

fifth accompanied me on this occasion; and as we had reason to believe that the light guns which had been taken from Castine were secreted in the neighbourhood of Buckston, we threatened to destroy the town unless they were delivered up; and the two brass 3-pounders on travelling carriages were, in consequence, brought to us in the course of the day, and are now in our possession. At Buckston we received very satisfactory accounts of the success which had attended the force employed on the river. We learned, that Capt. Barrie had proceeded from Hamden up to Bangor; and the Admiral sent an officer in a boat from Buckston to communicate with him, when, finding there was no necessity for the troops remaining longer at Buckston, they marched back to Castine the next day. Having ascertained that the object of the expedition up the Penobscot had been attained, it was no longer necessary for me to occupy Belfast; I, therefore, on the evening of the 6th, directed Major-gen. Gosselin to embark the troops, and to join me here. Macchias being the only place now remaining where the Enemy had a post between the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Bay, I ordered Lieut.-col. Pilkington to proceed with a detachment of royal artillery and the 29th regiment to occupy it; and as naval assistance was required, Rear-Adm. Griffith directed Capt. Parker, of the Tenedos, to co-operate with Lieut.-col. Pilkington on this occasion. On the morning of the 9th, Capt. Barrie, with Lieut.-col. John, and the troops which had been employed with him up the Penobscot, returned to Castine. It seems the Enemy blew up the Adams, on his strong position at Hamden being attacked; but all his artillery, two stands of colours, and a standard, with several merchant-vessels fell into our hands. This, I am happy to say, was accomplished with very little loss on our part; and your Lordship will perceive, by the return sent herewith, that the only officer wounded in this affair is Capt. Gell of the 29th grenadiers. Herewith I have the honour to transmit a copy of the report made to me by Lieut.-col. John on this occasion, in which your Lordship will be pleased to observe, that the Lieutenant-colonel speaks very highly of the gallantry and good conduct displayed by the troops upon this expedition, under very trying circumstances; and I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the names of those officers upon whom Lieut.-col. John particularly bestows praise. The enterprise and intrepidity manifested by Lieut.-col. John, and the discipline and gallantry displayed by the troops under him, reflect great honour upon them, and demand my warmest acknowledgments; and I have

to request your Lordship will take a favourable opportunity of bringing the meritorious and successful services performed by the troops employed on this occasion under the view of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. As Rear-admiral Griffith will no doubt make a detailed report of the naval operations on this occasion, I forbear touching upon this subject further than to solicit your Lordships' attention to that part of Colonel John's report, in which he "attributes the success of this enterprise to the masterly arrangements of Capt. Barrie, royal navy, who conducted it." I have much pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that the most perfect unanimity and good understanding has prevailed between the naval and military branches of the service, during the whole progress of this expedition. I feel it my duty to express, in the strongest terms, the great obligations I am under to Rear-adm. Griffith, for his judicious advice and ready co-operation on every occasion: and my thanks are likewise due to all the captains of the ships employed, for the assistance they have so willingly afforded the troops, and from which the happiest results have been experienced.

I have reason to be well satisfied with the gallantry and good conduct of the troops: and have to offer my thanks to Major-gen. Gosselin, Col. Douglas, and the commanding officers of corps, for the alacrity shewn by them, and the strict discipline which has been maintained. To the heads of departments and to the officers of the general and of my personal staff, I am much indebted for the zealous manner in which they have discharged their respective duties. Major Addison, my military secretary, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch. He has been with me during the whole of these operations, and is well enabled to afford your Lordship any further information you may require. I have entrusted the colours and standard taken from the Enemy to Major Addison, who will receive your Lordships' commands respecting the further disposal of them, and I take the liberty of recommending him as a deserving officer to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c. J. C. SHERBROOK.

N. B. The returns of killed, wounded, and missing, and of artillery and ordnance stores taken, are inclosed.

Sept. 13. P. S. The Martin sloop of war, which Rear-adm. Griffith is about to send to England, having been delayed, affords me an opportunity of informing your Lordships, that I have received a private communication from Lieut.-col. Pilkington, acquainting me that he had landed at some distance from Macchias on the evening of the 10th instant, and after a very difficult night march, that he had taken

taken possession of the fort, without loss, early the next morning. Twenty-four pieces of cannon, of different calibres, fell into our hands on this occasion, more than half of which the Enemy had rendered unserviceable. Brigadier-gen. Brewer, who commanded the militia in this district, and some other respectable persons, had sent a letter addressed to Lieut.-col. Pilkington and Capt. Parker, of which the enclosed, No. 4, is a copy; and the next day was appointed to receive these gentlemen, for the purpose of accepting the terms therein offered: Lieut.-col. Pilkington says, that as soon as this is done he shall transmit me his official report, which I will forward to your Lordships by the first opportunity. The Lieut.-colonel further mentions the great assistance he received from Capt. Parker, of the royal navy, and the naval forces employed under him; and says, that the conduct of the troops is deserving of great praise. I have great pleasure in congratulating your Lordships upon the whole of the country between Penobscot river and Passamaquoddy Bay being now in our possession.

J. C. SHERBROOK.

(Inclosure No. 1.)

Bangor, on the Penobscot River, Sept. 3.
 Sir.—In compliance with your Excellency's orders of the 1st instant, I sailed from Castine with the detachment of royal artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 68d, and 98th regiments, and one rifle company of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, which composed the force your Excellency did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of co-operating with Captain Barrie, of the royal navy, in an expedition up this river. On the morning of the 2d, having proceeded above the town of Frankfort, we discovered some of the Enemy on their march towards Hamden, by the Eastern shore, which induced me to order Brevet-maj. Croasdaile, with a detachment of the 98th, and some riflemen of the 60th reg. under Lieut. Wallace, to land and intercept them, which was accomplished, and that detachment of the Enemy (as I have since learned) were prevented from joining the main body assembled at Hamden. On this occasion the Enemy had one man killed, and some wounded. Major Croasdaile re-embarked without any loss. We arrived off Bald Head Cove, three miles distant from Hamden, about five o'clock that evening, when Capt. Barrie agreed with me in determining to land the troops immediately. Having discovered that the Enemy's picquets were advantageously posted on the North side of the Cove, I directed Brevet-maj. Riddle, with the grenadiers of the 62d, and Captain

Ward, with the rifle company of the 60th, to dislodge them, and take up that ground, which duty was performed, under Major Riddle's directions, in a most complete and satisfactory manner, by about seven o'clock; and before ten at night, the whole of the troops, including eighty marines under Capt. Carter (whom Capt. Barrie had done me the honour to attach to my command), were landed and bivouacked for the night, during which it rained incessantly. We got under arms at five o'clock this morning; the rifle company forming the advance under Captain Ward; Brevet-maj. Keith, with the light company of the 62d, bringing up the rear; and the detachment of marines under Capt. Carter moving upon my flanks, while Capt. Barrie, with the ships and gun-boats under his command, advanced at the same time up the river, on my right, towards Hamden. In addition to the detachment of royal artillery under Lieut. Garston, Capt. Barrie had landed one 6-pounder, a six and half-inch howitzer, and a rocket apparatus, with a detachment of sailors under Lieutenants Symonds, Boteley, and Slade, and Mr. Sparling, Master of his Majesty's ship Bulwark. The fog was so thick, it was impossible to form a correct idea of the features of the country, or to reconnoitre the Enemy, whose number were reported to be 1400, under the command of Brigadier-gen. Blake. Between seven and eight o'clock, our skirmishers in advance were so sharply engaged with the Enemy, as to induce me to send forward one half of the light company of the 29th regiment, under Capt. Cosker, to their support. The column had not advanced much further, before I discovered the Enemy drawn out in line, occupying a very strong and advantageous position in front of the town of Hamden, his left flanked by a high hill commanding the road and river, on which were mounted several heavy pieces of cannon; his right extending considerably beyond our left, resting upon a strong point d'appui, with an 18-pounder and some light field-pieces in advance of his centre, so pointed as completely to rake the road, and a narrow bridge at the foot of a hill, by which we were obliged to advance upon his position. As soon as he perceived our column approaching, he opened a very heavy and continued fire of grape and musketry upon us; we, however, soon crossed the bridge, deployed, and charged up the hill to get possession of his guns, one of which we found had already fallen into the hands of Capt. Ward's riflemen in advance. The Enemy's fire now began to slacken, and we pushed on rapidly, and succeeded in driving him at all points from his position; while Capt. Cosker, with the light company of the 29th, had gained

gained possession of the hill on his left, from whence it was discovered that the Adams frigate was on fire, and that the Enemy had deserted the battery which defended her. We were now in complete possession of the Enemy's position above, and Capt. Barrie, with the gun-boats, had secured that below the hill. Upon this occasion twenty pieces of cannon fell into our hands of the naval and military force, the return of which I enclose; after which Capt. Barrie and myself determined on pursuing the Enemy towards Bangor, which place we reached without opposition; and here two brass 3-pounders, and three stand of colours, fell into our possession. Brigadier-gen. Blake, also in this town, surrendered himself prisoner, and with other prisoners, to the amount of 121, were admitted to their paroles. Eighty prisoners taken at Hamden are in our custody. The loss sustained by the Enemy I have not had it in my power correctly to ascertain; report states it to be from 39 to 40 in killed, wounded, and missing. Our own loss, I am happy to add, is but small, viz. one rank and file killed; one captain, seven rank and file wounded; one rank and file missing. Captain Gell, of the 29th, was wounded when leading the column, which deprived me of his active and useful assistance; but I am happy to add, he is recovering.

I have, &c. HENRY JOHN, Lieut.-col.

(Inclosure, No. 2.)

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken.—Shot—236 round 24-pounders, 500 round 18-pounders. 1 ammunition waggon, 1 ammunition cart, 12 common handspikes. 40 barrels of powder. Wads: 20 24-pounders, 70 18-pounders. N. B. The magazine in Fort Castine was blown up by the Enemy. The vessel, on board of which the powder was, ran on shore, and the whole destroyed. Eleven of the 18-pounders were destroyed by order of Lieutenant-colonel John, not having time to bring them off.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 8. Dispatch from Rear-Admiral Griffith, brought by Capt. Senhouse, of the Martin sloop.

Sept. 11.

Sir,—I beg leave to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a duplicate of my letter of yesterday's date, to Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief, reporting my proceedings since I quitted Halifax in his Majesty's ship Dragon, on the 26th ultimo. I have, &c. EDW. GRIFFITH.

Sept. 13.

P. S. I open my dispatches to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that since closing it I have received a private letter from Capt. Parker, of the

Tenedos, informing me that he got off Macchias on the 10th instant, where the troops were landed without opposition, and after a most fatiguing night march, took possession of the fort of Macchias without loss. He has sent me the capitulation which the officer commanding the militia has entered into, and which I transmit herewith. Sir John Sherbrooke not wishing the Martin to be detained, I dispatch her without waiting for Capt. Parker's official letter. The ships and vessels under Capt. Parker's orders will be sent to their respective stations as soon as the guns taken at the fort are embarked, and the works destroyed. EDW. GRIFFITH.

Edymion, off Castine, entrance of the Penobscot River, Sept. 9.

Sir,—My letter of the 23d of August, from Halifax, by the Rover, will have made you acquainted with my intention of accompanying the expedition then about to proceed under the command of his Excellency Sir John Sherbrooke, K. B. for this place. I have now the honour to inform you, that I put to sea on the 26th ultimo, with the ships and sloop named in the margin*, and ten sail of transports, having the troops on board, and arrived off the Metinicus Islands on the morning of the 31st, where I was joined by the Bulwark, Tenedos, Rifleman, Peruvian, and Picton. From Captain Pearce, of the Rifleman, I learned, that the United States frigate Adams had a few days before got into Penobscot, but, not considering herself in safety there, had gone on to Hamden, a place twenty-seven miles higher up the river, where her guns had been landed, and a position was fortifying for her protection. Towards evening, the wind being fair and the weather favourable, the fleet made sail up the Penobscot Bay, Capt. Parker, in the Tenedos, leading. We passed between the Metinicus and Green Islands about midnight, and steering through the channel formed by the Fox Islands and Owl's Head, ran up to the Eastward of Long Island, and found ourselves at daylight in the morning in sight of the fort and town of Castine. As we approached, some show of resistance was made, and a few shot were fired; but the fort was soon after abandoned and blown up. At about eight a. m. the men of war and transports were anchored a little to the Northward of the peninsula of Castine, and the smaller vessels taking a station nearer in for covering the landing, the troops were put on shore, and took possession of the town and works without opposition. The General wishing to occupy a post at Belfast, on the Western side of the Bay (through

* Dragon, Edymion, Bacchanie, and Sylph.

which the high road from Boston runs), for the purpose of cutting off all communication with that side of the country, the Bacchante and Rifleman were detached with the troops destined for this service; and quiet possession was taken, and held, of that town, as long as was thought necessary. Arrangements were immediately made for attacking the frigate at Hamden; and the General having proffered every military assistance, six hundred picked men under the command of Lieut.-col. John, of the 60th regiment, were embarked the same afternoon, on board his Majesty's sloops Peruvian and Sylph, and a small transport. To this force were added the marines of the Dragon, and as many armed boats from the squadron as was thought necessary for disembarking the troops and covering the landing; and the whole placed under the command of Capt. Barrie, of the Dragon; and the Lieut.-colonel made sail up the river at six o'clock that evening. I have the honour to enclose Capt. Barrie's account of his proceedings; and, taking into consideration the Enemy's force, and the formidable strength of his position, too much praise cannot be given him, the officers and men under his command, for the judgment, decision, and gallantry with which this little enterprize has been achieved. So soon as accounts were received from Capt. Barrie that the Adams was destroyed, and the force assembled for her protection dispersed, the troops stationed at Belfast were embarked, and arrangements made for sending them to take possession of Macchias, the only place occupied by the Enemy's troops between this and Passamaquoddy Bay. I directed Capt. Parker, of his Majesty's ship Tenedos, to receive on board Lieut.-col. Pilkington, Deputy Adjutant-general, who is appointed to command, and a small detachment of artillery and rifle-men, and to take under his command the Bacchante, Rifleman, and Pietou schooner, and proceed to the attack of that place. He sailed on the 6th instant; and most likely, by this time, the troops are in possession of it. After destroying the defences, they are directed to return here. The inhabitants of several townships East of this have sent deputations here to tender their submission to the British authority; and such of them as could give reasonable security that their arms would be used only for the protection of their persons and property, have been allowed to retain them. This indulgence was absolutely necessary, in order to secure the quiet and unoffending against violence and outrage from their less peaceable neighbours, and for the maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of the country. All property on shore, bona fide belonging to the inhabitants of the coun-

try in our possession has been respected. All public property, and all property afloat, has been confiscated. Sir John Sherbrooke, conceiving it to be of importance that the Government should be informed, without delay, of our successes here, has requested that a vessel of war may take his dispatches to England. I have, in compliance with his wishes, appropriated the Martin for that service; and Capt. Senhouse will take a copy of this letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

I have, &c. EDW. GRIFFITH.

Vice Admiral Hon. Sir A. Cochrane,
K. B. &c.

*Sloop Sylph, off Bangor, in the
Penobscot, Sept. 3.*

Sir,—Having received on board the ships named in the margin*, a detachment of twenty men of the royal artillery, with one five-and-half-inch howitzer, commanded by Lieut. Garston; a party of eighty marines, commanded by Capt. Carter, of the Dragon; the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, under the command of Captains Gell and Coaker, Majors Riddel, Keith, and Croasdaile, and Capt. H. M'Pherson; also a rifle company of the 7th battalion of the 60th regiment, commanded by Captain Ward; and the whole under the orders of Lieut.-colonel John, of the 60th regiment; I proceeded agreeably to your order, with the utmost dispatch, up the Penobscot. Light variable winds, a most intricate channel, of which we were perfectly ignorant, and thick foggy weather, prevented my arriving off Frankfort before two p. m. of the 2d inst. Here Colonel John and myself thought it advisable to send a message to the inhabitants; and having received their answer, we pushed on towards Hamden, where we received intelligence that the Enemy had strongly fortified himself. On our way up, several troops were observed on the East side of the river making for Brewer; these were driven into the woods, without any loss on our side, by a party under the orders of Major Croasdaile, and the guns from the boats. The Enemy had one killed, and several wounded. At five p. m. of the 2d inst. we arrived off Ball's Head Cove, distant three miles from Hamden. Colonel John and myself landed on the South side of the Cove, to reconnoitre the ground, and obtain intelligence. Having gained the hills, we discovered the Enemy's picquets advantageously posted near the highway leading to Hamden, on the North side of the Cove. We immediately determined to land one hundred and fifty men, under Major Riddel, to drive in the

* His Majesty's ships Peruvian and Sylph, Dragon's tender, and the Harmony transport.

picquets, and take up their ground. This object was obtained by seven o'clock, and notwithstanding every difficulty, the whole of the troops were landed on the North side of the Cove by ten o'clock; but it was found impossible to land the artillery at the same place. The troops bivouacked on the ground taken possession of by Major Riddel. It rained incessantly during the night. At day-break this morning, the fog cleared away for about a quarter of an hour, which enabled me to reconnoitre the Enemy by water; and I found a landing-place for the artillery about two-thirds of a mile from Bull's Head. Off this place the troops halted till the artillery were mounted, and by six the whole advanced towards Hamden. The boats under the immediate command of Lieut. Pedler, the First of the Dragon, agreeable to a previous arrangement with Colonel John, advanced in a line with the right flank of the army. The Peruvian, Sylph, Dragon's tender, and Harmony transport, were kept a little in the rear in reserve. Our information stated the Enemy's force at 1400 men; and he had chosen a most excellent position on a high hill. About a quarter of a mile to the Southward of the Adams frigate, he had mounted eight 18-pounders. This fort was calculated to command both the highway by which our troops had to advance, and the river. On a wharf close to the Adams, he had mounted fifteen 18-pounders, which completely commanded the river, which at this place is not above three cable's length wide, and the land on each side is high and well wooded. A rocket boat under my immediate direction, but manœuvred by Mr. Ginton, gunner, and Mr. Small, midshipman, of the Dragon, was advanced about a quarter of a mile a-head of the line of boats. So soon as the boats got within gun-shot, the Enemy opened his fire upon them from the hill and wharf, which was warmly returned. Our rockets were generally well-directed, and evidently threw the Enemy into confusion. Meantime our troops stormed the hill with the utmost gallantry. Before the boats got within good grape shot of the wharf battery, the Enemy set fire to the Adams, and he ran from his guns the moment our troops carried the hill. I joined the army about ten minutes after this event. Colonel John and myself immediately determined to leave a sufficient force in possession of the hill, and to pursue the Enemy, who was then in sight on the Bangor road, flying at full speed. The boats and ships pushed up the river, preserving their original position with the army. The Enemy was too nimble for us, and most of them escaped into the woods on our left. On approaching Bangor, the inhabitants, who had op-

posed us at Hamden, threw off their military character, and as magistrates, select men, &c. made an unconditional surrender of the town. Here the pursuit stopped. About two hours afterwards, Brigadier general Blake came into the town, to deliver himself as a prisoner. The General and other prisoners, amounting to one hundred and ninety-one, were admitted to their parole. Enclosed I have the honour to forward you lists of the vessels we have captured or destroyed, and other necessary reports. I am happy to inform you our loss consists of only one seaman, belonging to the Dragon, killed; Captain Gell, of the 29th, and seven privates, wounded; one rank and file missing. I cannot close my report, without expressing my highest admiration of the very gallant conduct of Colonel John, the officers and soldiers under his command; for, exclusive of the battery before mentioned, they had difficulties to contend with on their left which did not fall under my observation, as the Enemy's field-pieces in that direction were masked. The utmost cordiality existed between the two services; and I shall ever feel obliged to Colonel John for his ready co-operation in every thing that was proposed. The officers and men bore the privations inseparable from our confined means of accommodation with a cheerfulness that entitles them to my warmest thanks. I can form no estimate of the Enemy's absolute loss. From different stragglers I learn, that exclusive of killed and missing, upwards of 30 lay wounded in the roads.

I have, &c.

ROBERT BARRIS,

Capt. of H. M. S. Dragon,

(Capitulation.)

To Capt. Hyde Parker, and Lieut.-col. Pilkington.

Gentlemen—The forces under your command having captured the forts in the neighbourhood of Macchias, and taken possession of the territory adjacent within the county of Washington, and the situation of the country being such, between the Penobscot River and the Passamaquoddy Bay, as to preclude the hope, that an adequate force can be furnished by the United States for its protection; we propose a capitulation, and offer for ourselves, and in behalf of the officers and soldiers of the brigade within the county of Washington, to give our parole of honour, that we will not, directly or indirectly, bear arms, or in any way serve, against his Britannic Majesty King George the Third, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Successors and Allies, during the present war between Great Britain and the United States; upon condition we have your assurance, that while we remain in this situation, and con-

sider ourselves under the British Government until further orders, we shall have the safe and full enjoyment of our private property, and be protected in the exercise of our usual occupations.

JOHN BREWER, Brig. Gen.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col.

These terms have been granted and approved of by us,

HYDE PARKER, Capt. R. N.

A. PILKINGTON, Lieut. Col.

Machias, Sept. 13, 1814.

List of Vessels captured and destroyed in the Penobscot, and of those left on the stocks, as near as I am able to ascertain:

Captured and brought away: 2 ships, 1 brig, 6 schooners, 3 sloops.—Destroyed at Hamden: the Adams frigate, 25 18-pounders, and 2 ships, one of them armed; burnt by the Enemy.—At Bangor: 1 ship, 1 brig, 3 schooners, and 1 sloop; burnt by us.—Lost since in our possession: a copper-bottomed brig, pierced for 18 guns, and the Decatur privateer, pierced

for 16 guns. Note: the powder and wine captured at Hamden were on board those vessels.—Left on the stocks at Bangor: 2 ships, 2 brigs, and 2 schooners.—At Brewer: 1 ship, 1 brig, and 1 schooner.—At Arrington: 1 ship, 1 schooner, on the stocks.—Left at Hamden: 1 ship, 1 hermaphrodite brig, and 2 schooners; also 1 brig and 1 schooner on the stocks.—Left at Fremkford on the stocks: 1 schooner and some small craft. R. BARRIE.

To Rear-Admiral Griffith.

Return of Ordnance taken on the 3d day of September.

At Hamden: 23 iron 18-pounders, 2 iron 12-pounders; 11 18-pounders destroyed, 14 brought away.—At Bangor and brought away: 2 3-pounder brass guns, 1 iron 3-pounder.—Total brought away, 17.—Embarked: 1 ammunition cart, 500 18-pound shot, about 40 barrels of powder, a quantity of wads, &c.—Return of small arms not collected, supposed about 100. EDW. GRIFFITH.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 8.

THIS day the Prince Regent came in state to open the present Session of Parliament, when the Speaker and the House of Commons, who had been requested to attend, being present, his Royal Highness delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen—It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce the continuance of his Majesty’s lamented Indisposition.—It would have given me great satisfaction to have been enabled to communicate to you the termination of the War between this Country and the United States of America. Although this War originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of the Government of the United States, and was calculated to promote the designs of the common Enemy of Europe against the Rights and Independence of all other nations, I never have ceased to entertain a sincere desire to bring it to a conclusion on just and honourable terms.—I am still engaged in Negotiations for this purpose; the success of them must, however, depend on my disposition being met with corresponding sentiments on the part of the Enemy.—The operations of his Majesty’s Forces by Sea and Land in the Chesapeake in the course of the present year have been attended with the most brilliant and successful results.—The flotilla of the Enemy in the Patuxent has been destroyed. The signal defeat of their land forces enabled a detach-

GENT. MAG. November, 1814.

ment of his Majesty’s army to take possession of the City of Washington; and the spirit of enterprize which has characterized all the movements in that quarter has produced on the inhabitants a deep and sensible impression of the calamities of a war in which they have been so wantonly involved.—The Expedition directed from Halifax to the Northern coast of the United States has terminated in a manner not less satisfactory. The successful course of this operation has been followed by the immediate submission of the extensive and important district, East of the Penobscot River, to his Majesty’s Arms.—In adverting to these events, I am confident you will be disposed to render full justice to the valour and discipline which have distinguished his Majesty’s Land and Sea Forces; and you will regret with me the severe loss the Country has sustained by the fall of the gallant Commander of his Majesty’s troops in the advance upon Baltimore.—I availed myself of the earliest opportunity afforded by the state of affairs in Europe, to detach a considerable military force to the River Saint Lawrence; but its arrival could not possibly take place till an advanced period of the campaign.—Notwithstanding the reverse which appears to have occurred on Lake Champlain, I entertain the most confident expectation, as well from the amount as from the description of the British force now serving in Canada, that the ascendancy of his Majesty’s Arms throughout that part of North America

will

will be effectually established.—The Opening of the Congress at Vienna has been retarded, from unavoidable causes, to a later period than had been expected.—It will be my earnest endeavour, in the Negotiations which are now in progress, to promote such arrangements as may tend to consolidate that Peace which, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, I have had the happiness of concluding; and to re-establish that just equilibrium amongst the different Powers, which will afford the best prospect of permanent tranquillity to Europe.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons, —I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.—I am happy to be able to inform you that the Revenue and Commerce of the United Kingdom are in the most flourishing condition.—I regret the necessity of the large Expenditure which we must be prepared to meet in the course of the ensuing year; but the circumstances under which the long and arduous contest in Europe has been carried on and concluded, have unavoidably led to large arrears, for which you will see the necessity of providing; and the War still subsisting with America renders the continuance of great exertions indispensable.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,—The peculiar character of the late War, as well as the extraordinary length of its duration, must have materially affected the internal situation of all the countries engaged in it, as well as the commercial relations which formerly subsisted between them.—Under these circumstances I am confident you will see the expediency of proceeding with due caution in the adoption of such regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of extending our Trade, and securing our present advantages; and you may rely on my cordial co-operation and assistance in every measure which is calculated to contribute to the prosperity and welfare of his Majesty's dominions.”

The Regent and the House of Commons having retired, and the Speech having been read by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of *Abingdon* moved, and the Earl of *Delaware* seconded the Address, which, as usual, sympathised with his Royal Highness upon every point of his Speech, and adopted all its language.

The Earl of *Darley* complained, that Britain derived from the brilliant results of the Continental War none of the advantages of Peace; a large army was kept up in Flanders, our affairs at the Congress were still unsettled, while our efforts were insulted and repelled on the other side of the Atlantic. While our military reputation was raised to its highest pitch, it was extraordinary our naval should have sunk.

Lord *Melville*, to show that the naval force of the country had not been inactive, said, that the American vessels captured and destroyed were 38 ships of war, 199 armed ships, and 1900 merchantmen; while we had 20,000 of their seamen in our prisons.

Lord *Grenville* said, that the Speech spoke only of new burthens, of severe additions: no economy, no husbanding, no reduction. He reprobated the manner in which the war was pursued against America. At Washington we had destroyed buildings not connected with military purposes, though in Europe they had always been spared during the last 20 years.

The Earl of *Liverpool* denied that the war was continued for a new boundary, and justified the retaliatory system adopted.

The Address was carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Bridport* moved, and Mr. *Graham* seconded the Address.

Mr. *Whitbread* at great length arraigned the conduct of Administration. He called upon Ministers to state the cause of Parliament being so early assembled; whether we were fighting against America on a question of a new boundary, or of impressment, or of our maritime right; whether it is to be discussed in the Congress at Vienna. He condemned the warfare which Sir Alex. Cochrane continued to wage against the defenceless inhabitants on the American coast. This officer justified himself by saying he had received orders from Sir Geo. Prevost, who had, however, adopted both by Proclamation, and by his actions, a different system in invading the Champlain territory. On this subject he wished for information. He conceived our officers had not been supported in Canada. Capt. Barclay, on his Court Martial, accused Sir J. Yeo of not sending him forces and supplies, yet no inquiry was made into the latter officer's conduct. He thought the blame lay with Ministers, who had neither supported Sir J. Yeo or Sir G. Prevost, both brave and tried officers, and prematurely condemned. He lamented that such an officer as Gen. Ross was compelled to commit acts so abhorrent to the usages of civilized warfare. The Admiralty had been engaged during summer in investigating the conduct of a naval officer who had saluted a civil officer, Mr. Crober, with 16 guns: he had been reprimanded; in the mean while, our own coasts had been neglected, and American privateers were making numerous captures. He was surprised at the absence this night of a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning.) He had accepted a situation under those whom on a former occasion he had not deemed fit

fit persons to advise with. The Right Hon. Gentleman expressed regret at the probable dismemberment of Saxony; the occupation of Italy by Austria, instead of establishing its independence; the erection of Hanover into a kingdom, which might involve us in disputes with Continental Powers; the contempt expressed for the Crown Prince of Sweden and the King of Naples, though each had been courted when their alliance was of importance to destroy the power of Buonaparte; Ferdinand of Spain had persecuted the patriots who had shed their blood to procure his restoration; he hoped an inquiry would be made into the conduct of the officer at Gibraltar who had delivered up two officers that had taken refuge there. The Hon. Gentleman concluded, with expressing his regret at the burthens under which the people still laboured, and at their probable increase and the ruinous state of trade and manufactures.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, Messrs. *Tierney*, *Baring*, *Ellis*, *Bathurst*, and *C. Grant*, shortly spoke.

The Address was then agreed to.

Nov. 12.

Mr. Croker, in introducing a Bill for the encouragement and reward of Warrant and Petty Officers and Privates of the Marines for their long and faithful services, said that it was intended by the Admiralty to make a very liberal promotion of Midshipmen and Masters' Mates, and to employ all the rest fit for service: so that none should be cast loose upon the world, but kept upon full pay. The Lieutenants and Midshipmen would also have permission to go into the merchants' service. The marines would be placed on the exact footing of the army, with similar pensions. A registry would be made of all seamen discharged; and small pensions being allowed, they would be kept from emigration. The House then went into a Committee of Supply, when the Resolution for 10 millions, being arrears for the Army, was agreed to.

Nov. 14.

In the Committee of Supply, *Sir E. Warrender* (one of the Lords of the Admiralty) said, that as the war was unfortunately still carrying on with America, he should move that 70,000 men should be voted for the service of 1815, including 15,000 marines; also that 1,615,250*l.* be granted to his Majesty for wages for the said 70,000 men at the rate of 1*l.* 15*s.* per month, for 13 months.

A long discussion respecting the finances followed, in which *Mr. Whitbread* bore a large share, and which was followed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moving for the grant of 1,600,000*l.* to make good our engagements with the Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia; and 12,500,000*l.* for

outstanding and unprovided for Exchequer bills, of which the total amount was stated to be 59 millions: granted.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then called the attention of the House to the gallantry displayed by the late Gen. Ross. He had served in the campaign in Holland, as Major of the 28th regiment; and in the attack made by the French on Sir R. Abercromby's lines he distinguished himself so as to receive the thanks of the Commander in Chief. On that occasion he was wounded severely; but on his recovery he accompanied his regiment to the Mediterranean, and was present in the expedition to Calabria; and at the battle of Maida his regiment charged the enemy in flank, which greatly contributed to the success of that day: He next served in Sir J. Moore's expedition; and at the battle of Corunna he again appeared with distinguished lustre. At the battle of Vittoria he signalized himself so as to be immediately appointed by the Duke of Wellington to command a brigade. He next appeared at the battle of the Pyrenees, where his regiment charged four times, and he had two horses killed under him, in leading his men to the charge. He afterwards greatly distinguished himself at the siege of St. Sebastian, at the battle of Orthes, and the crossing of the Nive. He was next sent to the coast of America, where he brought the lustre of his achievements to the highest pitch; but soon closed his glorious career. He was there called on to punish the Americans for the cruelties they had committed in Canada; in the execution of which his moderation at the attack on Washington was praised by the Americans themselves. With that vengeance, he (*Mr. Vansittart*) hoped all necessity for like measures would cease; for instructions had been sent off to our Commanders on the American coast to pursue retaliatory measures no more, unless the Americans should give fresh cause for a renewal of them. The gallant General led off his troops from Washington in safety; but soon after, in a similar expedition against Baltimore, while making his dispositions for the attack, he was killed by a rifle-shot, in the 40th year of his age. All that now remained for his Country was to shew some marks of its gratitude, equally honourable to itself, and gratifying to his relatives. He then moved an Address to the Prince Regent, that he would be pleased to direct a monument to be erected in St. Paul's, to the late Major-general Robert Ross.

Mr. W. Keene and *Mr. Ponsonby* supported the motion; and after a few words from *Mr. Vansittart*, *Mr. Whitbread*, and *Mr. C. Grant*, the Address was agreed to, *nem. con.*

Nov.

Nov. 15.

Mr. Tierney moved for an account of the charges on the Civil List at the years ending in Oct. 1813, and Oct. 1814. A long discussion followed, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Messrs. Whitbread, Tierney, Banks, and Long, participated. The conduct of Mr. Cauning in accepting a situation under Lord Castle-rough, for whose talents he had once expressed decided contempt, with the large salary of 14,000*l.* per annum, and previously obtaining places for Mr. Huskisson and his other friends, drew very severe animadversions from Messrs. Whitbread and Tierney. The motion was withdrawn; a statement of the expences of the Civil List being forthcoming.

Nov. 16.

In the Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the continuation till July 1816 of the malt, pensions, sugar, tobacco, and snuff duties; also the issue of twelve millions and a half of Exchequer Bills: agreed to.

Nov. 17.

Mr. Whitbread presented a petition from the proprietors of the Auction Mart, stating that, having been assessed in the sums of 277*l.* 9*s.* beyond the legal assessment, they had applied to the Commissioners, and afterwards to the Lords of the Treasury, for relief, but in vain: that the sum having been levied on them, the expence amounted to 321*l.* 14*s.* being 15 per cent. on their property. They prayed the House to take their case in consideration, and allow them to prove it, and to be heard by Counsel at the Bar. Mr. Whitbread remarked on the oppressive, inquisitorial, and obnoxious nature of the Property Tax, and called upon Mr. Vansittart to declare if Government would dare to levy it after the 25th of April, when the Act ceased. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, he had no hesitation in saying that the Property Tax, like all the other War Taxes, would expire on the 25th of April next, unless it should be continued by the authority of Parliament; but, as to the arguments used against it, they would not cause him to shrink from his duty, if it should be found necessary to propose a continuance of the whole, or a portion of the Property Tax; and he did not doubt that if such necessity were made apparent, the Country would cheerfully bear the weight a little longer.

Colonel Palmer prefaced a motion for an address to the Prince Regent for a copy of the proceedings of the Court Martial on Col. Quentin (*see a subsequent page*), by reading the charges, part of the minutes of the evidence, his letter to the Regent, and extracts from the sentence, adding comments thereon. He quoted the opinions of Lord Edward Somerset and Lord Combermere, one of whom had said the

officers of the 10th were most zealous and attentive to their duties, while the other had declared that he had never met with a finer corps of officers. Gen. Garsiorer had also said that the discipline of the regiment was the admiration of all who saw it, until the arrival of Colonel Quentin, when it became bad; which was corroborated by Lords Combermere and Somerset. He challenged Col. Quentin to prove any instances of good conduct with the regiment abroad. He had not disproved a single fact adduced on the trial. The men were not only permitted to rob, but to get drunk; 70 or 80 of them were in the hospital at once from the effects of drunkenness; when a reproof came from a superior officer, Colonel Quentin introduced a General Order in the Orderly Book, which was done to shew to the Colonel (the Prince Regent), whose ear he had, and whose mind he abused. He had done every thing to get him (Colonel Palmer) out of the regiment, but he did not dare personally to insult him. The letter addressed by himself to the officers, he would not have made public, if he had known it would have turned to the prejudice of the officers. He had been called upon by his Royal Highness to be the prosecutor, and he had consented. The conduct of Col. Quentin had been previously the subject of conversation at all regimental messes, and yet he did not court investigation. The sentence was rigorous and unnecessarily severe. He had, however, no complaints to make. He had acted throughout, as well as his brother officers, from a sense of duty; and he should now leave the subject in the hands of the House.

Mr. Manners Sutton replied, and opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be extremely inconvenient for the public business, to make that House a court of appeal for a military tribunal on ordinary occasions; and that this particular case was thought to have nothing in it so peculiar as to demand a departure from the regular practice of Parliament.

Mr. Tierney supported the motion, and Mr. W. Pole replied; and the motion was negatived by 144 to 37.

Nov. 18.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, in a Committee of Supply, for the sum of eight millions, in part of ten millions, to cover the arrears of the Army Extraordinaries. The amount of the Subsidies paid to the Continental Powers, including Spain, was 7,300,000*l.*; and the troops to be kept on foot were 75,000*l.*

Mr. Tierney said, that under the Treaty of Chaumont, Hanover would obtain great advantages, and pay nothing for them.

Mr. Baring recommended examination into the accounts of the Commissariat in Spain, and in the Mediterranean.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

A prayer and a solemn promise of Louis XVI. made in 1792, has been published, in which he implores the mercy of God for not having during his power repressed licentiousness of morals. To repair his faults, and to become a king according to God's heart, he promises, if he should recover his liberty and power, to revoke all laws pointed out by the Pope or the Ecclesiastics, as inimical to the integrity and purity of the faith, to the discipline and spiritual jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and the civil constitution of the clergy; and to restore to the clergy all the benefices of which they had been dispossessed.—It is apprehended, from the manner of this publication, that the authority of the Catholic Church will be extended in France, and some of the church-lands restored.

By the law lately passed in the French Chamber of Deputies, all emigrant property not sold, and actually constituting a part of the domains of the Crown, is to be restored to its original possessors, or their heirs, according to the second article. Such property as had been sold, and has again been confiscated, or has fallen into the possession of the Crown, is also to be restored. The civil death incurred by emigration is abolished from the date of the Constitutional Charter. On the 4th inst. the *projet de loi* passed by a great majority.

Private communications from Paris mention the arrest of Gen. Dufour, and forty other French officers, at a coffee-house, accused of conspiring against the State. They have been sent to the Castle of Vincennes.

The following are some interesting particulars of the arrest of the Minas, at Paris. It appears that Mina junior, after the failure at Pampeluna, took refuge at Pau, with several officers, who had determined to follow the fortunes of himself and his uncle. He presented himself to the Police-office, and addressed a memorial to Louis XVIII. setting forth the principles by which he had been guided, as a soldier, in the defence of his country. He stated that he had constantly supported the cause of the Bourbon family—that his great object was to aid in their restoration to the Spanish throne, upon the basis of a free Constitution—that such Constitution had been framed, and acknowledged by the whole nation; but that Ferdinand, unmindful of the valuable blood which had been spilt in his cause, instead of adopt-

ing the Constitution, had persecuted with the utmost rigour those patriots who had most distinguished themselves in his behalf, and had thereby plunged the nation into endless calamities. In consequence of this state of things, he (Mina), and many of his companions in arms, faithful to the oath they had taken to the Constitution, had made exertions for its support; but, unhappily, having failed in their undertaking, they now applied to his Majesty to receive them with hospitality in France, or to grant them passports to any other country than Spain. About the same time General Espoz y Mina, the uncle of the former, arrived in Paris with four or five of his officers, and waited upon the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires in that City, Count de Casa Flores, under fictitious names, for passports. One of the legation, happening to recognise the person of the General, gave notice to the Count, who with the acquiescence of the French Commissary of Police, had the gallant General taken in custody; but the fact being communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, he ordered the Commissary to be arrested, for having violated the laws of France by obeying the orders of a foreigner who had no authority in that country. Louis XVIII. was now made acquainted with all that had taken place; when he replied, "Let these Gentlemen be instantly set at liberty; the laws of France afford them hospitality: and it is my will that the Commissary be dismissed from his office."

UNITED NETHERLANDS.

We learn from the Dutch Papers, that the United Netherlands are to be erected into a kingdom, under the title of the Kingdom of Belgium.

The sovereign of the Netherlands is wisely endeavouring to gain the affections of his new subjects by granting them a Constitutional Charter, founded on the most liberal principles. The Charter does away the rigid feudal laws imposing labouring for the landlord, mitigates the severity of the game-laws, allows the freedom of religious worship, establishes the independence of the magistrates, and declares that no taxes can be levied without the consent of the States General.

SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetic Deputation at Vienna have sent an account of their mission to the Swiss Diet; and it appears from the reply of the Emperor Alexander to the Deputies, that it is his wish, and probably that of all the Allied Sovereigns, to give a new Constitution to Switzerland.

land, by which the independence of the Cantons may be more efficiently maintained. Some reports say, that it is to have a Constitution assimilating in a great degree to that of England; and others go so far as to state, that it is to have a Kingly Government.

SPAIN.

The persecution of the members and adherents of the late Cortes appears to be carried on with an unrelenting severity, which, were the offences of which they are accused real, would seem to humane minds beyond measure; but which is most revolting, when it is considered that the objects of that severity only did their duty, in endeavouring to establish the freedom as well as the independence of their country; and that their efforts alone have preserved a throne for that Sovereign, in whose name they are charged with treason. Twenty-four persons of all classes are condemned to exile, to the galleys, or to pecuniary fines. Of all those condemned, the most remarkable is the late minister of war, Gen. O'Donoghue, who is ordered to be imprisoned four years in a castle in the Island of Majorca. The same fate, we are assured, is reserved for P. A. Giron, one of the General Officers who distinguished themselves in the late war. The Abbé of St. Ildefonso, aged seventy, who had lived with great esteem, is banished to a monastery for six years, and his property sequestered. A more terrible fate seems to be reserved for the leading members of the Cortes. Their grateful Sovereign had left Madrid, in order, it was supposed, to avoid being present at the execution of their sentence.

The latest accounts from Spain speak of further arrests; and among the number, that of Don Pedro Macanaz, the Minister of Justice! This is the Minister whose signature has appeared to the severe degrees of confiscation, banishment, and death, against the supporters of the Constitution!!!

Thus the "beloved" Ferdinand, after crushing the liberties of his country, is proceeding to imprison his Ministers. A most malignant spirit seems to direct his Councils. We are happy to observe, however, that the Sovereigns at Vienna are understood to have expressed themselves strongly on the subject to the Spanish minister there, who has written to his Government, recommending milder measures.

It is stated in the New York Papers, that no sooner had the refusal of Ferdinand to accept the Constitution become known in Mexico, than all parties in that country unanimously resolved on

independence. What degree of credit may be attached to this information we know not; but the event, if true, will be one of the most important in its results, to Spain that has ever occurred. It is extremely doubtful, whether the Spanish finances will be able, without the support of the Mexican remittances, to maintain the ordinary expences of the Government.

ITALY.

It appears, that the Emperor of Austria has sent to the King of Naples the formal ratification of the Treaty of Alliance between them, accompanied with a declaration of his unalterable disposition to support with all his means the interests of his Ally. This may be considered as putting an end to all doubt respecting the permanency of King Joachim's authority.

Flemish Papers to the 18th have brought us the Speech of the King of Sicily, on opening the Session of Parliament at Palermo. The kind and grateful manner in which his Majesty expresses himself towards England, forms a striking contrast with the conduct of the beloved Ferdinand of Spain. His Majesty says, "Before all things, employ yourselves on those objects which do not admit of delay without violating propriety and exposing our tranquillity. Two years have been made under the guarantee of the British Government; be speedy in giving them your sanction, and in providing the means to meet them; it is one of the first and most sacred duties of justice, and also of gratitude, to a generous and magnanimous nation, to whose alliance and liberal assistance we owe a great part of the good which we enjoy; and to which we shall likewise owe the still more precious good which we hope shortly to enjoy."

GERMANY.

The following we believe to be an authentic Summary of the proceedings of the Plenipotentiaries at Vienna:

Before proceeding to the installation of the Congress, a meeting of the Ministers of the leading powers was held to arrange its forms. Several difficulties presented themselves; and among the rest that relative to the admission of Plenipotentiaries from those powers which had not been yet generally recognized—Murat, Genoa, Saxony, &c. The mode of voting formed another question, from the reluctance of the Powers of the first rank to be placed on a footing with the inferior ones. To arrange those matters, it was suggested that a Commission, to be called the Preparative, should be formed, in which all that related to the formation of the Congress

was to be discussed. This Commission itself became an object of discussion among the Ministers of the leading Powers: it was at first settled, that it should consist of but a few members; and that, to avoid offending the excluded Ministers, these members should be strictly the representatives of the powers most considerable in territory and population; namely, Russia, England, Austria, Prussia, Spain, and France. This plan was nearly adopted; its execution was to have been sanctioned on the 30th ult. in an assembly of the ex-Ministers, and promulgated on the first of October by a Declaration. It was altered, however, at the instance of the Portuguese Minister, who, by strongly pressing the justice of his reasons, succeeded in securing for the basis of the Commission, the principle of the 32d article of the Treaty of Paris: in other words, that the Treaty having announced the convocation of Congress, the ministers of the Courts which had been parties to it had a right to be members of the Commission: a principle attended with the additional convenience, that the other Ministers might be thus excluded without jealousy. In the event, the names of the Portuguese and Swedish Ministers were introduced, and the whole now compose the assemblage on whose decision the bases of the Congress are to depend. The state of war having been extinguished at the moment of signing the Treaty of Paris, the grand deliberation now is, a Federative Covenant, having for its base the public law of nations, suspended since the beginning of the revolution, and combining with this another eminently interesting to the Allies, even before the peace—the proposed distribution of Poland, Germany, and Italy. This latter share of the plan, which might have been easily settled while the Allies still occupied France, has become seriously difficult since the recovery of the latter Power from the state of feebleness in which she was at that period; for it appears, that, in defiance of the Secret Article of the Treaty of Paris, by which the Allies reserved to themselves the disposal of the territories actually occupied by their troops, and in the face of its sanction by the French Government, M. Talleyrand has violently opposed himself to the establishment of its bases by the Commission; announcing that France will never allow the measure, except in the presence of Congress openly hearing the parties concerned in the adjudication. It further appears, that M. Talleyrand has threatened, if the Allies persist in this arbitrary distribution by the Commission, that he

will withdraw, and that his Court will publish the motives of its Plenipotentiary.

At the Congress of Vienna the high Potentates, to avoid all questions of precedence, have allotted priority to age, and not to rank. The order of their ages is as follows:—The King of Wurtemberg was born in 1754, the King of Bavaria in 1756, the King of Denmark 28th Jan. 1768, the Emperor Francis 12th Feb. 1768, the King of Prussia in 1770, and the Emperor of Russia in 1777.

Accounts from Vienna inform us, that the Emperors of Russia and Austria are not only on the most friendly terms, but they take particular pains to afford public demonstrations of an attachment not merely political but personal. At the great military fête on the 18th ult. the Emperor Alexander, who had been at the side of the Austrian Emperor, suddenly galloped off, placed himself at the head of a regiment in the Austrian service, of which he is the honorary Colonel, and in that quality performed the military salute, as an Officer to his Sovereign. The compliment was felt both by the Emperor Francis, and by all his subjects present: the former warmly embraced his brother Monarch; whilst the assembled multitude cheered the novel and extraordinary scene with loud and unanimous acclamations.

The following anecdote is also quoted as a proof of the gaiety and harmony which prevails among the Sovereigns at Vienna. No sooner had the Emperor of Russia, and the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria, obtained Austrian regiments, than they transmitted to the Emperor a petition for the prolongation of their leave of absence. The King of Denmark presented the request. The Emperor Francis, smiling at this pleasantry, wrote at the bottom of the paper—*Placeat.*

A few days ago, at an entertainment given to them by the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia said to the last-mentioned—“Brother, we shall ruin you;” to which the Emperor replied—“My enemies have not yet been able to ruin me; how should my friends do so?”

An official notification has been issued by Prince Reppin at Dresden, of the entire kingdom of Saxony having, by Convention between the great Allied Powers, passed under the dominion of Prussia, to whose Officers and troops it is immediately to be delivered up. The avowed intention, however, is not to incorporate it with the Prussian States as a province; but to unite it with Prussia, under the title of the Kingdom of Saxony,

Saxony, and to guarantee to it the rights, privileges, and advantages which the Constitution of Germany shall ensure to those German countries which constitute a part of the Prussian Monarchy.

Count Munster, the Hanoverian Minister of State, delivered, on the 12th ult. the following Note to the Austrian Ministers, and to the Ministers of other Powers assembled at Vienna :

"The undersigned State and Cabinet Minister of Hanover is charged by his august Master to acquaint the Imperial Austrian Court with the following Declaration concerning the title which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Great Britain and Hanover thinks it necessary to substitute for that of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.—The Powers who concurred in the peace of Paris having agreed, by the sixth article of the said treaty of Peace, "That the states of Germany should remain independent, and joined in a federal union," the title of Electoral Prince of the Holy Roman Empire has ceased to be suitable to present circumstances.—Several of these principal Powers have, under this point of view, invited his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to renounce that title, and have given him to understand, that by taking, instead of it, the title of KING, he would facilitate many of the arrangements which the future welfare of Germany seemed to require. These considerations alone have induced his Royal Highness to consent.—The House of Brunswick Luneburg being one of the most illustrious and most antient in Europe, the Hanoverian branch having filled, for above this century, one of the most distinguished thrones, its possessions being among the most considerable in Germany, all the antient Electors of Germany and the House of Wurtemberg having erected their States into Kingdoms, and lastly, as the Prince Regent cannot derogate from the rank which Hanover held before the subversion of the German Empire; his Royal Highness has resolved, laying aside in the name of his House the Electoral title, to declare by the present note, which the undersigned has orders to deliver to his Highness Prince Metternich, that he erects his provinces, forming the country of Hanover, into a Kingdom, and that he shall henceforward assume for his Sovereign the title of KING of HANOVER.—The intimate friendship which subsists between his Royal Highness and the Imperial Court of Austria does not leave in his mind any doubt but that it will receive this declaration with sentiments analogous to this friendship, and will recognize the new title which circum-

stances have induced his Royal Highness to adopt for his House in Germany.—The undersigned is happy to seize this opportunity to repeat to his Highness Prince Metternich the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Count MÜNSTER."

Vienna, Oct. 12.

We are informed, that Count Munster has recommended to the Congress, on the part of the Prince Regent, that the civil and political rights which the Germans possessed in former times should be restored in the various states of Germany, as the best means of strengthening the thrones of their respective Sovereigns. His Royal Highness has issued a proclamation to the people of Hanover, commanding them to elect Representatives, and send them to a General Diet to be held on the 15th of December, for the purpose of deliberating on the measures which may be proposed by the Government for the general happiness of the country.

The Elector of Hesse takes the title of Grand Duke. The abolition of this Electorate, and that of Hanover, the last that remained in Germany, effaces in Germany the last traces of an Elective Empire.

The Foreign Journals circulate a report, that the King of Prussia means to marry the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa, who is for that purpose to be divorced from Napoleon.

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

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The union of Norway with Sweden is at length finally settled. The official documents announcing this event state, that this measure was determined in the Norwegian Diet, on the 20th ult. by a great majority, the numbers being 74 to five; and on the 24th the Diet proclaimed Charles XIII. King of Norway, who has appointed to visit Norway in a month, to receive the homage of his new subjects.

ASIA.

The plague this year has, at the lowest computation, carried off 30,000 persons at Smyrna. All Asia Minor, Syria, the Islands, &c. have in like manner suffered a loss of one quarter, or one fifth, of the whole population. The crops of corn, &c. remain ungathered in the fields in many places for want of hands, and several towns and villages have been abandoned. In Smyrna the keys of 800

houses have been delivered to the Governor, as many families have been entirely extirpated, and the Government is heir where there is no near relation.

The Wahabees, though excluded from Mecca and Medina, continue in great strength in Arabia Felix. They are even said to have possession of the most fertile districts in that country. Their troops, posted at all the stations where there are wells, on the skirts of the Deserts, either lay under contribution, or cut off the caravans going from the borders of the Persian Gulph to Medina and Mecca. A mixed caravan of traders and pilgrims, amounting to 1200 persons, having recently made some resistance, or refused to submit to the composition required, were massacred. About 400 wretches who escaped the sword, perished in the Desert of thirst.

Accounts from Gurry, in the East Indies, mentions that, on the 12th February, the Nerbudda, during the night, overflowed its banks, and swept away upwards of 15 villages. The inhabitants, houses, furniture, and cattle, shared one common fate. The number of human lives lost is supposed to exceed 3000.

Advice has been received, that the expedition from Batavia against Macassar, under Gen. Nightingale, had proved successful; some part of the troops had returned to the Island.

AMERICA.

We have received a copy of President Madison's Message to the Congress, dated Washington, Sept. 20.—The character of this document is what previous reports represented it to be—full of vindictive hostility towards this country; and boasting not a little, as might have been anticipated, of the recent successes which have attended the American arms.

The Fingal cartel has brought us New York Papers to the 24th ult. containing official details of the progress of the negotiations at Ghent, up to the departure of Mr. Dallas from that city for America. These documents were on the 10th of October laid before Congress, which ordered 10,000 copies of them to be printed for general circulation. From them we learn, for the first time, the actual terms proposed by the British Government, which have been so long the subject of speculation and conjecture. It appears, that we demand the exclusive military occupation of the five great Lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, with liberty to fortify the shores; and that the Americans shall only have the right to carry on trade on these Lakes,

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but shall have no ships of war or fortifications upon them, or upon the rivers running into them. This arrangement is considered necessary for the security of Canada; and all idea of an increase of territory beyond what may be required for the erection of fortresses on the shores of these Lakes, is distinctly disavowed. Our Commissioners, however, require that we shall retain possession of the islands lately taken in Passamaquoddy Bay, and the cession of part of the district of Maine, for the purpose of a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax. We also demand, as a *sine qua non*, the negotiation of a treaty for the Indians, accurately defining the limits of their territory, guaranteeing its independence, and prohibiting any transfer of it to either party, it being our object to make it a barrier between us and the United States. Another point upon which we insist is, that the Americans shall not have the privilege of landing and drying fish within the territorial jurisdiction of Great Britain, unless for an equivalent. The American Commissioners refused these terms, and stated, that, with respect to the Indians, their Government already had appointed persons to treat with them. The points proposed by them are, a definition of what is to be understood as a blockade, and the allowing of certain claims of indemnity to individuals for captures and seizures before and during the war. It also appears from a letter of Mr. Secretary Monroe, that in consequence of the termination of the war in Europe, the American Government is willing to sign a treaty, in which no notice shall be taken of the question of impressment; but if that should be agreed to, the negotiators are directed to make a protest, declaring the silence of the treaty to be no acknowledgment of the British claims. The American Commissioners declare their determination to refuse the demands made by Great Britain; and the publication of them has excited a great sensation in America. Prior to this development, matters were in a most critical situation. In several of the States, meetings had been held to consider of the means for the general safety, "independent entirely of any of the measures or proceedings of a weak, dastardly, imbecile Government." At Albany, in the State of New York, strong resolutions had been adopted; but in the State of Massachusetts, a notice had been given, inviting the States of New England to send twelve Deputies to Hartford, in Connecticut, to appoint a Congress for the Separation of the Northern Provinces

from

from the Confederacy. The whole project, however, which was supported by a large portion of the Federalists, is said to have been abandoned upon the promulgation of the conditions demanded by the British Government. Indeed it is asserted, that the effect of our propositions has been to alienate the Federalist party, and excite one universal sentiment of hostility against Great Britain. The taxes are voted without opposition; loans are raised without difficulty: in all the States the youth are hastening to arms, and 30,000 rations are daily delivered out at New York, to supply the men who are labouring on the works, and the troops collected to defend the city. Congress were engaged in preparing their financial arrangements, the prominent features of which were taxes of various descriptions, to the amount of twenty-two millions of dollars, a National Bank of fifty millions, ten millions to be subscribed in specie, and the balance in the public stocks. It is mentioned in private letters, that the extent of the demand of the American Government, under the new confidence it has received from the general support granted to its measures is, the *status quo ante bellum*; and in addition, they have no objection to the arrangement with regard to the fisheries as it stood in 1783, when the treaty of peace was concluded; and further, with regard to the boundaries of Canada, they are willing to rectify the errors which crept into the former demarcation.

The long-expected dispatches from Sir George Prevost, Sir James Yeo, and Capt. Pring, relative to the military operations before Plattsburg, and the naval engagement on Lake Champlain, have at length arrived, and shall appear among our Gazette Intelligence next month. Sir George Prevost attributes the necessity he was under of retreating, to the destruction of the British flotilla; and Sir James Yeo says, he has good reason to believe that Capt. Downie was urged and hurried into action with his ship in an unfit state; that the attack upon the Enemy's flotilla in Plattsburg Bay, made at the earnest solicitation of the Commander in Chief, was injudicious; as it gave the Enemy decided advantages, without enabling Capt. Downie, if successful, to co-operate in storming the land-batteries. Had these batteries been taken first, Sir James observes, the flotilla, deprived of protection, would have been compelled to quit the Bay, and our squadron would then have engaged on equal terms. The total loss sustained by our squadron on the Lake, was 129

IRELAND.

The Pope has already commenced the exercise of his jurisdictional functions in Ireland. He has issued bulls appointing to the vacant sees. The new appointed, or rather those who have received canonical induction, had been previously selected by the Parish Priests, collected in Chapter, with the Dean at their head. They are Drs. Kelly and Everard to the Archdioceses of Tuam and Cashel respectively; Dr. Plunket to the diocese of Elphin; Dr. Murphy to that of Kildare; Dr. Tooby to Limerick; Dr. Marum to Kilkenny; Dr. Waidron to Killala. The appointment to Ardagh had not arrived.

A School of Physic has been established in Dublin. It comprises six Professors, viz. for anatomy, chemistry, and botany, in the foundation of Trinity College, called University Professors; and for the theory and practice of medicine and the materia medica, called King's Professors, each of whom acts in succession, for six months, as chemical lecturer and physician. Sir Patrick Dun has endowed a chemical hospital and a medical library. Students matriculated at Trinity college, and certified by the six Professors, obtain in three years a diploma, on a footing with those granted at Edinburgh and Glasgow; and another class, after longer terms and other grades, obtain diplomas corresponding with those of Oxford and Cambridge.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, have received from Parliament a loan of 20,000*l.* for the purpose of completing the North square, commonly called Botany Bay. This sum is to be repaid by instalments of 1200*l.* per annum. One double and single building are now roofing in, which will complete the East side; the Northern side is to consist of four double and two single buildings, with a grand front of cut stone, nearly corresponding in style of architecture with the superb front in College-green, and with a similar railing. This side will form a beautiful termination to D'Olier-street. They are already laying the foundation, and expect in two years to have it ready for the reception of students. This highly necessary addition will accommodate 120 students and two Fellows. The entire College will then contain but 320 students. The present buildings can accommodate not more than 200; which is far short of one-third of the entire number on the books.

A Cork Paper mentions a recent attack made upon the Cashel Mail, on its way to Dublin; the ruffians blocked up the road by resting a tree upon two cars, placed at the opposite sides of the highway, concealing themselves, and firing as the coach approached, by which the coachman received a ball in the breast, and the Assistant-surgeon of the 38th regiment was shot.

shot through the head; the coachman not falling, but turning the coach round to proceed to the stage he had left, the miscreants fled.—Another outrage was perpetrated by the same ruffians, on the 1st Nov. at the house of Mr. Prendergast, of *Greenmount*. After dining, they robbed the house of jewels, Government debentures, documents of stock, wearing apparel, &c.; and after remaining seven hours, during which one fellow amused himself with playing on a flute, they departed with booty, the value of which is estimated at 1000*l.* They have been apprehended in Tipperary, and prove to be disbanded soldiers of the Wicklow Militia.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nov. 2. The new Parish Church of *Eccley*, Wilts, raised at the sole costs and charges of Francis Dugdale Astley, esq. the munificent patron of the living, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. It is a beautiful Gothic fabric of Bath-stone, built cross-wise, on the venerable model of the old parish church, furnished with tower, chancel, and vestry; the inner roof of vaulted oak, and the whole interior completed in a style of unusual taste and elegance. His Lordship was pleased to express his admiration of the zealous industry of the founder, and the skill of Mr. Morledge, the architect; when he recollected that he had granted the faculty for raising this beautiful church for the short space of eighteen months.—The ceremony was attended by many of the neighbouring clergy and gentry, while a great crowd of the country people paid the deepest attention to the solemn and impressive rite of consecration; during the service, both the sacraments of the church were celebrated, and a judicious sermon, adapted to the occasion, preached by the Rev. F. Astley, rector. Adjoining to the church, the liberality of Mr. Astley is still further exerting itself in raising a commodious Parsonage-house.

The beautiful antient steeple of *Thacksted* church, Essex, was lately struck by lightning, so as to be split nearly half way down from its lofty weathercock. A scaffold is now erecting to its summit, in the hope of preventing the necessity of taking it down, by the application of iron cramps.

Charmood Forest, in Leicestershire, which, till within the last four or five years, lay uncultivated, is now nearly brought under the dominion of the plough. The number of the inhabitants has very much increased within the last two years; and a church will shortly be opened for their accommodation.

A rich vein of lead and silver ore has been discovered in *Wheat Penhale Mine*, which promises to become one of the most productive in Cornwall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, Nov. 5. "His Majesty has continued for the last month in an uniform state of tranquillity, but without any diminution of his disorder."

Friday, Oct. 14.

This day a Civic Feast was given, at the London Tavern, by the Members of the Court of Common Council, in commemoration of Mr. Deputy Piuder having entered the Fiftieth year of his representation of Farringdon Within, as one of the Members of that Court. This tribute of respect was a cordial testimony of the feelings entertained by his fellow-citizens for the services of a man, who for half a century has, by his uniform attention to the best interests of the Metropolis, and by his perseverance in carrying into effect many works of public utility, contributed most essentially to the prosperity of the City. The Meeting was attended, by nearly 150 of the Members and Officers of the Court. Among them were: The Lord Mayor (Sir W. Domville), who presided on the occasion, the Lord Mayor Elect (Mr. Alderman Birch), Sir William Curtis, Sir John Eamer, Mr. Alderman Combe, Sir James Shaw, Sir M. Bloxam, Alderman Wood, Alderman C. Smith, Alderman Goodbehere, the Chamberlain, Town Clerk, Comptroller, Solicitor, Remembrancer, the City Counsel (Messrs. Valliant, Bolland, and Reynolds), Mr. Secondary Collinridge, Mr. Dance (the venerable City Architect), and a considerable number of the principal Members of the Court. After the routine of loyal public toasts, the Lord Mayor called the attention of the Meeting "to the health of a Gentleman of whose eminent and long acknowledged services he should not think it necessary to enter into any long or studied panegyric. You all, Gentlemen," observed his Lordship, "are perfectly acquainted with his merits, and the honourable and useful manner in which he has for an unparalleled length of time fulfilled his duties. His attention to the various duties of the Committees entrusted with the superintendance of the affairs of the Metropolis has been the constant object of your honest praise; and his advice and co-operation upon all public questions have been always liberally and conscientiously conferred. We are all bound to thank him for his services, and I am convinced we do it cordially; for it would, indeed, be extremely difficult to find a life so blameless, and so usefully spent, as that which our worthy and venerable Friend has passed. We are not going to cheer a military Veteran, and a man dignified with the honours and titles of his Sovereign; but we are going to cheer a Veteran in our domestic service, who, without any return but the grateful thanks of his fellow-citizens, has contributed to our

our comforts and happiness. I therefore propose the health of Mr. Deputy Pinder." This was received with enthusiastic plaudits.—Mr. Pinder addressed the Meeting, with evident marks of strong and varied emotions: "My Lord, I beg you will accept my sincere thanks for taking the Chair on this occasion, which is to my mind a pleasing addition to all the favours you have hitherto been pleased to confer upon me. To you, Gentlemen, who are Aldermen of the City of London, I feel truly indebted for honouring me with your presence to-day. To my friends, my very kind friends, the Common Councilmen, who have encouraged and promoted this Meeting, I can only say, you have made me a very proud man. The notice of the Corporation of London must at all times be gratifying to every honest feeling, and to every worthy heart; but to me it is peculiarly so, as I receive it as a proof that I have not spent fifty years of my life without the gratification and applause of my fellow-citizens. To you, Gentlemen, who have acted as Stewards, I have to offer the tribute of an old man's feelings, which, I trust, will not be deemed of less value because they are the result of a long experience, and may be justly considered as divested of all flattery, or any anxious wish to please, where compliments cannot be of much use to yourselves or to me.—My Lord and Gentlemen, I could, perhaps, say much, very much, on this extraordinary occasion; but I feel I might be wanting to you and to myself. I am overcome overwhelmed with your kindness: I begin to feel that I know not how I am placed here. [*The worthy Deputy was so affected that he shed tears*] Let me add, that your notice of me is impressed upon my heart for ever. God bless you all!"—The impression made upon the Meeting by this address is indescribable.

Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The important Ecclesiastical Cause, so long at issue, respecting the valuable advowson of Bradwell-juxta-Mare, in Essex, was this day decided by a solemn adjudication of the Court of Common Pleas, in favour of the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bart. the Plaintiff.—This case is of material importance to Sir H. B. Dudley, involving a property of upwards of 40,000*l.*

Wednesday, Nov. 9.

This morning Mr. Alderman Birch, the newly-elected Lord Mayor, the late Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Officers of the Corporation, assembled at Guildhall, in their several robes of office, and thence proceeded as usual to Westminster-hall, where the old and new Chief Magistrates were presented to the Barons of the Exchequer; and the

Recorder, addressing their Lordships, paid a handsome tribute to the worthy Magistrate who so lately filled the Civic chair, who, he said, "had not only merited the thanks and gratitude of his fellow-citizens; but his dignified reception of the Allied Sovereigns, at the splendid banquet given at Guildhall, had induced his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in behalf of his Majesty, after conferring on him the title of Baronet, to grant him armorial bearings, as a mark of Royal approbation, and a lasting memorial of the glorious event which had distinguished his Mayoralty.

The Chief Baron, addressing the new Lord Mayor, said, "By the suffrages of your Fellow-citizens, and the concurrence of your Brother Aldermen, your Lordship has been elected to the dignified situation of Chief Magistrate of the City of London. A great and important trust is thus committed to your Lordship; and you will have to perform many arduous duties, in which the citizens are highly interested. Your Lordship is duly qualified in every respect for all the duties, however difficult; and your Fellow-citizens and the Publick have reason to be convinced, from experience of the past, that you will be steady and impartial in the discharge of your duty as Chief Magistrate. Unshaken loyalty, and firm attachment to our excellent Constitution in Church and State, have marked the leading features in your Lordship's character. From such a review of your past conduct, your Fellow-citizens may clearly (as the Learned Recorder has stated) confide in your Lordship as Chief Magistrate, for the just performance of the high trust you are called on to execute."

Mr. Baron Thomson then, addressing the late Lord Mayor, observed, "My Lord, The period has now arrived in which your Lordship is to be released from the duties of an important office, which you have discharged with so much honour to yourself, and advantage to the Publick. In reviewing the occurrences which have taken place during your Mayoralty, I cannot but remark, that you contemplated, in common with other good members of society, what has made Europe different from what it was when you entered as your office. You have seen the downfall of the Enemy, the peace of Europe re-established, and the restoration of the illustrious Sovereign of France, with other happy events which have occurred during the time your Lordship presided.—In consequence of these events, my Lord, the Allied Sovereigns visited this Metropolis, and the Citizens joined heart and hand in giving honour and expressing gratitude to those Allied Sovereigns. High and distinguished honours were conferred on them; and

and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, with the Royal Visitors, were invited to Guildhall, where their reception was worthy the most opulent City in the World. Your Lordship's conduct on that day was highly meritorious; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name of his Majesty, was pleased to bestow on your Lordship hereditary honours, which were made known to the Publick, and intended by his Royal Highness, as a memorial of the grand and hospitable manner in which the Allied Sovereigns were entertained by the City; also to commemorate an event which will for ever distinguish the annals, and place an honourable mark on your Lordship's Mayoralty. With these well-deserved honours, your Lordship will readily quit the conspicuous situation you have held, and retire with the applause of your fellow-citizens."

Sir Wm. Donville and the new Lord Mayor then bowed, withdrew, and returned to Guildhall, where the company sat down to dinner a little after 6; and the tables groaned under the greatest profusion of dainties which opulence could purchase, or taste and experience suggest.

The Lord Mayor drank a toast to the Ladies; and the Earl of Liverpool proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, who made an eloquent address to the Company for the honour done him by the Noble Earl. "Invested," he said, "with the insignia of the high, proud, and distinguished office to which he had been called by the confidence of his Fellow-citizens, impressed on his mind a just and lively sense of the important duties he had to fulfil, and of the high responsibility which is imposed upon him. The maintenance of the ancient rights of his Fellow-citizens—the dignity of the first commercial City in the World—the preservation of the peace—the administration of justice—the promotion of the prosperity of the Metropolis, were all objects which he must ever have in his view, and were duties which he must exert his feeble talents to fulfil. In his humble endeavours to discharge the functions of his high office, he was sure that he should meet with the indulgence of his Fellow-citizens, as well as their support. Surrounded as he was at that moment by all the chosen and selected intellect of the Country, by the Ministers of the Prince Regent, by the Learned Judges, by the Representatives of the most illustrious Potentates of Europe, by his Brother Magistrates, and the respectable Citizens of London, he could not do justice to the feelings that rose in his breast; nor would the time devoted to conviviality permit him to detain them by attempting to express the various emotions that rose up in his mind when he reflected on the interesting moment when he was called to this high situation.—The state of

Europe, so recently delivered from a most afflicting war—the unparalleled importance of the objects which now engaged the consideration of the Congress sitting at Vienna—all brought about by the wisdom, vigour, perseverance, and disinterestedness, of the British Government, aided and supported by the energy of the People (among whom, the Citizens of London had always been the most conspicuous in their activity, zeal, and liberality), presented to his mind at that moment the most elevated idea of the greatness of England, and impressed on him a just reverence for that glorious Constitution which had enabled his Majesty to make such signal exertions for the deliverance of Europe. To preserve that Constitution, and to keep alive that spirit in the City, of which he was for the time the Chief Magistrate, would be the object of his warmest ambition; and it would be the happiness of his life, if the Negotiations now going on should happily terminate in the accomplishment of the work of Peace with the only power with which we were still at war." This address, of which we have only given a feeble outline, was received with the warmest applause.

The Lord Mayor then proposed the health of the late Lord Mayor; and, in doing this, he paid the Hon. Baronet a just and merited eulogium on "the honourable and dignified manner in which he had supported the character and done the honours of the City, in a moment of the highest glory that the City ever received. When they had, in the spirit of English hospitality, to entertain our own Sovereign Prince, and the most illustrious Potentates of Europe, it was not easy to say in which the City of London had the most distinguished itself—by the splendour and magnificence of the reception it gave to these high and august Personages, or by the polished and graceful manner in which the Lord Mayor had done the honours of the City on that most memorable occasion, and, which had so eminently contributed to the splendour of their name." The toast was received with the loudest acclamation; and the late Lord Mayor returned thanks with his accustomed modesty and neatness.

The Lady Mayoress (Mrs Birch, daughter-in-law to the Lord Mayor, and wife to his Lordship's son and chaplain) was seated on a sort of throne, in a chair of state, in the Council Chamber, whither the visitors were conducted as they arrived, to be introduced to her Ladyship, who received them with becoming grace and affability. She was dressed in a splendid court-habit. Her head-dress consisted of several small white ostrich feathers, and a profusion of diamonds. The whole was in good taste, at least as far as taste can comport with a large hoop.

Friday,

Friday, Nov. 11.

This night a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Tewson, dealer in marine stores, in Narrow-street, Limehouse, which for four hours raged with the greatest fury, the engines, from the narrowness of the street, being scarcely able to afford any assistance. The fire caught the opposite side of the way; 16 houses, besides several warehouses, connected with the supply of the shipping, were burnt down. The flames were not completely got under till nine in the morning. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by an apprentice of Mr. Tewson's going into the rope-loft with a lighted candle.

The Bishop of London is making very considerable additions and other improvements, to Fulham-palace, the amount of expenditure on which will probably amount to 20,000*l*.

The Court-Martial on Colonel Quentin, of the 10th Hussars, assembled at White-hall on the 17th October. Colonel Palmer appeared as the public prosecutor. There were four charges against him; three for neglect of duty, whilst his regiment was engaged with the Enemy; the fourth, for allowing a relaxed state of discipline in the regiment, which brought it into bad repute with the Commander of the Forces, the Duke of Wellington. The trial occupied the attention of the Court for seven days, and the following is their decision:

"The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, as well as what has been offered in defence, are of opinion that Col. Quentin is *Guilty* of so much of the first charge as imputes to him having neglected his duty as commanding officer on the 10th of January, by leaving some of the divisions without orders, when attacked by the Enemy, but acquit him of the remainder of the charge.—With respect to the second charge, the Court are of opinion that Col. Quentin is *Not Guilty*.—With respect to the third charge, the Court are of opinion that Col. Quentin is *Not Guilty*.—With respect to the fourth charge, the Court are of opinion that a relaxed discipline, as set forth in that charge, did exist in the regiment under Col. Quentin's command, while on foreign service, during the period alluded to in the letter and orders referred to in the charge; and, as they cannot but consider the commanding officer of a regiment to be responsible for such relaxation of discipline, they therefore think themselves bound to find Col. Quentin guilty to the extent of *allowing it to exist*; but, as they consider the Letter from the Adjutant-general to the troops on the Continent, of March 30, 1814, expressing the displeasure of the Commander of the Forces, as a reprimand to Col. Quentin, adequate to the degree of blame which attached to

him, the Court do not feel themselves called upon to give any sentence upon this charge in the way of further punishment; and they consider that any thing unusual in this determination will be explained by the singularity of the circumstances attending this charge, by which an officer is put upon his trial for conduct which had before been the subject of animadversion by those under whose command he was then serving, but which at the time was not considered deserving of a more serious proceeding by the Commander of the Forces; nor does it appear to have been made the subject of any remonstrance or request for a more serious investigation on the part of the officers of the regiment.—The Court, having found the prisoner *Guilty* of so much of the first charge as is above expressed, and so much of the fourth charge as is above recited, with the reasons which induce the Court to feel they are not called upon to affix any punishment to the last-mentioned charge, do only adjudge, with reference to the first charge, that Col. Quentin be reprimanded in such manner as his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief shall be pleased to direct.—The Court, however, cannot conclude these proceedings without expressing their regret, that there appears to have existed such a want of co-operation among the Officers of the regiment, as to render the duties of the Commanding Officer much more arduous than they otherwise would have been.—The general Order, dated Horse-Guards, Nov. 10, stating that the Commander in Chief had laid the proceedings before the Prince Regent, by whom the sentence was approved of, shall be given in our next.

A Steam Packet Company has been formed in London for building and establishing conveyances by Steam-boats on the River Thames. Mr. Dodd, civil engineer, of Newcastle, has the merit of completing this arrangement; and the next spring will witness boats impelled by steam plying between London and Gravesend, and London and Kingston. Boats on this principle possess the invaluable property of working against a foul wind or contrary tide; and in consequence the hour of departure is regular, their arrival certain, and they are never compelled to bring up and land their disappointed passengers frequently many miles from their destination.

An inquest was lately held in Red Lion-square, on the body of Mary Ann Scott, who, whilst getting coals in the cellar, set fire to her clothes, and was so burnt as to cause her death. The Surgeon who attended her, attributed her death to the injudicious use, as a remedy, of ink mixed with oil, which, from the state of the body, he could not remove; and the Jury returned a Verdict accordingly.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Nov. 1. *Jean de Paris*; a Comic Drama, translated from the French.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Nov. 12. *John of Paris*; an Opera. The story is the same as that of "Jean de Paris," performed at the sister-theatre. Both are taken from an Operatic *petite piece* performing at one of the minor Parisian Theatres; one of those light and not unpleasing trifles with which the French Stage abounds.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Foreign-office, Oct. 25. Right hon. George Canning, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Prince Regent of Portugal.—Louis Ducan Casamajor, esq. Secretary to the said Embassy.

Foreign-office, Nov. 1. John Parkinson, esq. Consul at Königsberg, Memel, Pillau, and all other ports and places in East Prussia.

Whitehall, Nov. 5. William Adam, esq. King's Counsel, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, *vice* Hepburn, resigned.

Downing-street, Nov. 11. Lieut.-col. H. King, Lieut.-governor of Heligoland.

Foreign-office, Nov. 15. Richard Belgrave Hoppner, esq. Consul-general at Venice, and in the Austrian territories in the Adriatic.

P. 591. a. l. 47, read P. C. Topper, esq.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Edward Ellis, Second Master of Westminster School, *vice* Page.

Rev. Wilson Banks, B. A. Master of Butterwick Free School, Lincolnshire, *vice* Tovers.

Rev. John Waite, Head-master of Louth Free Grammar-school.

Oct. 6. Rev. John Burnet Wittenoom, M. A. Master of Newark School, Notts.

Nov. 4. Rev. Dr. Thackeray, provost of King's College, Vice-chancellor of Cambridge for the ensuing year.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Jackson, M. A. Vicar of Ospringe, Kent, Olford Darcy R. Hunts, *vice* Greene deceased.

Rev. Isaac Crouch, M. A. Narborough E. Leicestershire.

Rev. H. Sissmore, LL. D. Wedley R. with Wimering, Hants, *vice* Oglander, dec.

Rev. E. John Bury, A. B. Ludshelpe, alias Litchfield, R. *vice* Williams, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Haygarth, Upham R. Hants.

Rev. R. Linton, Fotheringhay Perpetual Curacy, Northamptonshire, *vice* Tait, deceased.

Rev. T. K. Bonney, M. A. Normanton R. Rutland, and Coningsby R. co. Linc. *vice* Tait, deceased.

Rev. Jacob George Wrench, S. C. L. Stouting R. Kent.

Rev. Thomas Spencer, Minor Canon of Canterbury, Halstow V. Kent.

Rev. Wm. Gorsuch Rowland, M. A. to a Prebend in Lichfield Cathedral, *vice* Carver, deceased.

Rev. A. Kirsteman, A. M. Bermondsey R. *vice* Payler, deceased.

Rev. George Ion, M. A. Thorndon R. Suffolk.

Rev. Warre Bradley, vicar of Chard, to the Prebend of Ashill in Wells Cathedral, *vice* Sumner, deceased.

Rev. John Samuel Baron, B. A. Brill and Boarstall Perpetual Curacies, Bucks.

Rev. W. Allen, M. A. Head-master of Bolton School, living of Peel, Lancashire.

Rev. Wm. Wilkinson, rector of South Croxton, Loseby R. co. Leic.

Rev. Evan Holliday, vicar of Llanarthney, Carmarthenshire, Chaplain of Sheerness Dockyard.

Rev. Townley Clarkson, M. A. St. Andrew's V. Cambridge.

Rev. R. Webb, Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Vicar of Keusworth, Herts, St. Mary Magdalen and St. Gregory United Parishes, London, *vice* Clarke, dec.

Rev. James Meakin, St. John's R. Bedwardine, Worcester.

Rev. Thomas Penrose, LL. B. Writtle V. cum Roxwell, Essex, *vice* Berkeley, dec.

Rev. Wm. Everett, B. D. Rainford Curacy, Essex.

Rev. Charles Phillips, vicar of Pembroke, to a Prebend in St. David's Cathed.

Rev. Robert Fisk, B. D. Winden Lofts R. with Elmdon annexed, Essex.

Rev. C. Watson, Melton R. Suffolk.

Rev. Peter Schrimshire Wood, M. A. to the Deanery of Middleham, Yorkshire.

Rev. Robert Ralph Smith, M. A. Colerne V. Wilts, *vice* Wells, resigned.

Rev. J. Poore, M. A. late curate of South Stoneham, Hants, Marston R. Kent.

—Previous to this gentleman's departure from Stoneham, the Parishioners presented him with an elegant piece of plate, value 100*l.* in testimony of their approbation of his services.

Rev. G. F. Nott, D. D. prebendary of Winchester, to the Prebend of Torleton, *vice* Griesdale, deceased.

Rev. R. B. Francis, Roughton V. Norf.

Rev. Walker Gray, Cullumpton V. (otherwise Upton Weave), Devon.

Rev. Robert Stevens, to a Prebend in Lincoln Cathedral.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. George Hayward, M. A. to hold Frocester V. with Nympsfield R. Glouc.

Rev. N. Ruddock, Stockland V. Bristol, with Westbury-cum-Priddy.

Rev. C. M. Mount, to hold Hannington V. with Helmedon R. both co. Lincoln.

ВѢСТЬ.

BIRTHS.

March 28. In New South Wales, the wife of his Excellency Governor M'Quarrie, a son and heir.

Aug. 23. At Dromoland, co. Clare, the lady of Sir Edw. O'Brien, bart. M. P. a son.

Oct. 21. In Piccadilly, the wife of Geo. Baker, esq. a daughter.—22. In Half-moon-street, the wife of Samuel Merri-mau, M. D. a son.—24. In Great George-street, the wife of Jos. Marryat, esq. M. P. a dau.—At St. Petersburg, the lady of his Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, bart.

(Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Persia), a dau.—25. At Paris, the Duchess of Orleans, a son, who will bear the name of the Duke of Nemours.—26. Mrs. Paulet St. John Mildmay, a son.—27. At Glin-house, co. Limerick, the lady of the Knight of Glin, a daughter.

Lately. In Arlington-street, Countess of Pembroke, a dau.—Lady Thurlow, a son.—In Gloucester-place, the wife of Col. Hughes, M. P. a dau.—In Wimpole-street, the wife of J. Archer Houlton, esq. M. P. a son.—Lady Frances Osborn, of Brompton, a son.—The lady of Sir C. M. Burrell, West Grimstead Park, a son.—At Stoke-hall, Newark, the lady of Sir R. H. Bromley, bart. R. N. a dau.—At Melton Mowbray, Lady Eliz. Norman, a son.—At Grundisburgh, Suffolk, the wife of Mr. Serj. Frere, a dau.—At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-col. Tuffnell, a son.—At Monmouth, the wife of R. G. Keogh, esq. a son and heir.—At Newcastle, the wife of Dr. Trotter, a son.—In Dublin, the wife of Francis Savage, esq. a son and heir.—In Dublin, the wife of Rt. hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, knight of Kerry, a dau.—At Madrid, the wife of W. Duff Gordon, esq. M. P. a son.

Nov. 1. In St. James's-square, Countess of Bristol, a son.—3. The lady of Sir Wm. Pole, bart. a dau.—At North House, Brighton, Hon. Mrs. Murray, a dau.—4. At Dulwich, the lady of Sir Robert Graham, bart. a dau.—At Uffington-house, co. Linc. the Countess of Lindsey, a son and heir.—10. At Suffolk-place, Cambridge-heath, the wife of Rev. J. S. Sergrove, LL B. a dau.—13. At King Weston, the wife of Wm. Dickinson, esq. M. P. a dau.—20. At Lord Le Despencer's, Hanover-square, Viscountess Jocelyn, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 7. At Fermoy, co. Cork, Capt. Richard England, 12th Foot, eldest son of the late Lieut.-gen. E. to Anna Maria, second daughter of John Anderson, esq. of Fermoy-house, and sister of Sir James Caleb Anderson, bart.

28. Joshua Bacon, esq. of Dover-place, to Mary, third daughter of T. S. Aldersey, esq. of St. Mary-le-bone.

Oct. 6. Lieut. W. H. Bent, Royal Horse Artillery, to Charlotte, second daughter of Major-gen. Rimington, R. A.

10. W. E. Taunton, esq. of Chancery-lane, to Maria, youngest daughter of H. W. Atkinson, esq. of the Royal Mint.

11. At Salcomb, Devon, Capt. Burn, 3d. or King's Own Drag., to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late W. K. Hewitt, esq. of Cashoo Estate, St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica.

13. Capt. W. H. Mulcaster, R. N. to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Col. Van Cortlandt.

At Otterden, Kent, Rev. John Baker, son of John B. esq. M. P. to Miss Tattersall, of Hall's place, Kent.

14. Barlow, eldest son of J. Trecothick, esq. to Eliza, second daughter of Rev. Dr. Strachley, archdeacon of Suffolk.

15. Capt. H. Morton, 14th Foot, to Martha, eldest daughter of Lieut.-gen. Gammell, Southampton-place, New-road.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Capt. Fred. Hann, R. N. to Emma, only daughter of Vice-adm. Pickmore.

At Blechington, Oxon, T. Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. M. P. to Barbara Caroline, second dau. of A. Annesley, esq.

17. Fred. B. son, esq. of Plymouth Dock, to Amelia, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Price, dean of Salisbury, &c.

At Kilmarnock, J. Reed, M. D. to Jean, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Torrance, of Kilmarnock.

20. Robert Warden, esq. of Park-hill, co. Stirling, to Helen, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Dunbar, bart. of Northfield.

22. At Tottenham, Major-gen. Dillon, to Letitia Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Wm. Knox, esq.

25. Rev. Edward Warren, sixth son of the late Sir Robert W. bart. of Warren-court, co. Cork, to Eliza, youngest daughter of James Badham Thornhill, esq.

Rev. Joseph R. Cotter, youngest son of the Rev. George Sackville C. and nephew of Sir James Laurence Cotter, bart. of Rockforest, co. Cork, to Anne Charlotte Butler, niece of Dr. William Bennet, Lord Bishop of Clonme.

27. At Ballymugooly, co. Cork, John Wise, esq. of Cork, to Henrietta, second dau. of Sir James Laurence Cotter, bart. of Rockforest, co. Cork.

Lately. Mr. E. Butler of Bruton-street, to Miss Jane Sandys, daughter of the late Rev. J. Sandys of Hammersmith.

Nov. 3. Rev. William Homer, of Appleby, co. Leic. to Sarah, eldest daughter of Edward Homer, esq. of West Town, Somersetshire.

5. Mr. David Gordon Hutchison, of Liverpool, Merchant, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Ab. Dickinson, esq. Leeds.

10. Thomas Edward Dicoy, esq. of Claybrook-hall, co. Leic. to Anne-Mary, youngest dau. of James Stephen, esq. M. P.

JOHN BEAUMONT, ESQ.

Nov. 8, 1814. Died, in his 82d year, John Beaumont, esq. Registrar of the Royal Humane Society. This venerable and worthy man was descended from that ancient and respectable family the Beaumonts of Whitley in Yorkshire, was bred to the profession of his father, an eminent Apothecary in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, (where he was born Sept. 12, 1733,) and commenced business in 1758, in Villiers-street, in the Strand. In 1774, Mr. Beaumont was one of the first members who associated with Dr. Hawes and Dr. Cogan, in the formation of the Humane Society. The former (Dr. H.) is gone to inherit the reward of a life most disinterestedly and assiduously devoted to the preservation of the lives of his fellow-creatures*; while the latter (Dr. C.) survives, an honour to his country, and highly entitled to our warmest respect, not only as the joint Founder of the Royal Humane Society, but for his brilliant mental accomplishments.—Mr. Beaumont accepted the important but gratuitous office of a Medical Assistant; and shortly afterwards was twice honourably gratified, by being presented with the MEDAL of the Society, for two remarkable cases of accident in the River Thames, near Hungerford-stairs, in which the lives of two valuable members of society were happily restored. The particulars of both these cases are very fully and correctly stated in the Annual Report of the Humane Society for 1776. Mr. Beaumont, subsequently, attended more than FOUR HUNDRED CASES, either alone, or with other Medical Assistants, carefully employing the usual means for recovery, and generally with success. These great exertions were the more praiseworthy, as, in the infancy of the Humane Society, the bare attempt at resuscitation was encountered both with ridicule

and opposition. "Our first object and chief difficulty," says his late coadjutor Dr. Hawes, "were to remove the destructive incredulity which prevailed. Our attempts were treated, not only by the vulgar, but by some of the learned, even by men of eminence as physicians and philosophers, as idle and visionary, and placed upon a level with professing to raise the dead. Such prejudices were first to be removed by incontestable facts of our own. Happily, the animated exertions of a few individuals enabled us to produce them."—In 1794 Mr. Beaumont was appointed Registrar and Secretary of the Royal Humane Society, in the room of Dr. Hawes, who was chosen Treasurer; and after the death of that lamented friend, in 1808, paid the rewards adjudged by the Managers to the several claimants who had been active and useful in the preservation of life.—In 1802, it may be added, Mr. Beaumont was elected a Member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and was an useful attendant at their public meetings and Committees; as he was also on the Committee of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical men.—Modest and unassuming in his general habits of life, Mr. Beaumont never was ambitious or anxious to become a popular character. Being of a domestic turn, he confined himself to the practice of his profession; which he pursued, for the very long period of 56 years, with the strictest punctuality and integrity; and which enabled him to bring up a large family, with comfort to himself, and the approbation of his relatives and friends; by a large circle of whom, as he lived respected, so has he died lamented: but they have the consolation to reflect, that, he has "come to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in his season."

A good Portrait of Mr. Beaumont is prefixed to the "Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society for the year 1813."

* See a tribute to his memory in vol. LXXVIII. p. 1121; and the inscription on his monument in Islington church, in vol. LXXXI. p. 307.

DEATHS.

1813. WM. Duff Lindsay, fourth son Dec. ... of Hon. Robt. L. of Balcarra, midshipman of H. M. ship the Loire, who was sent prize-master in the American brig Renown, prize to the Loire, supposed to have foundered at sea on the passage from Halifax to Bermuda.

1814, May 3. On his voyage to India with six Missionaries intended for Ceylon and Java, Rev. Thos. Coke, LL. D. a very zealous and able divine, and most excellent man. Dr. Coke was born at Brecon in Wales, educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and entered into orders in the Established Church. During the last 40

years he was most zealously and disinterestedly devoted himself to the Christian ministry in the connexion of the late Mr. John Wesley; by whom, at the termination of the Revolutionary war, he was appointed a superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. For the last 23 years he discharged, with unremitting diligence, the extensive duties of General Superintendent of the Methodist Missions; which so warmly engaged his active and incessant energies, that he many times crossed the Atlantic, visiting the West India Islands, and travelling through the United States.

GENT. MAG. November, 1814.

July

July 7. In the Island of Cyprus, Lieut.-col. Rooke, formerly Major of the 100th foot, with the brevet rank of Lieut.-colonel. For his services at the siege of Ancona in 1799, as a volunteer acting with the Russian Army, he had the Order of St. Anne, of the Second Class, conferred upon him by the late Emperor of Russia.

July 19. On his journey to the East Indies by land, aged 29, William Chavasse, esq. an officer in the Company's service. He came to England to impart to the Board of Admiralty an invention of his on the Longitude; returned in the Spring for India, and was joined by Capt. Macdonald, the bearer of public dispatches, at Constantinople. They too fatally resolved, instead of performing their journey to India by the accustomed route, to explore, from their over-sanguine ardour, the tract described by Xenophon on his return with his retreating army.—By this they experienced many hardships on their way, were imprisoned in a dungeon by a Kurdish Chief, at a place called Ingras, not far from Bagdad, and ransomed themselves by paying 800 piastres. The unfortunate Chavasse was seized with a brain fever on their liberation. His friend and fellow-traveller put him on a raft on the River Tigris, to reach Bagdad the sooner, for medical assistance; but he died on the raft, almost in sight of that city, and was buried by him in a retired spot on the banks of the River Tigris. Thus, in the very prime of youth, has fallen a gallant officer of the most promising enterprize, of the gentlest manners, and of the mildest affections, the loss of whose public and private virtues has left the deepest impression of sorrow on the minds of the Indian army, his many friends, and most disconsolate relations. The enthusiasm which he displayed in all his pursuits, determined him to keep a Journal of this new route to India; and from his high capabilities, from the earnest he had already given of suitable talents in former minor productions, this Journal offered hopes, that from such a zealous frame of mind, a work of rare occurrences might have been produced, replete with those attractions which gratify taste, and enlarge the public stock of information.

July 24. At his estate, Rome, in the colony of Demary, of an inflammatory fever, Hon. Robert Augustus Hyndman, one of the Members of his Majesty's Council for the Island of Dominica; a man of the most enlarged and enlightened mind, whose character may be in some degree appreciated by the following extracts of letters from the scene of his last moments.—“The last packet carried you an account of the death of our much respected friend, Mr. Hyndman. I consider it a

public loss,—he carried through his illness a superior mind, and, indeed, more but a good man could have left the world as he did,—on his own account there is no cause of regret, for I verily believe he is translated to a better world.”—Another says, “Infinitely more admirable has his end been than his day of life.—I never witnessed a scene so truly great as this our friend's separation from his wife and children; it raises my esteem and respect to veneration for this noble-minded man.” Another, “I firmly believe that a more noble and generous spirit never departed from a human frame.” The last collected words he spoke, contained a message to a friend in Europe, who he knew dearly loved him, to assure him of his belief in, and reliance on, the grand doctrines of the Gospel.

Aug. 14. On his passage from the West Indies, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Wm. Way, of H. M. ship Sapphire.

Aug. 23. In Spanish town, Jamaica, Lewis Lamotte, esq. barrister-at-law.

Sept. 5. On board the *Batavia*, just arrived from Bombay, Gen. Waddington.

Sept. 8. At Middleham, Yorkshire, Mrs. Spence, wife of Simon S. esq. and daughter of the late Mr. Christopher Jackson.

Sept. 9. At Huddesdon, in his 89d year, H. Grimes, esq. late captain in the 15th Lt. Drag. and last surviving officer that was at the battle of Emsdorf in 1760.

Sept. 11. At Paisley, in his 89th year, Mr. John Love, late Collector of the Customs at Tobermory.

Sept. 12. Whilst leading on the advance of the British troops against the American lines before Baltimore, Lieut. James Gracie, of the light company 2d fusiliers, son of the late James G. esq. of Dumfries. Lieut. G. with 20 picked men, led the attack on the memorable battle of Bladensburg, and was wounded in the under-lip.

Sept. 15. At his father's house, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, in his 20th year, James Roper Chambers, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of Sir Samuel Chambers, of Bredgar House, Kent. Youth has lost an exemplary model of every amiable quality in the premature death of this superior young man. Endowed with a fine natural understanding, he never ceased to acquire knowledge and information from constant application both at school and at the university; and such was his success, that it drew forth the highest encomiums from all his tutors. With a mind thus cultivated, he possessed manners the most refined and elegant, extending the influence of the most benevolent of hearts towards all within his knowledge; by a polite attention even to his inferiors: thus did he appear to the world, aided by the most graceful form

and beautiful countenance, which were the admiration of every stranger, though to himself evidently not a moment of thought, by the total absence of every species of vanity or affectation.—To view him in the domestic circle of his own family, every social virtue shone conspicuous, whether as the most dutiful of sons, or the most affectionate of brothers: the development of his character in this instance could only be discovered by the intimates of the house (the happy privilege of the friend who feebly attempts this sketch), since they were never made public to gain applause; but numberless were the instances of his affectionate consideration for his parents from the earliest period of his infancy. His high noble spirit could only be raised by indignation at the corruption of the world; it was ever accompanied by a mildness of temper and sweetness of disposition which made him deplore, rather than reproach, the errors of his neighbours. The sensibility of his heart was not confined to a mere selfish affection for his own family; the friendships he formed were characterised by a warmth and sincerity congenial to the worth of those on whom they were bestowed. His memory will long be cherished by his friends, as his example will be held forth for ages in his own family, whose grief for his loss can only be soothed by their resignation to the will of the Almighty.—[The date of Mr. Chambers's death has been mis-stated in p. 405.]

Sept. 24. At Paris, on his way to the South of France, for the recovery of his health, Luke Foreman, esq. of Upper Harley-street.

At Amiens, on his return from Paris, in his 23d year, Ralph, eldest son of Pitt Hewitt, esq. of Bolton-le-Moors, co. Lanc.

Sept. 25. At Guildford, the wife of John James, esq.

At Stock, Essex, the wife of J. Harwood, esq.

At White Roothing, Essex, Rev. John Grundy Thompson, M. A. late curate of that parish.

At Louth, Wm. Digby Sandys, esq. of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Aged 58, Isaac Hartman, esq. of St. Croix.

Sept. 26. Aged 69, Princess de Chima, born Fitz-James, daughter of the late Marshal Fitz-James.—She was of the blood of the Stuarts, and grand-daughter of Marshal Berwick, who so powerfully contributed to the conquest of Spain for Philip V.

In Upper Thames-street, aged 74, Mr. Owen Jones, furrier, through life a great admirer and promoter of the Welsh language, and patron of such individuals as exerted themselves in the various literary pursuits tending to throw lustre on the

history and manners of Wales. He was at the expence of publishing all the ancient poetry, and various documents of history, in 3 vols. of the Archaeology of Wales; the entire works of David ap Gwilym; and other publications. He has also caused transcripts (regularly arranged) to be made of all the unpublished poetry down to the close of the 17th century, comprising about 60 quarto volumes. In 1772, Mr. Jones and several others of congenial minds formed the Gwyneddigion (or Cambrian) Society; their object was, to patronize and encourage the bards of Wales, and to study the ancient British language, also to sing with the harp. They called several *eisteddfods*, or meetings of the bards, in different parts of Wales; and those who produced the best poems on a given subject, were rewarded with handsome silver medals, &c. Mr. Jones has always been considered as the father of the society, and he was universally respected and beloved by the members. Mr. Jones has left a widow and three children. Such was this patriot's love of his native country, that he purchased some land lately near the spot where he was born, and built an excellent house on it, which he bequeathed to his son, with a request that it may be always kept in the family.

At his son-in-law's, John Butler, esq. Ramsbury, Wilts, Capt. Dobree, R. N.

At the Hot-Wells, Bristol, in his 20th year, Frederick, youngest son of the late Edward Kemble, esq. of Watling-street.

At Jamaica, Mr. William Clowes, of H. M. ship the North Star, a native of Wingham, Kent.

Sept. 28. The wife of C. Beazley, esq. of Whitehall.

At the High Willows, Turnford, Herts, aged 52, Evan Pritchard, esq.

At Benacre Hall, Suffolk, Anne Maria, wife of Sir Thos. Gooch, bart. and daughter of Wm. Hayward, esq. of Surrey.

Sept. 29. Susannah, wife of Wm. Watson, esq. of Queen-square.

At her brother's, Col. Goldfinch, Hythe, Mrs. Agnew, widow of Maj.-gen. A. Madras Establishment.

Suddenly, in his 78th year, W. Bratt, esq. of Grove House, Handsworth.

At Portsmouth, suddenly, Major-gen. Fisher, the Commanding Royal engineer in that division, brother of the Bishop of Salisbury.

Of a decline, Mary, daughter of Rev. John Senior, of Iron Acton, co. Gloucester.

Sept. 30. Sarah Jemina, wife of J. Burchell, esq. Duchess-street, Portland-place.

At Snodgrass, near Ferrybridge, co. York in his 48th year, James Torre, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the East York militia.

Sept. ... At Inverness, aged 70, Rev. Dr. Tait, who had enjoyed the rectories of
Normanton

Normanton in Rutland, and of Coningsby and Folkingham, Lincolnshire, for a great many years. These valuable preferments are all in the gift of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. The Doctor also held the perpetual curacy of Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire.

Sept. ... Aged 71, Rebecca, widow of Sir Richard Wheeler Cuffe, kn. of Leyrath, co. Kilkenny, and mother of Sir Wheeler Cuffe, bart. She was the eldest daughter of Eland Mossom, of Eland, co. Kilkenny, and married Dec. 8, 1768, Richard Wheeler, esq. who assumed the name and arms of Cuffe, on inheriting the estate of his maternal ancestors, and was knighted by the Duke of Portland, lord lieutenant of Ireland: their son, Sir Jonah Wheeler Denny Cuffe, was created a baronet of Ireland in 1799, and is the present Sir Wheeler Cuffe, bart. of Leyrath, co. Kilkenny. He is a lineal descendant of Jonah Wheeler, lord bishop of Ossory, in 1613, in the reign of James I. of which See he was the seventh Protestant Bishop. Sir Wheeler is maternally descended from Denny Cuffe, of Sandhill, co. Carlow, younger brother of the first Lord Desart, by the marriage of his grandfather, Jonah Wheeler, esq. Dec. 22, 1743, with Elizabeth Cuffe, eldest daughter of Denny Cuffe, and sister of Joseph Cuffe, of Sandhill, esq. whose estate devolved to his nephew, Richard Wheeler, afterwards Sir Richard Wheeler Cuffe, kn.

Oct. 1. Whilst on a shooting excursion with his wife's brother Sir Charles Flint, Stephen Saunders, esq. M. D. of Blundeston, Suffolk. Being much pleased with the conduct of a favourite dog, he placed his gun upon the ground, resting it against his left arm, to caress him, when the dog, jumping to receive his attention, touched the trigger, and his arm was shattered to pieces. He was taken to his residence, about a mile distant, and died in the evening, after suffering amputation.

At Malvern Wells, co. Worcester, Mrs. Barry, relict of J. B. esq. of Ballyclough, Cork, mother of Major-gen. H. G. B.

Of consumption, Emma, third daughter of Mr. T. Swansborough, Wisbeach; the third also who has, by progressive seniority, fallen a victim to the same disorder within 13 months.

At Islington, Capt. Thos. Brown, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House. The wife of John Philips, esq. deputy of Langbourn Ward.

At St. George's Cottage, co. Gloucester, aged 58, Susannah, wife of Capt. John Griffith, R. N.

Oct. 2. Mrs. Geo. Bedford, of Bedford-row. At Retiere, near Black Rock, Dublin, aged 84, Sir Edw. Newham, many years M. P. for the county of Dublin.

Oct. 3. In his 73d year, Mr. Clifford Elisha, upwards of 52 years writing-master and accountant to the Royal Foundation-school of Queen Elizabeth, St. Olave, Southwark. Upon a moderate computation upwards of 10,000 boys have received education under him.

At Deptford, aged 20, Elizabeth third daughter of A. Bell, esq.

Richard Baily, esq. banker, Newbury, Berks.

In her 35th year, Jane, wife of Rev. John Allen, of Crewkerne, Somerset, second daughter of Mr. Butler, of Oxford.

At Bath, in her 86th year, Grand, wife of J. S. Lawton, esq.

Herbert Lloyd, esq. solicitor, Carmarthen, a gentleman of great professional talents and private worth.

Oct. 4. At Watford, aged 49, Denham Barons, esq.

At the seat of Hill Dawe, esq. Ditchent, Somerset, in his 47th year, Mr. John Cade, of Leadenhall-street.

At Bath, Col. Nash.

John Anthony Simons, esq. of Swansea, in whom were blended the most amiable disposition and most generous heart.

Oct. 5. At Edmonton, Mrs. Soell, relict of Wm. S. esq. West India merchant. In Argyle-street, in his 65th year, Sam. Thorley, esq.

At Newington Butts, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Dennis.

At Lydd, in consequence of being burnt in a most shocking manner on the 2d inst. whilst employed in her domestic avocations, aged 73, Mrs. Henley.

Aged 61, Hon. Mary Lyons, of Bingley, co. Durham.

At Bala, aged 59, Rev. Thos. Charles, B. A. whose extensive and gratuitous ministerial labours, in both North and South Wales, during the last 30 years, had justly endeared him to the religious publick. He was the reviver of the Circulating Charity-schools, and the most active promoter of Sunday-schools, both for children and adults; the happy effects of which he had lived to witness in their moral benefits to society at large, and the promotion of vital religion throughout the principality.

In his 71st year, John Hamilton, esq. of Greenhills, co. Donegal, one of the oldest magistrates, and deputy-governor for the county of Tyrone.

At sea, on board H. M. frigate *Achar*, returning to England, of a fever, produced by excessive fatigue in the zealous discharge of his duty as a volunteer in the expedition, under Sir John Sherbrooke, against Penobscot, which terminated his short but honourable career, aged 27, Jas. Lindsay Carrogie, esq. R. N. of Kinnlethmont, co. Angus.