



“Promenade in the State Side of Newgate” Nov.7, 1793, by William Holland, showing Lord William Murray (in brown coat), Lady Murray and Son on right side of print.

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Appendix I:

Former Lt. Lord William Murray in Debtors’ Prison, London, 1792-1796

Introduction

Appendix A of this volume contains a complete biography of Lt. Lord William Murray, to include his family and his experiences in the British Army during the period of the American War for Independence and his subsequent military career. This Appendix deals with Lord William’s debt problems that caused him to spend four years in debtors’ prison where he died at an early age.

The younger brother of John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl, Lord William’s debt problems first came to public notice in January 1778. In that month, Lord William had fallen into debt and wrote his uncle Capt. and Lt. Col. James Murray, 3rd Guards Regt. for help. Lord William wrote from Philadelphia on Jan. 2nd “Dear Uncle,—I am very sensible of my bad behaviour for this some time past contrary to your advice, but pray you to try me once more, and I shall endeavour to behave in the best manner possible for the future. I own I do not deserve that indulgence from you, I have so often broke my promises to you before now, but I hope you will grant it, as it was all through the advice of bad company, who I shall now avoid. I likewise ask your pardon for never coming to see you and take your good advice during your late illness. I am now thourally convinced that you are the best friend I have, and that all your advice was meant for my good, which shall be thrown away no more. I am your aff^{te} nephew and sincere penitent, W^m Murray.”¹

Lord William was promoted to a Company in the 77th Regt. or Atholl Highlanders when it was raised in 1777 and he left America in Aug. 1778 to join his new regiment in Ireland. After leaving the 42nd Highlanders Lord William Murray continued to have problems with indebtedness for the rest of his life.

Capt. Lord William Murray's service in the Atholl Highlanders ended in a very unsavory manner as described by Lt. John Farquharson of that regiment in a letter to a friend in Dec. 1780. Lt. Farquharson wrote from Dublin, on Dec. 2, 1780 that "...His Lordship most unfortunately lately happened to have the Castle Guard when some officers of the 36th Reg^t, now in Barracks here, occasioned a Riot at a Gaming-house of very bad character. The officers upon being worsted by the Watch, who came to the relief of the people of the house, denounced vengeance and went away. Informations are sworn to and lodged that they went to L^d William's Guard and immediately returned accompanied by Lord William and some soldiers. The windows of the house were soon broke, the furniture destroyed, and a great tumult ensued. The consequence was that the Watch gathered from all quarters, headed by some magistrates, and the officers were worsted and much hurt. The two officers of the 36th Reg^t were instantly sent to Newgate, and there remain. They are to be tried by the "Whiteboy Act" for gutting houses, &c, and I am told that no Bail will be accepted of for them, their case being Felony...For all these reasons his friends here, and even the commander-in-chief, for the time wish to have him [Lord William] out of the way. He is therefore sent to Scotland, and has promised to go directly to you. I hope you will find somebody to go with him to Dunkeld, and for God's sake see to give the thing the best gloss you can to his friends. We give it out here that a near relation of his is dangerously ill!"²

Capt. Murray never rejoined the 77th Regt., although he remained assigned until it was disbanded in 1783 after the American war. He remained for a time in England with his mother, Duchess Strange, before applying to serve in India. While living with his mother an advertisement for payment of Lord William's bills was published in *The London Gazette* on Jan. 9, 1781, that read "ALL Persons who are Holders of any Bills of Exchange, drawn by Lord William Murray on her Grace the Dutchess of Athol, are desired to send an Account thereof, or apply with the same, to Mr. Pryer, of Northumberland-street, Strand."³

Lord William requested transfer to India which was approved and he sailed for that location at his own expense after he was put on Half-pay in April 1783.⁴ On arrival in India, Lord William was made a Brevet-Major and placed in command of the 73rd or Macleod Highlanders. However, Lord William's assignment over Capt. Hon. David Baird, a more senior (but captured) officer, was resented by the officers of the regiment to the point that the entire group challenged him to a duel. Lt. Gilbert Waugh, the second officer to duel with Lord William, died of his wounds on Nov. 3, 1784 and Lord William was placed under arrest for over a year before the charges were eventually dropped.⁵

Lord William returned to Britain before Oct. 1787 and in May 1790 obtained a Company in the 70th or Surrey Regt. then assigned to Ireland. Murray did not remain long with the Surrey Regt., selling out in May 1791. Murray may have had to sell out for financial reasons as a history of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families noted that in 1791 "...This year Lord William was arrested for debt, his liabilities being between £ 13,000 and £14,000. His father-in-law, Mr. Hodges, had a considerable claim against the Indian Government, and on his promising to give half of whatever sum he should receive to Lord William, the latter was allowed by his creditors to be liberated for one year."⁶

On Jan. 11, 1792 Lord William was arrested for a debt of £99. The arrest resulted in a separate court case over how long the Sheriff kept Lord William in a "spunging-house" which was a temporary holding location used to allow the debtor to make payment before being sent to prison. The Sheriff had allowed the longer stay because Lady Murray was with her husband and gave birth in the "spunging-house."

Lord William's debts were not resolved to the satisfaction of his creditors as the family history noted that in 1793 "...*This spring Lord William was in the King's Bench prison at the instance of his creditors.*"⁸ King's Bench Prison (named for the adjacent court, King's Bench) was located in Southwark, London about three and a half miles east of Buckingham Palace.

In early July 1793, Lord William conspired with several other prisoners to attempt to escape from King's Bench Prison while several of the guards were distracted playing "*Rackquets*" against one of the walls of the open parade area in the prison. Lord Murray's plan was to pay a couple of the other inmates to overpower the remaining turnkeys to force them to open the gates for a number of prisoners to escape and then to lock the gates again to prevent any pursuit. The plot was discovered and Lord Murray and three other conspirators were transferred to the more secure Newgate Prison.⁹ Included below are documents associated with a conspiracy by five individuals charged with trying to blow up King's Bench Prison to escape in Nov. 1792. Lord William Murray is sometime mistakenly confused to be part of this conspiracy although his escape attempt to escape King's Bench did not occur until July 1793.

Lord William Murray died in his apartment at Newgate on Dec. 30, 1796.¹⁰

Notes to the Introduction:

1. Lord William Murray to James Murray, Jan. 2, 1778, *Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families*, Vol. IV, Ed. John, Seventh Duke of Atholl, K. T., Ballantyne, Press, Edinburgh, 1908, p. 67
2. John Farquharson to George Farquhar, Dec. 2, 1780, *Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families*, Vol. IV, Ed. John, Seventh Duke of Atholl, K. T., Ballantyne, Press, Edinburgh, 1908, pp. 81-83.
3. *London Gazette*, Jan. 9, 1781, p. 4.
4. *Fort William – India House Correspondence and Other Contemporary Papers relating Thereto*, Vol. XV, National Archives of India, East India Company, Manager of Publications, Govt. of India, 1959, Google Snippet, p. 59.
5. Lord William Murray to George Stewart, Oct. 23, 1787, *Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families*, Vol. IV, Ed. John, Seventh Duke of Atholl, K. T., Ballantyne, Press, Edinburgh, 1908, pp. 125-126.
6. *Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families*, Vol. IV, Ed. John, Seventh Duke of Atholl, K. T., Ballantyne, Press, Edinburgh, 1908, p. 133.
7. *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Court of King's Bench from Michaelmas Term 33d George III to trinity Term 34th George III, Inclusive*, Vol. V, Charles Durnford and Edward Hyde East, Printed for L. White, and W. Jones, Dublin, 1795, Google Books, pp. 37-41.
8. *Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families*, Vol. IV, Ed. John, Seventh Duke of Atholl, K. T., Ballantyne, Press, Edinburgh, 1908, p. 137.
9. TNA, *Home Office, Domestic Correspondence, George III at HO42/26/25*, ff. 58-63.
10. *Newcastle Courant*, Jan. 7, 1797, p. 4.

Documents

Excerpts of Legal Action Associated with the Sherriff's Actions Following the Arrest of Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former Lt., 42nd Regt.), for Debts, London, Jan. 11, 1792

PLANCK *against* ANDERSON and Another, Sheriff of *Middlesex*. *Thursday Nov. 22d.*

THE declaration stated that on the 11th of *January* 1792 Lord *William Murray* was indebted to the plaintiff in 99 *l.* on two bills of exchange, for recovery whereof the plaintiff on the fame day and year sued out of *B. R.* a special *capias ad respondendum*, directed to the sheriff, returnable in eight days of *St. Hilary*, by virtue of which the defendants arrested Lord *William Murray* on the same day, and detained him in their custody, until they not mindful of their duty &c, afterwards and after the time appointed for the return of the said writ, on 1st *March* 1792, voluntarily permitted him to escape; and that the defendants after the said escape, to wit, on the 25th *April* 1792 falsely returned on the said writ that by virtue thereof they took the body of the said *W. M.* whose body they safely kept until they received a writ of *habeas corpus cum cause* directed to them, by virtue whereof on the 21st *April* 1792 they conducted

the said *W. M.* before a judge of *B. R.* who committed him to the custody of the marshal; by reason of which premises the plaintiff has been delayed and prevented from recovering his damages &c. The second count was the same as the first, with this difference, that it stated the arrest to have been made by virtue of another writ sued out on the 20th *January* 1792, called an *alias special capias ad respondendum* returnable in eight days of the Purification &c.

It appeared at the trial before Lord *Kenyan* at *Westminster* that, Lord *W. M.* being in the custody of the sheriff's officer at the suit of another creditor, the plaintiff's writ was served on him on the 11th *January* 1792, returnable the 20th. That to prevent his being sent to goal, another writ, as mentioned in the second count of the declaration, was with the plaintiff's consent issued on the 20th, returnable as there mentioned. That a writ of *habeas corpus cum causa* tested 28th *November* 1791, returnable immediately before a judge of *B. R.* was issued and delivered to the sheriff some little time previous to the 20th *January* 1792, for removing Lord *W. M.* into the custody of the marshal, but that in fact he was not brought up nor committed till the 21st *April*, being the day before the Essoign day of *Easter* Term; after which the plaintiff filed a declaration against him. That from the time of the first arrest till the commitment Lord *W. M.* remained in the custody of the sheriff's officer. There was a verdict for the plaintiff; but the jury found that he had not been delayed or prejudiced in his suit; and the question was reserved for the opinion of the Court, whether under these circumstances the plaintiff was entitled to recover...

Source: *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Court of King's Bench from Michaelmas Term 33d George III to trinity Term 34th George III, Inclusive*, Vol. V, by Charles Durnford and Edward Hyde East, Printed for L. White, and W. Jones, Dublin, 1795, Google Books, pp. 37-41.

News Account of Legal Action Associated with the Sherriff's Actions Following the Arrest of Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former Lt., 42nd Regt.) for Debts, London, Jan. 11, 1792

Saturday's Post
LONDON...

A very interesting question, relative to the permitting of prisoners for debt to remain in spunging houses, after the return of the bailable writ, will come on to be argued next term. It arises from a case in which Lord William Murray was the prisoner, and remained in the lock-up-house, while Lady Murray was delivered there. The Jury found a verdict for a shilling, liable to the opinion of the Court.

Source and Note: *Bury and Norwich Post*, July 4, 1792, p. 1. A "spunging house" was a temporary lock-up for debtors.

News Account of Court Case Regarding Sheriff's Actions to Delay Taking Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former Lt., 42nd Regt.) to King's Bench Prison, London, July 2, 1792

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 2...

Some months ago, Lord William Murray was arrested for a debt of 99l. [£99] and taken to Wright's lock-up-house, in Carey-street, where several detainers were soon lodged against him. He was afterwards surrendered on all the actions to the King's Bench prison. The plaintiff in the first, however, brought an action against the Sheriff as for an escape, Lord William not having been surrendered until after the return of the writ; and this was tried before Lord Kenyon on Thursday, when 1s. [Shilling] (nominal) damages was given against the Sheriff; the damages were so assesses, in order that the cause may be solemnly argued next term.

Mr. Wright in his evidence upon the above trial, said that while Lord William was in his lock-up-house, his Lady came there; she was pregnant: she wished to remain with his Lordship: Mr. Wright out of compassion indulged her. She was brought to bed in his house, and Mr. Wright supplied her, at his own

expenche, with the necessaries of her condition, and that was the reason why he did not take Lord William to goal sooner.

Source: *Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette*, July 5, 1792, p. 2.

Newspaper Account of Unsuccessful Lawsuit by Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surrey Regt. (Former Lt., 42nd Regt.), for Usury by a Wine Merchant, London, July 13-16, 1792

LAW REPORT...

LORD WILLIAM MURRAY, QUI TAM, *against* SIMS

This action was brought against James Sims, a wine merchant in the City, on the Statute of Usury, in order to recover the penalties he had incurred by taking usurious interest. Though this was a law of very old standing, it had not always its proper effect. Some times twenty, fifty, and even seventy per cent. were taken. Mr. Sims thought he had got out of this Act of Parliament, though he was mistaken, for it was so worded, that no possible contrivance could evade it, if the fact was fairly proved... an Act was made forbidding the taking of more than five per cent. under any pretence or contrivance whatever.

Mr. Whitmore drew a Bill of Exchange on Lord William Murray for 200*l.*, at six weeks after date; this Bill was accepted by his Lordship, and it was admitted on all hands it was drawn for the purpose of raising money for him. When it had 21 days to run, the defendant discounted it, taking the legal interest, which was 11*s.* 6*d.* and also taking, as a security, a Warrant of Attorney. The defendant told Whitmore and a Mr. Hamilton, who entered into the contract with him, that the contract must be half-and-half, that is, they must take in the discounting of this Bill 100*l.* in wine, and the rest in cash. Mr. Hamilton said that was too much, as Lord William Murray did not want wine, but money. The defendant said, it must be so, and that he would lose very little on retail. Accordingly it was agreed between the parties, that wine should be taken to the amount of 90*l.* – Whitmore, and Hamilton to 50 dozen of Port at one guinea per dozen, and 20 dozen of Sherry at 1*l.* 8*s.* per dozen, exclusive of bottles, which amounted to 11*l.* at 3*s.* per dozen. This amounted to 90*l.* and in the course of 24 hours by some unaccountable accident, to 91*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* the rest of the money was in hard cash. Mr. Hamilton sold all this wine, except 10 dozen, including bottles, so that the wine of both kinds was sold at 12*s.* 6*d.* per dozen. The defendant's clerk, whose name was Greaves, said, he was not a licensed wine-merchant, and that he had never bought or sold wine on any other occasion.

Mr. Justice *Buller*, in his address to the Jury... Though the Defendant was guilty of great oppression in having taken advantage of a distressed gentleman he was dealing with, yet that would not subject him to a crime with which he was charged, if the wine was of more value than stated in the declaration.

The Jury considered their verdict for a short time, and found for the Defendant.

Source and Note: *Evening Mail*, July 13-16, 1792, p. 1. Law.com defines a "*qui tam*" action as "...a lawsuit brought by a private citizen (popularly called a "whistle blower") against a person or company who is believed to have violated the law in the performance of a contract with the government or in violation of a government regulation, when there is a statute which provides for a penalty for such violations..." At this time a Guinea was worth 21 shillings compared to a pound sterling worth 20 shillings.



King's Bench Prison, 1809

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons, from *The Microcosm of London or London in Miniature*, Vol. II, plate 46.

News Account of Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former Lt., 42nd Regt.) Selected Chairman of Meeting of Prisoners Resulting in Issuance of Loyalty Declaration, King's Bench Prison, Southwark, London, Dec. 16, 1792

At a General Meeting, on Saturday last [Dec. 16], of the prisoners confined in the King's Bench, it was resolved to make a public declaration of loyalty to the Sovereign, and their attachment to the Constitution. Lord William Murray was called to the Chair, and Mr. Bowes opened the business in a speech replete with sentiments of loyalty and regard for the present Government. The several resolutions entered into were ordered to be transmitted to John Reeves, Esq. Chairman of the Associations at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, with a request that he would be pleased to publish the same.

Source: *Lloyd's Evening Post* (London), Dec. 21- 24, 1792, p. 8.

News Account of Prisoners, Including Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former Lt., 42nd Regt.), Adding to Their Loyalty Declaration, King's Bench Prison, Southwark, London, Dec. 16, 1792

LONDON, MONDAY DEC. 31 [1792]...

LORD WILLIAM MURRAY, and the debtors in the King's-Bench Prison, have added to a declaration, in the ordinary terms, of attachment to the KING and CONSTITUTION these words:

"They make known their determination of repelling the attempts of any set of people whatever, who, interested in the destruction of the publick pence, may, under a pretended concern for their sufferings, be daring enough to endeavour to effect their release by violent, or unlawful means."

Source: *Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette*, Jan. 3, 1793, p. 2.

News Account of Successful Suit by Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former Lt., 42nd Regt.), and his Brother, Lord Charles Murray, to Throw out Terms of an Annuity Pledged to Attorney Wiley as Usurious, Court of King's Bench Prison, Southwark, London, Feb. 7, 1793

Friday and Saturday's Posts...

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEB. 7.

An application was made to the Court, to set aside an annuity of 200l. [£200] per annum, which Lord William and Lord Charles Murray had granted on their joint lives, to Mr. Wiley, an attorney. The application was made on the ground, that the consideration was not sufficiently set forth in the memorial.

The circumstances of this case, as stated by Mr. Erskine, who was counsel for Mr. Wiley, was these: Wiley had discounted bills for Lord William, including interest, to the amount of 664l. and he had advanced a sum of 600l. to his brother, Lord Charles, so that the consideration given by Wiley for thus annuity was 1264l. To shew that Wiley did not mean to impose upon or to oppress these two young noblemen, the learned counsel read a letter which his client had written to his Grace the Duke of Athol, and stating the circumstances of the annuity which his brothers had granted him.

Lord Kenyon, on looking over the memorial, thought it did not appear from it, that Wiley had paid any money on account of Lord William Murray. The 600l. cash which he paid to his brother, Lord Charles, was very properly and clearly expressed; and if 661l. had been paid on account of bills, by Wiley, why was it not stated with the same precision, and why did it not appear on the face of the memorial? His Lordship said, he believed in his conscience, that no consideration upon earth was given by Wiley on account of these bills. The great object of the Act of Parliament was, that a fair consideration should appear on the face of the memorial, and that it should be open to the fair enquiry of all mankind. Every single sentence stated in the memorial might be true, and yet his Lordship was by no means convinced that the 664l. were ever paid. It was stated that the bills came into Wiley's hands, but it was not stated that he ever had a right to enforce the payment of them.

Mr. Bower directed the attention of the Court to this, being an annuity of 200l. a year on the joint lives of two young noblemen, where the age of the one was only 21, and that of the other 36; and the consideration was only 1200l. supposing it had all been paid.

The Court was of opinion, that this annuity must be set aside.

Source: *Reading Mercury*, Feb. 11, 1793, p. 2.

News Account of Escape Conspiracy Led by Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.), King's Bench Prison, Southwark, London, July 3, 1793

Wednesday & Thursday's Posts...

LONDON...

On Monday evening, while some of the door-keepers of the King's Bench prison were playing rackets upon the parade, Lord William Murray, Dr. [James] Jackson, and a Mr. [William Stabler] Stapler, attempted to effect their escape; they got to the outer lobby, where there were two door-keepers, who secured them after some difficulty. They were all three lodged the same evening in the New Goal in the Borough

Source: *Stamford Mercury*, July 12, 1793, p. 2.

Sworn Statement by Prisoner William Maxwell of the Escape Attempt Plan of Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.), King's Bench Prison, Southwark, London, July 7, 1793

The Voluntary Examination of William Maxwell Gentleman late a Prisoner in the King's Bench Prison taken before me [William Jones] one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Surrey. –

This Examinant upon his Oath saith That on Wednesday the third Day of July Instant about six oclock on the afternoon M^r. Stabler came up to this Examinant upon the parade in the King's Bench Prison and informed him of a Plan laid by ~~sundry~~^{several} Prisoners to make their Escape which was to be done in the following manner M^r. Conner [or Comer] a Prisoner Mess^{rs}. Filewood and Nease two of the Turnkeys with Smith a Watchman of the said prison were playing a Game of Rackquetts and being very good players the attention of the Prisoners were wholly upon them. The lower Lobby Door being left open Lord William Murray M^r. [William] Stabler Mess^{rs}. [John] Fearby & [Robert Thomas] Crossfield Doctor [James] Jackson with many others whose names he does not know was upon a Signal being given by Fearby who was upon the look out to go into the upper Lobby and secure the two Turnkeys to open the Door for as many to Escape as could possibly follow them and then instantly to shut the lower Lobby Door in order to stop the players from following them and being prepared with Pistols they doubted not of success and so certain M^r. Stabler of succeeding that he gave to this Examinant the Key of his Room at the Moment of Time the Signal was given to take all the property out and convert it to his own use This Examinant being so narrowly watched he had the greatest difficulty in communicating any intelligence to M^r. Perkins (who keeps the Tap in the said Prison) but which he at last effected and the Signal was given at the Moment of Time Perkins was going to the Lobby and the Moment that Nease was called, there was a general cry Damn it we are snitched The Plan after this was formed to make a match at some future Day for a Dinner to be eat at some Room in a private part of the Bench and then to attempt the Escape in the same manner. This Examinant has every reason to suppose from the Conversation he has at times overheard that an attempt to escape has been concerting for three weeks past but in what manner he never was able to discover tho' he has often heard that the wall is bored in several parts in order to find out the most pregnable part and it has been hinted to him that it has been bored about twelve Yards from the necessaries at the Back of the State House about seven feet from the Ground where there are two or three Bricks shivered out of the wall. *W^m Maxwell*

Sworn before me this }
7th. Day of July 1793 }
W^m. Jones }

Source and Note: TNA, *Home Office, Domestic Correspondence, George III at HO42/26/25*, ff. 58-59. The Tennis and Rackets Association (at tennisandrackets.com) indicates that rackets were played in the open on the walls of the yards of the debtors' prison King's Bench using tennis rackets the prisoners brought with them.

Sworn Statement by Prisoner Thomas Judge of the Escape Attempt Plan of Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.), King's Bench Prison, Southwark, London, July 8, 1793

The Voluntary Examination of Thomas Judge taken before me Benjamin Robertson Esq^r. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Surrey. –

This Examinant upon his Oath saith that soon after [Francis] Lord Rawdon's Bill in the House of Lords was thrown out Lord William Murray Doctor [James] Jackson and some other Prisoners on the King's Bench Prison whose Names this Examinant doth not know told this Examinant that they wished to procure some Men to seize the Turnkeys and to get possession of the Lobby Doors in order to enable them to effect their Escape. That soon afterwards John

Fearby came to this Examinant and told him that Lord William Murray had spoke to him to procure some Men to undertake the Business for which a large sum of Money was to be given That this Examinant answered that he did not choose to engage in such Business when Fearby replied that he only meant to get the Money and then to give immediate information to the Marshal. This Examinant further saith that about a week ago Lord William Murray came to this Examinant in a Corner of the Prison near the Coffee House and called him aside and asked him if [John] Fearby had said any thing further to him that Day about the Business – (meaning as this Examinant believes the Business of securing the Turnkeys and the Lobby Doors) to which this Examinant answered that he had not. – *Tho^s. Judge*

Sworn before me }
 8th. July 1793 – }
B Robertson }

Source ad Note: TNA, *Home Office, Domestic Correspondence, George III at HO 42/26/26, f. 60.* Lord Rawdon sponsored an unsuccessful bill for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts.

**Sworn Statement by Prisoner John Fearby of the Escape Attempt Plan of
 Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.),
 King’s Bench Prison, Southwark, London, July 8, 1793**

The Voluntary Examination of John Fearby a Prisoner for Debt in the
 King’s Bench Prison taken before me Benjamin Robertson Esq^r one of his
 Majesty’s Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Surrey. –

This Examinant upon his Oath saith that about three weeks or a Month ago M^r. Scott and M^r. Robert Barry came to this Examinant one Evening upon the Parade and asked him what he thought of the present Times that [Francis] Lord Rawdon’s Bill not having succeeded it was high time for them to think of making an Act for themselves That it was a Shame that there should be any Bastile in a free Country. That on Tuesday or Wednesday last Lord William Murray called this Examinant into his Room and gave him a Glass of Brandy and told him that there was a certain Sum of Money raised for the purpose of being given to any Persons that would seize the Turnkeys and take the keys from them and force their way thro’ the Lobby Doors That he was very desirous that it should be put in Execution at that time as some of the Marshal’s Men were then playing at Rackquetts. That Doctor [James] Jackson was also present and joined Lord John Murray in his endeavours to present upon the Examinant to be first to make the Attack That they desired this Examinant to prevail upon a Person of the name of Jones commonly called Bumper and another of the name of Judge to join this Examinant in making this Attack. That if they succeeded in securing the Turnkeys and getting the Doors open, the following Persons were to make their Escape vizt Lord William Murray Doctor [James] Jackson Doctor [Robert Thomas] Crossfield M^r. [William] Stabler M^r. Barry M^r. King Beauclerk M^r. Scott M^r. Richards M^r. Shafts M^r. Smith and several others That Lord William Murray took Money in each Hand out pf his Waistcoat Pocketts which he said he got to be given to the Persons who should make the Attack for the purpose of effecting their Escape and carrying them – abroad out of the way. That Lord William Murray had got his Boots and Leather Breeches on and he and Doctor Jackson both declared they were ready to go That this Examinant then went out of Lord William Murray’s Room and very soon afterwards his Lordship came to this Examinant upon the Parade with Shoes on and a Rackquet in his Hand and said that they were for that time disappointed for that time disappointed for that information had been given to the Lobby and the Marshal’s Men were upon their Guard. That Lord William Murray also said that he and this Examinant must not be seen together – otherwise they would be suspected and went to play at Rackquetts And this Examinant saith that Lord William Murray and Doctor Jackson have almost every Day for this Month past

used their utmost endeavours to prevail upon this Examinant to take the lead in the Business and have repeatedly declared to this Examinant that as Lord Rawdon's Bill had not passed it was high time that they should have a Bill of their own to obtain their Release. *John Fearby*

Sworn before me }
8th. July 1793 }
 B. Robertson }

Source: TNA, *Home Office, Domestic Correspondence, George III at HO 42/26/27*, ff. 62-63.

News Account of Prisoners Conspiring to Escape, Including Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.), King's Bench Prison, Southwark, London, July 22, 1793

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 22...

Lord William Murray is confined a close prisoner in a cell in the New Prison, in the Borough. He is suffered to see no person, except his lady; and this indulgence is allowed only a few minutes, and the interview is not suffered to take place, except in presence of two witnesses.

Source: *Chester Chronicle*, July 26, 1793, p. 2.

News Account of Transfer of Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.), for Conspiring to Escape, King's Bench Prison, Southwark, London, July 29, 1793

Yesterday morning Lord WILLIAM MURRAY, Doctor [James] JACKSON, and Mr. [William] STABLER, were removed by *Habeas Corpus* from the New Goal to Newgate, to take their trial for an attempt to escape from the King's Bench Prison.

Source: *Murray London Star*, July 30, 1793, p. 3.



Detail from "A West View of Newgate" by George Shepherd

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons, [PD-1923]

KING'S BENCH, SATURDAY, November 22 [1792].

An application was made to set aside a verdict obtained against the Sheriff of Middlesex, by a creditor of Lord William Murray. His Lordship had been arrested, and carried to a spunging house. Lady Murray residing with her husband there, was brought to bed. During the period of her lying-in, the Writ taken out against her husband was returnable. It was renewed, however, by the humanity of the Sheriff's Officer, and his Lordship was still permitted to remain in the spunging house.

After the renewal of the writ Lord William Murray was called by urgent business to the Cockpit, Whitehall, in order to assist in the decision of some affairs relative to himself. The Sheriff's officer, acting towards his Lordship with the same humanity, permitted him to leave his place of confinement, and accompanied him to the Cockpit: on their way thither, they were seen by one of his Lordship's creditors, who instantly commenced an action against the Sheriff of Middlesex, on the plea that one of his officers had permitted an escape.

The creditor recovered *One Shilling* damages. The costs, however, were expensive.

The Court determined that the case had no precedent. There was therefore no positive law against the conduct adopted by the Sheriff's Officer. The writ issued against his Lordship, required that his body should be produced before the King, or his Justices at Westminster. The writ had been complied with; and it had not been proved that his Lordship was ever out of the custody of the proper Officer. The creditor having sustained no damage, was not entitled to recover any compensation.

The Application therefore was granted, and judgment ordered to be set aside, and a nonsuit entered.

Source and Notes: *Oxford Journal*, Nov. 24, 1792, p. 3. Webster's 1828 English Dictionary defines Spunging-house as "... A bailiff's house to put debtors in."

News Account of Unsuccessful Creditor's Lawsuit Against Sherriff who Granted Some Leniency for Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.) King's Bench, Southwark, London, June 26-28, 1793

ROSCOW v. ANDERSON, LATE SHERIFF OF MIDDLESEX.

This action was brought by the Plaintiff, who lives in Sherborne-lane, against the late Sheriffs in their official capacity; but in fact against Mr. Wright, of Carey-street, their officer, in order to recover the sum of 185*l* [185 £], alledged to be due to the Plaintiff on a judgment from Lord William Murray, on a presumption that Mr. Wright the officer has suffered an escape by continuing his Lordship in his custody, after the return of an *alias capias ad satisfaciendum*.

The Jury went out for about half an hour, and returned with a verdict for the Defendants; which is the third triumph Mr. Wright has obtained in the cause of humanity.

Source: *Lloyd's Evening Post* (London), June 26-28, 1793, p. 4.

News Account of Indictment of Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.), for Conspiracy to Escape Debtor's Prison, King's Bench, Southwark, London, July 7, 1793

Wednesday a bill of indictment was found at Surrey assizes, Croydon, against Lord WILLIAM MURRAY, Doctor [James] JACKSON, Doctor [Robert Thomas] CROSFIELD, and Mr [William] STABLES, prisoners in custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench for an attempt to liberate themselves from that prison.

Source: *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, July 7, 1793, p2.

**Indictment of Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th Regt. (Former Lt., 42nd Regt.)
for Conspiracy to Escape from King's Bench Prison Used as Legal Example,
London, July 22, 1793**

MISDEMEANOR...CONSPIRACY. – TO BREAK PRISON...

Presentment at the assizes at Croydon, by the grand Jury of Lord William Murray and others, for a conspiracy to effect their escape out of the king's bench prison where they were confined for debt.

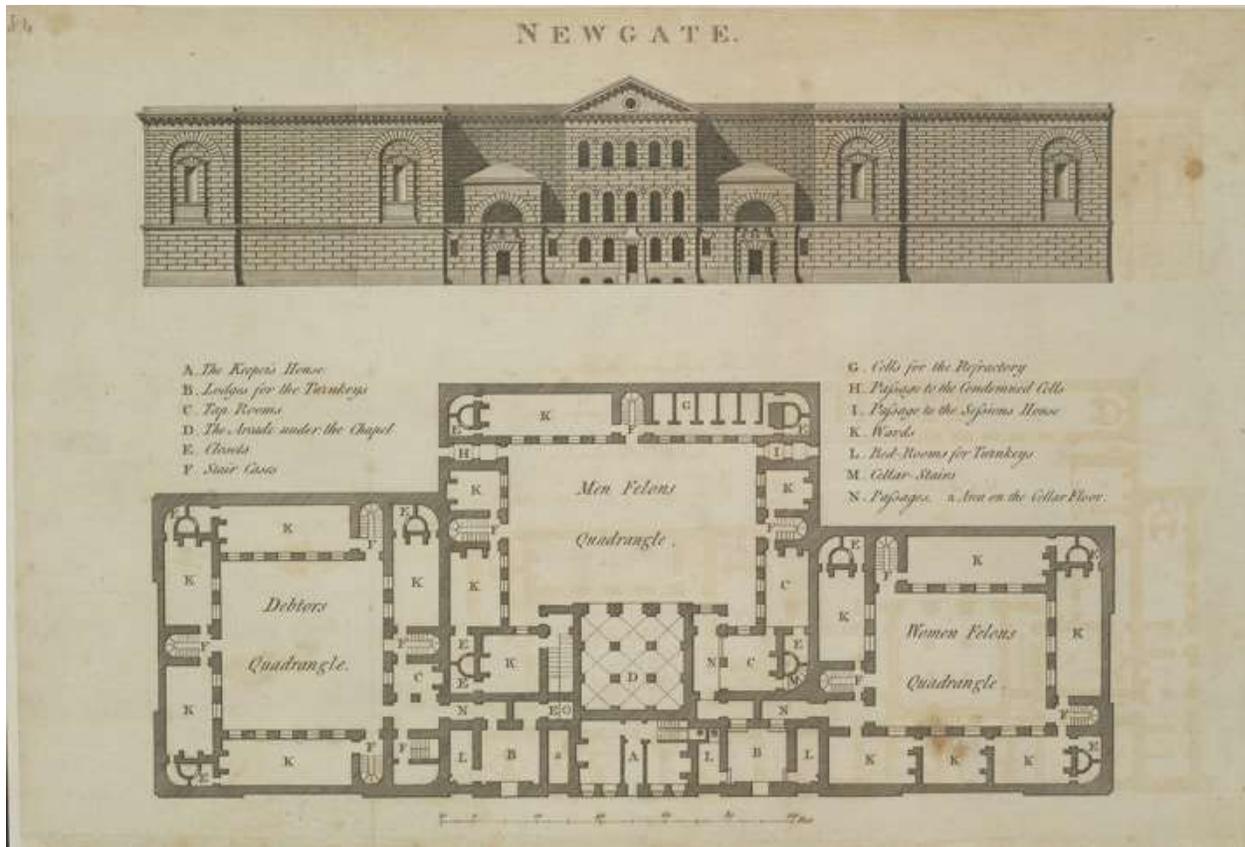
SURRY, to wit. Be it remembered, that at the general session of oyer and terminer of our lord the king, holden at Croydon, in and for the county of Surry, on Monday the twenty-second day of July, in the thirty-third year [1793] of the reign of our sovereign lord George the Third, now king of Great Britain, &c. before the Honourable Sir Henry Gould, knight, one of the justices of our said lord the king of his court of common pleas, the Honourable Sir Francis Buller, baronet, one of the justices of our said lord the king, assigned to hold pleas before the king himself, and others their fellow-justices of our said lord the king, assigned by letters patent of our said lord the king, under the great seal of Great Britain, to the said Sir Henry Gould, knight, Sir Francis Buller, and others their fellow-justices of our said lord the king, and to any two or more of them directed, of whom one of them the said Sir H. Gould and Sir F. Buller, amongst others in the said letters patent named, our said lord the king willed to be one, to enquire more fully the truth by the oath of good and lawful men of the said county, and by other ways, means, and methods by which they should or might the better know, as well within liberties as without, by whom the truth of the matter may be the better known and enquired into, of all treasons, misprision of treason, insurrections, rebellions, counterfeiting, clippings, washing, false coinings, and all other falsities of the money of Great Britain, and other kingdoms and dominions whatsoever, and of all murders, felonies, manslaughters, killings, burglaries, rapes of women, unlawful meetings and conventicles, unlawful uttering of words, assemblies, misprisions, confederacies, false allegations, trespasses, riots, routs, retentions, escapes, contempts, falsities, negligences, concealments, maintenances, oppressions, champerties, deceits, and all other evil doings, offences, and injuries whatsoever; and also the accessaries of them, within the county aforesaid, as well within liberties as without, by whomsoever, and in what manner soever done, committed or perpetrated, and by whom or to whom, when, how, and after what manner, and of all other articles and circumstances concerning the premises, and every of them, or any of them, in any manner whatsoever; and the said treasons and other the premises according to the laws and customs of England, for this time, to hear and determine by the oath of twelve jurors, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, now here sworn and charged to enquire for our said lord the king for the body of the said county: It is presented in manner and form as followeth, that is to say, Surry, to wit, The jurors for our said lord the king, upon their oath present, that William Murray, late of the parish of Saint George the Martyr, in the said county of Surry, esquire, commonly called Lord William Murray; James Jackson, late of the same place, Surgeon; Robert Thomas Crosfield, late of the some place, surgeon; and William Stabler, of the same place, gentleman; at the time hereinafter next mentioned, were persons lawfully confined in the king's bench prison, situate and being in the parish aforesaid, in the county of Surry aforesaid, being then and there the prison of the Marshalsea of our said lord the king, before the king himself, and then and there detained in the custody of the marshal of the said prison, that is to say, the said W. Murray being then and there lawfully detained in the custody of the said marshal of the said prison for divers large sums of money, amounting in the whole to a certain large sum of money, to wit, the sum of two thousand pounds of lawful money, by virtue of divers processes in divers actions before those times or any of them commenced against the said William Murray and the said James Jackson, being then and there lawfully detained in the custody of the said marshal of the said prison, for divers large sums of money, to wit, the sum of three hundred pounds of

The indictment.

2d Count, to effect their own escape only.

lawful money of Great Britain, by virtue of divers processes in divers actions before those times or any of them commenced against him the said James Jackson, and the said R. T. Crosfield, being then and there lawfully detained in the custody of the said marshal of the said prison, for divers large sums of money, amounting in the whole to a certain large sum of money, to wit, two hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, by virtue of divers processes in divers actions before those times or any of them commenced, against him the said R. T. Crosfield and the said William Stabler, being then and there detained in the custody of the said marshal of the said prison for divers large sums of money, amounting in the whole to a certain large sum of money, to wit, the sum of two thousand pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, by virtue of divers actions before those times or any of them commenced against him the said William Stabler; and the said defendants being persons of dangerous and wicked dispositions, and wickedly and unlawfully minding, contriving, and intending as much as in them lay to effect the escape of themselves the said defendants, then and there prisoners lawfully confined in the said prison, and in the custody of the said marshal of the said prison, from and out of the said prison, on the third day of July, in the twenty-third [33rd] year of the reign of our lord the now king [1793], with force and arms, at the parish aforesaid, in the said county of Surry, did combine, conspire, confederate, assemble, and agree amongst themselves unlawfully to effect the escape of themselves the said defendants, and the said other prisoners then so confined, and in the custody of the marshal of the said prison from and out of the said prison, to wit, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, in contempt of our said lord the king and his laws, to the evil example of all others in like case offending, and against the peace of our said lord the king, his crown and dignity. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, further say, that the said defendants before and at the time herein next mentioned, were such prisoners lawfully confined in the said prison, and detained in the custody of the marshal of the said prison as last aforesaid; and that they the said defendants being persons of dangerous and wicked dispositions, and wickedly minding, contriving and intending to effect the escape of themselves the said defendants then and there prisoners lawfully confined in the said prison, and in the custody of the said marshal of the said prison, from and out of the said prison, afterwards, to wit, on the same day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish aforesaid, in the said county of Surry, did unlawfully combine, conspire, confederate, and agree amongst themselves to escape from and out of the said prison, to wit, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, in contempt of our said lord the king and his laws, to the evil and pernicious example of all others in the like cafe offending, and against the peace of our lord the king, his crown and dignity.

Source: *A Complete System of Pleading: Comprehending the Most Approved Precedents and Forms of Practice*, Vol. IV, John Wentworth, Esq., G. G. and J. Robinson, London, 1797, Google Books, pp. 116-118.



A plan of Newgate Prison in London published in 1800

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons, from the Crace Collection at the at the British Library

Prison Record Shows Transfer of Former Capt. Lord William Murray (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.) from King's Bench Prison for Conspiracy to Escape, Newgate Prison, London, July 29, 1793

1793 September Sessions for Middlesex Continued

Dates when Bro ^l . to Newgate	Names	Descriptions	To What place Committed...	The Crime	Remarks
1793 July ... 29...	William Murray Esq ^r . commonly called Lord Wm Murray	31 5/11 Blue Eyes Black hair Sallow Complex S ^t . Marg ^{ts} . Westmin' Gentleman	} } } } } Newgate...	Conspiracy to Effect an Escape from the King's Bench	Transferred
	James Jackson	...	}		Transferred
	Wm Stabler	...	}		Transferred
	Rob ^t . Tho ^s Cosfield	...	}		Transferred

Source and Note: TNA, Home Office: Criminal Registers, Middlesex and Home Office: at HO26/2, p. 99, f. 95. Lord William Murray, brother to the 4th Duke of Atholl had been imprisoned at King's Bench Prison for debts.

News Account of Lady Mary Murray Staying with Her Husband, Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.), Prisoner in Newgate Prison, London, Aug. 30, 1793

LONDON, AUG. 28 [1793]...

Lord William Murray remains on the felons' side of Newgate; his amiable lady, with a conjugal tenderness, that does her the highest honour, has in a manner become a voluntary prisoner.

Source: *Chester Chronicle*, Aug. 30, 1793, p. 3.

Prisoner Listing Showing Transfer of Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.), Newgate Prison, London, Sept. 28, 1793

Continuation of Prisoners names Transferred and in Custody on the 28th. of Septem^r 1793

Dates when Brought to Newgate ...	Names	Descriptions	What place Committed...	The Crime	Remarks
1793 July ... 29...	William Murray Esq ^r . commonly called Lord Wm Murray }	31 5/11 Blue Eyes Black hair Sallow Complex S ^t . Margarets Westmin' Gent.	Newgate...	} } } } Conspiracy to } Effect an Escape } from the King's } Bench }	Transferred Discharged Discharged Discharged
d ^o	<u>James Jackson</u> }				
d ^o	<u>Wm Stabler</u> }				
d ^o	<u>Robert Tho^s Crosfield</u> }				

Source: TNA, *Home Office: Criminal Registers, Middlesex and Home Office* at HO 26/3, p. 14, f. 18.

News Account of Censure of Former Capt. Lord William Murray (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.), by Prisoner Meeting Chaired by Israel Abraham G. Gordon (formerly Lord George Gordon), Newgate Prison, London, Oct. 7, 1793



Israel Abraham G. Gordon, formerly Lord George Gordon

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons from Jewish Encyclopedia, 1906.

At a MEETING held on the STATE SIDE of NEWGATE, on the 7th day of October, 1793.

PRESENT,

Thomas Lloyd, Thomas Townly Macan, William Stabler, James Nowlan, Mathew Miller, William Holland, Israel Abraham, G. Gordon, James Ridgeway, John Frost, Henry Delahay Symonds, and William Murray, commonly called Lord William Murray.

ISRAEL ABRAHAM G. GORDON, in the Chair.

WHEREAS at a General Meeting of the PRISONERS confined on the State Side, held on SATURDAY last, at Eight o’Clock in the Evening, a Solemn Declaration was made by each one severally, in the presence of all: That neither directly not indirectly did he know any thing concerning the following Paragraph, previous to insertion, which appeared in the News-paper called the WORLD, published that day. –

“INTELLIGENCE FROM NEWGATE.

The new Sheriffs begin their reign with conduct that demands thanks from the loyal. On Thursday night, at the locking-up time, (which was nine o’clock) the sounds of ‘French Republic for ever! Death or Liberty!’ &c. &c. were several times repeated. The Keepers, very properly, intimated their displeasure. An attempt was then made by one or two of the wretched insane delinquents to blow out the candles; however, they did not succeed, and the Keepers retired in safety and good order. The result is, that Mr. Kirby, instead of introducing his Sans Culotte Customers into public notice, only applied to the Sheriffs, who prudently have ordered, “That no persons, during the winter, should enter the State Side after dark.”

“Thus, from the madness of a vagabond culprit of two, are several unfortunate Tenants of that abode, (and innocent as to this matter) deprived for three hours in each day the opportunity of seeing such few friends as the unhappy can command. Among such are the Brothers of two Noble Dukes.”

Resolved Unanimously

That it has been made appear to the satisfaction of this Meeting, that a Mr. Whitmore, the Attorney, and friend of W. Murray, Esq. commonly called Lord William Murray, and who was on a visit to him on the day preceding the publication, is the Writer of the false and scandalous paragraph above-mentioned.

Resolved,

That this Meeting is well warranted to suspect, that the said William Murray, Esq. commonly called Lord William Murray, was privy to the sending of the said paragraph, if not the chief instigator of that measure, notwithstanding the solemn Declaration which he has made to the contrary.

AYES,

Thomas Lloyd,
T. Townly-Macan,
William Stabler,

James Ridgeway,
John Frost,
Henry Delahay Symonds.

NOES,

Mathew Miller,

William Holland.

James Nowlan and William Murray, Esq. commonly called Lord William Murray, did not vote on this resolution.

Resolved Unanimously,

That, the concealment of the truth, in all cases where concealment has a tendency to deceive, is equally criminal with the positive assertion of a falsehood.

Resolved, therefore Unanimously,

That a conduct so subversive of every principle of good faith, which ought to bind man and man together, particularly in a situation where a sense of common calamity or oppression, strengthens the ties of moral obligation, renders the person who held it, a marked object of abhorrence, and unworthy the association of all honest men.

(Signed)

I. A. G. GORDON,
Chairman of this Meeting.

Source and Note: *Morning Post* (London), Oct. 14, 1793, p. 1. The “*Sans Culottes*” (literally without breeches) were the working class people of France named for their preference to wear trousers instead of the breeches favored by the aristocracy. “*I. A. G. Gordon*” was the former Lord George Gordon, (leader of the Gordon Riots of 1779) who converted to Judaism in 1787.

News Account of Prisoners Ostracizing Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former Lt., 42nd Regt.) for Writing Article About Their Disorderly Behaviour, Newgate Prison, London, Oct. 9, 1793

Lord WILLIAM MURRAY has been sent to Coventry [deliberately ostracized], by the State Prisoners at the Felon side of Newgate. He has been charged with writing a Paragraph in one of the Public Prints, attributing disorderly behaviour to some of the prisoners; and stating, that the Sheriff's intended to suffer no strangers to enter the prison-doors after dark. His Lordship affirms, that he is not the writer of the article complained of; but this not being deemed sufficiently satisfactory, he has been excluded from the Society of his fellow prisoners.

Source: *Evening Mail* (London), Oct. 9, 1793, p. 4.

News Account of Prison Restrictions Caused by Levees Given by Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.), Newgate Prison, London, Oct. 18, 1793

NEWGATE. – By a recent regulation, all visitors to the State side of the Prison, are to write their name, place of abode, and to whom they come, in a book, previous to their admission. If the Sheriffs had given this inquisitorial order a few days sooner, Mr. REEVES would have been recorded among the immaculate Gentry, who attended the Levees of Lord William Murray.

Source: *Morning Post*, Oct. 18, 1793, p. 3.

News Article Indicating Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.), Will Not take Advantage of Debtor Relief Bill, Newgate Prison, London, Aug. 4, 1794

LONDON, MONDAY, AUG. 4...

Lord William Murray does not avail himself of the present Act of Grace, but remains a prisoner still, in that great constitutional edifice, Newgate.

Source and Note: *Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette*, Aug. 7, 1794, p. 2. The Act, passed by Parliament on June 11, 1794, was titled "An Act for the Discharge of certain Insolvent Debtors."



400 livres Assignat from 1792

Picture Source: Wikipedia from the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution.

Excerpt of Letter from Mr. William Jackson, Introduced in Treason Trial of William Stone, Indicates Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former Lt., 42nd Regt.), is Engaged in Counterfeiting French Notes, Court of King's Bench, London, Mar. 17, 1794

“London, 17th March, 1794

...A person with whom I conversed yesterday, and who has an interest in the True Briton, a paper set up by Government told me, That in less than a week all Paris would be in anarchy... It is not by campaigning, but by intriguing, that we must prevail. On this principle assignats are forging every day here, and I will endeavor in my next to send you some, that you may know the true from the false... One Gill, who escaped from Paris, entered into a sort of partnership with Lord Wm. Murray, brother to the Duke of Athol, and in conjunction with a paper maker, they struck off an immense quantity. Lord William is now in prison for debt, where he sells assignats. Gill was perfectly skilled in what is called the water mark, which is the great art...”

Source: *The Trial of William Stone for High Treason, Court of King's Bench, Thursday, January the 28th, 1796*, Google Books, pp. 172-173. Trial testimony indicated the letter was written by Mr. William Jackson (tried in Dublin for High Treason) to Mr. Stone. “Assignats” were bills issued as currency by the French Revolutionary government (1789–96) on the security of expropriated lands.

In Accordance with the 1794 Debtors' Relief Act, Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former Lt., 42nd Regt.), Posts His Name in the *London Gazette* to Obtain His Discharge, Newgate Prison, London, Aug. 16, 1794

THE following Persons being Prisoners for Debt in the respective Goals or Prisons hereafter mentioned, and not being charged in Custody, on the Twelfth Day of February, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, with any Debt or Debts, Sum or Sums of One Thousand Pounds, do hereby give this Publick Notice, That they intend to take the Benefit of an Act, passed in the Thirty-fourth Year [1794] of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled [sic] *An Act for the Discharge of certain Insolvent Debtors*, at the next General Quarter Session, or General Session of the Peace, to be held in and for the County, Riding, Division, City, Town, Liberty, or Place, or any Adjournment which shall happen next after TWENTY-ONE Days from the Publication of their FIRST NOTICES in the London Gazette. And they do hereby give Notice, that true and perfect Schedules, containing Discoveries of all their Real and Personal Estates, hereafter to be sworn to, are now ready to be delivered to any Creditors applying for the same, in Manner as by the said Act is directed, to the Goalers or Keepers, or their Deputies, of the said Prisons...

Prisoner in NEWGATE, for the County of Middlesex.

First Notice.

William Murray, Esq., commonly called the Right Honorable Lord William Murray, late of Tidmarsh in the County of Berks.

Source and Notes: *London Gazette*, Aug. 16, 1794, pp. 6-7. The second and third notices for Lord William Murray were published on Aug. 19 and Aug. 23, 1794. The Act, passed by Parliament on June 11, 1794, required “...*Debtors intending to apply for their discharge to give previous notice thrice in the Gazette, &c.*” The Act was published in *The Statutes at Large*, Vol. XXXVIII, Danby Pickering, Esq., Printed for G. G. & J. Robinson, J. Johnson, and Ogilvy & Speare, London, 1794, Google Books, pp. 596-621. Tidmarsh is located about 49 miles west of London. It appears that Lord William was not, however, released from Newgate.

Prisoner Listing Showing Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.), Newgate Prison, London, Sept. 28, 1794

A Continuation of the Names of the several Prisoners confined in Newgate on the 28th. of Septem^r 1794...

Dates when Bro ^t . to Newgate...	Names	Descriptions	To What place Committed...	The Crime	Remarks
1793 July ... 29...	Wm. Murray Esq ^f . commonly called Lord Wm Murray	31 5/11 Blue Eyes Black hair Sallow Complex S ^t . Margarets Westmin ^r Gent.	Newgate...	Conspiracy to effect an escape from the King's Bench prison	Transferred

Source and Note: TNA, *Home Office: Criminal Registers, Middlesex and Home Office* at HO 26/4, p. 11, f. 8. Based on this log entry, Lord William was not able to take advantage of the Debtors' relief Act.

Newgate Prisoner Listing Showing Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.), Dead, London, Beginning Sept. 28, 1796

A Continuation of the Names of the several Prisoners confined in Newgate on the 28th. of Septem^r 1794...

When Committed	Names	Descriptions	To What place Committed...	The Crime	How disposed of
<u>Continuation of the Transfer unto Sheriffs Langston & Staines 28. Sept^r: 1796</u>					
May 30 d ^o [1796]	Murray Lord William	31 5/11 Sallow Complex black hair blue eyes S ^t . Margarets Westmin ^r	D ^o [Newgate]...	Effecting an Escape from the King's Bench Prison	Dead

Source and Note: TNA, *Home Office: Criminal Registers, Middlesex and Home Office* at HO 26/5, f. 55. The Disposition Column of this log was obviously completed after Sept. 28 as Lord William's died on Dec. 30, 1796.

Coroner's Inquest into the Suspicious Death of Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt. (Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.), Newgate Prison, London, Dec. 30, 1796

London – Deposition of a Witness taken at London that is to say, at the Parish of Saint Sepulchre in the Ward of Farrington without in London aforesaid this 30th. day of December 1796 on view of the body of William Murray Esquire commonly called Lord William Murray now lying here Dead

William Stone of Old Ford in the County of Middlesex Gentleman maketh Oath that he has known the deced William Murray Esquire commonly called Lord William Murray about two years That he was a Prisoner in the Goal of Newgate – That about ten [^] days since the deced was taken ill with a complaint in the Bowels which continued to increase daily and at last turned to a mortification – That [^] he continued to get worse daily and kept his Bed this week past – That he departed this Life about nine this Morning – That he was attended by a Surgeon and Physician during his illness –

W Stone

Sworn this 30th. day of December }
1796 before me }

Source and Note: *City of London Coroners, Coroners' Inquest into Suspicious Deaths*, CL/IC, 2nd Jan. 1796-30th Dec. 1796, Image 668 of 677, London Lives 1690-1800, at LMCLIC650090668, website at londonlives.org, version 1.1, Feb. 27. 2016, Westminster Archives Centre, MS. B1189.

**News Account of the Death of Former Capt. Lord William Murray, 70th or the Surry Regt.
(Former, Lt., 42nd Regt.), Newgate Prison, London, Dec. 30, 1796**

LONDON, *January 4...*

A few days ago died, in London, the Right Honourable Lord William Murray, third brother to his Grace the Duke of Atholl. His Lordship's death was occasioned by exposing himself to the cold, after being violently heated, which terminated in two days by an inflammation and mortification of the lungs. He was a young nobleman of very extensive talents and mental virtues, which would have done honour to any age or nation.

Source and Note: *Newcastle Courant*, Jan. 7, 1797, p. 4. Contrary to this article, the coroner's inquest (above) determined Lord William Murray's death was due to "... a complaint in the Bowels which continued to increase daily and at last turned to a mortification..."