John Meadows Theobald, esq. of Claydon-hall, near Ipswich, to Mrs. Barston, dau. of W. Strutt, esq. of Sudbury.

June 2. Rev. Geo. Masey, rector of Whitington, Gloucestershire, to the eldest dau. of the late Capt. Frodsham, R N.

5. Rev. Daniel Twining, rector of Stilton, to Miss Wing, dau. of J. W. esq. of Thorney abbey.

6. At Bath, Rev. J. Foster, rector of Wickensley and Marton, co. York, to Charlotte dau. of the late Geo. Rooke, esq. formerly of Langham, Essex.

7. R. I. S. Stevens, esq. of the Charterhouse, to the eldest dau. of George Jeffery, esq. of Peckham.

W. Camac, esq. of Portman-square, to Sarah only dau. of Wastel Brisco, esq. of Devonshire-place.

9. At Birbury, Warwickshire, Capt. Wm. Parker, R. N. to Frances-Anne, youngest dau. of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart.

12. At Clapham, Nath. Philips, esq. of Manchester, to Margaret eldest dau. of Wm. Hibbert, esq. of Clapham.

14. At Spalding, Lieut. Allenby, South Lincoln militia, to the eldest dau. of the late Mr. Betham, surgeon.

Rev. H. Morland, rector of Horsmonden, Kent, to Harriet Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Jas. Harriott, LL. D.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, John Plowes, esq. of Rio Janeiro, to Miss Edwards, dau. of John E. esq. of Pye Nest, Yorkshire.

16. F. W. Wise, esq. a post captain in the royal navy, to Fanny only dau. of Wm. Grenfell, esq.

M. E. Sherwill, esq. Capt. Stafford regiment, to Lucy Maria, eldest dau. of James Lind, M. D. F. R. S.

18. Rev. Robert Gutch, rector of Segrave in Leicestershire, to Miss James, of Gower-street, only dau. of the late Rev. John J. of Ashurst, Cumberland.

19. At Bath, Mr. Walter Gledhill, of Jermyn-street, to Miss Knight, dau. of the late J. K. esq. of Hilary-house, Devon.

20. At Littleton, Peter Edw. Scobell, M. D. of Bodmin, Cornwall, to the only dau. of Wm. Skey, esq. late of Hallatrow, Somerset.

26. Rev. Daniel Mathias, M. A. rector of Whitechapel, late Fellow of Brasennose College, Oxford, to Elizabeth eldest dau. of John Lafont, esq. of Leman-street.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE LATE CHEVALIER D'EON.

Charles Genevieve Louis Auguste André Timothé D'Eon de Beaumont, Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, Advocate of the Parliament of Paris, and Censor-general for Belles Lettres and History in that city, was born at Tonnerre in Burgundy, Oct. 17, 1727, descended from a respectable family, many branches of which had held situations of trust in the government of France. Having received an education suitable to his rank, and passed through all the gradations of college with considerable credit, he was called to the bar of the Parliament of Paris; and early in life rendered himself conspicuous in the annals of Literature by the publication of several pieces of much celebrity. He held the rank of Captain of Dragoons, and acted as aid-du-camp to Count and Field marshal Broglio. In 1755 he was introduced by Prince de Conti to Louis XV. with the knowledge of his supposed sex, and was employed by that monarch on many important missions. In the course of his employment as a civil servant, and in his military character, he received some wounds by accident, and by his personal courage, evinced in engagements at the head of his regiment. The first mission which introduced him to notice in Europe was of a diplomatic nature to the Court of Russia, being secretary of embassy to the Marquis de l'Hospital, where he conducted himself so much to the satisfaction of the Empress, that, on leaving Petersburg, he was presented with 5000 roubles, and a valuable miniature of Her Imperial Majesty.

In 1761 he first appeared at the Court of London as secretary of embassy to the Duc de Nivernois, invested with powers to conclude the peace of 1763. In this business he so far procured the sanction of the government of England, that he was requested to carry over the ratification of the treaty between the British court and that of Versailles, in consequence of which the French Monarch invested him with the order of St. Louis. He had behaved in the character of secretary so much to the satisfaction of the Duke, that that Nobleman, upon his departure for France, in May 1763, got D'Eon appointed minister plenipotentiary in his room. In the October following, however, the Count de Guerchy having arrived here as ambassador from the Court of Versailles, the Chevalier received orders, or rather was requested, to act as a secretary or assistant to the new Ambassador. This, it seems, mortified him to such a degree, that, pretending the letter of recall which accompanied it was a forgery, as a correspondent, and intimate friend likewise and neighbour of the French Prime Minister, gave him no notice of it, he absolutely refused to deliver it; and thereby drew on himself the censure of his own Court. Upon this the Chevalier, with a view of exculpating himself, or from a motive

motive of revenge, or perhaps both, published a succinct account of all the negotiations in which he had been engaged, exposed some secrets of the French Court, and rather than spare his enemies, revealed some things greatly to the prejudice of his best friends. Among other persons very freely treated in this publication, was the Count de Guerchy; and it was this treatment that drew on him a prosecution for a libel on his Excellency in the Court of King's Bench in July 1764, of which he was found guilty. It was but natural that this behaviour should draw on D'Eon the resentment of the Court of France; or, at least, that he should apprehend it. Whether or not, therefore, that Court solicited his being given up, which is very probable, reports were spread, not only that it had been so, but even had, on being refused, sent over persons to kidnap the Chevalier, and carry him off by force or fraud, since it could not come at him by fair means. If the Chevalier himself was not the author of these reports, he at least credited them so far, that he wrote four letters to complain of these designs against him, as known to him by undoubted authority: one to Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, another to the Earl of Bute, a third to Earl Temple, and a fourth to Mr. Pitt; and to ask their advice, if, as he had contracted no debt, and behaved himself on all things as a dutiful subject, he might not kill the first man who should attempt to arrest him, since he could not consider such arrest in any other light than to kidnap him; weakly alleging, that were the laws to condemn him for so doing, which he could not (he said) conceive, the spirit of them must feel the stroke. But, if he really knew from undoubted authority that there was a design against his person, and the villains entrusted with the execution of that design, he might easily have prevented it, and in a legal way, by an information against them. (See some extracts from these letters, with remarks on them, in our vol. XXXIV. p. 394.) In March 1764, a bill of indictment was found against the Count de Guerchy for a conspiracy against the Chevalier's life; and the process preparing by the Chevalier against him was said to have perplexed the Ministry; Ambassadors being by the laws of nations exempted from the ordinary forms of law in the countries where they are resident. A house in Scotland yard was Nov. 20, 1764, forcibly ransacked in search of D'Eon, and in doing it a door broke open by six persons, some of them well known, in consequence, they said, of orders from above—a thing not at all improbable, considering into what misdemeanours, it is reasonable to think, the Chevalier's indiscretion and ignorance of our laws might have betrayed him—misdemeanours, perhaps, sufficient to justify even more violent proceedings in searching for and apprehending the person guilty of them. The Chevalier, not having surrendered himself to the Court of King's Bench to receive judgment for the libel of which he had been found guilty, was, June 13, 1765, declared outlawed. In August 1769, Dr. Musgrave circulated "An Address to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Devon:" in which he asserts, that "In the summer of 1764, an overture had been made to Sir Geo. Younge, Mr. Fitzherbert, and other Members of Parliament, *in the name of the Chevalier D'Eon*, importing that he the Chevalier was ready to impeach three persons, two of whom were peers and members of the privy council, of selling the Peace to the French: That he (Dr. M.) had given information of this to Lord Halifax, urging him to send for the Chevalier, in order to examine him, and peruse his papers, which his Lordship refused, as he considered the charge groundless." Dr. M. apprehends, he says, that, owing to his Lordship's refusal, the proofs of their guilt might be weakened or destroyed by the death of witnesses or destruction of papers, and even by more than these ordinary accidents—for "it stands upon record," continues he, "that the Count de Guerchy had conspired to assassinate the Chevalier; neither has this charge hitherto been refuted or answered. This not succeeding, a band of ruffians was hired to kidnap that gentleman, and carry off his papers." Dr. M. also states, that he was informed by Mr. Fitzherbert, that an overture had been made to the Chevalier, the object of which was, to get the papers out of his hands for a stipulated sum of money. The Chevalier, in his Answer to this Address, denies every thing that Dr. M. had advanced with respect to him. (See Dr. Musgrave's Address, with the Chevalier's answer, at length, in our vol. XXXIX. pp. 429—432.) May 20, 1771, a caveat was entered at Doctors Commons against the goods of the Chevalier, he being supposed to be dead, as he had been advertised, and no account could be got of him. The Chevalier was engaged in two or three duels; and a wound received in one of these led to the *suspicion* of his sex, which terminated in wagers to a very large amount, and a curious trial, July 1, 1777, before Lord Mansfield. The action was brought by Mr. Hayes, a surgeon, against Mr. Jaques, a broker, for the recovery of 700*l.*; Jaques having some time before received premiums of 15 guineas *per cent.* for every one of which he stood engaged to return 100 whenever it should be proved that the Chevalier was a woman. Mr. Louis Legoux and Mr. de Morande

rande positively declared the Chevalier to be a woman. The defendant's counsel pleaded that the plaintiff, at the time of laying the wager, knew that the Court of France treated with the Chevalier as a woman to grant her a pension, and that the French Court must have strong circumstances to imbibe that idea; and thence inferred that the wager was unfair. Lord Mansfield expressed his abhorrence of the whole transaction, but allowed the fairness of the wager. And no attempt being made to contradict the evidence of the Chevalier being a woman, Hayes obtained a verdict with costs. (See a full account of the trial in our vol. XLVII. 346.) But the matter was afterwards solemnly argued before Lord Mansfield in the Court of King's Bench; and the defendant pleading a late Act of Parliament for non-payment, it was admitted to be binding; by which decision all the insurers in the above transaction were deprived of their expected harvest. The Chevalier left England in August 1777, declaring in the most solemn manner, that he had no interest whatever in the policies respecting his sex. After the above decision he put on female attire, which he continued to wear to his death. That there must have been some unfair dealings in this business is certain, though perhaps it is impossible to conjecture with whom they originated. The high sense of honour which was always attributed to the Chevalier, would induce one to suppose him innocent, had he not countenanced the fraud by indecently assuming, and continuing the female habit: the indigent circumstances, however, in which he died, evince that he could have received no pecuniary benefit of consequence.

In 1779 the Chevalier, or Madame D'Eon, was resident in France; and persisting in a resolution to equip himself to serve on-board the fleet, notwithstanding orders from Court to retire, he was arrested, and conducted to the castle of Dijon.

After this period he was frequently engaged in England in public exhibitions of fencing, in which he was peculiarly skilful.

In June 1792, he sent a petition to the National Assembly at Paris (as Madame D'Eon) desiring to be employed in their service as a soldier, to have his seniority in the army, and permission to raise a legion of volunteers for the service of his country. (See extracts from this petition in our vol. LXII. 657.)

For his various services to the government of France, he was rewarded with a pension of 3000 livres in 1757, with one of 2000 in 1760, and with a third in 1766 of 12000 from the privy purse of Louis XVI. which he received until some short time after the commencement of the French Revolution, since which he resided in a most retired manner partly in a house occupied by Col. Thornton on the Surrey side of Westminster bridge, and latterly in Millman-street, Foundling Hospital, at the house of Mrs. Cole (to whose kindness and attention he was indebted for the principal comforts of his latter days.) For the last two years he had been in an infirm state of health, and had been attended by the Pere Elizee, who during all that time never suspected him to be a man. On the night of May 21, about ten o'clock, he died, and the Pere coming next day, ascertained by accident his real sex. Struck with the discovery, he requested some English surgeons to assist on the next day in opening the body. Accordingly on the 23d, the body was examined and dissected by Mr. T. Copeland, in the presence of Mr. Adair, Mr Wilson, and Le Pere Elizee. Lord Yarmouth, Sir Sydney Smith, the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, and other personages of distinction, were present. The result proved the deceased to have been a perfect male; and a certificate to that effect has been circulated by Mr. Copeland. Many persons of high rank and professional men afterwards visited the house, and examined the body. His remains were privately interred in the Church of St. Pancras on the 28th.

The private life of the Chevalier has always been understood to have been extremely amiable: his natural abilities were great, and his acquirements most numerous. He possessed an extensive knowledge of the antient and modern languages; in horsemanship his superior excellence was universally acknowledged; and such was the general estimation in which his character was held, that he was presented with a troop in one of the Cavalry regiments of the guards. His skill in fencing was deemed by the best judges to be pre-eminent: in a public exhibition he contended with the celebrated Chevalier St. George and Mr. Angelo, and gave, upon the whole, a considerable number of hits.

The Chevalier had made a will, in which Sir Sydney Smith was appointed executor; but it was never signed.—A cast has been taken from his face.—Some curious particulars of *Madame* D'Eon were given in our vol. XLVIII. p. 164.

Mr. WINDHAM.

June 4. At his house in Pall Mall, at half past eleven in the morning, the Right Hon. WILLIAM WINDHAM, M. P. D. C. L. one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and a governor of the Charter-house. Mr. Windham was descended of a very antient and highly respectable family in the county of Norfolk, where they had resided for several gene-