which he was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant ; and this success induced him to go to America to serve with it. At Charlestown he was intrusted with the com­mand of the remains of the cavalry of the British army. He speedily restored the discipline of the corps, and gained its confidence and attachment : he often led it against the enemy, and frequently with considerable success. He pro­ceeded, in 1782, to New York, where he assumed the com­mand of his own regiment, having received the colours from the hand of Prince William Henry. In the autumn, Gene­ral Clinton was succeeded by Sir Guy Carlton, whose friend­ship and confidence he speedily obtained. His regiment was recruited from the fragments of several others, and he was sent for the winter to Huntingdon in Long Island. In 1783 he was chosen to conduct the defence of Ja­maica, which was then threatened by the enemy ; but the general peace superseded the necessity of the intended expedition.

After his return to England, he made great efforts in the cause of the loyalist officers, and he was successful in persuading the ministry to make a proper provision for them. He was himself raised to the rank of colonel, upon the recommendation of General Carlton, only two years after his appointment as lieutenant-colonel. He had ac­quired a strong predilection for a military life, and was de­sirous of being sent with his regiment to the East Indies ; and when the regiment was reduced, he wished to serve with the Austrians in a war which was then meditated against the Turks. With this view he left England in September 1783, and on his passage to Boulogne, he had an agreeable shipmate in the person of Gibbon the histo­rian, who did justice to his merits as a “ soldier, philo­sopher, and statesman.” At Strasburg, his appearance on the parade in his uniform excited the attention of the late king of Bavaria, then Prince Maximilian of Deux Ponts, who invited him to his table, and being delighted with the accuracy and extent of his military knowledge, gave him a strong recommendation to his uncle, then elector ; and in­stead of a day or two, as he had intended, he staid a fort­night at Munich. He was also very cordially received at Vienna, and passed a part of the winter there ; but the war against the Turks not taking place, he returned by Venice and the Tyrol to Munich, where he arrived in the winter of 1784 ; and being formally invited by the elec­tor to enter his service, he went to London to ask leave to accept the proposal; and it was granted him, together with the honour of knighthood. On his return to Bavaria, he was made a colonel of cavalry, and aide-de-camp-general to the elector. The first four years of his residence at Mu­nich were principally employed in acquiring information, and in preparing his plans of reform ; and in the mean time he continued his physical researches. He made his first experiments on heat in 1786, during a journey to Manheim. In 1785 he was made chamberlain to the elec­tor, and member of the academies of Munich and of Man­heim ; in 1786 he received from the king of Poland the order of St Stanislas ; in 1787 he took a journey to Ber­lin, and was made a member of the Academy of Sciences of that city; in 1788 he was appointed major-general of the Bavarian cavalry, and privy counsellor of state ; and he was placed at the head of the war department, in order to pursue his plans for the improvement of the army.

It was in 1789 that he established the House of Indus­try at Manheim. He founded also the Military Academy of Munich ; he improved the military police of the coun­try ; he formed schools of industry for the wives and chil­dren of the soldiers ; and he embellished the city by a new arrangement of the public gardens. The House of Indus­try at Munich, which he has described at large in his Essays, was founded in 1790 ; and from this period may be dated the total abolition of mendicity in Bavaria. His exertions were rewarded by the rank of lieutenant-general of the Bavarian armies, and by a regiment of artillery. In 1791 he was created a count of the holy Roman empire, and obtained the order of the white eagle. His health having suffered from constant application, he obtained per­mission to take a journey into Switzerland and Italy, and he returned to Bavaria in 1794. He had a severe illness at Naples, and he was not sufficiently recovered, upon his return, to resume his active duties ; but he employed him­self in writing the first five of his Essays. In 1795, he came to England in order to publish the Essays, and in hopes of exciting the public attention to the importance of attempting a similar reform among the lowest orders in Great Britain. He went to Dublin in 1796, to pay a visit to Lord Pelham, afterwards earl of Chichester, then secre­tary of state for Ireland ; and he was of essential service in the arrangement of several of the public institutions of that country. He was made a member of the Royal Irish Aca­demy, and of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts ; and after having left the country, he received the public thanks of the grand jury of the county of Dublin, and of the lord mayor of that city, as well as of the lord lieutenant at the head of the government. Upon his return to Lon­don, he superintended some improvements at the Found­ling Hospital, and presented several models of machines and implements to the board of agriculture ; and he estab­lished two prizes, for discoveries relating to heat and light, by placing two sums of L.1000 in the British and in the American funds, to be adjudged biennially, for Europe by the Royal Society of London, and for America by the Ame­rican Academy of Sciences.

He was recalled to Bavaria by the exigencies of the moment, which were such as to cause the elector to take refuge in Saxony ; General Moreau having advanced with his army to the confines of Bavaria. After the battle of Friedberg, Count Rumford was left in command of the Bavarian army, with instructions to act according to his discretion under the circumstances that might occur ; and his firmness was such as to prevent either the Austrians or the French from entering Munich. On the elector’s re­turn, he was placed at the head of the department of the general police of Bavaria. His exertions in this office were such as to impair the state of his health, and by way of an honourable retirement, he was sent to London in the capa­city of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary ; but being a subject of the king of Britain, he was judged incapable of being received as the diplomatic agent of a foreign court, and he therefore continued to live in Eng­land as a private individual. He was very active about this period in projecting and superintending the establishment of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, which was more particularly intended for the application of science to the conveniences and comforts of civil and domestic life, but which has been no less successful in giving opportunity and facility to some of the most refined researches in chemistry and natural philosophy that have distinguished the age, than in serving as a medium for making the treasures of science accessible to the less studious part of the public, and as a model for a variety of other similar undertakings in different parts of the world.

Count Rumford was soon afterwards officially invited to America by the government of the United States, with an offer of an honourable establishment in a public situation ; but he considered it as inconsistent with his engagements in Europe to accept the proposal. In the autumn of 1800, when he went to Scotland, a visit of ceremony was paid to him by the magistrates of Edinburgh. He was consulted respecting the abolition of mendicity, and the measures which he recommended were speedily executed with complete success. He was made an honorary member of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Physicians of Edin­