades are said to have regarded retreat as unnecessary, and to have remonstrated against it; but Sir George's orders being peremptory, it was ultimately carried into execution. Our loss in the naval attack is estimated at 170 in killed and wounded. In the land attack, the private accounts rate it at 800 men. The army had, at the latest date of advices (the 17th of September) returned to nearly the same positions as those which they occupied previous to the attack on Plattsburg. Considerable loss of provisions and ammunition had been sustained in the retreat, during which 150 men deserted; and the cost of the expedition altogether is estimated, in the letters, at half a million sterling. It was rumoured, that Gen. Robinson had been put under arrest; that Generals Brisbane and Power had tendered their resignation; and that dissatisfaction had been openly expressed against Sir G. Prevost.

Did we give implicit credit to these accounts, we should join in blaming the conduct of Sir G. Prevost, and deeming him unfit for command. But we cannot overlook the fact, that the accounts are anonymous and ex-parte statements; and therefore candour and justice require a suspension of opinion on this subject till the official dispatches shall bring us an authentic statement. That the result of this expedition has sorely disappointed our expectations, it would be absurd to deny; but we ought not hastily to throw the blame of every disaster upon the officers holding a command.

Among other information of a minor interest contained in these papers, are the details of the American failure before Michilimackinac. The official report of Captain Sinclair, the American commander, contains the following statement: "Michilimackinac is by nature a perfect Gibraltar, being a high inaccessible rock on every side, except the West; from which, to the heights, you have near two miles to pass through a wood, so thick that our men were shot in every

direction, and within a few yards of them, without being able to see the Indians who did it; and a height was scarcely gained before there was another within 50 or 100 yards commanding it, where breast-works were erected, and cannon opened on them. Several of those were charged, and the Enemy driven from them; but it was soon found the further our troops advanced, the stronger the Enemy became, and the weaker and more bewildered our force were: several of the commanding officers were picked out, and killed or wounded by the savages, without seeing any of them. The men were getting lost, and falling into a confusion natural under such circumstances, which demanded an immediate retreat, or a total defeat and general massacre must have ensued. This was conducted in a masterly manner by Colonel Croghan, who had lost the aid of that valuable and ever-to-be-lamented officer, Major Holmes, who, with Captain Vanhorn, was killed by the Indians." Captain Sinclair, however, adds, that he had captured two or three vessels, some with Indian goods, and others with provisions; that he had blockaded the only rivers by which the place could be supplied; and that, in consequence of these circumstances, Fort Michilimackinac must ultimately be starved into a surrender.

The West India papers state, that in Dominica, the Maroons and runaway Negroes were daily submitting. Many slaves of both sexes had been sent in by the Colonial Rangers. On the 12th of July, the Camp of Jacko, one of the Chiefs, was surprised, while many of its inmates were absent, seeking for vegetable stores, to enable them to retreat to another quarter. Jacko made a desperate resistance; he killed two rangers, wounded a third, and was shot through the head while levelling a musket at a fourth. He had resided in the woods upwards of forty years, and was considered as the chief of all the runaways. His male adherents escaped by bye-paths.

The Royal Arms of Hayti, prefixed to the edicts and proclamations of Christophe, are, a crown, with two lions rampant guardant for supporters. Motto, "God, my cause, and my sword." In the centre, a phoenix, encircled with the following words: "I rise again from my ashes." In these proclamations, he does not assume the title of Emperor, with which some of the papers have dubbed him. They are entitled thus: "Henry, by the Grace of God, and the Constitutional Law of the State, King of Hayti, &c. &c."

IRELAND.

Sept. 8. The *Mars*, from Liverpool to Quebec, with a cargo worth near 100,000*l.* took fire off *Wexford*, and instantly burnt to the water's edge. The captain, passengers, and crew, had merely time to step into a boat; and after some time were sicked up.

Mr. Pleasants, who lately expended the sum of 8000*l.* in the erection of a stove tinter house in *Dublin* for the purpose of keeping the poor manufacturers in employment during the winter, has since contributed 6000*l.* towards the improving and enlarging Meath Hospital.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sept. 23. A murder of the most barbarous nature was perpetrated at *Broadwood Kelly*, Devonshire, by one Alex. Bealy, on Elizabeth Martin, whose head he severed completely from her body with a common reaping hook. The murderer has been committed for trial.

Sept. 24. This evening a storm of thunder, accompanied by very vivid lightning, passed over *Gloucester*; and the tempest was felt in its extreme rage at no very remote distance. Between *Northleach* and *Burford*, the mail-coach thence to London was literally enveloped in flame. The coachman lost all command of the horses, the leaders were twice on the very brink of the stone quarries by the side of the road, and the coach was only prevented from upsetting by the extraordinary attention and exertions of the guard, who led the horses several miles to keep them in the track. The awful flashes of lightning affected the passengers, driver, and guard, as well as the horses, almost to blindness; and it was a considerable time before they recovered the perfect use of vision. On reaching *Burford*, the inhabitants implored them to stop till the violence of the tempest should subside; but not having to change horses there, the coachman sacrificed safety to duty, and went on. After ascending the hill beyond that town, they were alarmed by the cries of a number of persons in distress; and on approaching nearer, found the Gloucester heavy coach upset, with 18 passengers, men, women, and children, imploring help in the most piteous terms. A man was in consequence sent back on horseback to *Burford* for assistance; and chaises came from thence very soon, with a surgeon and other persons, who rendered every aid in their power; but happily no material personal injury had been sustained by any of these distressed people, who were quickly enabled to pursue their journey.—After the Mail again proceeded, a ball of fire fell in the road, within a few yards of the coach, but providentially without occasioning any damage. It was half-past 12

before they reached Oxford, at which time the tempest had abated; and they finally got to London three hours after their usual period. The same storm seems to have taken a very extensive range. The leaders of one of the Exeter coaches were struck down by the lightning between *Bridport* and *Blandford*, when the coachman, leaping from the box to endeavour to prevent ill consequences, broke his leg. And a fire-ball fell upon a barley-mow at *Compton*, near *Sherborne*, which it destroyed. The lightning also set fire to a barn, at *Hellingsley*, Sussex, containing three loads of wheat and 50 quarters of oats, the whole of which, together with two lodges and a stable, were consumed.

Oct. 1. A fire broke out at *St. Neot's*, in Cambridge-street; in consequence, as is supposed, of the carelessness of three men who were splitting fire-wood with gunpowder, some parts of which had been blown on a thatched building. The flames spread so rapidly, that eleven houses, including the toll-house, were consumed. Many of the poor inhabitants have lost the whole of their furniture and other property.

A fire suddenly broke out at noon, in the work-shops of Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, jun. in George-yard, Lowgate, *Hull*, whilst his men were absent at dinner, and Mr. H. on business at *Newland*. The flames could not be subdued until the shops and great part of the stock of Mr. Hutchinson, with all the tools belonging to himself and his workmen, were entirely destroyed; the back part of his dwelling greatly damaged, and the neighbouring houses of his tenants, &c. considerably scorched; William Smith, book-keeper to Mr. H. lost his life in the conflagration.

The Luddites still continue their outrages in the neighbourhood of *Nottingham*. A few weeks ago, a man named Towle, of *New Basford*, was committed for frame-breaking, upon the evidence of Mr. Garton. Aware that the evidence of Mr. Garton would not fail to bring their accomplice to condign punishment, the Luddites formed the horrid design of murdering him on the 14th inst.—Mr. Garton, having received previous intimation of their intentions, made application to the Magistrates, who furnished him with a guard of constables well armed. On arriving at Mr. Garton's house, they eagerly inquired for him, and by way of intimidation fired several times, without doing any mischief. On forcing their way into the parlour, where the constables were waiting for them, the Luddite ring-leader received a shot in his head, and dropped dead. He proved to be a *Nottingham* man named Boamford, and had lately returned from sea. The noise brought many of the neighbours to the doors and windows; among the rest was Mr. Gilby,

who

who was shot dead by the ruffians. During the confusion they escaped.

Oct. 15. A few evenings since, as the coachman of J. Simeon, esq. M.P. was returning from *Reading*, with two maid-servants in a gig, going down *Parley-hill*, near *Pangbourne*, the coachman was suddenly thrown off his seat, and the wheel went over his leg; the horse, finding himself at liberty, ran away, and overturned the chaise, when one of the servant-maids was killed, and the other broke her collar-bone, but is doing well.

Oct. 16. A sword-fish was last week taken in the river at *Ipswich*, by some lightermen, who brought it into the town to exhibit. It is nine feet long from the tail to the end of the sword, and weighs about 3 cwt.

A very commodious new Methodist Chapel was opened last week, at *Hull*. This structure is equal, if not superior, to any similar building in the kingdom. It is said to contain, when filled, about 2,500 persons, and has cost upwards of 8,000*l*.

A Court Martial was lately held at *Portsmouth*, on-board the *Gladjator*, for the trial of Capt. R. H. Barclay, his remaining officers and men, for the loss of the squadron of British gun-boats on *Lake Erie*. It appeared from the evidence that Capt. B. joined his command with a lieutenant, a surgeon, and 19 rejected seamen of the *Lake Ontario* squadron; that he dispatched to *Sir James Yeo* an account of the deplorable state of the vessels; and that they were then all blockaded in *Amherstburg*, where *Gen. Proctor's* army was stationed, by the American flotilla. He subsequently received reinforcements which increased his force to 150 British seamen, the remainder being Canadians and soldiers. The Enemy's force doubled his. Being compelled to sail from *Amherstburg* to endeavour to open a communication with *Long Point*, an engagement took place, the result of which is well known, the whole squadron having been taken. *Sir James Yeo*, in his Letter to *Admiral Warren*, states that, in his opinion, Capt. Barclay was wrong to sail from *Amherstburg*, in consequence of which this Court Martial took place. The Court pronounced the following sentence: "That the Capture of his Majesty's late Squadron was caused by the very defective means Capt. Barclay possessed to equip them on *Lake Erie*; the want of a sufficient number of able seamen, whom he had repeatedly and earnestly requested of *Sir James Yeo* to be sent to him; the very great superiority of force of the Enemy to the British Squadron; and the unfortunate early fall of the superior officers in the action."—The Court, after great praise of the skill and gallantry displayed by Capt. Barclay, his officers and men, adjudged them to be *Honourably*

Acquitted.—Capt. Barclay appeared with one arm amputated; the other so dangerously wounded as to be suspended in bandages; part of his thigh cut away by a cannon-shot; and five other wounds.

The new Bridge over the *Tweed*, at the ford between *Drummelzier* and *Glesholin*, is completed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle*, Oct. 1. His Majesty continues tranquil, but his disorder is unabated."

Saturday, Sept. 24.

The metropolis was this evening visited by a severe storm of thunder, lightning, and rain.

Thursday, Sept. 29.

This day, after divine service, a Common Hall was held, for electing two Aldermen to be presented to the Court of Aldermen for their choice of Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The show of hands was decisively in favour of Aldermen Birch and Wood; and their names having been sent into the Court, the former, according to the usual rule of seniority, was soon after declared to have been fully elected; and having been called upon to come forward and declare himself ready to take upon him the office, he was invested with the symbols of his new dignity, and addressed the Hall amidst general testimonies of applause. "He trusted, that he deeply felt both the importance and dignity of the situation to which the distinguishing kindness of the Livery had appointed him. He had lived too long, however, not to know the danger of presuming too much, and of preferring to raise expectations of the future, rather than to abide by the experience of the past. There was a wholesome admonition to be found in ancient writ, and in his judgment very applicable to his own immediate situation,—'let not him who putteth on the harness glory like him who putteth it off.' His political feelings were generally known to the Livery; but, as on a former occasion, when he had the honour to serve the office of Sheriff, so he hoped now that he should receive, what every individual of every party claimed for himself,—credit for the integrity and purity of his motives. That he had acted in that office, with no other object than the maintenance of impartial justice, he was proud to recollect, and proud to find evinced by the thanks of the Livery, which he had had the honour to receive. By the experience of the past, therefore, and not by promises of the future, he wished them to guide their expectations. To talk of loyalty to the best of Sovereigns, or of attachment to the most glorious Constitution that mankind ever lived under, would be but an idle waste of their time, and an unnecessary appeal to their

their own feelings and conviction. They knew and felt all this as deeply as himself. It would be hardly less extraneous were he to say, that in the discharge of the functions of Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis, he would readily lay down his life; for that would appear as if he were unconscious that that man would betray his trust who should hesitate to do so. When he considered, however, the long series of his predecessors, whose example he had to instruct and animate him, and especially that venerable Magistrate who now fills the civic chair, and 'who stood so clear in his great office,' he was encouraged to cherish a hope, that by perseverance, punctuality, humanity, liberality, and impartial justice, he might, when his duties should be fulfilled, receive from them the richest reward that an honest heart could enjoy,—the approbation of his fellow-citizens."

A murder was committed in King-street, St. George's in the East, on Barney Shields, a watchman. About 11 o'clock at night, a dispute arose in King-street, between an Irishman and watchman named Jervis, who immediately sprung his rattle. The alarm brought together several watchmen, and about 60 Irishmen, who shortly after provided themselves with bludgeons. The watchmen attempted to take some of the most violent into custody, which produced a battle; and the deceased was so dreadfully bruised, as to cause his death. The man who is suspected of the murder has absconded.

Tuesday, Oct. 4.

This afternoon, Elizabeth Dobbins, a poor washerwoman residing at Millfield-lane, Kentish Town, was discovered by her husband, on his return home from work, expiring on the floor; at a short distance from her he perceived a kitchen poker, which was considerably bent, and covered with blood. The wretched man found her head laid open from her right eye to the back; the skull fractured dreadfully. Life was still remaining, but little hopes of recovery could be entertained. He went out to procure assistance, and found that a man, apparently a sailor, named Thomas Sharpe, had been taken into custody in a field near the spot, on suspicion of having stolen a loose bundle of cloaths, which he had in his possession. Dobbins communicated the horrible scene he had discovered in his own house, and it being concluded that the prisoner was the murderer, he was conveyed before the magistrate, in Kentish Town.—The prisoner said he had bought the bundle of a gypsy for 9s. In his pocket was found a discharge from his Majesty's ship *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, of a man named Thomas Sharpe, describing him as 5 feet 2 inches and a half high, of a light complexion, and with a mole upon his right cheek. The

prisoner, on hearing this part of the discharge read, said his name was Thomas Sharpe, and pointed out the mole. He was committed for trial. He was dressed in a fustian jacket.—Sharpe was clearly convicted of the murder at the Old Bailey, on the 28th inst., and ordered for execution on the 31st. The prisoner was very hardened: on sentence of death being passed on him; he replied aloud, "May the curse of God attend you day and night, both in this world and the next!"

A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body of T. Bond, esq. aged 36 (son of the late Bow-street magistrate of that name), at Little Chelsea. He had put a period to his existence by cutting his throat. The deceased had been extremely dissipated, and was in embarrassed circumstances. Mr. J. Moreing, of Waltham Green, and Mr. Hodgson, the Coroner, testifying their belief that he had been insane; and Mr. Brandon, of Covent Garden Theatre, declaring (by letter) that he was ready to state it upon oath, the Jury returned a verdict of—Insanity.

Monday, Oct. 10.

At three in the morning a fire broke out in High-street, Shadwell, at the house of Mr. Andrews, haberdasher, which soon communicated to the adjoining house, and spread with so much rapidity, that by nine o'clock, not fewer than twenty-five houses, chiefly built of wood, were destroyed. Many of the inmates lost all their property, but no lives were lost.

Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The Temple of Concord—that showy structure, the pageant of a night—after having been ineffectually offered for sale by private contract, fell ingloriously under the hammer, in ninety-nine lots. The rainbows, eight vests, conic and Doric columns, pyramidal pillars, shaped like cannon, mechanical fountains, with the various inscriptions on wood of Peace Returning; Europe Restored, Strife descending, &c. &c. brought scarcely the price of old building-materials. The whole erection (exclusive of the paintings, which had been removed), brought only 198*l.* 6*s.*!!

Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The effects of the Princess of Wales at Connaught-house were brought to the hammer. The household furniture sold at moderate prices. The auctioneer (Robbins, of Warwick-street), put up the lease of the mansion at 15,000 guineas, below which he refused to take any bidding: the rent was 80*l.* a year, and the lease 95 years. A gentleman offered 10,000*l.*; but, that bidding not being accepted, the lease was not sold.

Monday, Oct. 17.

About six o'clock one of the vats, in the extensive premises of Messrs. Henry Meux and Co. in Banbury-street, St. Giles's

Giles's, burst, and in a moment New-street, George-street, and several others in the vicinity, were deluged with the contents, amounting to 3,555 barrels of strong beer. The fluid, in its course, swept every thing before it. Two houses in New-street, adjoining the brew-house, were totally demolished. The inhabitants, who were of the poorer class, were all at home. In the first floor of one of them, a mother and daughter were at tea; the mother was washed out of the window, and the daughter was swept away by the current through a partition, and dashed to pieces. The back parts of the houses of Mr. Goodwin, poulterer, of Mr. Hawse, Tavistock Arms, and Nos. 24 and 25, in Great Russell-street, were nearly destroyed. The female servant of the Tavistock Arms was suffocated. Three of Mr. Meux's men, employed in the brewery, were rescued with great difficulty. The site of the place is low and flat; and there being no declivity to carry off the fluid, in its fall it spread and sunk into the neighbouring cellars, all of which were inhabited. Even the cellars in Russell-street, were inundated; and breaches made through the houses. The inhabitants, to save themselves from drowning, had to mount their highest pieces of furniture. The bursting of the brew-house walls and the fall of heavy timber, materially contributed to aggravate the mischief, by forcing the roofs and walls of the adjoining houses. By this sudden calamity, eight persons lost their lives; and five were dreadfully bruised, but are expected to recover. Collections have been made for the families of the sufferers. Messrs. Meux's loss is estimated at about 15,000*l*.

John Strong, a journeyman baker in the Commercial-road, is in custody on a charge of murdering his wife. The principal witness, a boy 12 years of age, son of the culprit, stated that, when his father came home at five in the evening, he found his mother inoicated (which was no unusual thing). She had in the course of the day pledged various articles of wearing-apparel, &c. to the amount of 3*l*. which she refused to account for, except a few shillings. This occasioned very high words, which was followed by her throwing the tea-pot filled with boiling water at her husband; when he in return struck several blows with it. At this time the boy and his elder sister left the house for some time, frequently returning to the window to hear if the affray had subsided; when at length, finding all quiet, the boy entered the room again, and found his mother lying on the floor against a chair, and his father sitting at some distance from her. The boy gave an alarm in the neighbourhood, when some persons entered, and found the body nearly cold.

At a late Meeting of the Proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre, the annual report of the state of the concern was made. The gross receipts of last season were given at 68,329*l*. The company performed 133 nights at a continued loss; but, owing to the abilities of Mr. Kean, who was engaged by Mr. Arnold, the profits of the remaining 112 nights of performance turned the scale, and enabled the Committee of Management to declare a dividend of five per cent. Mr. Kean's engagement, it appeared, was originally recommended by the Rev Dr. Drury, who stated that he had seen him perform at a small theatre at Dorchester, and that, in his opinion, *a finer actor had not appeared since the days of Garrick*. Mr. Arnold went down, and immediately engaged him.—Mr. Whitbread stated that there was no want of Dramatic Authors in the present age, no fewer than 276 tragedies, comedies, operas, and farces having been submitted to the Committee of Management during their short period of duty. Of this number 241 had been disapproved of and returned; 2 yet to be delivered; 11 rejected, but not returned, because the address was not sent; 14 approved of, partly brought out, and to be brought out; and 8 still under consideration: total 276. The proprietors voted their unanimous thanks to Mr. Whitbread, who gave notice that his other avocations would compel him to decline superintending the concern after the ensuing season.—Mr. Whitbread has obtained from the proprietors of the Opera 3500*l*. for a fragment of Killigrew's patent, which cannot be divided, and which when entire is not worth a farthing.

The following regulations relative to discharged soldiers should be generally known, as these men are now traversing the country in all directions:—Those who become blind in the service, or lose a limb, receive for the remainder of their lives, per day: Sergeants 1*s*. 6*d*.; Corporals 1*s*. 2*d*.; Drummers and Privates 1*s*. Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital have the under-mentioned sums annually:—First class 15*l*. 5*s*.; Second ditto 15*l*. 10*s*.; Third ditto 7*l*. 12*s*. Soldiers discharged from the Veteran Battalions are allowed 9*d*. per day; and if totally incapacitated, 1*s*. per day. All discharged soldiers, receive full pay for fourteen, twenty-one, or twenty-eight days respectively, according to the distance they have to travel home.

In consequence of an inquiry instituted with the sanction of Government, it has been ascertained that the number of persons in the Metropolis who subsist by begging, amounts to about 6000 adults and 9233 children. The gross amount of the sums obtained annually from the Publick by their importunities, is, at the very lowest calculation, estimated at 97,260*l*. 10*s*.

THE:

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Sept. 26. *Dector Sangrado*, a ballet.Sept. 30. *The Forest of Bondy*; or, *The Dog of Montargis*; a melo-drama, taken from the French of Le Foix, with a little variation.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Oct. 15. *Policy*; or, *Thus runs the World easy*; a Comedy, by Mr. H. Siddons.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Foreign-office, Aug. 20. Lord Burghersh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Tuscany.

William Pennell, esq. Consul at Bourdeaux and its dependencies.

Foreign-office, Aug. 26. Peter Stuart, esq. his Majesty's Consul at Havre de Grace and its dependencies.*Whitehall, Aug. 27.* Earl of Buckinghamshire, Visc. Castlereagh, Earl Bathurst, Visc. Sidmouth, Earl of Liverpool, Rt. hon. N. Vansittart, Lord Teignmouth, Rt. hon. T. Wallace, Visc. Lowther, Rt. hon. J. Sullivan, Lord Apsley, Lord Binning, and Rt. hon. W. S. Bourne, Commissioners for managing affairs in India.*Foreign office, Aug. 27.* Lieut.-gen. Lord Stewart, K. B. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria.*Foreign-office, Sept. 10.* Samuel Gregory Marshall, esq. Consul at Embden.—James Stirling, esq. Consul at Nantes, L'Orient, and their dependencies.

Sept. 24. Right hon. Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. sworn a member of the Privy Council.

Oct. 1. W. A'Court, esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Palermo.

H. Fuller, Esq. Attorney-general for the Island of Trinidad.

Foreign-office, Oct. 8. Right hon. Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands.

Peter Carey Tapper, Esq. Consul at Barcelona and in the Province of Catalonia.

Foreign-office, Oct. 10. Richard Belgrave Hoppner, esq. Consul at Venice, and the Austrian Territories in the Adriatic.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Sir Jahleel Brenton, bart. Naval Commissioner at the Cape of Good Hope.

John Wm. Molloy, esq. Registrar of the Court of Vice-admiralty in the Leeward Islands, vice Molloy deceased.

Rev. Thomas Lee, D. D. President of Trinity College, Oxford, Vice-chancellor of the University for the ensuing year: Dr. Landon, Dr. Cole, Dr. Hodson, and Dr. Hall, Pro-vice-chancellors.

Thomas Harrison, esq. M. A. of Queen's College, Oxford, and Deputy High Steward of that University, Commissary.

Rev. John Kaye, M. A. Master of Christ College, Cambridge, vice Dr. Browne, removed.

R. Pretyman, esq. Master of St. John's Hospital, Northampton.

Eyre Coote Lord, Esq. Receiver-general for Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, Capel Loft, esq. of Troston Hall, barrister-at-law, Recorder of Aldborough, vice James Mingay, esq. K. C.

D. F. Jones, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, Recorder of Chester, vice Leycester, resigned.

Rev. Samuel Elsdale, M. A. Master of Moulton Free Grammar school, co. Linc. Mr. G. E. Williams, Organist of Westminster Abbey.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. George Taylor, B. A. Marlingford R. Norfolk.

Rev. James Lynn, late Minor Canon of Rochester, Calbec R. Cumberland.

Rev. R. Fiske, B. D. Lofts R. and Elmton V. Essex, vice Smith, deceased.

Rev. Sam. C. Collins, St. John's R. Exeter.

Rev. Morgan Price, Talachdu R. Breconshire.

Rev. Wm. Douville, Munsley R. Herefordshire.

Rev. Arthur Wm. Shakespear, Wapley cum Codrington V. Gloucestershire.

Hon. Rev. Thomas De Gray, Archdeacon of Surrey, vice Carter deceased.

Rev. James Blatch, Basingstoke V. with the Chapels of Basing and Up-Nately.

Rev. Joseph Lightfoot, Enham R. Hants.

Rev. Thomas Whitaker, Weybread St. Mary V. Suffolk.

Rev. C. B. Rawhose, Coughton V. Warwickshire.

Rev. Joseph Saul, Holy Trinity Chapelry, Warrington.

Rev. Wm. Bartlett, M. A. Newark-upon-Trent V. Notts.

Rev. Wm. Garnier, M. A. Chancellor of Winchester, Brightwell R. Berks.

Rev. Thomas Snow, Mitchelever V. with Stratton, Northington, and Popham Chapels, Hants.

Rev. Arthur Stert May, Odstock R. Hants.

Rev. James Carter, Churchdown Perpetual Curacy, co. Glouc. vice Ruddock, resigned.

Rev. Servington Savery, chaplain of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, Sutton Benger V. Wilts, vice Kett, resigned.

Rev. Henry Kett, B. D. North Highcome Perpetual Curacy, Lincolnshire, vice Savery, resigned.

Rev. T. E. Roberts, B. D. rector of Hornbloston St. Peter, co. Somerset, St. Bartholomew the Great R. London, vice Edwardes, deceased.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 25. At Viscount Melbourne's, Broucket Hall, Herts, Countess Cowper, a still-born child.

26. At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of J. B. Gandolfi, jun. esq., a son and heir.

Lately. In Great Cumberland-place, Lady E. Murray, a son.

The wife of Lieut.-col. West, of Bath, a daughter.

The wife of Hon. Rev. Gerard Noel, a son and heir.

At Bognor, the wife of Major-gen. Eger-ton, a daughter.

At Bath, the wife of T. G. Estcourt, esq. M. P. a daughter.

At Hornby Grange, near Northallerton, the wife of H. Hewitt, esq. a son and heir.

At Edinburgh, Lady Hunter Blair, a son.

Oct. 2. At Broughton Castle, Oxon, the wife of Mr. G. Cobb, Lombard-street, a dau.

8. At her father's, Stockwell, the wife of Major-gen. Cookson, R. A. a daughter.

13. At Amsterdam, the wife of Robert Melvil, esq. British Consul, a daughter.

17. At her father's, J. Fane, esq. Great George-streer, the wife of Lieut.-col. Hamilton, a daughter.

In Cumberland-place, the lady of Sir John Reade, bart. a son and heir.

19. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Major-gen. Wilder, M. P. a daughter, her 14th child.

28. In Red Lion Passage, Mrs. J. Bow-yer Nichols, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 16. At Stratton on the Foss, co. Somerset, William Mercer, jun. esq. of Basinghall-street, to Fanny, eldest dau. of C. Gordon Gray, esq. of Stratton-House.

Aug. 23. At Plymouth, by banns, Wm. Hearn, esq. late of Hants, to Frances, grand-daughter of the late Sir Elijah Impey, of Newick Park, Sussex; re-married on the 10th Sept. by licence, at Teign-mouth, Devon.

Sept. 15. At Lochnaw Castle, Scotland, the seat of Sir A. Agnew, bart. W. Beamish, esq. of Beaumont, Ireland, to the Hon. Mary De Courcy, youngest daughter of Lord Kinsale.

Major Horsburgh, of Edinburgh, to Margaret, daughter of the late Dr. Moffat, R. N.

20. Major Broughton, of the East India Company's service, Bengal, to Georgiana Sophia, eldest daughter of John Chamier, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

At Tynemouth, Dr. Armstrong, to Miss Taylor.

22. Rev. S. C. E. Neville, chaplain to the Duke of Kent, to Agnes, only daughter of Henry Fawcett, esq. of Portland-place, M. P. for Carlisle.

At St. John's, Westminster, — Prout, M. D. to Agnes, eldest daughter of the

late Dr. Adam, rector of the High School, Edinburgh.

At Dublin, J. Butler, esq. son of Sir Richard B. bart. of Gaurymunden, Carlow, to Eliza, only daughter of B. B. Hill, esq. Dublin.

26. At Ramsgate, Rich. Keatinge, esq. of Dublin, barrister at law, to Harriet Augusta, third daughter of the late Samuel Joseph, esq. of Bedford-square.

At Market Bosworth, John Blakiston, esq. captain 27th reg. second son of the late Sir Matthew B. bart. to Jane, only daughter of Rev. Thos. Wright, rector of Market Bosworth.

27. Rev. J. Fletcher, of Queen's college, Oxford, to Harriet Maria, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Griffith, of Warminster.

Lately. At Hampton, Lieut.-col. Blake, 20th Lt. Drag. to Miss Hanson, daughter of the late John H. esq. of Jamaica.

At Stepney, J. R. Elwes, esq. 71st reg. to Agnes M'Cumming, eldest daughter of Lieut.-col. Aud, Royal Waggon Train.

Geo. Seabrooke, esq. of Hombershoe-House, Market-street, to Miss Catherine Clark Smith, only daughter of the late Capt. Naussan S. of Dunstable.

At Fakenham, Rev. J. Howard, M. A. rector of Morley, to Anne, daughter of the late A. Etheridge, esq. Stanhoe, Norf.

At Stonehouse, Devon, Capt. Henry Cardew, Royal Engineers (son of the Rev. Dr. C. of St. Erme, near Truro), to Anne, second dau. of Capt. Rotheram, R.N.

T. J. B. Notley, esq. of Tremlett-house, Somerset, to Rachel, daughter and co-heiress of the late Wm. Clarke, esq. of Beamster, Dorset.

Geo. Wilbraham, esq. of Delamere Lodge, to Lady Anne Fortescue, daughter of Earl Fortescue.

— Detmering, esq. of Cumberland Lodge, one of the Crown Equeries at Hanover, to Miss Caroline Fyde, niece of the late Thos. F. esq. M. P. for Boston.

At Bourg, Galloway, Jas. Smith, esq. son of Rev. Mr. S. of that parish, to Miss Gordon, of Bourg, heiress apparent to a fortune of 40,000*l.*

At Salehurst, Sussex, Wm. Baldock, esq. of Chatham Deanery, near Canterbury, to Louisa Maria, only daughter of Sam. Durrant, esq. of Robertsbridge.

At Quebec, Rev. G. J. Mountain, second son of the Lord Bishop, to Mary Anne, third daughter of Wm. Thomson, esq. Commissary-general of Accounts.

Oct. 5. At Steeple Aston, Oxon, Rev. J. Saumarez, M. A. eldest son of Adm. Sir James S. to Mary, second daughter of Vice-adm. Lechmere.

13. At St. Marylebone, Rev. Geo. Robson, of Erbistock, co. Flint, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Sir Nathaniel Conant, of Portland-place.

THE LATE LORD MINTO.

* * *The following Memoir of this distinguished Nobleman, we have authority for saying, is more faithful and exact than that which has appeared in Part I. p. 701.*

The late Earl of Minto was the eldest son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart. of Minto, in Scotland, who held several high offices in the State, and died in 1777.—Lord Minto's early education was of a private nature. In 1768 he was admitted a Gent. Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford; on quitting Christ Church he became a Member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and in due time was called to the Bar. His proficiency in the study of the Law was considerable; but on his Father's death he left that profession, having, in January 1777, married Miss Amyand, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand, by whom he has left three sons and three daughters, having lost one son, William, a very fine young man, a lieutenant in the Navy, who died on his passage home from India in 1811.—In 1776, he was chosen to represent in Parliament the borough of Morpeth; and, though not a very frequent speaker, he gave evident proofs on many occasions of his talents as a debater and a man of business. His parliamentary knowledge was held in such high estimation by the House, that in 1784, on the death of Mr. Cornewall, he was proposed as Speaker in opposition to Mr. William (now Lord) Grenville, the Government Candidate.—In the year 1793 he was sent out as one of H. M. Commissioners to Toulon, in order, jointly with Visc. Hood, to concert such measures as might best preserve that town with its fleet and arsenal.—When, in 1794, Toulon was retaken, Lord Minto was nominated Viceroy of Corsica; and continued to exercise that office with great ability and success, until the evacuation of that Island, which difficult operation was, by his care and attention, effected without any loss whatever.—In that station, as well as in his other public employments, Lord Minto so fully met with the approbation of his Majesty and his Government, that his Majesty was pleased, in October 1797, to raise him to the dignity of the Peerage.—His speech in the House of Lords in support of the Union with Ireland (which measure he strongly approved of) was one of considerable effect, and much admired even by those with whom he differed on that occasion.—Early in 1799, Lord Minto received his appointment as H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, where he resided, and ably executed the duties of this very important mission, until the end of the year 1801.—On the change of Administration in 1806, Lord Minto filled for a

Genl. Mac. October, 1814.

short time the office of President of the Board of Control;—in the autumn of that year, at the earnest desire of the then Ministry, he accepted the appointment of Governor-General of Bengal, and embarked for India in February 1807.—He filled this high and difficult station with the greatest judgment and ability; his immediate attention was turned towards the financial and economical arrangements of the Country he was sent to govern; the regulating these, and the security in which he placed the Indian Empire by operations on the frontier, were amongst the earliest and not the least important of his measures. In quelling the mutiny in the Coast Army, he evinced much prudence, temper, and firmness; but his administration was rendered more conspicuously brilliant by his well-concerted and well-timed expeditions against the Isles of France and Bourbon in 1810, and against that of Java in 1811.—The favourable results of both these undertakings were equally creditable to those who conducted, as to him who planned them.—Although these expeditions were in conformity with the principles of his general instructions, yet his Majesty's Ministers very fairly and handsomely declared at the time, their desire that it should be clearly understood, that the whole merit of the plan, and its successful termination, were to be exclusively ascribed to Lord Minto's zeal, activity, and perseverance. He himself accompanied the expedition against Java; and it is well known, that his presence not only materially contributed to its early surrender, but also to the maintenance of harmony in all the departments connected with the undertaking, and tended materially to conciliate the inhabitants after the surrender of that important possession. For these eminent services he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; and in February 1813, as a proof of his Majesty's continued approbation, was promoted to an Earldom.—Lord Minto returned from his Government of Bengal in May 1814, in apparent health; but, after a short residence in London, alarming symptoms of decline began to shew themselves: they increased so rapidly as to baffle all medical skill; and he died at Stevenage, on his way to Scotland, on Tuesday the 21st of June, in the 63d year of his age.—Lord Minto's manners were mild and pleasant—his conversation was naturally playful—but he could make it serious and instructive. He displayed both in speaking and in writing great

purity

purity of language, and an uncommon degree of perspicuity in his mode of expression and relation. He was an elegant scholar, a good linguist, and well versed both in antient and in modern history. — Lord Minto was most warmly attached to his family. Anxiety for their happiness, and a wish to promote their interests and wel-

fare, were manifestly the primary objects of his solicitude through life.—His amiable qualities as a husband, father, and friend, can only be duly appreciated by those by whom they were witnessed and enjoyed. To them his loss will be a subject of deep and lasting regret.

MEMOIRS OF SIR BENJAMIN THOMPSON, COUNT OF RUMFORD.

Benjamin Thompson was born in 1752, in the little town of Rumford in New England, where his parents, who belonged to the middling class of society, resided. Their son received the best education that this obscure place could afford; but there is every reason to believe that he owed more to his own industry and thirst of knowledge, than to the instructions of a master. So early were his talents developed, that he began to instruct others at a period when young men in general are only obtaining instruction for themselves. He also married advantageously early in life, and obtained the rank of a major in the militia of his native district. He had begun to cultivate the sciences with success, when the unhappy contest between the mother country and her American colonies, in which he espoused the cause of the former, drove him from his native land. His local knowledge, and extensive information, gained him the acquaintance and respect of the British Generals in America, which, however, he soon quitted, and repaired to England. Here he was consulted on the state and probable issue of the war; and Lord George Germaine, who then presided over the American department, conceived such a friendship for Mr. Thompson, that he gave him an honourable post in his office, and a general invitation to his table. When the war was drawing towards a close, and it was evident that the American department must be annihilated together with the British dominion in America, the same nobleman, with a view to make some provision for his friend, sent him over to New York, where he raised a regiment of dragoons, obtained the provincial rank of lieutenant-colonel, and became entitled to half-pay. Soon after his return to England, in 1784, his Majesty was pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood.

In the same year Sir Benjamin Thompson made a tour upon the Continent, and at Strasburg became acquainted with the present King of Bavaria, then Prince of Deuxponts, who so warmly recommended him to his relative and predecessor, the then reigning Elector Palatine and Duke of Bavaria, that the latter invited him into his service, with an offer of the most honourable terms. Having obtained his Majesty's permission, he repaired to Mu-

nich, and was employed by his Electoral Highness in effecting the most salutary reforms in the various departments of his government. He arranged the military affairs, and introduced a new system of order, discipline, and economy, among the troops; constantly endeavouring in all his operations to unite the interest of the soldier with that of civil society, and to render the military force, even in time of peace, subservient to the public good.

The next object to which he directed his attention was the suppression of mendicancy. Not only the capital, but the whole country, swarmed with beggars, who levied contributions on the industrious inhabitants—stealing, robbing, and leading a life of indolence and the most shameless debauchery. Mendicancy was actually formed into a trade; and the many thousands who subsisted by it seemed to consider their profession, like others, entitled to peculiar rights and privileges. To such a pitch was this notion carried, that no house, no church, was free from their annoyance; and either the magistrates would not or durst not interfere with them; while the military, from a mistaken principle of delicacy, would have deemed themselves dishonoured by seizing the individuals, and putting a stop to the growing evil. Sir Benjamin, who had by this time been decorated by the Sovereign with the insignia of various orders, promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and also created Count of Rumford, after the place of his nativity, determined to apply a remedy to so intolerable a nuisance. Having prepared a building for the reception of the mendicants, and materials for their employment, he fixed upon the 1st of January 1790 (New Year's day having been peculiarly set apart for giving alms in Bavaria) as the most favourable for the commencement of his operations. Accompanied by the field-officers of the regiments in garrison at Munich, and the chief magistrates of the city, to whom he had previously communicated his plan, he sallied forth into the streets, and, to prevent the possibility of disgrace being attached to so salutary a measure, began by arresting the first beggar he met with his own hand. No sooner had their commander set the example, than the officers and soldiers, without making any difficulty,

difficulty, cleared the streets with equal promptitude and success, but at the same time with all imaginable good-nature, so that before night not a single beggar was to be seen in the whole metropolis. As fast as they were arrested, they were conducted to the Town-hall, where their names were inscribed, and they were then dismissed with directions to repair the next day to the new Workhouse provided for them, where they would find employment and a sufficiency of wholesome food. By persevering in this plan, and by the establishment of the most excellent practical regulations, the Count so far overcame prejudice, habit, and attachment, that these heretofore miserable objects began to cherish the idea of independence—to feel a pride in obtaining an honest livelihood—to prefer industry to idleness, and decency to filth, rags, and the squalid wretchedness attendant on beggary. In order to attain these important objects, he introduced new manufactures into the Electoral dominions; and having, during a journey in Italy for the recovery of his health, made himself acquainted with the establishments for the relief of the indigent in some parts of that country, he entertained hopes of enabling the poor of Bavaria to live comfortably by the manufacture of clothing for the poor of Italy.

Among the other advantages reaped by Bavaria from the Count's residence there, that of the cultivation and actual use of potatoes as an edible, will appear not a little extraordinary. It is, however, not the less true, that it was he who first overcame the prejudices of the people of that country against this root, that he enriched their agriculture, and enlarged their stock of provisions by its introduction. Invariably directing his attention to objects of general utility to his fellow-creatures, the Count also undertook a variety of experiments, with a view to the economy of food and fuel, the result of which were the soups and improved fire-places so well known by his name.

After paying a visit to England in 1795 and 1796, the Count finally quitted Bavaria, and returned to this Country in 1799. He was for some years incessantly engaged in prosecuting his experiments on the construction of chimneys and the means of increasing the quantity of heat, which is tantamount to decreasing the consumption of fuel. After his improvements on fire-places had been adopted in the mansions of many distinguished individuals, he turned his attention towards the public establishments, and he had in a short time the satisfaction to know that there was scarcely a gentleman's house in England which was not better and more comfortably warmed by his new method. Scotland and Ireland soon followed the example;

and the Count repaired to the capitals of both these portions of the Empire, with a view to give effect to his beneficial schemes. To his hints also the country was indebted for the establishment of numerous soup societies, which, during periods of scarcity, have contributed materially to alleviate the wants of the poor, not only in the Metropolis, but throughout the whole kingdom.—If, however, the attention of Count Rumford was chiefly directed to the bodily comforts of his fellow-creatures, he was by no means unmindful of literature and the sciences. On the 12th of July 1796, he transferred to the Royal Society of London, of which he was vice-president, and to whose Transactions he was upwards of 25 years a distinguished contributor, 1000*l.* stock in the 3 per cent consols*, with a view that the interest be applied every two years as a premium to the author of the most important discovery or useful improvement which shall be made known to the public in any part of Europe, during the preceding two years, on heat or light; the preference to be always given to such discoveries as shall in the opinion of the President and Council tend most to the benefit of mankind. To his active exertions also must be chiefly ascribed the foundation of the Royal Institution, the model and parent of several other establishments of a similar nature, though on a less extensive scale, subsequently formed in the British metropolis.

The literary productions of Count Rumford have obtained a wide circulation, having been translated into various languages, and are consequently well known. His papers in the Philosophical Transactions, chiefly on matters connected with the object of his beneficent investigations, were rather distinguished for the useful application of which they were susceptible, than for their number. His only distinct publication was a series of detached "Essays, Experimental, Political, Economical, and Philosophical," which appeared at different times since the year 1796, and now amount to eighteen, forming four octavo volumes. Such of our Readers as may not possess this work, which comprises a vast mass of practical information, will not be displeased to find a sketch of its contents subjoined:

Essay 1. Account of an Establishment for the Poor at Munich, together with a Detail of various Public Measures connected with that Institution, which have been adopted and carried into effect, for putting an end to Mendicity, and introducing Order and useful Industry among

* The Count also contributed a considerable sum of money to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, to be expended in prize *q. d.* the

the more indigent of the Inhabitants of Bavaria.—2. Of the fundamental Principles on which General Establishments for the Relief of the Poor may be formed in all Countries.—3. Of Food, and particularly of feeding the Poor.—4. Of Chimney Fire-places, with Proposals for improving them to save Fuel; to render Dwelling-houses more comfortable and salubrious; and effectually to prevent Chimneys from smoking.—5. A short Account of several Public Institutions lately formed in Bavaria.—6. On the Management of Fire, and the Economy of Fuel.—7. Of the Propagation of Heat in Fluids.—8. Of the Propagation of Heat in various Substances, being an Account of a number of New Experiments made with a View to the Investigation of the Causes of the Warmth of Natural and Artificial Clothing. (First published in the *Phil. Transactions*.)—9. An Experimental Inquiry concerning the Source of the Heat which is excited by Friction.—10. On the Construction of Kitchen Fire-places, and Kitchen Utensils, together with Remarks and Observations relating to the various Processes of Cookery, and Proposals for improving that most useful Art.—11. Supplementary Observations concerning Chimney Fire-places.—12. Observations concerning the Salubrity of Warm Rooms in Cold Weather.—13. Observations concerning the Salubrity of Warm Bathing, and the Principles on which Warm Baths should be constructed.—14. Supplementary Observations relating to the Management of Fires in closed Fire-places.—15. Of the Use of Steam as a Vehicle for transporting Heat from one Place to another.—16. Of the Management of Light, in Illuminations; together with an Account of a new Portable Lamp.—17. An Inquiry concerning the Source of the Light which is manifested in the Combustion of Inflammable Bodies.—18. Of the excellent Qualities of Coffee, and the Art of making it in perfection.

The title-page to these Essays (which are dedicated, by permission, "to his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine, reigning Prince of Bavaria,") describes the Author as Knight of the Orders of the White Eagle and St. Stanislaus, Chamberlain, Privy Counsellor of State, and Lieutenant-General in the Service of his Most Serene Highness the Elector Palatine, reigning Duke of Bavaria; Colonel of his Regiment of Artillery, and Commander-in-Chief of the General Staff of his Army; F. R. S. Acad. R. Hiber. Berol. Elec. Boic. Palat. et Amer. Soc.

The Count lost his wife before he quitted America. He has left one daughter, the issue of that union.

To the foregoing account, which we have adopted with slight alterations from a con-

temporary publication, we subjoin some interesting memorials of his character and pursuits, communicated by an intimate friend of the Count's, resident in Paris.

"Count Rumford quitted England for the last time in the month of May 1802, for Paris. He went that Summer to Munich, and returned to Paris in the Winter. In the Summer of 1803, he made a tour of part of Switzerland and Bavaria with the widow of the celebrated Lavoisier, a woman of highly cultivated mind and capacious understanding; whom shortly after their return to Paris he married; but their union proved unhappy, and they at length separated, the Count retiring to a house at Auteuil, about four miles from Paris (formerly the residence of the celebrated Helvetius, and afterwards of the Physician Cabanis), where he passed the rest of his days in philosophical pursuits and experiments, almost secluded from the world; for after the death of his worthy friend, the illustrious Lagrange, he saw only his next door neighbour, the Senator Lecouteux Caneleux, Mr. Underwood, the member of the Royal Institution, who assisted him in the experiments, and an old friend Mr. Parker, a learned American, who possesses a splendid mansion in Paris and a very fine landed estate and agricultural establishment in its environs. He ceased to attend the sittings of the National Institute; but for the perpetual secretary Cuvier, a man as morally estimable as his talents are superior to his French fellow-members, he always preserved the highest admiration and esteem. One object of his later occupations was a work not yet finished, though it has been constantly going on for more than 20 years, "On the Nature and Effects of Order;" which, had he been spared to finish it, would probably have been one of the most valuable presents ever made to domestic society. No man in all his habits had more the spirit of order; every thing was classed; no object was ever allowed to remain an instant out of its place the moment he had done with it; and he was never beyond his time in an appointment a single instant. He was also, latterly employed on a series of Experiments on the propagation of Heat in Solids. He had by him several unpublished Works, particularly one of considerable interest on Meteorolites, in which he demonstrated that they came from regions beyond the atmosphere of the earth. He has

* Her maiden name was Marie Anne Pierret Paulze. She was the daughter of a farmer-general; and was married to the celebrated Lavoisier in 1771. She possesses a portrait of Count Rumford, which was painted by Girodet, the best painter in France, in 1802."

left several memoirs in French (of which he had a few copies printed for the use of his friends) on the Quantity of Heat obtained by the combustion of various substances, and the relative quantity of Light from others; with a description of different improvements in the construction of Lamps, which he had the satisfaction of seeing very generally adopted in Paris. His admirable paper on the advantages of Broad Wheels to Carriages is well known. He put this in practice in his own chariot; but, though there could be no doubt of its advantages, it was not used by others, the Count's being the only carriage in Paris that had them. Nor did any one follow (which is not to be wondered at) his whimsical winter-dress, which was entirely white, even his hat. This he adopted agreeably to the law of nature, that more heated rays are thrown from a dark body than a light one; an experiment easily made, by taking two vessels of equal capacity, one blacked, the other white, and filling them with water heated to the same temperature: the water contained in the dark vessel will be found to arrive at the temperature of the surrounding bodies considerably sooner than the white, and *vice versa*. I do not know whether his very simple, and I may add, perfect Calorimeter, is known in England. The apparatus with which he was making a series of experiments on the relative conducting powers of different solid bodies for heat, and which death prevented his completing, is of the greatest beauty. It consists of a cylindrical vessel of cork (which is a perfect non-conductor of heat) in the centre of the bottom of which the small solid cylinder of the substance to be experimented upon is fitted into an aperture of exactly the same diameter as the cylindrical vessel, which is then filled with water, and heat from the flame of a spirit lamp is applied to the lower extremity of the substance: the time the heat takes to pass through and raise the temperature of the water, indicates the relative conducting powers of the different substances through which it is made to pass. He has repeatedly declared to me, it was his decided opinion that heat and light were the result of vibrations in bodies, and were not bodies themselves. He had lately brought to the greatest perfection a lamp for burning spirits of wine, and by which all explosion was rendered impossible. This in France is of the greatest convenience, where, from the low price of alcohol, it is nearly as economical as any other fuel for heating water.

"The Count met with considerable plague in his pursuits from the malignant disposition and jealousies of his fellow members of the National Institute, in consequence of having differed in opinion on capillary attraction from their despotic leader

Laplace. He often used to exclaim, that no one who had not lived a considerable time in France could imagine how contemptible a Nation they are, and how void of honour and even honesty. Whenever he ordered any instrument at a Mathematical-instrument-maker's, a similar one was instantly made for some one of the Great Nation, though of the intended use they were at the moment ignorant; but the hope of supplanting a Foreigner, and of arrogating to themselves a discovery (a common practice with them), incited them to adopt this dishonourable practice. This forced him to send for a workman from Germany, whom he constantly employed, and who lived in his house. — I was one day with the Count at a sitting of the First Class of the Institute, when we heard one of the leading members declare, that they would set their faces against any discovery which did not originate among themselves.

"The Count displayed extraordinarily spirited conduct and firmness in refusing the French the passage of the city of Munich.—He used often to dwell with much pleasure on having been the means of bringing forward two celebrated characters, the Bavarian General Wrede (Wreden) and Sir Humphrey Davy: the former originally a lawyer, or a land-steward, and possessing great military dispositions, Count Rumford, then Minister of War to the Elector of Bavaria, gave him a commission; and the latter was recommended to him, when he had the direction of the Royal Institution, by Mr. Underwood, and was made lecturer on Chemistry.

"The climate of France agreeing with him far better than that of Bavaria, he received permission of the King of Bavaria to reside there; and his half-pay as Lieutenant-general in his service, and pension of retreat, as Minister of his late father, were regularly paid him, amounting to about 1200*l.* sterling *per annum*. It was this which prevented his return to England, as Buonaparte would not, in that case, have allowed his vassal the King of Bavaria to have paid the Count. When Bavaria joined in the Coalition for the emancipation of Europe, it was agitated in Buonaparte's council to send the Count away. However, as it was proved that he scarcely ever stirred out of his house, he was allowed to remain.

"The German, French, Spanish, and Italian languages were as familiar to the Count as the English, both in speaking and writing.—His only recreations were playing at billiards against himself for want of one to play with, and walking in his garden, of which he was very fond, though ignorant of botany and even of the common names of the commonest plants. He was very fond of chess, at which he played well, but rarely

rarely enjoyed this pleasure, as he said that after a few minutes' play his feet became like ice, and his head like fire. He drew with great skill the designs of his own inventions, but of painting and sculpture he had no knowledge, and little feeling; nor had he any taste for poetry. He had, however, great taste for landscape-gardening.

"His habits of life were, latterly, most abstemious, — so much so that he had not sufficient vital strength to resist a nervous fever, which carried him off on the 21st of August, when he was on the eve of returning to England, to which as long as he lived he retained the most devoted attachment."

MEMOIRS OF SAMUEL JACKSON PRATT, Esq.

This Gentleman, who has long been known in the literary world, closed his earthly career Oct. 4, 1814, at his apartments in Colmore-row, Birmingham. He was descended from a very respectable family; his father, it is believed, having been High-Sheriff of Huntingdonshire; and was born at St. Ives, in that county, on Christmas day 1749. Mr. Pratt commenced his literary course very early in life, under the name of *Courteney Melmoth*. The first of his productions which attracted the notice of the Publick, was "The Tears of Genius, occasioned by the Death of Dr. Goldsmith, 1774," (see our vol. XLIV. 275.) whose poetical works are the model of his own, and whom he has followed more successfully than any subsequent writer. His poem of "Sympathy" (Ll. p. 281.) has passed through many editions, and is characterized by feeling, energy, and beauty. — When he had established a fame by his Poems and Novels, he threw off his assumed name, and increased his reputation by his succeeding productions. He was one of the most prolific writers of his day; and it is but a just tribute to his character to say, that all his works strongly tend to promote the interests of benevolence and virtue. Though his literary fame has been somewhat overcast by the extraordinary success of several contemporary Poets, yet it is probable that many of his works will be admired when most of theirs have sunk into oblivion. His chief error was not knowing how to check the exuberance of his feeling and imagination; and, therefore, he sometimes diffused his sentiments to a tedious extent. His first novel, entitled "Liberal Opinions upon Animals, Man, and Providence," 1775, &c. was published in detached volumes, which were eagerly perused as they successively appeared. — They display the imperfection which we have noticed, but exhibit, at the same time, some well-drawn characters, particularly those of *Benignus* and *Draper*, and the work altogether is highly amusing and interesting. His "Shenstone Green," "Emma Corbett," "The Pupil of Pleasure, or the New System [Lord Chesterfield's] illustrated," (XLVI. 522.) have passed through many editions, and are likely to preserve their station. His

"Gleanings," (LXVI. 231, 501; LXXI. 251; LXXVI. 153.) and "Cottage Pictures," have been deservedly admired; but the former are certainly extended to a wearisome excess. A judicious selection from his works, and a candid account of his life, would form an interesting and amusing miscellany, and probably may be expected from his friend and literary coadjutor, Dr. Mavor. — Mr. Pratt was intimately connected with many distinguished characters of our times. Among these were Dr. Potter, the translator of *Æschylus* and *Euripides*, the elder Colman, Dr. Beattie, and, indeed, most of those characters whose works will live with the literature of their country. The collection of letters which Mr. Pratt received, form a considerable mass; and a selection would be an interesting addition to our epistolary treasures. His "Sympathy" was first handed to the late Mr. Cadell by another of his friends, Gibbon the Historian. Dr. Hawkesworth was one of Mr. Pratt's most intimate friends; and the latter wrote a Tragedy entitled "The Fair Circasian, 1780," which was founded on the novel of "Almorán and Hamet," written by the former. This Tragedy was represented with considerable success at Drury-lane Theatre, and the heroine was performed by the present Countess of Derby. The character was intended for Mrs. Siddons, of whom Mr. Pratt was one of the earliest friends; but that Luminary of the Stage did not adorn the theatrical world in the Metropolis till the following year. — Mr. Pratt's other dramatic productions were, "Joseph Andrews," a farce, 1778; never published. "School for Vanity," a comedy, 1735. "New Cosmetic," a comedy, 1790. "Fire and Frost," a comic opera, 1805. "Hail Fellow, well met," a drama, 1805. "Love's Trials," a comic opera, 1805. "The Mine," a dramatic ballet; not published. "The Saxon Princess," a tragedy; not published. "The Vale of Petrarch," a dramatic poem; not published. — Mr. Pratt was for a short time in the Church, during which he published a beautiful elegy, entitled "The Partridges," which is to be found in all the collections of fugitive poetry. He afterwards ventured on theatrical boxes, and performed Hamlet at Covent-garden

in 1774, but not with such success as to tempt him to adopt the profession of an Actor, though he was followed and admired as a public reader in this country, in Scotland, and in Ireland. He then entered into a partnership with a bookseller at Bath; but he found that a shop was little congenial to his disposition and habits, and therefore soon relinquished the connexion. The early life of Mr. Pratt was marked by such indiscretions as too frequently accompany genius, obliged to subsist by its own labours; but he was always ready to employ his efforts in the service of humanity, and was particularly zealous in the cause of unfriended talents; witness his "Specimens of the Poetry of Joseph Blackett; with an Account of his Life, and some Introductory Observations" (see vol. LXXX. page 50.) No man who ever attained public distinction was more exempt from envy; and though he may, in the vicissitudes of a life unsupported by fortune, and exposed to all the casualties of a precarious subsistence, have fallen into errors, nothing of malice or ill-nature can justly be imputed to him; and as his works are all intended to promote the interests of virtue, none of those errors should be remembered in his epitaph."

Other Works by Mr. Pratt, not noticed in the above account, are: "The Sublime and Beautiful of Scripture. Being Essays on Select Passages of Sacred Compositions," 1777. "An Apology for the Life and Writings of David Hume," 1777. (XLVII. 522, 538.) "Travels of the Heart, written in France," 2 vols. 1778. "Observations on Young's Night Thoughts," 8vo. "Landscapes in Verse, taken in Spring," 1785. (LV. 808.) "Miscellanies," 4 vols. 1786. (LVI. 51, 1665.) "Triumph of Benevolence," a poem, occasioned by the design of erecting a Monument to Mr. Howard. "Humanity, or the Rights of Nature," a poem, 1788. (LVIII. 435.) "An Ode on his Majesty's Recovery." "Family Secrets, literary and domestic," a novel, 1797, 5 vols. 12mo. (LXVII. 418, LXVIII. 414.) "A Letter to the Tars of Old England," and "A Letter to the British Soldiers," 1797, (LXVII. 859.) "Pity's Gift, a Collection of interesting Tales, to excite the Compassion of Youth for the Animal Creation. Selected from the Works of Mr. Pratt, by a Lady," 1798. (LXVIII. 589.) "John and Dame; or, The Loyal Cottagers," a poem, 1803. (LXXIII. 951.) "Harvest Home, consisting of Supplementary Gleanings, Original Dramas and Poems, Contributions of Literary Friends, and Select Republications, including Sympathy, a poem, revised, corrected, and enlarged, from the Eighth Edition." 1805, three vols. 8vo. (LXXV. 247, LXXVII.

447.) "The Cabinet of Poetry, containing the best entire Pieces which are to be found in the Works of the British Poets, from Milton to Beattie. The Works of each Poet prefaced by an Account of his Life and Character, by Mr. Pratt;" 6 vols. 1808. (LXXVIII. 615.) "The Contrast, a Poem, including Comparative Views of Britain, Spain, and France," 1808. (LXXVIII. 930.) "The Lower World; a Poem, in Four Books, with Notes," 1810. (LXXX. 454.) "A Description of Leamington Spa," a favourite Retreat of Mr. Pratt's, is noticed in our vol. LXXXII. i. 337; and in the present volume, i. 587.

DEATHS.

1815. **A**T Dinapore, Bengal, Edward Dec. 17. Shippen Arnold, esq. deputy paymaster-general to the East India Company's forces, Muttra.

1814, *March* 10. At Bombay, the wife of Col. Lionel Smith, 85th reg. and second daughter of T. Galloway, esq. of Kilkenny, Ireland.

July 21. Near Stonington in Connecticut, in N. America, in his 19th year, Mr. Thos. Barratt Power, fourth son of Dr. Power, of Atherstone, co. Warwick. He was a midshipman on board H. M. ship Superb, under the command of the Hon. Commodore Chas. Paget; and had been sent out that evening in command of the ship's gig, manned and armed, for the purpose of annoying the coasting-trade of the Enemy, as was the custom; when, unhappily, his usual enterprize and intrepidity carried him alongside a vessel, which, owing to the darkness of the night, he did not discover to be an armed ship of 10 guns, from which seeing no other chance to escape, he bravely determined to attempt to board her, in which gallant effort he received a musket-bell through his head, and instantly expired. His remains were interred at Stonington, with every attention and respect which an Enemy could bestow. His Captain and his comrades represent him as a young man of uncommon promise, and to have been universally respected and lamented on board the Superb; and in the discharge of his religious and professional duties, to have been truly exemplary. Capt. Paget, in a letter to a Rev. Friend in this country, requesting him to communicate the disastrous and afflicting event to his disconsolate parent, says, "I can assure you, my dear Sir, that this catastrophe has been deeply felt by us all on board; but I must particularize my own grief, because the loss has been to me, that of a youth whom I have been for years watching, and appreciating the merit of, and by his unvaried exemplary conduct on every occasion, from the first

of our being together, had secured to himself my entire esteem and confidence."

July 25. On his passage from Jamaica, on board the *Conquistador*, Capt. Lord William Stewart, son of the Marquis of Bute; made a post captain in the Navy 1799; elected M. P. for Cardiff 1802, 1806, 1807; married, June 1806, Hon. Georgiana Maude, sister to Viscount Hawarden: she died Aug. 31, 1807, without issue.

Killed while commanding a company in the 89th foot at the battle near the Falls of Niagara, Lieut. John Henry Latham, second of John Latham, esq. of Romsey, Hants, and grandson of John Latham, M. D. of the same place.

July 27. On board the *Conquistador*, of a fever, Humphrey Parry Okeden, midshipman, eldest son of D. O. P. O. esq. of Moor Critchell, Dorset.

July ... At Fort Richlien, Genoa, by lightning, aged 20, Lieut. St. John Harman, 11th foot.

Aug. 9. At sea, on board H. M. ship *Royal Oak*, on his passage to the attack of the City of Washington, aged 27, Lieut. Burchell, R. N.

Aug. 11. At Quebec, Mr. James Goddard, of the Commissariat department.

Aug. 15. Received a musket-ball in his breast, which caused his death in a short time, after leading his regiment in the most gallant manner to the attack of Fort Erie, Upper Canada (having carried the outworks by assault, and the fort by escalade). Col. Hercules Scott, of Brotherton, 103d reg.; in whom the service has lost a most valuable, active, and zealous officer. He had the good fortune to acquire the respect and esteem of the militia, and of the inhabitants generally of both Provinces, having been of the utmost service in bringing them forward, placing the greatest confidence in them, and instructing them how to be useful in the defence of their Country against its invaders. His remains were interred the same evening in the presence of the survivors of his regiment, attended by the only three officers who came out of the Fort unhurt, the regiment having retreated after the fall of their leader, in consequence of the Americans having blown up a platform, by which 200 brave fellows were killed or wounded.

Whilst leading his men to the attack of the American entrenched camp at Fort Erie, Upper Canada, the gallant Lieut.-col. Drummond, 104th reg.

Aug. 22. At Zarsko Zelo, Gen. Count Armfeldt, well known for the share he formerly had in the political affairs of Sweden. In the campaign of 1812, he attended the Emperor of Russia as adjutant-general, and was since president of the

Committee for the organization and government of Finland.

Aug. 26. At his only remaining chateau, de la Barge, Puy de Dome, the Marquis of Montmorin St. Herem, grandson of the Marquis Montmorin, and nephew of Count M. governor of Fontainebleau, who fell in the massacre of September for his loyalty. The strongest marks of respect were shewn to his memory by the inhabitants, though he had lost his former possessions as the antient lord of the commune.—The Count, his brother, is the only remaining member of the family; but is blind from a wound received in service. After the loss of fortune and of hope, he has retired to the *Hotel des Invalides*.

Aug. 28. At Chertsey, Capt. John Ker, formerly commander of the *Princess Charlotte* packet at Falmouth.

Aug. 29. At sea, Sir John Scott, of Anarum, midshipman on board the *Rhin* frigate.

Aug. 30. At the Vicarage-house at Olveston, to the unexpressed regret of her parents, after three days illness, aged 13, Rhoda Mytton, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Chorleton, of Woodhouse, Gloucestershire. Such was the goodness of her heart and the sweetness of her disposition, that, though so young, she was ever anxious to sacrifice her own wishes if by so doing she could in any ways contribute to the happiness and comfort of those about her. Her face was the index to her mind, and equally lovely, for

"Of Nature's gifts she might with Lilies boast,

And with the half-blown Rose."

Aug. 30. Wounded, attacking the Enemy's troops encamped at Bellair, whilst animating his men in the most heroic manner, and expired a few minutes after quitting the field, Sir Peter Parker, bart. captain of H. M. ship *Menelaus*, the last of his race of maritime heroes. He was the son of Rear-adm. George P. who, by his gallant exploits in the West Indies, was made Post at the age of 19; grandson to the brave veteran Sir Peter Parker, Admiral of the Fleet, created a baronet Dec. 28, 1782, who, when a captain, distinguished himself in the famous American war, by laying with his 50 gun ship before a strong fort in the Carolinas, until he and his master were the only men remaining alive upon deck; and great-grandson of Rear-admiral Christopher Parker (who died in 1765), descended from an antient and respectable family in Ireland. [See a tribute to his memory in our *Poetry*, p. 366.]

Aug. 31. Suddenly, David Thomas, esq. of Wellfield-house, co. Radnor; many years accountant-general to the Army Pay-office, Whitehall.

Aug.

Aug. ... Suddenly, Mr. Robert Cooke, organist, and master of the choristers of Westminster Abbey; son of the late Dr. Clarke, the Musical Composer.

Sept. 6. At his Hotel, in Paris, Baron Malouet, Minister of Marine.

At the Mythe, Henry Wakeman, esq. of Upper Baker-street.

Sept. 8. In Gray's Inn, aged 74, Edw. Van Harthals, esq. a gentleman of great eminence as a merchant.

At Vienna, suddenly, having retired in as good health as usual, after being long occupied with business, in her 63d year (having been born Aug. 11, 1752), her Majesty the Queen of the Two Sicilies, daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa, and sister of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, late Queen of France. She was a woman of great spirit and intrigue, and had been exiled from Sicily on account of her opposition to the political changes introduced in the government there.

Sept. 9. At Limerick, J. Carpenter, esq. of the firm of Poe and Carpenter; son of the late Alderman Thos. C. who filled the office of mayor of that city.

Sept. 10. At Chilham castle, Kent, (the seat of J. Wildman, esq.) Vincent Wood, esq.

At the Glebe house, near Timolin, Ireland, Mrs. Bellingham, widow of the late Col. B. of Ardagh, near Drogheda.

Sept. 11. Aged 73, Wm. Prescod, esq. At Westham, near Colebrook, Dame Anne Dalrymple, widow of Sir W. D. Bart. of Cousland.

At Sibley, aged 74, Mrs. Clifford, relict of John C. esq. of Kegworth, co. Leic.

Aged 73, Mrs. Sarah Williams, of Abingdon, Berks, relict of the late Jas. W. esq.

Near Crossmonna, co. Mayo, at the advanced age of 112 years, Thos. Gaughan. Though poor, yet always cheerful and content, this hardy veteran passed 110 years of his life wholly unacquainted with sickness, up to the end of which period he was able to take a full share with all the young members of his family in the labours of the field.—A memorable circumstance in his otherwise eventless history was his appearance in the County Court, at the age of 106; where, by his clear and intelligent evidence, he fully proved the validity of a survey made in the year 1725, thereby contributing chiefly to the termination of an important law-suit. His eldest son, whom he was still in the habit of calling "the boy," though upwards of 70, bids fair to emulate the father's patriarchal fame.

At Cork, Sir Hugh Massy, of Glenville, Limerick, late captain in the 35th foot.

At Havre-de-Grace, the wife of Capt. Jas. Murray, of the East India Company's military service.

GENT. MAG. October, 1814.

Sept. 12. In Edward-street, Cavendish-sq. Jas. Cavanagh Murphy, esq. architect.

At his Father's in Great Ormond-st. in his 22d year, beloved and lamented by all who knew him, Mr. Wm. Shearman, the last surviving son of W. Shearman, M. D.

At the Grove, the wife of Lieut.-col. Wm. Odell, M. P. for Limerick, and a Lord of the Treasury.

At Ostend, John Ferguson, esq. paymaster of the 2d batt. 78th regt.

In an attack on the Enemy near Baltimore, Major-gen. Robert Ross, 21st fusiliers; though of an early age, one of the brightest ornaments of his profession; who, whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command; who was not less beloved in his private, than enthusiastically admired in his public character; and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprize, and devotion to the service. He had at Maida, in the Peninsula, but particularly at Washington, given such proofs of disinterested courage and conduct, that his loss may truly be termed national. He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his King and Country. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Church-yard, Halifax, Sept. 29, under a discharge of half-minute guns, and followed to the grave by the grenadier company of the 69th, by all the principal naval and military officers, and a large number of inhabitants.

Sept. 13. In his 68th year, Mr. Richard Lea, bookseller, of Greek-street, Soho.

Wm. Jas. Jones, esq. of Egham.

At Bristol, Rich. Jeffries, esq. a gentleman of strict honour and integrity.

At Castle Connell, aged 29, Thomas Frewin, esq.

Sept. 14. At Manchester-buildings, in his 61st year, John Parkhouse, esq. secretary to the Carnatic Commissioners.

Aged 63, Wm. Moore, esq.

At her Son's at Clapton, aged 70, Anne, relict of the late Alderman Hamerton.

At Bushey, Herts, Eleanor, wife of J. Gurry, esq.

At Croom, Rev. Lawrence Harnett, P.P.

Sept. 15. At his father-in-law's, Upper Seymour street, Portman-square, in his 20th year, J. Roper Chambers, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of Sir Sam. C. of Bredger-house, Kent.

At Edmonton, aged 44, J. Whitebread, esq.

In Somers-town, Mr. Wm. Lee, many years clerk to Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Co. Lombard-street.

In his 76th year, Mr. Arthur Ball, many years accountant to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Sept. 17. At Richmond-hill, in her 74th year, Mrs. Eliz. Jervis, only daughter of

the late T. J. esq. of Christchurch, Middlesex, uncle to the present Earl of St. Vincent.

At Chertsey, Surrey, aged 28, Sarah, wife of D. Grazebrook, esq. solicitor, and daughter of Mr. Grazebrook, of Adnam Bank, near Stourbridge.

At Bristol, Mary, wife of Jas. Mackay, esq. of the War-office.

At the advanced age of 87, Robert Tompson, of Hinckley, gentleman, an honest and worthy man, and much respected by those who knew him.—In politics he was a staunch Whig of the old school. In religion he was a zealous and consistent Protestant Dissenter of the Presbyterian persuasion, of which congregation in that town he was a valuable member, whose interest, harmony, and prosperity he was at all times solicitous to promote: he was, however, no bigot, but esteemed good men of all parties, whom he appreciated rather for their actions than their sentiments. It is pleasing to remark, that his remains were followed to the grave by many highly respectable persons of different denominations, who met together to pay a last tribute of respect to an aged and valuable friend. He had been declining for some years, and was fully aware of the awful event which was to take him from this life, and place him in the silent, peaceful grave; "where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest." He survived his sister, Mrs. Bond, (whose death is recorded p. 191.) only two months. He had been one of the trustees of the Great Feoffment in Hinckley for more than half a century, being admitted to that situation in 1760. See Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. Part ii. p. 699—702.

At Castle Connell, R. Powell, esq. late of Prospect, Limerick, by whose death a considerable property devolves to his eldest son Capt. F. P. late of the Limerick City regiment.

At Barcaldine-house, co. Argyle, Mrs. Mary Campbell, widow of the late A. C. esq. of Barcaldine and Glenuve.

Sept. 18. At Lambeth, aged 45, Lieut. Touzeau, R. N. son of the late Rev. J. T. many years of Plymouth. He had served 35 years in the Navy, wherein he distinguished himself as a brave officer in the memorable battles of the 1st of June, 1794, and 14th of Feb. 1797, under Howe and St. Vincent.

In her 75th year, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Robert Dimsdale, of Bishop's Stortford, Herts.

Aged 69, J. Smallwood, esq. late of the Customs, Liverpool, in which he served 53 years.

W. Collins Jackson, esq. of Langley-lodge, Bucks.

Sept. 19. Frances, wife of Mr. J. Dodd solicitor, Caroline-street, Bedford-row.

At Coston, Essex, after many years severe suffering. Wm. Mashner, esq.

Aged 29, Jemima, wife of Christ. J. Mills, esq. Broom-brow-place, co. Gloucester, second daughter of the late James Hatch, esq. Clayberry-hall, Essex.

Sept. 20. At Turnham Green, Mrs. Greenwood, of the Adelphi.

Mr. J. Dolbe, coachmaster, Camberwell, At Tours, where he arrived on the 17th, which time he spent with Capt. Lyons, suddenly in the arms of Mrs. L. his niece, Adm. Rogers.

Sept 21. In his 22d year, Lieut. Edw. Witherston, R. N. youngest son of Col. W. Gower-street, Bedford-square.

John Robinson, esq. many years Clerk to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and Secretary to the Society of Patrons for the Anniversary of the Charity schools.

At Elstree, Lieut.-gen. Rob. Bruce, of the East India Company's service.

At Binsey, near Oxford, in his 94th year, Mr. Robert Vickers.

Sept. 22. In his 25th year, H. Mellis, esq. of Highbury-place.

At Twickenham, John Prescott, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, many years a member of the British Factory, St. Petersburg.

At Clifton, in her 21st year, Susan Anne, wife of M. Boyle, esq. of London.

Mr. Samuel Bonner, sen. of Hinckley, He had retired from business for a few years.

At Shrewsbury, Sir Erasmus Burrows, bart. of Portarlinton, Ireland.—He was the 17th baronet in the family.

At Mannheim, aged 62, his Highness Henry, 43d Prince of Reus, Plauen, &c.

At Berlin, aged 56, Augustus William Ifland, the celebrated German actor and writer. His remains were interred at Berlin on the 25th of Sept.: the funeral was conducted with the greatest pomp. M. Lecoq, Counsellor of State and President of Police, led the procession; and Prince Hardenberg's coach preceded all the mourning carriages.

Sept. 23. At Heaton-house, near Manchester, aged 65, Rt.-hon. Thos. Egerton, Earl of Wilton, Viscount and Baron Grey de Wilton, and a baronet. His Lordship was first elevated to the peerage in 1784, as Lord Grey de Wilton, having previously in 1756 succeeded his father as a baronet. The Earldom, &c. was conferred in 1801. His Lordship was son of Sir Thomas Egerton, bart. by his wife Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Copley, and was descended from Sir Rowland, by Bridget, sole heir of Lord Grey de Wilton, who died in the Tower of London, in 1614, having been engaged

engaged in Sir Walter Raleigh's plot. His Lordship married Eleanor, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Ralph Asheton, bart. of Middleton, Lancashire; and their only surviving issue is a daughter, married to Earl Grosvenor. The titles only of Viscount and Earl devolve to the Hon. Thomas Grosvenor, a minor, second son of Earl Grosvenor, whose father Richard was first elevated to the peerage in 1761. The young Earl of Wilton is next brother of Lord Belgrave now at Oxford University. The illegitimate line of Egertons was founded by the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, and is represented by the present Earl of Bridgewater, the heir presumptive to which title is the Rev. Francis Henry Egerton, prebendary of Durham.

Aged 76, Mr. Samuel Brooks, of Primrose-street, Bishopsgate Without. He resided in the house in which he died upwards of half a century.

At Gould's-heath, Benson, Oxon, G. Davis, esq.

At Gawcott, near Buckingham, in his 78th year, Mr. John West, a man equally remarkable for the plainness and simplicity of his manners, and for his genuine piety and benevolence. After having, by indefatigable industry and the most rigid economy, accumulated considerable property, he allowed himself no indulgence but that of doing good; by his will he has bequeathed to the poor of the hamlet of Gawcott (where he was born, and where he spent nearly the whole of his life) the sum of 80*l.* per ann. for ever, together with an additional sum of 20*l.* to be expended for their benefit in each of the five years next succeeding his decease; thus shewing himself in death, as he had been in life, the friend of the poor: but that which will do his memory the most lasting honour as a member of the Established Church, and proves that his benevolence extended not only to the temporal but the eternal happiness of his fellow-creatures, is, that he built, at his own sole cost, a commodious Chapel of Ease in his native village, which he endowed with a perpetual rent-charge of 100*l.* per ann. for the support of the Minister. The chapel was opened under a license from the Bishop of Lincoln, on Sunday, March 16, 1814; and was consecrated by his Lordship on the 14th of May following. "The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."

At Belmont, near Oswestry, Richard Lovett, esq.

At Mount Melick, Queen's County, the wife of James Lewis Higgins, esq.

Sept. 24. Aged 63, Lydia, wife of Mr. Wm. Moore, Ludgate-street.

Aged 78, Thomas Smith, esq. of South Crescent, Bedford-square.

In Colebrook-row, Islington, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Morton.

At Sunbury, Middlesex, aged 74, Mr. Francis Altham Cumberlege, formerly a surgeon in London.

Sept. 27. Of an apoplectic attack, in her 76th year, Sarah wife of S. Cotes, esq. of Paradise Row, Chelsea. No afflicted husband ever had stronger motives for grief the most acute, than that which is occasioned by the death of this most amiable and uncommon woman.—It is not the customary language of posthumous praise, but of consideration and truth, to say, that as far as to human nature perfection is given, Mrs. Cotes was perfect in every virtue and mental grace. Her elegance and benignity of manners (the fountain of which was the heart) commanded the admiration of all her numerous friends; her conduct through a long life insured their esteem and love; by those who knew her intimately all language will be pronounced impotent to do justice to her merits.—The attainments of this lady in the art of painting should not be passed over in silence: pursuing it as an amusement merely, she arrived at a skill and perfection which the first professor might envy. She has executed in water colours a series of shells in classes, from fine original specimens furnished by the late George Keate, esq. celebrated as a poet and natural historian, in a style of exquisite beauty, correctness, and finish, that has not been surpa-sed by any living artist. Her talents were not confined to this department of the art; as they have filled the rooms and portfolios of her friends with historical subjects, landscape, natural history, &c. The maiden name of Mrs. Cotes was Shepherd; and she was descended of a very respectable and ancient family of that name in Gloucestershire.

Sept. 28. At Hillingdon, Middlesex, aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Perry, M. D. and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace. "They were married in 1778, at the Cape of Good Hope, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, who was returning from Bengal. The birth of their first daughter happened at sea; and some years afterwards an attempt was made to register the above marriage and that Child in Stepney parish.—Many, it appeared, had been such troublesome applications, all founded upon a false saying in the Navy, *Born at Sea, Stepney your Parish.*—But for your Obituary, it is possible some from this union might suffer as a Lady at Southall. The Steward of the Manor called for proof of her husband's legitimate birth. She had borne to him a son, extinct before his father; who died intestate, and possessed of lands copyhold and freehold. The gentleman was a native of Scotland, and to set forth his parents' marriage she was put to great expences: under failure of her researches, the copyholds would have escheated

cheated to the Lord of the Manor, and the freeholds to his Majesty. — Are the numbers born on ship-board during this very long warfare still without the comfort (cold as it generally is) of even a parish for a final resort?"

Sept. 29. In St. Giles's, Norwich, aged 84, the Rev. Thos. Howes, rector of Mourningthorpe, co. Norfolk, 1756; and of Thorndon, co. Suffolk, 1773.—H. was a profound scholar, and the formidable antagonist (with Bp. Horsley) of the late Dr. Priestley, in the Trinitarian controversy in 1781. In 1784, he published a Sermon preached at Norwich, at the primary visitation of Bishop Bagot; and was the Author of "Critical Observations on Books ancient and modern," and several theological works. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, A. B. 1746.

Sept. At Flower-hill, co. Galway, the Right Hon. Anthony Nugent, Lord Riverston, Baron Nugent of Riverston, co. Galway. His Lordship married, June 25, 1772, Olivia, daughter of Arthur French, esq. of Tyrone, co. Galway, by whom he had issue, William-Thomas, Arthur-Anthony, and Olivia-Emilia. The title devolves to his eldest son, the Hon. William-Thomas Nugent, of Palace; now Lord Riverston.—The Peerage of Riverston was conferred by King James II. by patent dated at Dublin, April 3, 1689; on the Hon. Thomas Nugent, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, lineal ancestor of the late Prer. Lord Chief Justice Nugent, the first Baron Riverston, was the second son of Richard Nugent, second Earl of Westmeath, and eleventh Baron Delvin.—Of the titles conferred by King James II. in Ireland after the abdication, the titles of Kenmare, De Burgh of Bophin, and Riverston, alone exist. Of these titles the following is a correct list: 1st. Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, lord deputy of Ireland, created Duke of Tyrconnel, extinct. 2. General Patrick Sarsfield, created Earl of Lucan, extinct. 3. Sir Valentine Browne, bart. created Visc. Kenmare and Baron of Castlerosse; his descendant Valentine, the fifth Viscount (under this patent), was created in 1798, Viscount Kenmare: in the patent he is styled Sir Valentine Browne, bart. (the title granted by King James not being allowed), and in 1800 he was further advanced to the dignity of Earl of Kenmare. 4. Sir Alexander Fitton, knt. Lord Chancellor of Ireland, created Baron Gausworth, extinct. 5. The Hon. Colonel John Bourke, created Baron De Burgh of Bophin; this nobleman afterwards succeeded to the Earldom of Clanricarde on the decease of his elder brother, Richard, eighth Earl; he was great grandfather of the late Marquis of Clanricarde, and great great grandfather of the present and thirteenth Earl of Clanricarde, in whom the pretension to

the Barony of Bophin rests. 6. The Hon. Thomas Nugent, lord chief justice, created Baron Riverston; which title has descended to his great grandson William Thomas Nugent, Lord Riverston, *et N. B.* Hales, Earl of Teutroden, in Kent; is an English peerage; and Debreit is incorrect in placing it in the list of peerages conferred in Ireland by James II.—Ferris in his History of Limerick states, that Dominick Roche, of the house of Fernoy, was created Baron Tarbert and Viscount Cahiravolla by James II.; but this seems questionable.—It has been said that the title of Riverston was offered to be conferred by a new patent, in 1800, to the late Lord (as in the case of Lord Kenmare); but the offer being accompanied by a condition to which his Lordship could not conscientiously accede, he thought proper to decline the proffered honour.

Lately, At her mother's, Hon. Mrs. Gage, Great Cumberland-street, the wife of Capt. Ogle, R. N.

In consequence of taking opium whilst in a state of lunacy, J. Hogarth Johnstone, esq. of Great Marylebone-street.

At Knightsbridge, in consequence of an accidental puncture in her arm with a pair of scissors, which from neglect became inflamed, and brought on a fatal fever, aged 22, Mary, daughter of J. Knott, esq.

At Brook-house, Clapton, Rev. Sir Carew Vyryan, bart. of T. elwarrin, Cornwall. Having left no issue the title devolves on Vyel Vyryan, esq. of Trelawarren.

At Stoke Newington, Joseph Guiney Bevan, a teacher among the society of Friends, and a man held in deserved estimation by that community.

At Bradford, Yorkshire, much respected, aged 80, Mr. Cowling Ackroyd, ironmonger,

Oct. 2. At Brighton, in her 74th year, Sarah Countess of Denbigh, widow of the late Basil 6th Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, grand-daughter of the present Earl, a minor. Her ladyship was youngest daughter of Edward Farnham, esq. of Quorndon, co. Leicesters. She was born Oct. 25, 1741; and married May 3, 1769, to Sir Charles Halford, bart. (who died 1780). She was married, secondly, July 21, 1783, to Basil Fielding, the late Earl of Denbigh and Desmond; and by his lordship's death, July 14, 1800, was again left a widow. Her remains were deposited at Wistow, with those of her first husband; under whose will, the lordship of Wistow with its appurtenances (now worth between three and four thousand pounds a year) devolves to Sir Henry Halford, bart. the deservedly eminent physician. Lady Denbigh's personal property is principally devised to Edw. Farnham, esq. her youngest and only surviving brother, who has a numerous young family.

Oct. 11. At Bromley, Middlesex, aged 79, Mr. Thomas Browne.

At his rectory-house, Stoney-Stanton, Leicestershire, in his 72d year, the Rev. Robert Boucher Nickolls, LL.D. This gentleman, a native of the West Indies, was presented, in 1779, to the rectory of Stoney Stanton, by the Earl of Huntingdon; and, in 1786, to the collegiate deanery of Middleham in Yorkshire, by the duke of Northumberland, for his services as chaplain to the fifth regiment of foot in America, and for his loyalty in that war. He published, in 1782, a Discourse preached at Leicester, May 6, at the visitation of the Archdeacon, from 1 Tim. iv. 15, under the title of "The general Objects of Clerical Attention considered, with particular Reference to the present Times;" in which the peculiar doctrines of Christianity are inculcated with great energy, in opposition to the principles of Hobbism; and he distinguished himself honourably, in 1788, by a very humane pamphlet on the Slave Trade, under the title of "A Letter to the Treasurer of the Society instituted for the purpose of effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade;" (see our vol. LVIII. p. 54.)—In answer to a request of Mr. Nichols, to be furnished with a list of his publications for his "History of Leicestershire," the good Dean said, "I have done nothing of importance enough to merit notice; and the things I have published, about half a dozen Sermons, and nearly twenty anonymous Tracts, I have set so little value upon, that I have not even kept copies for me, except of a very few of the printed ones. The MSS. were left in the hands of the different printers; and I have not even a list of the titles. Some of the last things, small pieces, were published in the Anti-Jacobin; one upon the Dissolution of Parliament—Considerations on the Rejection of the Catholic Bill; printed at Hackney, and inserted by the Anti-Jacobin (not by my desire) for April, or May, or June, 1807; another, on the Curates' proposed Bill, in the same Review, in one of those months in the next year, 1808; another, on the Authenticity of St. Matthew's Gospel, in Answer to Evanson, December 1808; the last, signed Ensebins, in the same Review for May 1809, on the Growth of Schism in the Church among the Methodist Clergy, and the means of checking it."—Mr. Nichols was indebted to this gentleman for some interesting Memoirs of the Rev. John Bold, formerly curate of Stoney Stanton (see "History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. p. 975, and our vol. LXXXII. p. 426). These Memoirs have been adopted by Mr. Chalmers in his "Biographical Dictionary." By the death of this worthy Divine, the cause of true Religion and of the Church of England has been deprived of a most valuable friend

and advocate; and all the poor with whom he was in the remotest degree connected have sustained a severe loss.

Oct. 15. At Edinburgh, in an advanced age, Mrs. Mackenzie, relict of Lieut. Roderick M., formerly of Linessie, near Bauly, Ross-shire, N. B. The many excellent qualities which this lady possessed, rendered her universally beloved and respected: an unaffected piety to her Maker, a generous benevolence to her fellow-creatures, together with an uninterrupted sweetness of disposition and cheerfulness of mind, were the Christian graces that shone in every part of her character, producing in her a striking instance of the blessed effects of Religion without austerities, full of hope and full of good fruits. According to her desire, her remains were interred in the Grey Friars churchyard, in the tomb of the celebrated Sir George Mackenzie, who was the head of the Lochsln family, and to whom, by the mother's side, she was nearly related.

Oct. 15. Aged 30, James Roper Chambers, esq. who shall be more fully noticed in our next.

Oct. 18. At Wingham-house, Kent, at a very advanced age, universally beloved and lamented, Mrs. Hey, relict of the Rev. Thomas Hey, D. D. late rector of Wickam-Breaux and Eastchurch in the said County, and prebendary of Rochester.

Oct. 21. Aged 53, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Oldershaw, rector of Tarrin, near Chester. Unaffectedness and sincerity accompanied the constant practice both of her religious and moral duties. She was the eldest daughter of Nathaniel Lister, esq. of the city of Lichfield.

JOHN ORD, esq. whose death was announced in Part I. p. 699, was the only son of the Right-hon. Robert Ord, many years Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, by Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Darnell, knight.—Mr Ord was educated under the Rev. Dr. Newcombe, at Hackney, from whence he was transferred in 1746 to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1750, he took the degree of B. A. with considerable reputation, and was chosen fellow of that Society. He afterwards obtained the Lay fellowship; which he vacated in 1762, by marrying Eleanor, second daughter of John Simpson, esq. of Bradley in the county of Durham, who survives him. Mr. Ord was early entered of Lincoln's Inn; and upon being called to the Bar practised in the Court of Chancery. In 1771, he came into Parliament for Midhurst; was made attorney-general for the Duchy of Lancaster, in 1777, by the Earl of Charendon; and in 1778 appointed Master in Chancery. The next Session he was returned for Hastings, and chosen Chairman of Ways and Means,

in which situation he gave general satisfaction. The following session he came in for Wendover; and in 1730, took his final leave of Parliament. In 1809, he resigned his office of Master in Chancery, and that of attorney general for Lancaster, in 1810; and shortly after retired to a small place at Purser's Cross, in the parish of Fulham, where he had early in life amused himself in horticultural pursuits, and where there are several foreign trees of his own raising, remarkable both for their beauty and size. He died on the 6th of June, 1814, aged 85, fellow of the R. S. A. S. and of the Horticultural Society, &c. — Mr. Ord was possessed of good abilities; and, by a taste for reading, which he cultivated from an early age, had acquired a considerable stock of information on most subjects connected with general literature. His mind was active, and his disposition industrious; and hence he was enabled to maintain in the midst of his professional and parliamentary avocations, an attention to those studies, which conduce to the improvement both of the understanding and the heart. — In politics his principles were those of the British Constitution, which he had carefully studied; and in religion, those of the Established Church, to which he was conscientiously attached, and practically devoted. But, though decided in his sentiments, he was temperate in his judgment, and candid in his spirit. Few persons have allowed themselves less latitude than he did, in canvassing the principles or the practice of others. He was slow to believe that any who differed from him were influenced in their conduct by less honourable motives than those which governed his own; and he could not reconcile it to his notions of justice to refuse to another that liberty which he

claimed for himself. He carried this candour into the most ordinary occurrences of life; it was characteristic of his conversation; and shewed itself in his manner of treating whatever was reported to the prejudice of others. His first object, in such cases, was to counteract the rumour by a kind construction; and when that failed, he dismissed the topic altogether. — As a professional and public man he discharged his duties with great credit; but it is in private life that the character of an individual is best ascertained; and in that department Mr. Ord appeared to peculiar advantage. The domestic circle exhibited in an amiable light the best qualities both of his mind and heart. Within that circle he seemed, as age advanced, to confine his ambition to please and be pleased. The forms of office and the cares of business were here laid aside; and the lawyer and the senator disappeared in the affectionate husband, the generous master, the magnificent benefactor, and the sympathizing friend!

The remains of Mr. Ord were deposited in a vault in the North-west angle of Fulham Church yard; and on the monument which covers them is inscribed the following tribute to his memory:

“Here lies the body of John Ord, esq. late Master in Chancery, and 58 years an Inhabitant of this Parish: unting a liberal and cultivated mind with a generous and affectionate heart, and superadding to both a conscientious regard for all the offices and duties of religion, he adorned his station, both as a man and a Christian, and exhibited through life those amiable qualities which conciliated attachment to his person and respect for his character; and rendered his decease, at the advanced age of 85, a subject of sincere and general regret. — *Nat. Ob June 6, 1814.*”

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for October, 1814. By W. CARY, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.			Barom. in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1814.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Sept. 27	56	64	53	29, 70	showery
28	56	63	51	, 87	cloudy
29	52	59	50	, 98	cloudy
30	56	58	50	30, 05	fair
O. 1	50	55	49	, 09	fair
2	51	57	50	, 13	fair
3	48	59	50	, 17	fair
4	50	58	49	, 23	fair
5	50	59	48	29, 98	fair
6	40	56	49	, 79	cloudy
7	43	52	40	, 80	showery
8	40	53	42	30, 05	fair
9	40	41	38	, 09	fair
10	32	50	41	, 18	fair
11	44	54	49	29, 99	cloudy

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.			Barom. in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1814.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Oct. 12	49	56	54	29, 70	cloudy
13	55	58	55	, 52	cloudy
14	56	65	52	, 40	fair
15	51	59	50	, 62	fair
16	47	57	50	, 67	fair
17	48	56	49	, 54	cloudy
18	47	52	47	, 51	rain
19	48	51	45	, 12	rain
20	45	52	41	, 50	fair
21	49	54	50	, 78	fair
22	54	57	50	, 76	fair
23	50	50	40	, 68	fair
24	38	48	46	, 45	fair
25	47	47	40	, 18	rain
26	41	49	45	, 65	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 20, to October 25, 1814.

Christened.	Buried.	} 1863	Between	2 and 5	239	50 and 60	137
Males - 1039	Males - 1004			5 and 10	67	60 and 70	146
Females 990	Females 859	10 and 20	64	70 and 80	111		
Whereof have died under 2 years old		692	20 and 30	124	80 and 90	49	
Peck Loaf 4s. 5d. 4s. 5d. 4s. 5d. 4s. 4d. 4s. 5d.			30 and 40	154	90 and 100	5	
Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.			40 and 50	144	101	1	

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 15.

INLAND COUNTIES.						MARITIME COUNTIES.															
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	72	9	47	5	35	8	27	0	47	3	Essex	73	1	44	0	36	0	28	10	43	9
Surrey	70	8	48	0	37	6	31	0	48	6	Kent	74	4	45	0	36	4	28	4	40	4
Hertford	71	4	35	0	36	8	27	8	55	9	Sussex	70	8	00	0	35	0	27	0	00	0
Bedford	73	10	44	0	37	5	30	3	44	0	Staffolk	65	0	40	0	33	6	25	6	43	5
Huntingdon	73	9	00	0	38	1	32	8	41	4	Cambs.	73	6	40	0	38	2	20	2	44	4
Northamp.	81	10	04	0	35	0	26	4	46	0	Norfolk	65	5	34	10	32	7	24	6	00	0
Rutland	83	9	00	0	35	9	26	7	44	0	Lincoln	73	3	40	0	39	7	21	6	38	1
Leicester	84	0	00	0	39	0	30	4	46	0	York	70	0	48	0	38	10	23	1	38	6
Nottingham	84	0	41	0	43	4	27	8	49	0	Durham	74	9	00	0	44	0	30	11	00	0
Derby	84	0	00	0	45	0	29	8	51	1	Northum.	67	8	52	0	33	6	27	4	00	0
Stafford	77	1	0	0	39	3	24	10	51	11	Cumberl.	71	2	45	4	35	6	28	2	00	0
Salop	77	2	31	6	38	8	33	11	00	0	Westmor.	78	10	50	0	35	2	30	1	00	0
Hereford	75	9	40	0	33	3	31	6	41	2	Lancaster	77	8	00	0	00	0	28	9	00	0
Worcester	84	9	51	8	41	7	36	2	49	8	Chester	70	10	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Warwick	83	4	00	0	43	2	32	8	55	4	Flint	76	10	00	0	41	6	24	0	00	0
Wilts	73	0	00	0	36	2	30	2	52	0	Denbigh	80	5	00	0	40	2	27	9	00	0
Berks	71	0	00	0	35	0	27	7	47	7	Anglesea	60	0	00	0	36	0	20	0	00	0
Oxford	80	0	00	0	33	6	27	0	44	5	Carmarvon	71	8	00	0	40	0	24	0	00	0
Bucks	80	4	00	0	38	6	27	4	43	0	Merioneth	80	10	00	0	47	0	34	6	00	0
Brecon	89	5	64	0	39	8	24	0	00	0	Cardigan	75	9	00	0	40	0	00	0	00	0
Montgom.	68	9	36	9	41	7	33	7	00	0	Pembroke	63	5	00	0	35	8	00	0	00	0
Radnor	77	0	00	0	34	4	29	7	00	0	Carmart.	70	8	00	0	34	3	19	7	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter										Glamorg.											
75 0 45 10 37 2 27 2 46 3										73 1 00 0 35 3 28 6 44 2											
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Somerset											
00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0										75 2 00 0 36 1 00 0 00 0											
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....																					
72 2 44 6 34 11 25 2 45 7										72 2 44 6 34 11 25 2 45 7											

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, October 24: 70s. to 75s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Oct. 10 to Oct. 15: Total 19,208 Quarters. Average 69s. 5d.—3s. 11 1/2d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 15, 32s. 2d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, October 19, 72s. 8 1/2d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, September 26:

Kent Bags	6l. 10s. to 8l. 12s.	Kent Pockets	7l. 0s. to 9l. 15s.
Sussex Ditto	6l. 0s. to 7l. 7s.	Sussex Ditto	6l. 6s. to 8l. 10s.
Essex Ditto	7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	10l. 0s. to 13l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 24:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 8s. 9d. Straw 1l. 13s. 3d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 16s. Straw 1l. 16s. Clover 6l. 10s. 0d.—Smithfield, Old Hay 4l. 14s. 6d. Straw 1l. 16s. Clover 6l. 13s.

SMITHFIELD, October 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.	Veal	5s. 8d. to 7s. 0d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Pork	6s. 8d. to 8s. 0d.

COALS, October 24: Newcastle 56s. to 63s. Sunderland 58s. 6d. to 60s.

SOAP, Yellow, 98s. Mottled 110s. Card 114s. CANDLES, 14s. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 4 1/2d. Clare 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 2d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in October 1814 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-st. London. Stafford and Worcester, 740*l.* divid. 44*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 215*l.* divid. 8*l.*—Grand Junction, 210*l.* 211*l.*—Monmouth, 160*l.* dividend 10*l.*—Rochdale, 58*l.* dividend 2*l.*—Kennet and Avon New Shares, 1*l.* 10*s.* discount.—Chelmer, 79*l.*—Grand Surrey, 60*l.* 10*s.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 40*l.*—Croydon, 14*l.*—West India Dock, 156*l.*—London Ditto, 98*l.* 97*l.*—Globe, 112*l.*—Imperial 50*l.* with dividend.—Albion, 46*l.*—Strand Bridge, with annuity, 70*l.* discount.—Kent Fire-Office, 38*l.*—West Middlesex Ditto, 27*l.*—London Institution, 39*l.* 18*s.*—Drury-Lane Theatre, £100 Share, 52*l.* 10*s.*

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red.	5 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Consols.	5 per Cent. Long Ann.	5 per Cent. Irish Ann.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea 3 per Cent.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Out. Bills.
1	Sunday	shut	66	shut	96	shut					9 pr.	4 pr.	15 dls.
2	shut	shut	65½	shut	95½	shut					10 pr.	1 pr.	15 dls.
3	shut	shut	65½	shut	95½	shut					9 pr.	1 dls.	15 dls.
4	shut	shut	65½	shut	95½	shut					10 pr.	2 dls.	15 dls.
5	shut	shut	65½	shut	95½	shut					11 pr.	par	15 dls.
6	shut	shut	65½	shut	95½	shut					11 pr.	2 pr.	15 dls.
7	shut	shut	65½	shut	95½	shut					11 pr.	2 pr.	15 dls.
8	shut	shut	65½	shut	95½	shut					11 pr.	4 pr.	15 dls.
9	Sunday		66½		96½						16 pr.	3 pr.	15 dls.
10			65½		96½						17 pr.	3 pr.	15 dls.
11			65½		96½						16 pr.	4 pr.	15 dls.
12			65½		96½						17 pr.	5 pr.	15 dls.
13			65½		96½			1891			17 pr.	5 pr.	15 dls.
14			65½		96½			1891			16 pr.	5 pr.	15 dls.
15			65½		96½			1894			15 pr.	4 pr.	15 dls.
16	Sunday		66½		96½						16 pr.	4 pr.	15 dls.
17			65½		96½						16 pr.	4 pr.	15 dls.
18	Holiday		65½		96½						14 pr.	4 pr.	15 dls.
19			64½		96½			1894			14 pr.	3 pr.	15 dls.
20			64½		96½			189			13 pr.	3 pr.	15 dls.
21			64½		96½			189			14 pr.	5 pr.	15 dls.
22			64½		96½						15 pr.	3 pr.	15 dls.
23	Sunday		65½		96½						14 pr.	3 pr.	15 dls.
24			64½		96½						14 pr.	3 pr.	15 dls.
25	Holiday		64½		96½						16 pr.	5 pr.	15 dls.
26			64½		96½						15 pr.	4 pr.	15 dls.
27	Holiday		64½		96½						15 pr.	4 pr.	15 dls.
28			64½		96½						15 pr.	4 pr.	15 dls.
29			64½		96½						15 pr.	4 pr.	15 dls.
30	Sunday		64½		96½						15 pr.	4 pr.	15 dls.
31			64½		96½						15 pr.	4 pr.	15 dls.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Stockbrokers, Bank Buildings, London.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER 1814.