

THE
Military Panorama,
 OR
OFFICERS' COMPANION
 FOR
June 1813.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

*Portrait of Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B.
 Map of the Seat of War in Northern Poland and Prussia.*

CONTENTS.

| Page | Page |
|---|---|
| MILITARY BIOGRAPHY. | Mechanics for the Army - - - - - 262 |
| Major-General the Hon. Sir Charles | On the Military Rank, &c. of Pay- |
| William Stewart, K. B. - - - - - 199 | masters - - - - - 263 |
| The late Lt.-Col. the Hon. Edward | On the Rank of Majors - - - - - 264 |
| Charles Cocks - - - - - 208 | On Courts-Martial - - - - - 265 |
| The late Lt.-Col. Richard Collins - 209 | Adjutants of Militia - - - - - 267 |
| Marmont, Duke of Ragusa - - - 210 | Officers who have become mutilated |
| Transcendent Merit diversely re- | in the Service of Spain - - - 268 |
| warded - - - - - 215 | Character of the French Troops - - <i>ib.</i> |
| RUSSIAN CAMPAIGNS - - - - 216 | MILITARY ESSAY. |
| Description of Smolensk - - - - 219 | The Commander-in-Chief - - - - 270 |
| French Order of Battle - - - - 221 | Correspondence from the Theatre |
| Itinerary from Petersburg, through | of War in the Peninsula - - - - 271 |
| Moscow, to Tula and Voronetz 229 | Account of the Murder of Lieut. |
| The late Mr. Windham's opinion of | Dickinson, of the 42d Regiment 272 |
| the Advantages Buonaparte pos- | Army Regulations, General Orders, |
| sesses over his Contemporaries - - 237 | Circulars, and Courts-Martial, |
| Anecdotes of General Platow - - 240 | continued from our last - - - <i>ib.</i> |
| Account of the Death of the Earl | Regulations for granting Pensions |
| of Tyrconnel - - - - - 241 | to Officers of the Commissariat |
| Plan for affording Incomes to Ge- | Department losing an Eye or a |
| neral Officers adequate to the | Limb on Service - - - - - <i>ib.</i> |
| Support of their Rank: by Wm. | Regulations respecting Soldiers' |
| Morton Pitt, Esq. M. P. - - - 244 | Wives when a Regiment Quarters |
| CAMPAIGNS in the PENINSULA 245 | for Garrison Duty or Foreign |
| POETICAL ESSAYS on MILITARY | Service - - - - - <i>ib.</i> |
| SUBJECTS. | Proceedings of a Court-Martial on |
| Poetical Epistle, from a Sergeant | Brevet-Major James Stewart, of |
| serving in the Peninsula to his | the 46th Regiment - - - - - 273 |
| Wife in England - - - - - 256 | GAZETTES—Military Dispatches, |
| Imperial and Royal Nonchalance - 259 | continued from our last - - - 274 |
| MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE. | Deaths - - - - - 283 |
| A new Mode of arranging the For- | Marriages - - - - - 294 |
| mation of a Squadron - - - - 260 | Births - - - - - <i>ib.</i> |

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Orchard-Street, Portman-Square, May 30, 1813.

THE necessity of giving a considerable part of the present Number to the Narrative of the important Campaigns in the North, has been the cause of several favours acknowledged in the last Note to Correspondents not appearing in the following pages; they will, however, receive early attention.

We beg to return our acknowledgments to Brigade-Major Olferman, for his manuscript treatise entitled "The Field-Day, or a Series of Movements of Attack and Defence for a Brigade of Infantry, forming part of an Army in the Field, with Observations on the several Manœuvres, shewing the most advantageous methods of applying them against an enemy superior in point of position and numbers; the Words of Command for the General and Commanding Officers of Regiments clearly laid down, with an Introduction on the Duties and Qualifications of Commanding Officers, Staff Officers, Adjutants, and others in line movements." We have perused this admirable Treatise with attention, and it appearing to us fully deserving of the high encomiums it appears to have received from the most distinguished Generals of the day, we shall avail ourselves of its author's exclusive permission to give the same to the army through the medium of the Military Panorama.

The Letter of Decius, on the Medical Department, is received, and shall have early insertion.—We request a continuance of the favours of this Correspondent.

Several very interesting Letters from the Theatres of the War in the North and South have been received; but the reason offered in the commencement of this Note must be our excuse for their non-appearance till next month.

Military Essays, Reviews of Military Works, Biographical Notes, Journals of Sieges, and every Military operation, will at all times be particularly attended to; and the authors of such communications may rest assured that the Editor will preserve an inviolable secrecy as to their names, and when requested will confer with them personally on the subject of their communications.

As the Panorama is published in a manner that will always render it not only a useful and necessary, but also an elegant work for the confined library of the Military man, and to deserve a prominent place on the shelves of the scholar and the gentleman, it consequently requires very considerable time for printing and binding, and it is therefore requested that those correspondents who are desirous for an early publication of their favours, will transmit them at the commencement of each month, directed to the Editor, 33, Orchard-Street Portman-Square.

THE
Military Panorama,

OR

OFFICERS' COMPANION FOR JUNE 1813.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

*Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir CHARLES WILLIAM STEWART, K. B.
Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the
Tower and Sword; and M. P. for the County of Londonderry.*

Meluenda corolla draconis.

THE gallant and distinguished cavalry officer, of whose services we shall now attempt to give an impartial sketch, is the second son of the Earl of Londonderry, and brother to Viscount Castle-reagh.—His family is a branch of the House of Stewart, descended from Sir Thomas Stewart, of Minto, second son of Sir William Stewart, of Garlies, ancestor of the Earls of Galloway.—The great-grandfather of Sir Charles Stewart, William Stewart, of Ballylawn Castle, in Donegal, Esq. (great-grandson of John Stewart, Esq. who had a grant from Charles I. of the manor of Stewart's-Court, where he erected the Castle of Ballylawn) took an active part in the transactions of the North, to prevent the subversion of the constitution which James II. and his chief governor, Lord Tyrconnel, were attempting to effect: he reared a troop of horse at his own expense, when the city of Londonderry was invested, and did essential service to the Protestant interest in that part, by protecting those who were well affected to King William III. and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the regiment commanded by Sir William Stewart, of Fort Stewart, in Donegal, grandson of Sir William Stewart, Bart. Privy Counsellor to James I. whose descendant, Sir William Stewart, Bart. was created Baron of Ramalton and Viscount Mountjoy in 1682.

Sir Charles William Stewart was born the 18th of May 1780, and before he attained the age of fifteen, received a commission in

the late 108th regiment of foot, in which he was appointed to a company in 1796; and in the month of June of that year, joined the expedition under the Earl of Moira, destined to relieve His Royal Highness the Duke of York from the perilous situation in which he was placed after the reduction of Ipres, the defeat of General Clairfait, and the taking of Charleroy in Flanders.—Captain Stewart was appointed Assistant-Quarter-Master-General to that division of the forces which landed at Ilse Dieu, under General Doyle. On the return of the British army, the subject of this memoir was attached to Colonel (now Lieutenant-General) Charles Crawford's mission to the Austrian armies in 1795, 1796, and 1797.—At the battle of Donauwert he was wounded by a musket-ball, that entered his face under the eye, went through his nose, and was extracted on the opposite side: the wound was received whilst charging with some heavy Austrian cavalry that were driven back by the French hussars; and in a senseless state this officer was carried back to the village of Donauwert, where he was put into a cart with some wounded Austrians, and in this condition conveyed to the rear.—On his return to this country, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lord Camden, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—He had succeeded on the 31st of July, 1795, to the Majority of the late 106th foot, and on the 1st of January 1797, was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 5th dragoons.—At the time this officer received the latter appointment, the 5th dragoons, in point of discipline, was one of the worst regiments in the service, but from the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart it was shortly brought to a very high state of discipline and efficiency. The most satisfactory proof of the latter circumstance is a letter which General R. Dundas in 1799 wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, and which was made known to the officers of the 5th dragoons as an honourable testimony of their improvement.—We have been favoured with the following copy of it.

Kilkullin, 5d March, 1799.

When we are separated by seas from those we love and esteem, the only resource is a letter, and I hasten to thank you, my dear Colonel, for your kind favour, which I received this morning.—Continue, now and then, to make me happy in like manner.—Your correspondence will be flattering and consolatory in the distracted line in which my command has placed me.—What is intended to be done with your regiment, the 5th dragoons, I know not; but from what I know of them when encamped under my command in the Curagh, I will, without hesitation, pronounce them to have been the worst of all possible bad regiments.—When you soon after got the direction of

that corps I was unacquainted with your merit: I felt the Herculean labour thrown on the shoulders of so young a man: I looked upon any progress towards discipline, or even decency in appearance, as a work of much time. I was, however, most agreeably surprised on seeing, soon after, a considerable part of this regiment under your immediate command, whose appearance and movements upon the camp-ground at Kilkuffin, were such as to astonish me, and to lead me to think they had never formed a part of the 5th dragoons: but my admiration was greatly heightened when I came to consider that their reform had been effected in the midst of a raging rebellion, when no other corps but your own ever dreamt of a drill.—This declaration, my dear Colonel, I owe to justice; to friendship, and to that love for the service, which even in old age is still in vigour with me.—You possess the characteristic powers that are necessary to make a good officer; and I am perfectly convinced that had the 5th dragoons remained in Ireland under your direction, they would soon have become the best regiment of cavalry in this country.—I have only to add that you must recollect how much real pleasure I felt, and testified in my plain way when you first called on me at Castle Martin.—When I began to love and esteem you, I had soon after occasion to admire you as an officer.—Then you saw, and I hope have ever since thought me incapable of flattery.—My dear young friend, may God direct your steps, and may success attend them.

(Signed)

R. DUNDAS.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart served in the 5th dragoons during the rebellion in Ireland, and until it was disbanded. The insubordination of the 5th dragoons, as pointed out in the letter we have given, and its departure from the discipline and principles which have ever distinguished the army, induced the Lord Lieutenant to make a representation of the same to the Commander-in-Chief, and His Royal Highness immediately ordered the corps to be disbanded.—The Adjutant-General, in making public this order, also stated that His Majesty was persuaded that there were many valuable officers in the regiment, who had used their best endeavours to restore the order and preserve the credit of the corps; and though in this measure of indispensable severity it was impossible to make any exceptions, yet His Majesty would hereafter make the most pointed discrimination, and those of any rank who were deserving of the royal favour, might rely on His Majesty's disposition to reward their merit, and to avail himself of their future services.—This favourable disposition was most particularly extended to the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, who, six days after the issuing of this order, was appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 18th Light Dragoons, now made a regiment of Hussars, and which commission he has held ever since.

At the period this officer obtained the latter appointment, the

18th Light Dragoons was a skeleton regiment: however, his activity and success in completing and rendering efficient the corps, were equally conspicuous as in the instance which gave rise to the flattering testimonial from General Dundas.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart accompanied two squadrons of the 18th Light Dragoons in the expedition to Holland, which were attached to the left column, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and in the general attack made upon the whole of the enemy's positions on the 19th of September 1799, was highly distinguished.—Whilst serving in Holland, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart was wounded in the head, at the outposts near Schagenbrug, on the 10th of October, by a musket-ball: the ball struck the glass he was looking through, which it broke, and was stopped by the brass tubes of the glass, or it would have proved fatal.

In 1803 the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart was made a Colonel in the army, and honoured with the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to his sovereign: soon afterwards he was selected for the civil situation of Under Secretary of State in the War Department, in which his professional knowledge and experience were of service in the very active and extensive military measures that originated in that department during the period it was under the superintendence of Lord Castlereagh.—He left this situation to assume the command of a Brigade of Hussars under Sir John Moore in Portugal, where he was to act with the rank of Brigadier-General.

On the advance of that army into Spain, Brigadier-General Stewart covered the march of Sir John Hope's division, which proceeded by the Escorial to Salamanca.—During this march he surprised at Rueda a French post, and took the whole escort of a valuable convoy of cotton.—Sir John Moore, in acquainting Lord Castlereagh with this event, observed, "The French seem to have been ill-informed of our movements; they are, however, soon acquainted with them, as our advanced posts have met, and General Charles Stewart, with a detachment of the 18th Dragoons, on the night of the 12th of December, surprised a detachment of their cavalry and infantry in the village of Rueda; killed and took prisoners the greater part of them.—The affair was trifling; but was managed by the Brigadier-General with much address, and was executed with spirit by the officers and men.—It was a detachment from Valladolid, where General Franceschi commanded with three or four hundred cavalry."—And in his letter of the 28th of December further observed that, "since that, few days have passed without his taking or

killing different parties of the French, generally superior in force to those which attacked them." On entering Valladolid he took a French Major of Cavalry, who was proceeding with an escort to join his regiment.

Throughout the retreat of Sir John Moore's army, Brigadier-General Stewart conducted himself in a manner that repeatedly called forth the warmest praises of that officer. Lieutenant-General Lord Paget, who was Commander-in-Chief of the two brigades of cavalry, on the march to Sabagun had information of six or seven hundred cavalry being in that town.—He marched on the night of the 20th, from some villages where he was posted, in front of the army at Majorga, with the 10th and 15th hussars.—The 10th marched straight to the town, whilst Lord Paget with the 15th endeavoured to turn it.—Unfortunately he fell in with a patrol, one of whom escaped and gave the alarm; by this means the French had time to form on the outside of the town before Lord Paget got round.—He immediately charged them, beat them, and took from 180 to 190 prisoners.

On the 24th of December the advanced-guard of Buonaparte's army marched from Tordesillas, which is a hundred and twenty miles from Madrid, and fifty from Benevente; and strong detachments of cavalry had been pushed forward to Villalpando and Majorga.—On the 26th Lord Paget fell in with one of these detachments at the latter place. His Lordship immediately ordered Colonel Leigh, with two squadrons of the 10th Hussars, to attack this corps, which had halted on the summit of a steep hill. One of Colonel Leigh's squadrons was kept in reserve; the other rode briskly up the hill: on approaching the top, where the ground was rugged, the Colonel judiciously reined-in to refresh the horses, though exposed to a severe fire from the enemy. When he had nearly gained the summit, and the horses had recovered their breath, he charged boldly, and overthrew the enemy, many of whom were killed and wounded, and above a hundred surrendered prisoners. Nothing could exceed the coolness and gallantry displayed by the British cavalry on this occasion.—The 18th Hussars had signalized themselves in several former skirmishes; they were successful in six different attacks.—Captain Jones, of that regiment, when at Palencia, had even ventured to charge a hundred French dragoons with only thirty British: fourteen of the enemy were killed, and six taken prisoners.

The cavalry, the horse-artillery, and a light corps, remained on

the night of the 26th at Castro Gonzalo; and the divisions under General Hope and Frazer marched to Benevente.—The next day Brigadier-General Stewart crossed the Eslar, and followed the same route, after completely blowing up the bridge.—The gallant conduct of the cavalry on all occasions, gave rise about this time to the following observation from Sir John Moore.—“Our cavalry is very superior in quality to any the French have; and *the right spirit has been infused into them by the example and instruction of their two leaders, Lord Paget and Brigadier-General Stewart.*”

At nine o'clock on the morning of the 29th, some of the enemy's cavalry were observed trying a ford near the bridge which had been blown up, and presently between five and six hundred of the imperial guards of Buonaparte plunged into the river and crossed over.—They were immediately opposed by the British piquets, who had been much divided to watch the different fords; but were quickly assembled by Colonel Otway.—When united they amounted only to two hundred men.—They retired slowly before such superior numbers, bravely disputing every inch of ground with the enemy.—The front squadrons repeatedly charged each other; and upon the piquets being forced by a small party of the 3d dragoons, they charged with so much fury that the front squadron broke through, and was for a short time surrounded, by the enemy's rear squadron wheeling up: but they extricated themselves by charging back again through the enemy. They then quickly rallied, and formed with the rest of the piquets. Lord Paget soon reached the field, and found Brigadier-General Stewart at the head of the piquets of the 18th and 3d German light dragoons, sharply engaged, the squadrons on both sides sometimes intermixing: His Lordship was desirous of drawing on the enemy further from the ford, till the 10th hussars, who were formed at some distance, were ready.—This regiment soon arrived, and Lord Paget immediately wheeled it into line in the rear of the piquets.—The latter then charged the enemy, supported by the 10th hussars.—In the charge Brigadier-General Stewart had his sword struck out of his hand by a musket ball, which was immediately replaced by that of Lieutenant-Colonel Otway, with which he continued the contest.—On the British cavalry commencing a charge, the French wheeled round, fled to the ford, and plunged into the river.—They were closely pursued, and left on the field fifty-five killed and wounded, and seventy prisoners, among whom was General Le Febvre, the Commander of the imperial guard.—As soon as the enemy reached the opposite side of

the river, they formed on the bank; but a few rounds from the horse artillery, who arrived at that moment, quickly drove the French up the hill in the greatest disorder*.

The gallant and enterprising manner in which this service was performed, displaying a degree of personal courage and intrepidity almost amounting to rashness, for which Brigadier-General Stewart has on all occasions been conspicuous, was pointed out by the following General Order of Sir John Moore as an example for the emulation of the rest of the army under his command.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, Astorga, Dec. 30th, 1808.

"It is very probable that the army will shortly have to meet the enemy; and the Commander of the Forces has no doubt that they will eagerly imitate the worthy example set them by the cavalry, on several occasions, and particularly in the affair of yesterday, in which Brigadier-General Stewart, with an inferior force, charged and overthrew one of the best corps of cavalry in the French army."

Sir John Moore also took occasion to notice it in his dispatch to Lord Castlereagh, dated from Astorga, Dec. 31, 1808, in the following manner:—

"The morning I marched from Benevente, some squadrons of Buonaparte's guards passed the river Eslar, at a ford above the bridge. They were attacked by Brigadier-General Stewart at the head of the piquets, of the 18th and 3rd German Light Dragoons, and driven across the ford. Their Colonel, a General of Division, Lefebvre, was taken, together with 70 officers and men. The affair was well contested. The numbers with which General Stewart attacked were inferior to the French. It is the corps of the greatest character in their army; but the superiority of the British was very conspicuous."

On arriving at Coruña on the 13th of January Sir John Moore determined to send to England Brigadier-General Stewart, for the purpose, as he stated, of detailing to the British minister the events which took place since his letter from Astorga, of the 31st of Dec. He had selected Brigadier-General Stewart as an officer who appeared to him best qualified to give the minister every information he might desire, both with respect to the actual situation of the army at that period, and the events which led to it. Sir John Moore remarks in his letter that, "Brigadier General Stewart is a man in whose honor I have the most perfect reliance; he is incapable of stating any thing but the truth, and it is the truth which at all times I wish to convey to your lordship and to the king's government;" and in a following paragraph he adds, "in the

* For a further account of these engagements, vide the Biography of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Uxbridge. *Military Panorama, Vol. I. page 497.*

meanwhile I rely on General Stewart for giving your Lordship the information and detail which I have omitted. I should regret his absence, for his services have been very distinguished; but the state of his eyes, having been seized at this time with a very bad ophthalmia, makes it impossible for him to serve, and this country is not one in which cavalry can be of much use. If I succeed in embarking the army, I shall send it to England; it is quite unfit for further services until it has been refitted, which can best be done there."

Brigadier-General Stewart was appointed, in 1809, Adjutant-General to the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, in which situation he particularly distinguished himself during the pursuit of the French army under Marshal Soult across the Douro, by leading on two squadrons of the 16th and 20th Dragoons, who charged the enemy in the most gallant manner, and destroyed and took many prisoners. He has continued to hold this appointment to the present time, in which, on various occasions, his name has been most honorably mentioned, particularly after the passage of the Douro and the affair at El Bodon.

On the 5th of February, 1810, he received the thanks of the House of Commons for his gallant conduct.—The following is an extract from the votes.

Brigadier-General the Honorable Charles Stewart being come to the House, Mr. Speaker acquainted him that the House had, upon Thursday last resolved, that the Thanks of this House be given to him for his distinguished exertions on the 27th and 28th of July last, in the memorable battle of Talavera, which terminated in the signal defeat of the forces of the enemy. And Mr. Speaker gave him the Thanks of the House accordingly as followeth, *viz.*—

" *Brigadier-General Charles Stewart,*

" Amongst the gallant officers to whom this House has declared its gratitude for their distinguished services in Spain, your name has the honor to stand enrolled.

" During the progress of the two last campaigns in Spain and Portugal, whoever has turned his eyes towards the bold and perilous operations of our armies in Leon and Galicia; whoever has contemplated the brilliant passage of the British troops across the Douro, an exploit which struck the enemy himself with admiration as well as dismay; must have marked, throughout those memorable achievements, that spirit of energy and enterprise with which you have rapidly advanced in the career of military fame, and by which you have now fixed your name for ever in the annals of your country, as a chief sharer in those immortal laurels won by British fortitude and valour in the glorious and hard-fought battle of Talavera.

" Upon the great Commander, under whom it was there your pride and felicity to serve, his sovereign, this House, and the voice of an applauding

empire, have conferred those signal testimonies of honor and gratitude, which posterity will seal with its undoubting approbation. And it is no mean part of the merits for which you are to be this day crowned with our thanks; that you were chosen by such a commander to be the companion of his councils, and the sure hand to which he could entrust the prompt and effectual direction of his comprehensive and victorious operations.

"To you, sir, I am therefore now to deliver the Thanks of this House; and I do accordingly, in the name and by the command of the Commons of the United Kingdom, thank you for your distinguished exertions on the 27th and 28th days of July last, in the memorable battles of Talavera, which terminated in the signal defeat of the forces of the enemy."

Upon which Brigadier-General Stewart said,

"*Mr. Speaker,*

"I feel myself totally inadequate to express the high sense I entertain of the distinguished honor that has been conferred upon me—an honour far exceeding any little services I may have rendered in the fortunate situations in which I have been placed. If a sentiment of regret could, at such a moment, arise in my mind, it would be that, (from the circumstance of a severe indisposition) I stand alone here on the present occasion; the army being still on service, and that I am not accompanied by my gallant brother officers (equally members of this House), who are far more eminently entitled to its thanks, and to the applause of their country than myself.

"If I might venture to arrogate any thing beyond the most anxious zeal for the king's service, and a sincere love for the profession I belong to, it is an ardent desire to follow the footsteps of my great and gallant Commander, to whose sole abilities and exertions we stand indebted, not only for the battle of Talavera, but for all those successes which have rendered him alike an ornament to his country and a terror to her foes. To follow his bright example, to emulate his achievements, and to be thought worthy of his confidence, I shall ever consider as the surest passport to the greatest distinction that can be conferred on a soldier. I mean the approbation of this honorable House.

"I must now offer my sincerest acknowledgments to you, sir, for the very marked kindness you have shewn me in expressing to me the Thanks of this House, by condescending to enumerate my humble services in the partial manner you have done. And I beg to assure you it will be my anxious study, to avail myself of all occasions, to merit the honour which has this day been conferred on me."

As a most distinguished testimony of the high estimation in which his general professional merits and services have been regarded by his sovereign, he has lately had conferred upon him the marked distinction of being admitted to the Order of the Bath, as one of the knights of that order: and further permitted to accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight and Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal was

pleased to honor him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the great courage and intrepidity he has displayed in the Peninsula: and he has recently been honoured with the appointment of Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin.

THE LATE LT.-COL. THE HON. EDW. CHARLES COCKS,

MAJOR OF THE 79TH REGIMENT.

Prodesse quam conspicui.

THIS gallant officer fell in the lines of Burgos, on the 8th Oct. 1812, when in the act of rallying the troops, who had been driven in by the enemy in a sortie from the castle. He was the eldest son of Lord Somers, and born 27th July 1786: he had from his earliest years, evinced the most heroic ardour for the service of his country, which no difficulties could repress, and which was alike insensible to the dissuasion of friends, the dangers of war, and the allurements of dissipation. His career, though brilliant, was short; yet it would far exceed our limits to collect into one narrative those numerous and arduous exploits which we have been so often called upon to record. At the age of twenty-six, he had rapidly passed through all the gradations of military rank to the command of the 79th Regiment of Foot; and almost all the steps of his promotion had been marked with the signal and public approbation of his Illustrious Commander, whose confidence and friendship he enjoyed in an eminent degree. By him, and by the public, he will be regretted as a rising hope and ornament of his country; his numerous and military comrades will lament the loss of so much spirit, intelligence, and generosity; his family, alas! will have additional sorrows to mingle with these feelings, too solemn and distressing for us to attempt the description of. By the demise of his maternal grandfather, he became possessed of a large landed estate; the safe and selfish enjoyment of which he utterly disdained. Like the Hero of the Iliad, he had the choice between security and renown; and like him he perished in the more glorious alternative. The Marquis of Wellington, in communicating his death, observes, "In the last of these sallies, at three in the morning of the 8th of October, we had the misfortune to lose the Honorable Major Cocks, of the 79th, who was Field Officer of the trenches, and was killed in the act of rallying the troops who had been driven in. I have frequently had occasion to draw the attention of your lordship to the conduct of Major Cocks, and in one instance very recently, in the attack of the horn-work of the castle of Burgos; and I consider his loss as one of the greatest importance to this army and to his majesty's service."

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARD COLLINS.

83D REGIMENT.

“ A man of honour and of worth,
“ Of manners sweet, as virtue always wears
“ When gay good nature dresses her in smiles;
“ His mind is temper'd happily, and mix'd
“ With such ingredients of good sense and taste,
“ Of what is excellent in man.”

THIS accomplished officer, who died in Portugal on the 18th of February last, at his station in Gouvea, in the province of Beira, at the early age of 38, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 83d regiment, Colonel in the Portuguese service, and commanded a brigade in the 7th division of Lord Wellington's army.—In subjoining a few observations on the death of this most accomplished officer, the writer, who lived in his friendship and intimacy for many years, appeals to the whole British army for the ratification of his opinion; that perhaps the military archives do not record the name of a man who united so many rare qualities, or in whom was found combined such a variety of endowments: a lofty courage, a fortitude almost invincible, a mildness of temper and modesty of demeanour that facilitated all, but a firmness and perseverance that nothing could shake. His attainments were various; he spoke the German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages not only fluently, but eloquently; he was a good draftsman, and well read in the military history of all the great Generals who flourished in the last century. He commenced his military career in the West Indies in the year 1795-6, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie; he concluded a seven years' service in that country under the present Sir Thomas Picton, K. B. In such a man as Colonel Collins is above described, so gifted by nature, so enriched by culture, with two such personages as his models, it is not difficult to account for the noble and elevated views which were ever present to his mind, and formed the basis of his conduct. At the storming of Morne Fortunée, in St. Lucia, under the command of the former, he was struck by a musket-ball in the breast, and was, after lying for some hours on the spot, taken up as dead; he was, however, present at the capture of the island of Trinidad soon afterwards: he remained in the family and confidence of Sir Thomas Picton during the whole of his government there, and now rests in his memory, and yet lives in his heart. He commanded his regiment at the capture of

the Cape of Good Hope; and during a five years' residence there no man ever enjoyed a larger share of general esteem and admiration. At the memorable and sanguinary battle of Albuera his leg was taken off by a cannon-ball, and in consequence of a succeeding mortification, his thigh was obliged to be amputated very high up; he languished for some time, but the resources of a mind never to be subdued turned the balance; his stump healed, and here he gave an instance of heroism never paralleled, perhaps, in military annals; he returned to this country in the month of July, 1812, in this mutilated state, and was found again at the head of his brigade as active as any man in the Peninsula, with a cork leg and thigh, in the beginning of the month of October following. If he offered no other example of professional devotion, and of those two pre-eminent qualities—fortitude and perseverance, but the extraordinary instance thus recorded, it is one which, whilst the desire of its imitation glows in the bosom of a British soldier, must render an army so composed invincible either by skill or by numbers. The brigade which he had the honour to command, as a mark of their high opinion of his talents and worth, have agreed to erect a monument to his memory; and whether the inscription on its pedestal be suggested by the heart of tenderness, or dictated by a sense of deserts, the writer of this humble tribute feels assured, that no great portion of exaggeration can take place in recording the virtues, or in describing the genius and abilities of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Collins.

MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA*.

BY GENERAL SARAZEN.

GENERAL Marmont is Commander-in-Chief of that part of the French army called that of Portugal.

He is a Marshal of the empire: he owes that situation, less to his services, than the great favour he has been held in by Buonaparte since 1796. Marmont is forty years old, well-looking, his features regular, extremely well formed, and his gait very elegant; with so many advantages he is insupportably proud, and he treats his subordinates with an air of contempt, that has created him many enemies in the army; he keeps up a princely establishment even in the very camps,—he has always numerous equipages with him; he either is, or affects to be, a great friend of the chase, and numerous packs of hounds, at a great expence, follow him wherever he goes. If military merit were to be appreciated by the quantum of luxury, pride, and arrogant

* “Is of a very good family, an able officer, and a gentleman in conduct and behaviour. He is married to the daughter of the late Mr. Peregrine, the banker.”—*Goldsmith's Secret Memoirs*, &c.

tone of the individual, Marmont should then be considered as the worthiest disciple of Buonaparte.

Descended from a noble family, Marmont received a good education; he was intended for the artillery. He was serving in the army of Italy, when Buonaparte took him for one of his Aides-de-Camp. His courage and intelligence obtained him the confidence of his General, who employed him on many trying occasions, in which he had the good fortune to succeed. He was still a Chief of Battalion, when he was sent to Paris, to present to the Directory 22 stands of colours, taken from the Austrians under General Wurmsers. On his admission to a public audience on the 2d of October, 1796, he recited a very long speech, which had been dictated by Buonaparte; a proof of which may be found in the following passage, "The army of Italy has, during this brilliant campaign, destroyed two armies, and taken two hundred and eighty pieces of cannon, and forty-nine stands of colours. These victories afford you, citizen directors, a sure guarantee of their *continual regard for the republic*; they know as well how to defend the laws and obey them, as they have known to beat external enemies. Be pleased to consider them as one of the firmest columns of *liberty*, and to believe that, as long as the soldiers of which they are composed shall exist, government will have intrepid defenders."

The President of the Directory had the condescension to reply to so haughty a language with the most flattering compliments; he even went so far as to *return thanks to the superior genius who directed the army of Italy*. Buonaparte's conception would have been very limited, not to have recognised in this interested adulation the meanness of Anthony presenting to Cesar the imperial crown. Marmont had the *sweet* satisfaction of receiving on this occasion the flattering fraternal hug of Monsieur le President, who presented him to boot with an elegant pair of pistols of the manufactory of Versailles. Some time after he was nominated Colonel. At the epoch of the formation of the Italian republic, he was appointed to carry to the congress of Reggio the determinations of Buonaparte; he made a part of the expedition which marched against Rome.

On the peace of Campo Formio, he returned to France, where he married the only daughter of the rich banker Peregraux, one of the first houses of Paris for wealth and probity. This alliance, of which Buonaparte was considered as the chief abettor, was a guarantee he thus procured himself, to diminish the commercial risks upon the immense sums he had placed in the first banks of France and Italy. Marmont followed Buonaparte into Egypt. At the taking of Malta he was charged with the command of one of the columns landed: he repulsed the Maltese, and took the colours of the knights of the order. He was then made a General of Brigade. Berthier has forgotten to mention in his report, the number of men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners on both sides, which leads us to believe with reason, that Malta had been besieged and taken *by storm* of gold and promises, in the secret assemblies of Paris, long before Buonaparte's departure from Toulon.

Marmont rendered himself useful in the attack of Alexandria, and in the march of the French upon Cairo. The 21st of July 1800, he seized upon the intrenchments, which covered the position of the Mamelukes, and contributed to the overthrowing in the Nile a great number of those intrepid horse-

men. At the time of the expedition of Syria, Marmont was charged with the command of Alexandria, where he superseded General Kleber. It is pretended, that this post was confined to him, to put this part of the coast in a state of defence against the debarkations of the Turks: this motive was nothing but aspecious pretext to keep secret the real intentions of Buonaparte. Marmont was charged with keeping up the correspondence with France and Syria, and making all the necessary preparations for Buonaparte's departure at the convenient time; this circumstance suffices to give a just idea of the intimacy of the relations between Marmont and his master. I do not pretend to say, that Marmont was not very capable of directing the fortifications of Alexandria and the armaments on the coast; much on the contrary; I consider him as one of the best-informed officers of artillery in France, and believe him to be sufficiently versed in the knowledge of engineering to order and superintend works of the first class, but I know very positively that these two undertakings were necessary points of the important functions he was charged to fulfil during his stay at Alexandria.—Two Swedish vessels, at that time neuter, sent by the Directory to engage Buonaparte to hasten his return into France, afforded me the opportunity of clearing up my doubts on this subject, and the Abbé Sieyès, President of the Directory at the time I was employed with Bernadotte in the ministry of war, communicated some particulars to me, which informed me as to the principal object of Marmont's command at Alexandria.

This General returned to France with Buonaparte; he assisted in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire; he was intrusted with the command of the military school, nominated a counsellor of state in the section of war, and General of division; he was employed in the army of reserve, destined to reconquer Italy, which had been overpowered by the Austro-Russians in the single campaign of 1799; he obtained the chief command of the artillery of that army, which formed itself in the environs of Dijon and united at Geneva at the commencement of May, 1800. Marmont evinced, on this occasion, a good deal of genius and resolution; he dismounted the cannon to convey them over mount St. Bernard, he caused trees to be prepared to receive them, in the form of troughs, corresponding to the size of the caliber; the wheels, carriages, and waggons were either carried in litters, or drawn on sledges very ingeniously constructed; the ammunition was carried on the backs of mules. Marmont was to be found wherever he judged his presence most necessary; he neglected nothing to deserve the praises of Buonaparte, who was delighted in such difficult circumstances, to see himself so well seconded by his Aide-de-Camp. Not to retard the movements of the army, which could not advance with success without its artillery, Marmont, instead of having recourse to his former manœuvres at St. Bernard, to get over Mount Albaredo, determined to defile his artillery under the fire of Fort de Bard; the road was strewn with dung, and the wheels covered with hay: they experienced losses, but the passage succeeded.

When General Desaix overthrew the Austrians on the day of the battle of Marengo, Marmont contributed much to the success of that attack, by the fire of the artillery, which he caused to advance nearly within musket shot of the enemy's line. At the crossing of the Mincio, the 26th December, 1800, effected by General Brune against the Austrian General Bellegarde,

the artillery commanded by Marmont rendered great services. The passage of the Adige, which was presumed as presenting great obstacles, was not disputed. Prince Charles had just been appointed Generalissimo of the imperial troops; he resolved upon proposing an armistice, which was signed at Steyer, the 25th December, 1800, and became General to the army of Italy by a convention, which General Marmont, authorized by General Brune, concluded with the Count of Hohenboller, who represented General Bellegarde, at Treviso, January the 16th, 1801.

It is from this period that we may date the extraordinary change which took place in the character of Marmont. He had been made Inspector-General of Artillery, and General in Chief of the army of Holland. His marriage had rendered him one of the richest individuals of France, and his devotedness one of the greatest favourites of the First Consul. Those same Officers with whom he had lived in much familiarity in Italy and in Egypt, he easily accustomed himself not to recognise, and he has been heard to reply to similar remembrances sometimes, by saying, "It may be so, but I do not recollect it:" and very often by turning his back upon those importunate visitors. During his stay in Holland, he employed himself in erecting pyramids by his soldiers, in honour of Napoleon: he was detested both by his army and the inhabitants, whom he treated on every occasion with haughtiness and contempt: the latter made him feel he was not the same man who, in 1800, was so polite when soliciting a loan of some millions on the part of Buonaparte; he increased his bad treatment to that degree, that the good Dutch people rendered sincere thanks to Providence, when in 1805, he was called to the grand army: his troops were in the organization, comprised under the name of the 2d corps. They consisted of the divisions of infantry, commanded by Generals Boudet, Grouchy, and Dumonceau, and in the division of light horse commanded by General Lacoste.

After having passed the Rhine at Cassel, Marmont directed his march upon Wurtzburg, where he effected his junction with the Bavarians and the corps of the army of Marshal Bernadotte, on the 2d of October, 1805. He received orders to proceed towards the Danube, to cross that river, and to take position between Aicha and Augsburg. General Mack having shut himself up in Ulm, Buonaparte ordered the 2d corps to proceed by forced marches to Illersheim, to favour the movement of General Soult upon Memingen, and afterwards to come and co-operate in the blockade of Ulm, on the right bank of the Danube. That place having capitulated, Marmont served at first as a reserve to the grand army, and was afterwards detached towards Styria, to threaten the left of the Austro-Russian army, and harass the rear of the army of Italy, commanded by the Archduke Charles. This destination, where he had but to fight against a few partisans in the environs of Leoben, prevented him from being at the battle of Austerlitz. After the peace of Presburgh, Marmont repaired with the French troops under his orders, into the Frioul, to guard the frontier of the kingdom of Italy. Buonaparte, always suspicious, had carried his mistrust so far, as not to distribute cartridges to the Dutch who made a part of Marmont's corps. General Dumonceau having complained of this disposition, as humiliating and dangerous, Marmont alleged the great want the other corps of the grand army were in for them. Some sycophants have flattered Marmont, by exaggerating into engagements some few musket shots fired on the 8th of November, at Weyer, on the 13th

of the same month at Leoben, between Marmont's sharp-shooters, and some Austrian partisans. The truth is, that the campaign of 1805 against Austria, was to Marmont and his troops, but a continuation of marches, fatiguing throughout, on account of the difficulty of the roads, and the rigour of the season. He had to regret his not being in the different battles, as he lost the opportunity of instructing himself, by not being present in the fine military movements which took place towards the end of the campaign, notwithstanding which, he was created Duke of Ragusa.

During his stay at Udina, Marmont had a very warm dispute with General Grouchy: he had ordered that General to occupy with his division, cantonments very unwholesome, and too poor to provide for his troops. Grouchy obeyed, but remonstrated after he had executed the movement prescribed. He made Marmont sensible of the impropriety of his dispositions, giving him to understand, that as he was his senior in rank, as General of Division, he consequently ought to pay attention to the observations of a man, his superior in experience. Marmont, stung to the quick, answered him haughtily: "Know, General Grouchy, that I am one of those Generals in Chief, who are never to be dictated to." Grouchy gave him a smile of pity, and measuring Marmont from head to toe, placed his hand upon the hilt of his sword, telling him they were both Generals of Division. Marmont had him put under arrest, and requested his change from Buonaparte, which was immediately granted. Grouchy was put at the head of a division of dragoons, in which he distinguished himself at the battle of Friedland.

In 1809, Marmont commanded the army of Dalmatia. Prince John summoned him to surrender, by his letter of the 17th of April. Although this prince's letter was very polite and conformable to the duties prescribed by honour and the laws of war, Marmont had the insolence not to make any reply to it. After having fought the engagements of Montkitta and Gradscatz, he arrived with his army on the 28th May, at Fiume, where he made his junction with the army of Italy, which had obtained some successes over the Archduke John. Marmont had under his orders about 10,000 effective men. In his reports he gave very great praise to General Clausel, who ought to have been considered for his ability and experience, as the real General in Chief of that army, but he complained bitterly of General Mont-richard. In speaking of the affair of Ottochatz, which was only a skirmish, Marmont says, in his report of the 30th of May, 1809, "If General Mont-richard had not been three hours *behind hand*, the rear of the enemy would have been *evidently* destroyed, the artillery and baggage taken, &c." He concludes by saying, "All our wishes will be fully gratified, sire, if what we have done should obtain the approbation of your majesty."

When Buonaparte resolved to attack the Austrian army at Wagram*, he united all his forces. The Duke of Ragusa's corps crossed the Daube, on the night between the 4th and 5th July, and formed a part of the reserve. On the 6th, it was placed in the centre, with the corps of General Oudinot, and on the 7th it pursued the Austrians in the direction of Znaim. After the armistice, Marmont quartered his troops in the circle of Kornneuburg,

* For a correct Narrative of the Operations of this Battle, vide Military Panorama, Vol. I. page 413; which is accompanied by Two Plans, shewing the positions of the armies on the 5th and 6th July 1809.

and when Buonaparte wished to appear to intimidate Austria, by making the whole of the grand army take positions towards the latter end of July, Marmont's troops encamped upon the heights of Krems.

Succeeded in Dalmatia by General Court Bertrand, Marmont was appointed to supersede Massena, in the command of the army called that of Portugal—he must be considered as entirely under the orders of Soult: he might have been crushed in his movement from Ciudad Rodrigo to Badajoz, by the bridge of Almaraz, if he had been opposed by an army equal to the proposed plan. His junction with Soult forced Lord Wellington to raise the siege of Badajoz, but the French knew not, or perhaps *were* not to profit by this first advantage. His union with Dorsenne, the 24th of September, under the walls of Ciudad Rodrigo, afforded him a fine occasion of giving his first battle as General in Chief. The 25th, he had not his troops. The 26th, he hesitated, and on the 27th, when the English had evacuated Fonteguinaldo, he complains highly that he was not waited for. This conduct proves clearly to us that Marmont dreaded the issue of a general engagement, and that if Lord Wellington had remained in his intrenched camp, the French, with all their bragging, would have retired upon the right bank of the Agueda, very well satisfied with having re-victualled Ciudad Rodrigo.

TRANSCENDENT MERIT DIVERSELY REWARDED.

CALIGULA made his charioteer a present of five hundred thousand crowns, because he possessed the extraordinary talent of driving six in hand, *secundum artem*; the Athenians raised a statue to Aristotle, for having displayed much science in the Tennis-court; Sultan Osman, having observed one of his inferior gardeners plant a cabbage *gracefully*, made him Viceroy of Cyprus; Henry VIII. of pious, clement, and amiable memory, created his chief cook a Baron, because he excelled all his contemporaries in the sublime art of dressing *tripe*; Cardinal Richelieu, being informed that the Abbé Godeau, a wretchedly ignorant priest, had put *Grace before meat* into the most unpoetical jingle, sent for him, complimented him ironically on his composition, and, being in a fanciful humour, appointed him to the vacant bishopric of Grasse. To those *Mirabilia* may be added the extraordinary case of a British General, who though proverbially disqualified for his profession, obtained a regiment, merely because, being of a mechanical disposition, he knew how to make a watch, and when, and where, and through what medium to present it! This circumstance procured for the *donor* the appellation of the *time-server*, and that of the *time-keeper*, for the *donee*.

“Munera, crede mihi, placent hominesque deosque!”

Such is the omnipotence of corruption!—The General alluded to has been dead many years. Regiments are now given to the worthy only.

Leisure Moments in the Camp and Guard-Room.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGNS.

(Continued from page 139.)

THE British nation, ever liberal towards suffering patriotism, could not view the deprivations and miseries occasioned to the Russian peasant and soldier in this struggle, without coming forward to their relief. Humanity, and even policy, demanded that we should afford every aid to the people who were contending for the freedom of the Continent. Their noble conduct had broken a link and made a chasm in the successes of the Tyrant of Europe, which all were bound to prevent being filled up: it had dissolved the Continental System, and afforded an opening to British manufactures in the Baltic: it had broken that chain in which British commerce and prosperity were held bound by their enemy. Various meetings were therefore convened throughout the country to afford such relief to the distressed Russians, as might in some degree compensate them for the very great sufferings and losses they had sustained from their merciless invader. Sums to a great amount were contributed by all classes of Britons, and these augmented by a parliamentary vote worthy of the character of the country, and the glorious cause in which Russia was engaged.—The words of the late Mr. Windham were now fully verified, that “the Russian nation cannot yet have forgotten what it owes to the glorious memory of its great founder, and to that of Catharine II.—Nor can the Court of Petersburg compromise the dignity of a sovereign, and so far divest royalty of honour, honesty, and of all the attributes of a legitimate government, as to countenance the crimes of the rulers of France.”

The situation of affairs in Russia had induced Alexander to accord with the demands of Turkey, and thus to obtain a peace with that country. Russia had required the cession of Moldavia, Wallachia, and the establishment of the Danube as the southern boundary of her empire, but now confined herself to that part of Moldavia on the eastern bank of the Pruth.—This peace afforded the emperor the means of converting all his forces to the expulsion of the invader; and, accordingly, the army which had been employed on the frontier, marched through the south of Poland, and united itself to the army which had been previously stationed in Volhynia.

Beauharnois was now conducting the 4th corps of the army from Viasma towards Witepsk, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles N. W. by the way of Douchovchina. Viasma, by the main western road through Dorogobuz, is about eighty-five miles from

Smolensko, and the latter place is sixty miles from Witepsk. Within this triangle, therefore, were the following operations carried on. On the 7th of November Beauharnois was attacked by Platow, who forced the corps to separate, one part pursuing its former course, the other wandering away to the left. Beauharnois underwent extreme hardships* on that day. In the course of it,

* As proofs of the extreme sufferings of the French army at this time, the two following documents are given, being intercepted letters from Eugene Beauharnois to Berthier.

Intercepted Letter from the Viceroy of Italy, Eugene Napoleon, to the Prince of Neufchatel, from Sasulie, Oct. 27, (Nov. 8) 1812.

"I have the honour to acquaint your Highness, that I put myself in motion this morning at four o'clock, but the difficulties of the ground, and the slippery ice, have occasioned such obstacles to the march of my corps of the army, that its head alone could arrive here at six in the evening, and the tail of the columns was compelled to take up a position two leagues in the rear.

"From two till five o'clock the enemy made his appearance on my right. He attacked nearly at the same time the head, the centre, and the tail of my columns, with artillery, Cossacks, and dragoons. In the van-guard he found a gap, of which he took advantage to make an inroad, and carry off two regimental cannon, which were on a steep declivity, and at some distance from their escorts. The 9th regiment of infantry hastened to the spot, but the pieces were already carried off.

"The enemy fired on our rear-guard with four pieces of cannon, and General Oranno believes, though without affirming it as certain, that he saw some infantry. On each of the other points the enemy had two pieces of cannon.

"Your Highness will readily perceive, that, embarrassed by my heavy baggage, which has been replaced in my hands, and by a numerous artillery, of the horses attached to which, 400, without exaggeration, have died this day, my situation is critical enough. Nevertheless, I shall continue my movement very early to-morrow morning, in order to reach Pologhi. There I shall expect information, and according to what I learn there, I will decide on marching either to Douchorchina, or to Pnovo.

"I must not conceal from your Highness, that after using every effort in my power, I have yet found it impossible to drag my artillery, and that in this respect, very great sacrifices must be expected. To-day many pieces were spiked and buried.—I am, &c."

Letter from the same to the same, at the time of crossing the river Vop, Oct. 27, (Nov. 8) 1812.

"Herewith enclosed I address to your Highness the letter which I wrote you yesterday, but which did not reach you, the officer who was the bearer having been misled by his guide.

"Your Highness will be surprised at learning that I am still only upon the Vop. I nevertheless set out this morning from Sasulie at five o'clock; but the road is so cut up with ravins, that incredible efforts were necessary to advance even thus far. It is with pain that I feel myself under the severe necessity of acknowledging to you the sacrifices which we have made to accelerate our march. These three last days have cost us two-thirds of the artillery of this corps of the army. Yesterday about 400 horses died; and to-day, perhaps, double that number have perished, exclusive of the great number of horses which I have caused to be put on for the

he lost above 400 horses, he was obliged to spike many of his cannon, and with difficulty reached Saselie in the evening. On the 8th he again set forward with such part of the corps as remained, intending to reach Pologhi; but such were the obstacles he encountered, that, though not on that day much harassed by the enemy, he was unable to get further than the river Vop, having lost 800 more horses, and two-thirds of his artillery: still, however, he persevered in his intention of marching for Douchovchina. Thus was Beauharnois situated on the evening of the 8th of November: but on the 9th, in the morning, having learnt that the last mentioned town was occupied by the Adjutant-General Count Kutusoff, (a relation of the Field Marshal's) he abandoned his object, and turned off suddenly to the left for Dorogobuz, on the Smolensk road. Here, however, he was again intercepted, and an obstinate battle ensued, which terminated in a complete victory on the part of the Russians, the French losing 62 pieces of cannon, all their ammunition, 3,000 prisoners, and a still more considerable number in killed and wounded.

After the taking of Polotsk, on the 20th of October, the broken remains of the 2nd French corps had been pursued, without intermission, first to Lepel, and thence to Tshasnicke, where, being joined by 15,000 of Victor's corps from Smolensk, they thought themselves strong enough to make a stand. On the 1st of Nov. General Wittgenstein attacked them in their positions, and after a very hot battle, which lasted the whole day, he succeeded in once more putting them to flight. Here, having posted himself on the river Oula, he dispatched a part of his forces to Witepsk, about 40 miles to the north-west, which place was then occupied by a French detachment; but being attacked on the 6th of November it was carried by assault, the General who acted as Governor of the town

military baggage, and that of individuals. Whole trains of horses have perished in the harness at once. Many of them have been even three times renewed.

"To-day this corps of the army has not been disturbed in its march. We have perceived only a few Cossacks, without artillery, which appears to me rather uncommon; but if we are to believe the report of a Voltigeur sent out a-marauding, it would appear that a column of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, was marching in the same direction with us, namely, upon Donchovchina. This night I send forward a strong reconnaissance upon Donchovchina, where I hope to be to-morrow, should the enemy not oppose to me a serious resistance; for I must not conceal from your Highness, that these three days of suffering have so dispirited the soldier, that I believe him at this moment very little capable of making any effort. Numbers of men are dead of hunger or cold, and others in despair have suffered themselves to be taken by the enemy.—I am, &c."

being taken, together with many other prisoners of note. In the meanwhile General Wittgenstein having first sent out parties to Borisov and Minsk (and thereby put himself in communication with General Tchichagoff, who had reached the latter place), marched directly upon Orsha, the next large town to Krasnoi, at the distance of about 45 miles to the westward, and nearly half-way between that place and Borisov. Thus three Russian armies were placed directly in front of Buonaparte, on the straight line of his retreat; namely, Kutusoff's at Krasnoi, Wittgenstein's at Orsha, and Tchichagoff's at Borisov or Minsk*. Buonaparte was well aware of the dangerous state of his position, and perceived that no other resource was left him, than to hasten his retreat towards the Berezyna.

On the 9th of November Count Orloff Denizoff, commanding a portion of the advance between Smolensk† and Krasnoi, fell in

* Minsk is a very considerable place: two churches and a monastery, which it contains, are constructed of brick; and the buildings, though of wood, have a very neat appearance.

† Smolensk is one of the most remarkable towns in Europe, and withal is very ancient. In 1408 it was besieged and taken from the Russians, by Vitoldus, Duke of Lithuania, and united by him to Lithuania. During the time of the wars between the Russians and Poles, Smolensk was a place of great importance. It was then fortified, according to the custom of the times, with an earthen rampart, a ditch, and a wooden citadel and palisades; these fortifications, however, were sufficient to repel undisciplined troops, and accordingly it was not till two centuries that the Russians recovered it. It continued in the hands of the Russians above a century, in the same simple style of defence. At length, however, the importance of its situation near the frontier of Poland, and the improvements in the art of war, induced the Russians to surround it with a wall and ramparts, which, though built in 1550, still exist in all their original materials and shape.

Smolensk, as I have said, though not perhaps the most magnificent, is by far the most singular city I have ever seen. It is situated upon the river Dnieper, the ancient Borysthenes, and occupies two hills and the intervening valley. It is surrounded by walls thirty feet high, and fifteen in thickness; the lower part of stone, and the upper of brick. These walls, which follow the shape of the hills, and enclose a circumference of five miles, have at every angle round or square towers of two or three stories, much broader at top than at bottom; and covered with circular roofs of wood. The intervals between these towers are studded with smaller turrets. On the outside of this wall is a broad and deep ditch, a regular covered way, with traverses and glacis, and where the ground is highest, redoubts in the modern style of fortification. In the middle of the town is an eminence, upon which stands the cathedral, from whence we had a most picturesque view of the town, interspersed within the circuit of the walls, with gardens, groves, copses, and fields of pasture and corn. The buildings are mostly wooden, of one story, (many no better than cottages) excepting here and there a gentleman's house, which is called a palace, and several churches, constructed of brick, and stuccoed.

with a corps of detachment from the imperial guards under Gen. Barraguay D'Hilliers, which was marching to Kalouga, and obviously ignorant of the events that had occurred since the evacuation of Moscow. The Russians found them posted in three villages on the road: three small corps of irregulars, under a Colonel and two Captains, attacked them in their posts. The fortune of the day was with the Russians. After a well-contested struggle, D'Hilliers' division was obliged to make a rapid retreat to Smolensk; one division under Charpentier was nearly cut to pieces, and Angereau, brother to the Marshal, after having a thousand of his men killed, surrendered the surviving two thousand to Captain Phigner. The succeeding days were equally favorable to the Russian arms: on the 12th Count Orloff Denizoff attacked a foraging party of the cavalry and artillery, and killed and made prisoners a very considerable number.

In the meantime, General Platow attacked Beauharnois' corps on the other side of Smolensk, on the 9th of November. This action was still more obstinate than the above, and terminated favorably to the Russians. However, these sanguinary and well-contested battles were but the preludes to still greater events and successes for the Russian arms.

Marshal Kutusoff, convinced that it was the intention of the enemy to make a movement by Krasnoi, a town to the south westward of Smolensk, pushed forward a strong body under General

One long broad street, which is paved, intersects the whole length of the town in a straight line; the other streets wind in circular directions, and are floored with planks. The walls stretching over the uneven sides of the hills till they reach the Dnieper; their ancient style of architecture and grotesque towers; the spires of churches shooting above the trees, which are so numerous and so verdant as almost to conceal the buildings from view; the appearance of meadows and arable grounds; all these objects blended together, exhibit a scene of the most singular and contrasted kind. On the farther or Moscow side of the Dnieper, many straggling wooden houses form the suburbs, and are joined to the town by wooden bridges.

The Dnieper, or Borysthenes, rises in the forest of Volkenskoi, near the source of the Volga, about one hundred miles from Smolensk, passes by Smolensk and Mohilow, and falls into the Black Sea, between Oczacow and Kilburn. "The whole course of it is now included in the Russian territories. It begins to be navigable at a little distance above Smolensk, but in some seasons of the year it is so shallow near the town, that all goods must be transported on rafts and small flat-bottomed boats.—*Clarke's Travels.*

The Dnieper was named by the Greeks, the Borysthenes. The difference of these two names, the one so harsh to pronounce, and the other so melodious, serves to shew us, together with an hundred like instances, the rudeness of all the ancient people of the north, in comparison with the graces of the Greek language.—*Voltaire's Peter the Great.*

Onwarow *, to divert the manœuvre: the French still moving forward in heavy masses from Smolensk under Davoust, a reinforcement was brought up, commanded by Lieutenant-General Prince Galitzen. By this movement the French position was turned, and a most violent attack was commenced. The Russian artillery was served most admirably, and after a long and sanguinary contest the enemy was forced to surrender. Davoust's corps connected the advanced-guard with the rear; and this point of connection † was of such extensive importance, that Buonaparte com-

* Sir Robert Wilson, in his account of the campaigns of 1806 and 1807 in Poland, speaks highly of this officer, as having checked the advance of the enemy at Elditten and Lingnau.

† The annexed description of the French "Order of Battle" is from an essay on the military system of Buonaparte. It will furnish a correct idea of the general clearness and regularity which exists in the operations of the French Ruler, the acclerity adopted in the movement of his armies, and the essential connection he establishes between all parts of a great army.

ORDER OF BATTLE.

"In what does Buonaparte's skill and knowledge consist? Is it in the precautions he takes on the eve of a battle? Why, every General who understands the art of war, on such an occasion acts with the same caution and the same vigilance. Is it an order of battle peculiar to the French army, and unknown to its enemies? Since the days of Frederick, that essential part of the military art seems not to have required any amendment. If that great warrior adopted an oblique line in preference, it was because he was commonly inferior in numbers. He knew how, according to his strength and the ground, to oppose to his enemies sometimes a full line, sometimes a line with intervals, varying his dispositions at pleasure, always after this principle, that the best order of battle is that which tends to give to each wing the greatest possible effect.—How many Generals are there who are incapable of putting into execution this fundamental principle of the military art, and grope in the dark for a field of battle! as if, instead of making their arrangements according to the nature of the ground, it were necessary that the ground should be made on purpose to suit the scientific arrangements they have been studying in their voluminous commentaries: excellent in the days of Cyrus or at the siege of Troy! And yet to such Generals have the sovereigns of the Continent entrusted their destiny and their throne. Leaving the professors of antiquities to reason on the Macedonian phalanx and the Roman cohort, let us never lose sight of the effects of gun-powder; let us study the Turennes, the Eugenes, the Marlboroughs, and the Fredericks, who are equal to a long list of Generals.

"The French, for some time, imitated the King of Prussia, in not being slaves to prescribed rules. They knew, as he did, how to confine mere science, (in order to give a scope to all the vivacity peculiar to their character,) to give their faculties all the expansion of which they are capable. One might consequently have expected to see them, in imitation of their model, vary their arrangements as often as the ground required it; but the constant incapacity of their opponents has precluded the necessity, and ultimately obliged them to adopt an invariable plan. Whatever appearance a French army, ranged in order of battle, may assume to-day, it presents nothing new. It will always exhibit from sixty to eighty thousand

manded in person, and made the most vigorous exertions, but in vain; and he was obliged to fly from the field of battle. The fruits of this victory were 2 Generals, 58 Officers, 9,170 rank and file,

men arranged in two lines, and divided into three principal corps, intervals between each, and a corps of reserve. I will also observe, that the Commanders-in-Chief of a great French army have, for a principle, the making their cavalry act in a body upon one point. Lord Wellington appears to have made this interesting remark; and from the manner in which he baffles the attempts of his adversary, there is reason to believe, the numerous squadrons of Massena will be a greater impediment to his own operations than to those of the allies. This disposition has nothing in it extraordinary, nothing that gives it a decisive advantage. Is it then from the nature of their manœuvres that the French have the advantage over their enemies? But the art of manœuvring troops, is reduced, on the day of battle, to these principal evolutions, facing about, forming masses, and developing them; and the methods of executing these are the same in all the armies of Europe. It is therefore not to an arrangement in battle, nor to a superior theory of manœuvres, that the French owe their overwhelming train of victories; it is, I say again, to their remarkable *celerity*, and the *harmony* which prevails in their movements. That is the essential cause of their superiority. I explain.—However advantageous the disposition of an army may be, however favorable the ground that it occupies, it is not by mere hard fighting that the victory will be determined; but at a certain time in the course of the battle, it is necessary to know how to abandon one position in order to take another, the object of which is to outflank the enemy, or to break his line, the only means whereby the success of a general action can be decided; but the general movement that an army may make on such an important occasion, cannot decide the victory in its favor, if it be not made with rapidity, and executed with great harmony. Now any one will be easily convinced, that a French army is undoubtedly better capable of executing a movement of this nature than any other.

“ From the commencement of the firing, its head-quarters are placed at the head of a numerous body of reserve, behind and near the centre of the main body. All the orders proceed from that single point; it is from thence that one and the same impulse is communicated throughout the whole army. The Commander-in-Chief is surrounded by a numerous Staff, composed of Generals and experienced officers, all of whom are well acquainted with the respective positions of the different corps. Does a favorable moment present to execute a general movement, such as what I have described; a sufficient number of officers of the Staff receive verbal orders from the Commander-in-Chief. They ride with the utmost dispatch through the lines, and instantly transmit the dispositions of the Commander-in-Chief to the Lieutenant-Generals and Field-Marsals; they themselves remain at the head of the divisions, to see that their particular movement is conformable to the general movement, and rectify it if necessary. It has been shewn in the course of this work, how well adapted the French Staff officers are, by their mode of instruction, for seconding the designs of a Commander-in-Chief; it is likewise known, that the divisions and sub-divisions of the French troops are regulated upon the most simple and uniform plan; besides, their Generals are perfectly experienced in grand manœuvres: it must hence be obvious, that so many advantages united, must give to the general movement and efficacious celerity, a harmony which must insure success.

“ But the rapid movements of a French army, the harmony of their evolutions

prisoners; 70 pieces of cannon and three standards: on both sides the loss in killed was very great.

In order to obtain a certain victory over Marshal Ney, and to cut

in a pitched battle, not being considered, but as advantageous means of acting without ceasing to be the essential cause of its superiority, yet are not the sole cause; and in fact, in order to apply these advantageous means, an opportunity must be found to make a general and decisive movement. Now the French are more expert than their enemies at availing themselves of the favorable opportunity, and profiting by it. That, therefore, is the primary cause of their superiority *en ligne* that is worthy of examination.

"The affair of Marengo, in which the Grand Consul appeared, and fell, in fact, so much below his reputation, proves that at that period he had no superiority over his rivals in the art of war; but it taught him an important truth, namely, that it is scarcely ever the first movement that decides the victory; but, on the contrary, that it evidently belongs to that General, who, after an engagement of several hours, has at his disposal a respectable body of fresh troops. The success of a reserve is in such a case rarely doubtful, and it infallibly produces a decisive success, if that reserve take advantage of the opportunity afforded by any disorder or fluctuation inevitable in the enemy's line, in the course of a general action, to make an impetuous attack, and its victorious attack have been immediately supported by an analogous change in the movements of the army. With this view, the reserve of the French is usually numerous, and composed of select troops. No sooner is the battle commenced on all points, than this body of reserve, commanded by the Commander-in-Chief in person, and posted behind the main body, approaches, as well for the purpose of rendering the battalion impenetrable, as to be ready, on any emergency, to assist either of the wings, from both which it is equally distant. — Now it is proper to remark, that in this disposition the French troops confine themselves to keeping up a very brisk fire of artillery and musquetry; no regiment, either of infantry or cavalry, ventures to advance beyond the line of battle, for the purpose of breaking through that of the enemy, unless it has received a special order, which never happens but when the enemy, after a few hours contest, is by some feint thrown into disorder, and presents an opening at a point incapable of making any resistance; in such case, the impetuous attack of a regiment will decide the victory. Fresh troops advance to its support with the greatest rapidity: all is in motion to take advantage of the disorder occasioned in the enemy's line; the order for advancing being already given. It is a matter of no consequence that, in order to break through the enemy's line, a battalion exposes itself to the sacrificing a great number of lives by the cross-firing of the divisions through which it breaks; the danger will be but of short duration, through the celerity with which the movement is executed, these cross-fires must soon cease; for, while a brigade of the French army rushes through the enemy's line, its position is occupied by a great part of the reserve, or by the whole corps of reserve itself, which attacks the enemy in front, and finds them so much employment, that the first corps which has advanced, forms in order of battle, and almost without any difficulty in the enemy's flank or rear, if it has been considered more advantageous. Then it is, that the French troops charge with resolution, and the success is so much the more certain, as they act in good order and with impetuosity against troops which are taken in front and flank, and whose hesitation or tardiness in adopting a measure, such as retreating in good order, or by wheeling round, face the assailants, infallibly occasions great disorder. This disorder will become general, as there can no longer

off entirely his communication with the rest of the army, General Kutusoff, on the 17th of November, reinforced General Miloradovitch with the 8th corps, giving him orders to prevent the Mar-

he any regularity in the defence which the Commander-in-Chief of an army thus broken might desire to make; while, on the contrary, the utmost unanimity prevails in the attack.

“ Let us now suppose, that after a very brisk firing of several hours, the French line itself has been thus surprised and broken in a weak point, by an impetuous charge, made by some one of the enemy's regiments; there still exists between the general head-quarters of a French army, and the different corps of which it is composed, a very frequent and active communication. If the Commander-in-Chief has not been able to observe the disorder in his line, he is instantly made acquainted with it by an officer of his Staff, and immediately takes measures to remedy it. The reserve is composed of select troops, and from the commencement of the action are ready to charge. The Commander-in-Chief detaches the necessary number of men, and entrusts them to the command of a dashing General. These dispositions are the work of a moment; the detached body of reserve hastens to the point of disorder, which has been indicated, finds the enemy conquerors; but this victorious body, which has scarcely finished its charge, is necessarily thrown into comparative disorder, and being vigorously attacked in flank by the body of reserve, gives way in its turn, and finding no means of safety but in a precipitate flight, the advantage of its first movement is lost. Being most vigorously pursued, it is compelled to throw the first line into confusion, and facilitate to the French troops the means of effecting a passage. Now this is what almost invariably happens: the battle of Austerlitz is an irrefragable proof of what I advance.

“ After a very destructive fire of artillery and musquetry of some hours, the horse-guards of the Emperor Alexander being impatient, by a daring charge broke through the French line. They had scarcely finished their victorious career, when some squadrons of Buonaparte's guard, dispatched from the body of reserve by his orders, rushed upon them and completely defeated them. Being warmly pursued, they carried disorder into the Russian ranks; the French, burning to take advantage of an opportunity, which it is the object of their tactics either to wait for or provoke, did not suffer that to escape; which I think I have sufficiently explained in the recital which I have made of the fatal battle of Austerlitz.

“ For the victories of Jena, Ratisbon, and Wagram, they are indebted to the same principles and the same manœuvres. As I have already mentioned, the French commonly allow the enemy to make the first movement. Now the first movement being nothing but an unconnected attack, instead of being directed as the commencement of a general movement ought to be, whatever disorder they may occasion in the line of the French, the latter have, in the immediate employment of their reserve, not only the means of repairing their losses, but will render the victorious but inconsiderate movement of a troop, which is not supported, fatal to their enemies.

“ All the battles gained by Buonaparte in Germany, offer to our view the line either of the Austrians or Prussians broken by the French. A considerable body is constantly separated from those more immediately engaged; hence the prodigious progress made by the French army—hence the incredible number of prisoners. Now I would ask, could these perpetual failures have been experienced by the Germans, if their Generals had known, as well as the French, how to maintain the most complete uniformity in their movements in order of battle, by establishing, between

shal's advance, and to take a position near the villages Syroherenic and Tcherniska. Major-General Lourkouski perceived, about three in the afternoon, the enemy advancing. The thickness of the fog prevented him from ascertaining the force of the French, who kept marching forwards till they were close to the Russian batteries. The enemy attempting in vain to pierce through their lines, received, at the distance of two hundred and forty paces, a general discharge of musketry and of 40 pieces of cannon: the effect of this fire upon the enemy was extremely fatal. Finding he had no hope of escaping, he at length sent a flag of truce to General Miloradovitch. At midnight the whole corps d'armée of

their head-quarters, and the different wings of the army, such a continued and entire correspondence, as that the Commander-in-Chief may be informed of what passes throughout the whole extent of the line; a communication of so essential a nature, that, without it, it is impossible for a Commander-in-Chief to make any salutary movement.

"If the Generals appointed to combat the armies of Buonaparte were to join to the use of this active correspondence the employment of a body of reserve, and, in imitation of the French, instead of keeping it often too far in the rear, they would place it close to the main body, and oblige it to manœuvre for the purpose of exercising it, and that it may be a check on the enemy by its threatening attitude, they will possess the means which have most powerfully contributed to the military preponderance of Buonaparte.

"I repeat it, these are the means which must contribute most effectually to the success of an army. Frederick II. has lost battles, for which he had made the best and most judicious arrangements; the evil arose from the circumstance of his making with his right wing, for example, prodigious efforts to conquer, while he was ignorant of the false direction his left wing was taking, and from not acting conformably to his views, they rendered the attempts of the right wing useless, and soon fatal. Now, whence did this originate?—Evidently from a misunderstanding. Frederick was too skilful to have neglected giving to the left wing orders to conform its manœuvres to those of the right; but the order must necessarily have been ill-communicated or misconceived; or affairs having in a short time changed their posture in the left wing, without the King of Prussia being apprized of it; his disposition became of necessity false, and he was beaten.

"Therefore, in the communication of orders on a day of battle, too much care and activity cannot be exercised; and it is an incalculable advantage to a Commander-in-Chief to be surrounded by a great number of staff officers always ready to communicate orders, capable of conceiving them well, and, like himself, possessing accurate information of the respective positions of all the corps of the army.

"What is there, in fact, more notorious than *that a corps of reserve is employed*; and what more simple than the use which the French make of it? They excel by their celerity, and the harmony of their movements in general. You Generals, who search in vain for the cause of such an advantage, or who pretend not to perceive it, *retrench your baggage*; order your subaltern Generals to study their manœuvres, to fight at the head of their divisions; your Captains of infantry to be on foot at the head of their companies; change the organization and composition of your Staff, and you will then be masters of the *grand secret*."

the enemy, amounting to 12,000 men, were obliged to lay down their arms. All their artillery, in number 27 pieces of cannon, all the baggage and military chest, were the fruits of this victory. In the number of prisoners were above one hundred officers of different ranks. Marshal Ney was wounded, but saved himself by flight, and was pursued by the Cossacks beyond the Dnieper. The loss of the enemy was exceedingly great: four Generals of Division were among the wounded. The Russians, who had not lost above five hundred men in killed and wounded, made a considerable booty on this day: a great part of the spoils of Moscow, which had been saved from the flames, fell into their hands.

On the Dwina the Russian arms were equally prosperous.— On the 14th of November Count Wittgenstein was attacked by Victor, with the express object of driving him across the river. The Russian advanced-guard drew him on by a well-conducted retreat within the range of their batteries. The loss of the French in this attack was between 2 and 3,000.—The following morning the enemy had completely withdrawn: they were, however, followed by the cavalry, who harassed their retreat, and brought off numerous prisoners.

The successes which attended the Russian troops inspired them with the greatest ardour: the enemy retreated on all sides, pursued by active and resolute armed bodies.—Detachments were daily cut off, and the privations and inclemency of the season, nearly effected the destruction of all who escaped the sword of the conquerors.— On the 15th of November the Emperor Alexander issued the following proclamation from St. Petersburg.

“It is well known to the whole world in what manner the enemy has entered the boundaries of our empire. No step or means that has so frequently been resorted to by the punctual fulfilment of the peaceable stipulations, nor our steady endeavours by all possible means to avert the effects of a bloody and destructive war, have been able to check his obstinate design, in which he has shewn himself entirely immoveable. With peaceful promises on his tongue, he never ceased to think on war. At length having collected a large army, and strengthened it with Austrian, Prussian, Bavarian, Wurtemberg, Westphalian, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Polish regiments, who were constrained through disgrace and fear, he put himself in motion with this immense force, supplied with vast quantities of artillery, and penetrated into the interior of our country. Murder, fire, and destruction, were his attendants on the march. The plundered property, the towns and villages set on fire, the smoking ruins of Moscow, the Kremlin blown up into the air, the temples and altars of the Lord destroyed; in one word,

all kinds of cruelty and barbarity, hitherto unheard of, at length prove by his own actions, that they have long been lying concealed in the depth of his mind. The mighty and happy Russian empire, which possesses every thing in abundance, awakened in the heart of the enemy envy and dread. The possession of the whole world could not satisfy him, so long as the fertile fields of Russia still were happy. Full of this envy and internal hatred, he revolved, turned, and arranged in his mind, all manner of evil means by which he might give a dreadful blow to her power, a total confusion to her riches, and bring general destruction on her prosperity. He likewise thought by cunning and flattery, to shake the fidelity of our subjects; by the defilement of the sanctuaries, and of God's temples, to make religion unsteady, and to strike the national sight with follies and extravagances. On these hopes he built his destructive plans, and with them he forced himself, like a pestilential and murderous tempest, into the heart of Russia.

"The whole world has fixed its attention on our suffering country, and inwardly moved, thought they saw in the reflection of the flames of Moscow the last day of the existence of our freedom and independence. But great and mighty is the God of Justice! The triumph of the enemy was of short duration; pressed on all sides by our valiant armies and levies, he soon discovered that by his temerity he had ventured too far, and that he could not, either by his vaunted army, his seducements, or his cruelties, inspire fear into the loyal and valiant Russians, nor save himself from destruction. After many fruitless endeavours, and now that he sees his numerous troops every where beaten and destroyed, he now, with the small remains of them, seeks his personal safety in the rapidity of his flight; he flies from Moscow with as much fear and depression as he advanced against it with pride and insolence; he flies, leaving his cannon behind him, throwing away his baggage, and sacrificing every thing that can retard the swiftness of his flight. Thousands of the fugitives daily fall to the earth and expire. In such manner does the just vengeance of God punish those who insult his temples. Whilst we, with paternal tenderness and joyful heart, observe the great and praise-worthy actions of our faithful subjects, we carry our most warm and lively gratitude to the first cause of all good,—the Almighty God; and in the next place we have to express our thanks in the name of our common country, to all our loyal subjects, as the true sons of Russia. By their general energy and zeal, the force of the enemy is brought down to the lowest degree of decline, for the greater part has either been annihilated or made prisoners. All have unanimously joined in the work. Our valiant armies have every where defeated the enemy. The higher nobility have spared nothing by which it could contribute to the increase of the strength of the State. The merchants have distinguished themselves by sacrifices of all kinds. The loyal people, burghers, and peasantry, have given such proofs of fidelity and love for their country, as can only be expected of the Russian nation. They have zealously and voluntarily entered into the hastily raised levies, and have shewed a courage and resolution equal to veteran warriors. They have with the same force and intrepidity penetrated the enemy's regiments, with the same implements with which they only a few weeks before turned up their fields. In this manner the troops of levies

sent from St. Petersburg and Novogorod, for the strengthening of the forces under Count Wittgenstein, have behaved themselves, especially at Polotzk, and other places. We have besides, and with heartfelt satisfaction, perceived by the reports of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies, and from other Generals, that in several governments, and particularly in those of Moscow and Kalouga, the country people have armed themselves, chosen their own leaders, and not only resisted all attempts at seducing them, but also sustained all the calamities that have befallen them with the perseverance of martyrs. Often have they united themselves with our detachments, and assisted them in making their enterprises and attacks against the enemy. Many villages have secreted their families and tender infants in the woods; and the inhabitants, with armed hand and inconceivable courage, under engagements on the Holy Gospel not to leave each other in danger, defended themselves, and whenever the enemy shewed himself, have fallen upon him, so that many thousands of them have been cut to pieces, and dispersed by the peasants, and even by their women, and numbers taken prisoners, who were indebted for their lives to the humanity of those very people whom they came to plunder and destroy.

"So high a purpose, and such invincible perseverance in the whole nation, does it immortal honour, worthy of being preserved in the minds of posterity. With the courage of such a nation, we entertain the most well-founded hopes. Whilst we, jointly with the true church, and the holy synod and clergy, supplicate God's assistance, that if our inveterate enemy, and the mocker of God's temple and holiness, should not be entirely and totally destroyed in Russia, yet that his deep wounds, and the blood it has cost him, will bring him to acknowledge her might and strength.

"Meanwhile, we hold it to be our bounden duty, by this general publication before the whole world, to express our gratitude to the valiant, loyal, and religious Russian nation, and thereby render it due justice."

On the 20th of November Buonaparte quitted Oroha, and on the 28th arrived at the left bank of the Berezyna, his forces reduced to 60,000, where they sustained a further defeat.—Buonaparte caused a bridge to be thrown over the river at Keubin, fifteen wersts above Borizoff, and crossed immediately. The horrors of this passage will ever be present to the memory of the French army: it lasted two days. At its commencement, which was in the greatest confusion, numbers were drowned; but on the appearance of the Russian army, the confusion was beyond all imagination. The artillery, baggage waggons, the cavalry, and infantry, pressed forward without the least order to cross the river. Every thing appeared to be lost sight of but the wish to escape from the Russian army.—The batteries of the latter now began to fire on the bridge and the banks of the river, and thus stopped the further passage of the enemy. An entire division of seven thousand five hundred men, belonging to Victor's corps, with five Generals, surrendered by capitulation; several

thousand were drowned and killed, and an immense quantity of cannon and baggage remained on the left bank of the river. The passage of the Berezyna cost the French upwards of 20,000 men, killed, wounded, drowned and prisoners, 200 pieces of cannon, and a very considerable booty*.

* ITINERARY FROM PETERSBURGH, THROUGH MOSCOW, TO TULA AND VORONETZ.

On the morning of the 3d of April 1800, we (Dr. Clark and Mr. Cresp) left Petersburg on our road to Moscow, and thence to Tula and Voronetz. This is the great southern road of Russia, which, commencing at Petersburg, and terminating on the sea of Asoph, extends across the whole Russian dominions, lengthways, i. e. from North to South. From Petersburg to Moscow is about 500 miles, from Moscow to Tula 120, and from Tula to Voronetz 170.

We arrived with great expedition at Tsarskoselo. In setting out from Petersburg for the south of Russia, the traveller must bid adieu to all thoughts of inns, or even houses, with the common necessities of bread and water.—He must not always hope to find even clean straw. He will do well, therefore, to take every thing with him. A pewter tea-pot should be the first article, not a silver one, or it would be sure to be stolen; to this he should add a kettle, a saucepan, tea, sugar, cheese, and some bread baked into rusks. If he travels in winter, he may carry frozen food, such as game and fish, which being congealed, and as hard as a flint, will not suffer from the jolting of his carriage. Wine may be used in a cold country, but never in a hot one. He should likewise take with him a small cruet of good vinegar, as a spoonful of vinegar in a glass of pure water will give him instant coolness and spirits, when his tongue is parched with heat or thirst, and his blood in a ferment by the motion of his long journey.

Novogorod, 120 English miles from Petersburg, was the next place of any consequence through which we passed. It was half buried in snow when we reached it on the morning of the 5th of April. We managed, however, to get to the cathedral, to see the pictures and idols of the Greek church, and which, with many others dispersed through Russia, were introduced long before the art of painting was practised in Italy. I had given a few pounds to a Russian officer for his god; this consisted of an oval plate of copper, on which the figure of a warrior was beautifully painted on a gold ground. This warrior proved afterwards to be St. Alexander Nevski, and there was hardly a hut or a post-house along the road, which did not contain one or more of the same kind of paintings; the figures on a gold ground, and sometimes protected in front by a silver coat of mail, leaving only the faces and hands of the images visible.

The cathedral of Novogorod, dedicated to St. Sophia, in imitation of the name given to the magnificent edifice erected by Justinian at Constantinople, was built in the eleventh century. Many of the pictures seem to have been there from the time in which the church was finished. Little can be said of the merit of any of them; they are more remarkable for singularity than beauty. In the dome of a sort of anti-chapel, as you enter, are seen the representations of monsters with many heads; and such a strange assemblage of imaginary beings as might be supposed in a Pagan, rather than a Christian temple. The different representations of the virgin throughout Russia, will shew to what a pitch of absurdity superstition has been carried. There are principally three: the Virgin of Vladimir; the Virgin with the Bleeding Cheek; and the Virgin with *Three Hands*.

It is not only in the churches that such paintings are preserved, every room

Admiral Tchichagoff pursued that part of the French army which had crossed the Berezhyna, without intermission, and gained

throughout the empire has a picture of this nature, large or small, called the *Bogh*, or god, stuck up in one corner; and to which every person who enters offers adoration, before any salutation is made to the master or mistress of the house. This adoration consists in crossing and bowing the head in a very ludicrous manner.

The contrast of the present state, and ancient history of Novogorod, has excited the melancholy feelings of all travellers. It is known in Russian history by the name of Novogorod the Great, and in former days it seems to have merited it. Nomade Slavonians were its founders, about the time that the Saxons, under the invitation of Vortigern, first came into Britain. Four centuries afterwards a motley tribe from the plains and marshes of the Finland gulf made it their metropolis. Nearly a thousand years have passed away, since Ruric the Norman, gathering them together at the mouth of the Volchova, laid the foundation of the Russian empire, and fixed his residence and metropolis in Novogorod.

Vladimir, a succeeding sovereign, divided his estates between his twelve sons, upon which there arose three independent princes, and a number of petty confederacies. The seat of government was successively removed from Novogorod to Suzdal, Vladimir, and Moscow. Novogorod then adopted a mixed government, partly monarchical, partly republican, like that of Florence in Italy. In the middle of the 13th century it was distinguished by the victories of its grand Duke Alexander Nevski, over the Swedes, on the banks of the Neva, and by its remote situation escaped the ravages of the Tartars in the 14th. In the 15th century it submitted to the yoke of Ivan the First; and in the 16th was ravaged and desolated by his successor, Ivan the Second. The building of Petersburg, by attracting all the commerce of the Baltic to itself, fully accomplished the ruin of Novogorod.

The fortress of Novogorod is large, but of wretched appearance. It was constructed after the plan of the Kremlin of Moscow, towards the end of the 15th century, and contains the cathedral. Upon the bridge leading to this fortress from the town, is a small chapel, where every peasant who passes deposits his candle or his penny. Devotees may be seen during the whole day bowing and crossing themselves before the pictures it contains. The superstition of this people is astonishing; that of a Roman Catholic country will bear no comparison with it.

The snow increased very fast in our way from Novogorod to Tver, but we had afterwards barely sufficient to pass on, and in some places the earth was bare. As the seasons in Russia are always the same, this may be taken as the established state of the weather at this time of the year, that is to say, in the beginning of April.

It is perfectly a mistaken notion that the road from Petersburg to Moscow is a straight line, through forests; the country is generally open, a wide and fearful prospect of hopeless sterility, where the fir and the birch are apparently the only trees. The soil is for the most part sandy, and apparently of a nature to set agriculture at defiance. Towards the latter part of the journey corn fields appeared, of considerable extent. Our progress, instead of being in a straight line, was as devious as possible. In all the province or district of Valday, the land is hilly, not to say mountainous. The heights of Valday is the common term in the country, for this part of the road.

The female peasants in Valday have a costume which resembles one of Switzerland. It consists of a shift with full sleeves, and a short petticoat, with coloured stockings. Over this, in winter, they wear a pelisse of lambs-wool, as white as the snow around them; it is lined with cloth, and adorned with gold buttons and lace.

repeated advantages over the enemy, who retired by Pletschinitza, Molodetschno, and Smorgoni, to Wilna. Major-General Lanskoj,

The hair of the unmarried women, as in most parts of Russia, is braided, and hangs to a great length down their back. On their heads they wear a handkerchief of coloured silk. The married women wear their hair trussed up. The male peasants of Russia are universally habited, in winter, in a jacket made of a sheep's hide, with the wool inwards, a square-crowned red cap, with a circular edge of black wool round the rim: these, with a long black beard, sandals made of the bark of the birch-tree, and legs bandaged in woollen, complete the dress.

The whole journey from Petersburg offers nothing that will strike a traveller more than the town or village of Jedrova: it consists of one street, as broad as Piccadilly, formed by the gable ends of wooden houses, (whose roofs project far over their bases) and terminated by its church. This is a specimen of all the secondary towns in Russia; the houses are only so many wooden stables, having their gable ends, instead of their fronts, to the road, and having only small wooden holes instead of windows.

The forests, for the most part, consist of poor stunted trees, and the road, in summer, is described as the most abominable that is possible. It is then formed by trunks of trees laid across, parallel to each other; it may easily be conceived what horrible jolting it occasions to the traveller.

The breaking of our sledge at Poschol furnished us with an opportunity of having an interesting peep at the manners of the peasantry. The woman of the house was preparing a dinner for her family, who were gone to church. It consisted of soup only. Presently her husband, a boor, came in, attended by his daughters, with some small loaves of white bread, not larger than a pigeon's egg; these, I supposed, the priest had consecrated, for they placed them with great care before the *Bogh*. Then the bowing and crossing began, and they went to dinner, all eating out of the same bowl. Dinner ended, they went regularly to bed, as if to pass the night there. Having slept about an hour, one of the young women called her father, and presented him with a pot of vinegar, or *quass*, the Russian beverage. This picture of Russian manners varies little with reference to the prince or the peasant. The first nobleman of the empire lives a mode of life little superior to that of the brutes. You will find him throughout the day with his neck bare, his beard lengthened, and his body wrapped in a sheep-skin—eating raw turnips, and drinking quass. Sleeping one half of the day, and growling at his wife and family the other. The same feelings, the same wants, the same gratifications, characterize the nobleman and the peasant—the system of the government, whatever may be the personal character of the prince, is despotic through all its orders, and the people are all slaves. They are all, therefore, high and low, rich and poor, alike servile to superiors—haughty and cruel to their dependants; ignorant, superstitious, cunning, brutal, dirty, barbarous, and mean. The Emperor canes the first of his grandees—princes and nobles canes their slaves—and the slaves their wives and daughters. Ere the sun dawns in Russia, flagellation begins; and throughout its vast empire cudgels are going in every department of its population, from morning till night.

Vishnei Voloshek is a place of considerable importance, remarkable for the extensive canals, forming the great inland navigation of Russia. A junction has been formed between the Tvertza and the Masta, uniting, by a navigable canal of four thousand miles, the Caspian with the Baltic sea. There is not in the world, I believe, an example of inland navigation so extensive, obtained by artificial

who had been sent on the 26th of November by Fourieff to Pletschenitz, after having gone twelve miles by cross-roads, on the

means, and with so little labour, for the Volga is navigable almost to its source; and two miles and a half is all that has been cut through in forming it. The town itself is full of buildings and shops; it is spacious, and wears a stately, thriving appearance.

From Vishnei Voloshok we came to Torshok, about fifty miles distance, remarkable for a spring, superstitiously venerated, and attracting pilgrims from all parts. It has no less than twenty churches, some of which are built of stone. It is altogether a thriving town.

At Tver, about forty miles farther, there is a decent inn, to which is annexed a shop, as is sometimes seen in more northern parts of Europe. The situation of Tver, upon the lofty banks of the Volga, is very grand. It has a number of stone buildings, and its shops, as well as churches, merit particular regard. The junction of the Volga and the Tvertza is near the *Street of Millions*. Pallas speaks of the delicious sterlet taken from the Volga, with which travellers are regaled in this town, at all seasons of the year.

The journey from Tver to Moscow, in the winter, with a kибитка, is performed in fifteen hours. The road is broad, but, in certain seasons, such as at the melting of the snow, it is as bad as possible.

About 60 miles from Tver, we came to a small settlement between two hills; this is marked in the Russian map as a town, and called Klin. It hardly merits such a distinction. On the right, as we left it, appeared one of those houses, constructed for the accommodation of the Empress Catharine, on her journey to the Crimea.

The rising towers and spires of Moscow, greeted our eyes four miles before we reached the city. The country around it is flat and open, and the town, spreading over an immense district, equals by its majestic appearance that of Rome, when beheld at an equal distance. As we approached the barrier of Moscow, we beheld on the left, the large palace of Petrosky, built of brick. It wears an appearance of great magnificence, though the style of architecture is cumbersome and heavy. It was erected for the accommodation of the Russian sovereigns, during their visits to Moscow. It is about three miles from the city.

Arriving at the barrier, our passports were examined. This entrance to the city, like most others, is a gate with two columns, one on each side, surmounted by eagles. On the left is the guard-house. Within this gate a number of slaves were employed, removing the mud from the streets, which had been caused by the melting of the snow. Peasants with their kибитkas, in great numbers, were leaving the town. Into these vehicles, the slaves amused themselves by heaping as much of the mud as they could, thrown in unperceived by the drivers, who sat in front. The superintending officer chanced to arrive and detect them in their filthy work, and we hoped that he would instantly have prohibited these insults to the poor fellows. His conduct, however, only served to afford a trait of the national character. Instead of preventing any further attack upon the kибитkas, he seemed highly entertained by the ingenuity of the contrivance; and, to encourage the sport, ordered every peasant to halt and to hold his horse, whilst they filled his kибитка with the mud and ordure of the streets, covering with it the provisions of the poor peasants, with which they were going peaceably to their families. At this unexampled instance of cruelty, some of the peasants, more spirited than the rest, ventured to murmur: instantly, blows, with a heavy cudgel, on the head and shoulders, silenced the complaints of these poor wretches.

morning of the 29th, fell upon the advanced-guard of the enemy at Pletschenitz, while it was preparing quarters for the Emperor

The accommodation for travellers is beyond description bad, both at Petersburg and Moscow. In the latter, none but necessity would render them sufferable. They demand three rubles, (seven shillings English) a-day, for a single room, or kennel, in which an Englishman would not keep a cleanly dog. The dirt on the floor can only be removed by an iron hoe, or a shovel. These places, moreover, are entirely destitute of beds. They consist of bare walls, with two or three old stuffed chairs, ragged, rickety, and full of vermin. The walls themselves are still more disgusting, as the Russians load them with the most abominable of filths.

Our first visits were from two or three idle officers, lounging about as spies, who entered our apartments, examined everything we had, and asked a number of frivolous and impertinent questions, with a view to extort money. The greatest difficulty was that of keeping them from indulging their national habit, that of stealing every thing within their reach.

We remained at Moscow till the 31st of May, and on the evening of that day reached Molodtzy, the first station. The next day, June the first, we arrived at Celo Molody. Its inhabitants were once in good circumstances, but they are now completely ruined by their present master. The tyrant has a fine house near the church, on the left hand side quitting the village. Between Molodtzy and Celo Molody, we passed through Podalsk, prettily situated between two hills, on the river Mochra. The late Empress conferred on Podalsk the name and honours of a town, but the perverse malice of the Emperor Paul, degraded it again into a village.

From Celo Molody our journey was performed with great expedition, and over good roads, to Grischiinka, and to Serpuchoff, which last place perfectly resembles Newmarket, in situation, appearance, and surrounding scenery. Exactly on the spot, which, with reference to the town, corresponds with the course at Newmarket, before descending into Serpuchoff, is a church-yard; here, among graves and tombs, we saw several women of the country practising a custom strictly oriental—that of visiting the sepulchres of friends long buried, bowing their heads to the ground, touching the graves with their foreheads, weeping loud, and uttering short prayers.

Serpuchoff is a handsome little town on the river Nara. It contains a citadel, inclosed by a strong rampart, and has a Weywood with his chancery. In the market we observed some shops, solely appropriated to the sale of labkas, or Russian sandals, made of birch-wood. It is not true, therefore, that every man makes his own.

At every station on the route there is an officer, called the post-master, whose duty it is to superintend the post, and to see that travellers are regularly supplied with horses. Some of these fellows, however, will not furnish horses without a bribe, even when the imperial order is produced. We were compelled to give one to the post-master at Serpuchoff, and his manner of extorting it was as villanous as the thing itself. He had recourse to a thousand shuffles, whilst one of his men hinted to us what he wanted. I could hardly believe what I heard, and should have been ashamed to offer it, if he had not afterwards told me so himself. Horses now came quick enough, and half a dozen fine speeches into the bargain.

About three quarters of a mile from this town we crossed the Oka by a ferry. This river falls into the Volga at Columna. It is a noble piece of water, almost as broad as the Thames, and well stocked with fish. We had been detained so long at Serpuchoff, that evening was coming on when we arrived upon its banks. Peasants

Napoleon. The fruits of this unexpected attack were the capture of Gen. Kaminsky, two Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majors,

were seated in groups around different fires, singing, and boiling their fish upon the shore. The forests, as is usual in Russia, resounded with the melody of nightingales, and the moon full and splendid, rose over the fine scene.

We arrived late the same night at Celo Zavody, and waited there till sun-rise. It is a very pleasing sight to see the young villagers return in the evening from their labours. They walk with flowers in their hats, moving slowly up the village, and singing a kind of hymn. Each person, as in a duet song, bears a separate part, and the effect, from the exact observance of time and tune, is very interesting. Vegetation had been very rapid, even in the short interval of our journey from Moscow, and the peasants were already decked with the early flowers of the year. The whole territory around us, on all sides, is a flat. The great oriental plain may be said to extend from Moscow to Tobolskoy, in Siberia. Some part of the county of Cambridge presents a striking resemblance of the scenery.

There is no reason to fear any adventures at inns, in the writings of Russian travellers: except in large towns such houses are never seen, and even there they are abominable. Better accommodations are to be found in the huts of Lapland peasants, than in Russian inns. In Russian inns, the rooms consist of bare walls, filthy beyond description, destitute alike of beds and chairs. I would advise every Englishman travelling in Russia, to learn to smoke tobacco, a practice which will preserve him from dangerous infection, and overwhelm any unpleasant odours. It will, moreover, counteract certain consequences of continual travelling and want of rest; will repel vermin, and will afford comfort in long fasting, upon dusty plains, upon lakes, rivers, unwholesome marshes, and chilling dews. It also promotes the digestion of the bad food he must necessarily encounter.

The next day, June 3d, we passed through Vazany and Celo Velotia, to Tula, the capital of the government of the same name, and the Sheffield of Russia. Sometime before we reached it, it exhibited a considerable appearance. A very handsome church, with white columns, appeared above the town, which occupies an extensive vale, and is filled with spires and domes. The entrance, both on its northern and southern side, is by triumphal arches, composed of wood painted to represent marble. In former times Tula was a dangerous place to visit, as the inhabitants used to pillage travellers even in the open streets. Now it is the great emporium of hardware for the whole empire, containing a manufactory of arms, of cutlery, and of other works in polished steel. As soon as you arrive at the inn, a number of persons crowd the room, each bearing a sack filled with trinkets, knives, ink-stands, incense pots, silk reels, and cork screws. Their work is showy, but very bad, and will not bear the smallest comparison with our English wares. Indeed they stamp all their goods with the names of English towns and English artificers, imitating even the marks of the Sheffield manufacturers, and adopting all their models. They are able to fabricate every thing, but they can finish nothing. Some of the workmen had been sent to England for instruction by the late Empress, and I asked one of them why their wares were so badly finished? He replied, they were not able to bestow the necessary time; for, as every article is the produce of the labour of a single person, the high price of the additional labour of such complete finishing would never be obtained. The late Empress bought up almost all the work which her English workmen completed, and spared no effort to encourage and reward them.

Tula, in its present condition, is not likely to prove any advantage to the empire,

24 officers of different ranks, and 217 soldiers. The advanced-guard of Admiral Tchichagoff, in vigorously pursuing the enemy

because the inhabitants are unable to raise the water wanted to put the works in motion. The machinery is ill-constructed, and worse preserved. Workmen with long beards stood staring at each other, not knowing what to do, whilst their intendants and directors were either intoxicated or asleep.—They pretended, however, to issue from the imperial manufactory thirteen hundred muskets a-week; but the name of musket is degraded by such things as they produce; it is wonderful any troops can use them; besides being clumsy and heavy, they miss fire five times out of six, and are liable to burst whenever they are discharged.

The streets of Tula are paved, and its shops and public places have an active and bustling air. The number of merchants, including, I suppose, shopkeepers, is estimated at 4,000; and some of them are very rich. Its commerce, independent of its hardware, consists of European merchandize, Greek wines, and various productions of Turkey. The imperial manufactory of arms employs 6,000 workmen, and the total number of inhabitants is estimated at 30,000. It stands in a smooth valley, on the borders of the river Upa. It neither wants wood for fuel, nor a sufficient quantity of water for all the necessary operations; the only wants are skill and knowledge. The generality of the houses in Tula are of wood, but there are certainly a great number of stone, and this number increases daily. We observed women employed in repairing the pavement of the streets, which are kept in good order. The dress of the young females displays their person to advantage. It is a white slip, covering the arms and body in front, and is fastened behind with tape. It is drawn close over the breast, and there held tight by a button.

We left Tula, and proceeded due south for Voronezh. After ascending the heights above Tula, we were carried into a wide and desolate plain, covered only by a thin sod, on which herds of cattle were grazing. Nothing could equal the road by which we were now passing. The whole distance from Tula to Voronezh was like a bowling-green, being a firm, hard turf, exactly like that which covers the South Downs in Sussex. Over the first part of the road from Tula, was a variety of small copses, in patches, but in every other respect the plain resembled a vast ocean, one vast uniform level. A few miles from Tula, on looking back from the elevated plain above it, this town presents one of the most pleasing prospects in Russia. The town itself, with its numerous white buildings, domes, towers, and rising spires, is a fine object. Trees appear skirting the suburbs and downs, and spreading here and there in the valley, whilst cattle graze all around it. At the same time the ear is greeted by the cheerful noise of industry, from different manufactures; by the ringing of bells, the lowing of herds, and the loud chorus of the peasants, singing their national airs, and accompanying them with the wild notes of their rustic pipes. We were passed at the same time by numerous caravans from the Ukraine and the Don, and the whole together constituted a scene of life, activity, and rural joy, which appealed very forcibly to the feelings.

We passed through Dediloff, a most miserable town, twenty miles from Tula. It consists of several timber huts, coarsely thatched with straw. The walls of these cottages are formed by trunks of trees, laid horizontally upon each other, and the interstices filled with mud. It stands in a wide open district, half at the top, and half at the bottom of a hill.

The next day, June 5th, we passed through the town of Boghoroditz. On an eminence above this place, Bobrinsky, son of the late empress, by Orloff, has a magnificent seat, with an estate of the finest corn land in Russia. It covers an

to Chotinisch, took from them five cannons, one Colonel, six officers, and above 500 prisoners. Besides an inconsiderable loss of men on the side of the Russians, Major-General Grekoff was slightly wounded by a ball in the head.

The enemy, still pursued by the advanced-guard of Admiral Tchichagoff, was, on the 3d of December, overtaken at Latigal, and vigorously attacked by Major-General Count Ozouzka, when two Saxon standards were taken, and one cannon, and more than

extent of sixteen square miles, and contains, as was reported, 70,000 peasants. Nothing, indeed, for many miles on this road, is seen but corn-fields: it is the richest country in the empire. The peasants carry their surplus corn to Tula and Kalouga. This place also affords plenty of honey to those towns.

From Boghoroditz we crossed boundless plains, without a single inclosure, until we came to Celo Nikitzoy, seated in a fertile, and very cultivated country. The town is like all the secondary towns in Russia, a collection of wooden huts. We journeyed hence to Bolskoy Platy, a small village; soon after passing which we saw the rare spectacle of a beautiful wood. We afterwards came to Estremof, a small insignificant town on a high hill, at the foot of which flows the river Mezza, which runs into the Don. From thence we proceed to Celo Pulnia, and thence to Eletz.

Eletz is a large paved town of considerable extent, situated on the rivers Eletz and Sossna. It stands on a lofty steep hill, and maintains a considerable commerce in cattle and corn. Agriculture here is in a very flourishing state, and the environs abound with wood. Its inhabitants consist of merchants, artisans, and soldiers. Its merchandise is derived from Moscow and the Ukraine, and it carries on a great internal trade in the sale of honey and leather. Eletz is renowned for the celebrity of its forges; the number of smiths, and other artificers in iron, amounted to two hundred.

From Eletz we continued our journey to Zadonetz. In all this route we were continually met by caravans from the Don, the Crimea, and other parts of the south of Russia. These caravans formed a line of waggons, thirty or forty in number, laden with brandy, corn, wool, &c. Sometimes they consisted of cattle only, cows, horses, sheep, and hogs, all moving in the same promiscuous herd, accompanied by Russians, Cossacks, &c. &c. At a short distance from Zadonetz we crossed the Don by a ferry. The river exhibited a broad, clear, and rapid current. The town stands upon a hill above it, and once formed one of a line of forts from this place to Zaritzin, to prevent the incursions of the Tartars and Cossacks. It appears, like all the towns in this road, to be in a thriving state.

From Zadonetz our journey conducted us through the sweetest country imaginable, covered with woods full of flowers, fruit trees, and a number of plants; plainly indicating an approach to warmer climates. Apple and other fruit trees spring wildly among young oaks, and vegetables are here in great variety and plenty.

As we advanced through Celo Chlebnoy, we beheld, at a distance upon our right hand, the Don, rolling in a very majestic and devious course, whilst the full moon cast her light upon its waters. We halted for the night at a place called Bestuzevka, almost a solitary hut, in the midst of wide plains. The next morning, June 7th, we resumed our journey, and very expeditiously reached the town of Voronetz, a very considerable place, upon a river of the same name, and near the spot where it falls into the Don.—*Vide Dr. Clarke's Travels.*

1500 prisoners, among whom were several officers, and one General. The troops of General Count Platow took a very active part in this affair. The advanced-guard of Admiral Tchichagoff having approached Molodetschno on the 4th of December, found the bridge destroyed by the enemy; who, having quitted this place about midnight, continued his march to Smorgoni. Major-General Count Ozouzka continued his pursuit, took 500 prisoners, and six cannon; besides which, two cannon were found at Molodetschno. Lieutenant-General Sacken engaged the corps of General Regnier, forming the rear-guard of Prince Schwartzberg, and obliged the Austrian troops which were advancing to Slonim, to return to Isabeline, in order to reinforce General Regnier. This movement induced Lieutenant-General Sacken to retire upon Scheremoff, in order to be always in the rear of the enemy, in case this last should attempt to march towards Wilna.

On the 5th of December Buonaparte had reached Oschmiani, with nine battalions of infantry and about 1000 horse. Here, whilst the French were preparing quarters for the night, the Russians fell upon them sword in hand, and cut many of them to pieces.—The enemy again pursued their disastrous retreat, and on the evening of the 9th reached Wilna.

Buonaparte, notwithstanding the numerous advantages* which he has at all times commanded, was now placed in an extreme perilous situation, more so than any which we have hitherto contem-

“* Buonaparte has great advantages over his cotemporaries. He was brought up in the world, and in active life. Beginning his career as a subaltern, his profession obliged him to think; and the habit of thinking no doubt taught him to calculate. The Revolution enabled him to see men of all descriptions exposed without disguise; and now Emperor, he easily sees through the masks of those who have the vanity or folly to attempt to deceive him. This adventurer is in possession of absolute power, has the means to make that power irresistible, and has experience at an early period of life. He is the patron and protector of all sorts of principles, professions, and prejudices; and is himself bound by none.” The Military Organization of France also gives him great advantages.—“By the conscription-laws, every male is liable to serve in the lowest military capacity; there is neither legal exemption, nor privileged preferment; and consequently there is no subject for jealousy in the army, nor for discontent in the community. In France upwards of six millions of men are able to carry arms; of these, two millions and a half are between 18 and 23. Any number of these young men may be armed and put in motion by a *parole d'ordre*; for both the legislation and sovereignty of France are in the staff of the army: the military is the only road to consideration and power; and such is now the reputation of that profession, that, to avoid the contempt of the public, it is necessary either to serve or have served. These are advantages which no other government possesses.” WINDHAM.

plated:—with a determined enemy surrounding him on all sides, and with his means of transport, and even of defence, daily wasting away, one only chance remained for his personal escape, and that, though attended with peril, he attempted.—On the 5th of December he quitted the army, leaving the chief command to Murat, and travelled *incog.*; on the 14th he arrived at Dresden; and on the 18th at Paris.—The eloquent Burke, in his earliest essay, when speaking of Sesostris, in his expedition to the Coasts of the Mediterranean, gives a passage which must be admitted as truly descriptive of the sanguinary career, and the unjust motives which have directed the conduct of Buonaparte.—He observes, “We shall see this conqueror (the oldest we have on the records of history) opening the scene by a destruction of at least one million of his species, unprovoked but by his ambition, without any motives but pride, cruelty, and madness, and without any benefit to himself; but solely to make so many people, in so distant countries, feel experimentally how severe a scourge Providence intends for the human race when he gives one man the power over many, and arms his naturally impotent and feeble rage with the hands of millions, who know no common principle of action but a blind obedience to the passions of their ruler.”

The progress of the Russian army in the pursuit of the enemy became every hour more rapid and remarkable.—Every step it advanced was a victory, and destructive to the enemy.—At this moment she exhibited an exalted aspect to the whole world, and on her efforts new life was given to the expiring embers of continental freedom. Inspired by a thirst of vengeance on an enemy who tacitly admitted that the devastation he had made on their properties was occasioned by their refusing any longer to shut their ports against British shipping, and to give effect to his lawless decrees relative to British manufactures, the Russians when exposed to unavoidable wants in the rapid pursuit of the enemy, bore them with courage, and followed up their advantages with the most determined spirit.

The blow which so recently threatened the remaining liberties of Europe, had been announced on the part of the French with so many ostentatious preparations, and, at the same time, with so much pomp and magnificence, as to raise to the highest pitch the pride of the soldiers, and the expectations of the adherents and dependants of the French system; while, in the overthrow of the Russian Empire, mankind saw nothing less than the romantic prospect of the future subjugation of Persia and India. Buonaparte

had openly declared that an unavoidable destiny had decreed the downfall of Russia, and gave himself out as the Hero appointed to fulfil the high commission, according to which the Muscovites were to be driven back into the deserts of Asia, as enemies to the civilization of Europe. His renown, his good fortune, and an army of unheard-of magnitude, gave the weight of prophecy to his vain-glorious boastings. These most presumptuous threats were calculated to overawe and impose; and, indeed, the thinking part of mankind concluded that there was a great probability of certainty in the result of his political and military combinations, whilst the unthinking part of the community were confirmed in the belief of his infallibility.—How contrary has been the result!—The Russian army was numerous and well appointed.—Patriotism blazed forth with additional vigour in every corner of the empire, while the French bulletins proclaimed to the world that Russia was in her last agonies—her regular armies annihilated, and her troops reduced to the forced militia of the provinces, while terror and dismay had seized on all.

In the year 1789 Russia was left alone, both in the war against the Swedes and in that against the Turks.—Prince Potemkin, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies, could not patiently think of the Swedish war, which deranged his vast designs against the Turks, because it necessitated a division of the forces of the empire.—In order more quickly to remove an obstacle which he could no longer endure, he wanted to have the war terminated in less than one campaign, by destroying the very field of battle upon which the two powers were summoning their strength. The Hessians," said he, "must penetrate into Swedish Finland, depopulate and ravage that country, and render it so uninhabitable, that the fiend of mankind himself would not be tempted to make it his residence." Such must and would have been the conduct of the Russians in the present instance, had not the extreme severity of the weather most powerfully befriended them.—It is now necessary to turn from this digression to the immediate operations of the armies.

Sesslavin came up with a party of the French near Wilna, and attacked them: he took six pieces of cannon and one eagle.—Having afterwards joined a detachment under Major-General Lanskoj, an attempt was made to carry the town of Wilna; but finding themselves too weak for the enemy's infantry, dispersed throughout the houses, they were under the necessity of waiting the arrival of the advanced-guard of Tchichagoff's army.—The following day the

enemy were dislodged from Wilna, where they left a great number of cannon, and very considerable magazines.

On the same day, Count Wittgenstein having sent out several detachments of cavalry in pursuit, one of these, commanded by Aide-de-Camp General Kutusoff, took a corps of Bavarians prisoners, consisting of 126 officers, and 2,024 men.—On the 12th of December Field-Marshal Kutusoff established his head-quarters at Wilna.

General Count Platow *, in passing near Wilna on the 11th of December, drove the enemy back about five wersts, as they were defiling in column by Pogoixlanka; and having allowed the first column to pass, (with which Count Orloff Denizoff had already been engaged) he directed Major-General Nachmanoff and Count Orloff to attack the enemy with spirit from the right flank; and Prince Kasaikin Rostoffsky, with some regiments of hussars and dragoons, from the left. The column of the enemy was divided into two, and entirely destroyed. General Lauzan was made prisoner, 30 officers, and upwards of 1000 men, and they took two pair of colours and two standards. The remainder of the enemy was pursued by the horse artillery to the mountains of Ponary, near which another column was nearly destroyed by the sabre and bayonet; 28 pieces of cannon, as many tumbrils, with their train complete, fell into the hands of the Russians near this spot.

On the 14th of December, General Count Platow, in full pursuit of the enemy, arrived at ten o'clock in the morning at Kouro; and the enemy, uniting with the troops in the town, which was surrounded by entrenchments, having redoubts upon its heights, maintained and defended himself with obstinacy, opening at the same time a very considerable fire. The cannonade continued on both sides till dark. In the meantime, Count Platow ordered his

* Sir Robert Wilson has given in his Sketch of the Campaigns of 1806 and 1807 in Poland, the following anecdotes of General Platow.

“An officer came to General Platow and demanded an armistice between the advanced posts, and permission to bury the dead which remained on the plain at Zechern: General Platow answered, that, ‘the weather being cold, there was no danger of any inconvenience from their want of interment, and that he should give himself no thought about their obsequies, but he warned off in future all such frivolous messengers, unless they wished to increase the number of the unburied.’ At Tilsit, when the French General sent to request leave to present their compliments to him in person, he answered, ‘There might be peace between his sovereign and Buonaparte, but no civilities between him and them;’ and he ordered his sentries to admit no French whatsoever in their circle.”

regiments of Don Cossacks to pass the Niemen upon the ice, to menace the enemy upon the left bank of the river, and to force him, either to abandon the town as quick as possible, or to surrender. Towards night, two columns, one after the other, made a sortie from the town, but they had hardly passed the river, when the Cossacks vigorously attacked them with their pikes, and dispersed them, leaving a considerable number of killed on the spot. One party of them fled along the river towards Tilsit, another took the road to Wilkowisk, being pursued by the *élite* of the Cossacks.—Several officers of rank were amongst the killed, and two standards were taken. At the capture of Kowno were made prisoners 80 staff and other officers, and above 500 privates, without reckoning the invalids that were found in the hospitals. During the pursuit of the enemy for three days, and upon his defeat on the Niemen, 5000 were made prisoners, amongst whom were two colonels, and above 160 staff and other officers; and 21 pieces of cannon were taken. Even in this town were found 779 artillery tumbrils complete, and with all their ammunition; and in the magazines 3000 tschetwert of rye and corn.

On the 22d of December the Emperor of Russia arrived at Wilna*, which, from its central situation was admirably adapted for his imperial majesty to direct the movements of the different armies, according as political events might require.—The following is a state-

* The Earl of Tyrconnel, a young nobleman of very distinguished talents, and a Captain in the 1st Foot Guards, who had accompanied Lord Cathcart to Russia, died at Wilna on the 20th of Dec. 1812.—His Lordship served with the army under Admiral Tchichagoff, and his zeal and desire to see every transaction of that army led him to expose himself to cold and fatigue beyond his strength, especially during the pursuit of the French from the Berezina to Wilna. It appears that a pulmonary complaint had already made a considerable progress, and these exertions brought on the fatal effects of that disease with great rapidity. He first stated himself to be ill on the 11th of December, the day of his arrival at Wilna, where he expired on the morning of the 20th December. His Lordship had the best medical attendance, with every care and attention that could be procured. Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensk ordered all military honours to be paid to his remains, and directed a monument to be erected in the church of the reformed religion. Lord Cathcart observed on this nobleman's death, that, "it was but justice to the memory of Lord Tyrconnel to say, that in every situation in which he had been placed since he was employed under his embassy, he conducted himself with the utmost zeal and propriety, and gained the esteem of every body to whom he was known in Sweden and in Russia." His last letters to his friends were dated the day before his death, and they were full of expressions of exultation at the overthrow of the French army. According to his Lordship's estimate, from the instant that the French left Smolensk, the average number of human beings found frozen to death on the roads, was 1500 daily.

ment of the captures made by the Russians up to the 26th of December.—Up to the 20th of December were taken 33 Generals; 900 officers; 143,000 non-commissioned officers and soldiers; 746 pieces of cannon. From the 20th to the 25th of December one General; 156 officers; 9,754 non-commissioned officers and soldiers; 168 pieces of cannon. Besides these were taken at Wilna 7 Generals; 242 officers; 14,756 non-commissioned officers and soldiers; 217 pieces of cannon.—Total 41 Generals; 1,298 officers; 167,510 non-commissioned officers and soldiers; 1,131 pieces of cannon.

The scattered remnants of Buonaparte's forces were unremittingly pursued by the Russians: the former now passed the Prussian frontier, and the latter continued to harass their retreat and cut off their supplies. The extreme severity of the weather, and the destructive retreat which the enemy had constantly made, drove many of the French soldiers to acts of desperation. Many threw away their arms and baggage; the greater part had neither boots or any covering to their feet; those who could obtain blankets, wrapped themselves therein and protected their feet with old hats; some covered themselves with sacks, mats, and skins of animals, and the dead and dying were stripped to obtain coverings from the cold. In many parts the roads were rendered unpassable from the heaps of dead and dying; the ground on which they bivouac'd during the night, resembled, on the ensuing morning, a field of battle.

The following proclamations were at this period issued, and merit attention.

DECLARATION.

" At the moment of my ordering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontier, the Emperor, my master, directs me to declare, that this step is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of the military operations.

" Faithful to the principles which have actuated his conduct at all times, his Imperial Majesty is guided by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderation which have ever characterised his policy are still the same, after the decisive successes with which Divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These his Majesty offers, together with his assistance, to every people, who, being at present obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian armies have produced, and to unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered its loss of power. It is to Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of his Imperial Majesty to put an end to the calamities by which she is oppressed, to demonstrate

MAP of the SEAS & WATERS in NORTHERN POLAND & PRUSSIA.



to her king the friendship which he preserves for him, and to restore to the Monarchy of Frederick its éclat and its extent. He hopes that his Prussian Majesty, animated by sentiments which this frank declaration ought to produce, will, under such circumstances, take that part alone, which the wishes of his people, and the interest of his States, demand. Under this conviction, the Emperor, my master, has sent me the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two powers, and to endeavour, within the Prussian provinces, to soften, as far as a state of war will permit, the evils which for a short time must result from their occupation."

(Signed)

The Marshal Commander-in-Chief of the Armies,
PRINCE KUTUSOFF SMOLENSK.

PROCLAMATION.

"When the Emperor of all the Russias was compelled by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his States, his Imperial Majesty, from the accuracy of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have led to a series of triumphs; and when the Commander-in-Chief, Prince Kutusoff Smolensk, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the Sovereign. At no period has Russia been accustomed to practise that art, (too much resorted to in modern wars,) of exaggerating, by false statements, the success of her arms. But with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts to France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill these countries with mourning and consternation. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive that in a campaign of only four months' duration, 130,000 prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides 900 pieces of cannon, 49 stand of colours, and all the waggon train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the Generals taken is hereunto annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate from that list of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken. It is sufficient to say, that out of 500,000 men, (exclusive of Austrians,) who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not 30,000 of them, even if they should be favoured by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which the Emperor Napoleon repassed the Russian frontiers can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory, and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy; for that policy is fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavours to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for twenty years. It is their government whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favourable again presents itself; and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquillity and individual happiness."

(To be continued.)

PLAN

FOR AFFORDING INCOMES TO GENERAL OFFICERS ADEQUATE TO
THE SUPPORT OF THEIR RANK.

BY WILLIAM MORTON PITT, ESQ. M. P.

WHEN the number of General Officers bore a small proportion to the number of regiments, there were several officers of the rank of Colonel who had regiments. At present, there are not only many Major-Generals, but also some Lieutenant-Generals who remain without any other emolument than the bare half-pay of the rank they held when reduced. Some of these, having realized, either in the whole, or in part, the value of their commissions, and retained their rank, have certainly no pretensions to additional advantages; but those who have never recovered any part of the money expended in the purchase of their commissions, who have no prospects of obtaining regiments, or governments, and who, (after very long service) have no other provision than their half-pay as Captains, Majors, Lieutenant-Colonels, or Colonels, as the case may be, seem to have a fair claim on the bounty of their country, and to a provision in some measure proportional to the station they hold in society.

If the situation of an officer of high rank in the army is compared with that of the corresponding ranks in the navy, the difference is truly striking.—In the navy the half-pay of Admirals, who rank as General Officers, increases on every promotion; but in the land service no officer receives a higher half-pay, than that of Colonel, equal only in rank to a Post-Captain of three years standing.—The naval officer also, is at no expense for the purchase of his commissions, and further, has prospects of prize-money, an advantage which but seldom, to any considerable extent, falls to the lot of the army.

Four thousand pounds laid out in the funds, or on a mortgage, would produce a larger annual interest *in perpetuity* than that which the same sum expended in the purchase of commissions in the army would amount to as an *annuity*, under the denomination of half-pay; and in the former case there would not only be a provision for a family, but the possessor would be master of his own time, and be at liberty to exercise a profession, or profitable employment.

It would not be necessary to grant any addition to Major-Generals; they might take their chance of being appointed to regiments,

or governments: but from their promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General, the situation of those who have no emolument but half-pay appears entitled to consideration, and to require additional remuneration.

Those who have disposed of their commissions, retaining their rank, or who have any other emolument from the public, civil or military, could have no pretensions, and in the case of being placed on the Staff, the allowance should be suspended. Perhaps also, those, who, without serving, and by the mere operation of Brevets, have arrived at the rank, should not be included to the full extent. And as the object in view should be to improve the situation of such only, who have little or nothing but their half-pay for their support, men of fortune might also be excluded, by requiring from them all an oath, (somewhat similar to that which is taken annually by the widows of naval officers, for their pensions) that they do not enjoy any income, or private fortune, equal to the aggregate of their half-pay, and proposed allowance.

It would probably be found, that out of the whole list of General Officers, the number who would have claim to an allowance might not exceed *ten*; and estimating the highest proportion at five hundred per annum, with an inferior allowance to such as have been advanced only by Brevet rank, if such a difference should appear expedient, the expense to the country would hardly extend to five thousand per annum, whilst the distresses and disappointments of meritorious officers would be humanely considered, and essential good produced to the service.

CAMPAIGNS IN THE PENINSULA.

[Continued from page 153.]

THE situation to which this General, Don Manuel de Lapena, succeeded, was truly deplorable: the artillery had indeed been saved, and the pass of Buvierca most gallantly defended and maintained; nevertheless the army had suffered during its retreat from all the accumulated evils of disorder, insubordination, incapacity on the part of the officers, nakedness, and cold, and hunger, and fatigue. Sometimes when the rear-guard was on the point of taking food, the enemy had come in sight, and the ready meal had been abandoned to the pursuers; this, though it was the effect as much of the panic, which suspicion and insubordination produced in the soldier, as of any want of conduct in their Commanders, gave new

cause for dissatisfaction and distrust. The men themselves were ready to fly at the sight of the French, because they suspected their leaders; yet they accused their leaders of treachery for not always turning and making head against the enemy, not reflecting that they, in like manner, though from a different motive, could place no confidence in their men. Many dropped on the way, overmarched, or foundered for want of shoes; others turned aside because they considered the army as entirely broken up, not from any failure of patriotism, or from courage; they were ready to die for their country, but it was folly, they thought, to squander their lives, and, under the present circumstance, their duty was to preserve themselves, and recover strength for future service. The loss at Buvierca too had been considerable. Before they reached Siguenza the four divisions had thus been wasted down to 8,000 men: it was on the evening of the last day of November that they reached this point; here message after message arrived, requiring them to hasten with all possible speed to Somosierra.

They set forward again the following day, the infantry by Atienza and Jadraque, the horse and artillery by Guadalaxara, in order to avoid the bad roads, leaving the river Henares on their right. This plan was soon changed: advices reached them in the middle of the night at Jadraque, that the pass of Somosierra had been lost. It was now determined that the whole army should march for Guadalaxara, for the defence of Madrid; information of this movement was dispatched to the Marquis of Castelar, in that city, and persons were sent, some to ascertain the position of the enemy, others to learn where Sanjuan had retreated with the remains of his corps after his defeat, in order that some operations might be concerted with him. The next day when the foremost troops entered Guadalaxara, they found some detached parties of the enemy in the town, whom they drove out: the first and fourth divisions, the horse and the artillery, arrived there that night; here the news was that Madrid was attacked, and the continual firing which was heard confirmed it. Poor as the numbers were which they could carry to the capital, they were eager to be there; and had Madrid been protected as it would have been, had Sir John Moore been more enterprising, or defended as the inhabitants would have defended it, had it not been for Morla's treachery, eight thousand men, who stood by their colours under so many hopeless circumstances, would have brought an important succour. The inhabitants relied with great confidence upon this reinforcement;

they expected hourly that these brave men would appear and take post beside them at their gates and in their streets; and one of the most successful artifices by which the traitors, who made the capitulation, depressed their zeal, was by reporting that a second battle had been fought, in which the army of the centre had been entirely defeated by Marshal Ney, so that no possible succour was to be expected from them. At the very time when this falsehood was reported a part of this brave army was only nine leagues from Madrid, impatient to proceed to its assistance. They were, however, compelled to remain inactive the whole of the next day, waiting for the second and third divisions and the van, which did not come up till the day following. The distant firing had now ceased, and the event which this cessation announced was confirmed by authentic intelligence of the capitulation.

Meantime the French were collecting in their neighbourhood: they occupied Alcalade, Henares, and the adjoining villages, and in Meco some skirmishes took place with them. It was now necessary to think of preserving the army, weak as it was, for other services. The first measure was to disencumber themselves of their disproportionate artillery; for they had brought with them no less than sixty pieces of cannon, which it was of much importance to preserve from falling into the hands of the enemy. Forty of their guns were sent across the Tagus at Sacedon, and such measures taken for conveying them forward, that they arrived safely at Carthagená; the other twenty they kept with them. The Duke del Infantado joined them at Guadalaxara: Buonaparte affirmed in his bulletin, that this distinguished grandee had fled from Madrid with the English minister, Mr. Frere; the fact was, that Mr. Frere followed the Supreme Junta, while the duke departed for the purpose of joining this army, and concerting measures for assisting in the defence of the capital. The Spaniards had no time to lose in securing themselves. On the 2d of December, Lubinski had informed Buonaparte of their approach; and as soon as Madrid had been betrayed, Bessieres was dispatched to Guadalaxara with a considerable force of horse, and Victor followed with the infantry. The van under Venegas, which had saved the army at Buvierca, by so bravely defending the pass, entered that city on the night of the 4th. Its losses had been replaced by draughts from the other divisions; the post of honor and of danger had been assigned it during the whole of this retreat, and it continued to cover the movements of the other divisions. Two of them were leaving

Guadalajara at the same time when it arrived, the second and third followed the next noon in two columns, proceeding by two roads to Santorcaz; this division began to follow them, but before it was out of one gate, the advanced-guard of the enemy entered at another. Venegas immediately perceived the importance of a strong position to the south of the city, lying directly between the two roads to Santorcaz, and he occupied it with the utmost celerity. The battalions (*tercios*) of Ledesma and Salamanca, which formed the rear of the third division, perceived his intention, and turned back and joined him; their Commanding Officers, D. Luis de Lacy and D. Alexandre de Hore, being ambitious of bearing part in the action which they expected.

The French were in great force opposite, on the right bank of the Henares; some of their detachments forded both on the right and left of the patriots' position; but light troops had been stationed on both the flanks, who skirmished with them, and repelled them till night. The position was judged too formidable in front to be attacked, and the main body of the French halted during the whole evening, not chusing to cross the river. Having thus obtained time for the army to perform its march, which was all he hoped or wanted, Venegas broke up three hours after the darkness had closed, and continued his retreat in good order without the loss of a single man. The Commander now took up a position at Santorcaz, a little village about two leagues east of Alcala, betwen the rivers Henares and Tajuna. The French upon this evacuated Alcala, and extended themselves along the heights at the back of Meco, and along the banks of the Jarama, pushing their advanced parties to Arganda, Morata, and other places in that neighbourhood. The plan of Lapena and his officers under these circumstances was, to cross the Tagus at Aranjuez, and take shelter, if necessary, among the mountains of Toledo; with this intent they marched to Villarejo de Salvanes. A few poor soldiers, who dropt behind at Nuevo-Bastan, were sabred by the French according to that cruelty which, since they have been under the tyranny of the Corsican, has characterised and disgraced their armies. On the 6th of December, when they were about to proceed to Aranjuez, tidings came that the French were in possession of that place; and this was confirmed by an express from General Llamas, who had vainly attempted to resist the enemy with a few armed peasantry and a few soldiers, who had escaped from Madrid.

New difficulties and new dangers now presented themselves to

the remnant of this harassed army. To look towards Toledo was become hopeless; it was equally hopeless to make for Andalusia, or the French General Ruffin, as soon as he had obtained possession of Aranjuez, crossed the Tagus, and pushing on as far as Ocana, cut off their retreat in that direction. Nothing remained but to cross the Tagus by boats at Villamanrique, Fuenteduenas, Estramera, and other places where there were ferries, and to make for the Sierras of Cuenca. There it was hoped they might be able to rest, rally the stragglers, and again unite in numbers sufficient to take vengeance for all their sufferings. Hazardous as it was to cross the river in this manner, with an enemy so near at hand, it was effected with rare good fortune; the French had not foreseen the attempt, and not a man nor a gun were lost. Having gained the left bank of the river they hastened on their retreat, and headquarters were established on the 7th at Velinchon. The second division under General Grimanest, which crossed at Villamanrique, was the only one which was endangered: this having effected the passage took up a position at Santa Cruz, between Aranjuez and Uclas, where it was attacked on the night of the 8th by a corps of Bessieres' division, under General Montbrun. Finding themselves unable to maintain the position against a force which was superior to their own, they abandoned it before they sustained any loss. At Velinchon, Lapena had the sorrow to learn, that the first and fourth divisions, who were quartered two leagues in advance at Tarancon, were in a state of such disorder and mutinous enmity, that it was apprehended some corps would attack each other. This was suspected to have been produced partly by the intrigues of some agents of the Intruder; partly by the mischievous ambition of a few officers, desirous, in these times of difficulty and insubordination, to raise themselves by flattering the soldiers and infusing suspicions of the Commanders, instead of making way to command by patient services and the active discharge of their duty. In consequence of this circumstance, of the difficulty which daily encreased of subsisting the troops, of their encreasing wants, and of the rapid desertions which were naturally occasioned by their privations, their want of hope, and the total relaxation of discipline, Lapena assembled all his General Officers at Alcazar de Huete.

The Duke del Infantado and Llamas, who had joined them at Villarejo, were present at this council; and it was determined, on Lapena's proposal, that the duke should take the command. One reason for appointing him was, that he was president of the council of Castile, and in that character had a legal power to require

provisions and all things necessary from the people; such being the respect paid to the old authorities and established forms, even in times like these, when necessity might have superseded all laws as paramount to all. This nomination was announced to the army in a short proclamation; the Central Junta ratified it afterwards, approving the resignation of Lapena, and dispensing with an informality which the difficult and dangerous state of things rendered prudent. One good consequence resulting from this measure was, that whatever suspicions, seditious or treacherous agitators had raised against their leaders, were at once rendered harmless; for the Duke del Infantado was a man in whose patriotism the whole nation had the most entire confidence. The van was now stationed in Javaga and the neighbouring towns; the rest of the army, proceeding by Carrascosa and Horcajada, entered Cuenca on the 11th.

Here they concluded a retreat of nearly 450 miles, in which, amid the accumulating disasters of their country, the Spaniards signally displayed that patience under all privations, and that resolute and enduring courage which formerly rendered them the best soldiers in Europe; here they rested, protected by the strength of the country; here they were clothed; and while the new Commander provided for their wants, he took measures for the restoration of discipline. One officer, who had been at the head of the mutiny, was brought to trial, condemned and executed. The bulletins asserted, that the remains of this army, finding their retreat into Andalusia cut off, had been obliged to disperse among the mountains of Cuenca. The truth was, that at Cuenca the army began to be re-organized: the stragglers and fugitives having recovered their strength, for want of which they had fallen behind or fled, rejoined their corps; new levies were raised; and it was manifest that, notwithstanding all their disasters, notwithstanding the mighty power of the enemy, the treachery of those leaders in whom they had confided most, and the misconduct of others, which was hardly less injurious to the common cause, the spirit of patriotism was still unimpaired, and the people, by whom alone a country is to be saved, had not abated one jot of heart or hope. Five days after their arrival, they were joined by a corps, which it was supposed had been cut off among the mountains of Rioja. The history of its escape is equally honorable to the men and to the Count de Alache D. Miguel Lili, who conducted them. They formed, originally, a part of the army of Old Castile, which had been broken up after the position of Logrono was lost. The Count de Cartaojal

commanded, with the Duke de Albuquerque under him. At the end of October Castanos stationed them along the skirts of the Sierra de Cameros, extending from in front of Logrono to Lodoso; the last division of this corps, which formed the left flank of the army, was posted at Nalda, under Lili.—During the first three weeks of November this division sustained repeated and almost daily attacks, varying its position as circumstances required, to Bigueras, Lumbreras, Nalda, and Alvelda; and having, like Blake's army, to endure the severest privations, from scarcity of food; nevertheless it carried off fourteen pieces of artillery, which Castanos had considered it impossible to save, from Nalda to Ausejo and Calahorra, in the sight of the French, and by roads which had been thought impracticable.

On the night of the 21st Lili received intelligence that a considerable force of the enemy had moved from Logrono towards Ausejo; the next day he learnt that the Spaniards, who were stationed there and at Tudelilla, had fallen back upon their right, and that 5,000 French infantry and 1,000 horse, had moved from Najara, giving out that they were going for Calahorra. He was thus in imminent danger of being cut off and surrounded. Immediately he left the banks of the Iregua, and fell back to Venta de Codes, four leagues in the rear of Nalder, where, in the course of the night, a messenger from Cartaojal reached him, with instructions, written at Tudelilla on the 21st, saying, that the French were in great force at Ausejo, and that Castanos ordered him to retreat by the Sierra to Agreda, whither Cartaojal himself was going with all his troops to oppose the French on the side of Almazar. For Agreda therefore, Lili began his march at day-break.—By two in the afternoon he had reached Villa del Rio, five leagues from the place which he had left, eight from that to which he was bound; but here he met intelligence of fresh disasters and new dangers.

Agreda, it was said, had already been abandoned by the Spaniards, 1200 French cavalry, with a small body of foot, were on their way to that town from Soria, which had opened its gates to the enemy; other columns from Soria and from Almazan were to follow in the same direction. Fugitives now arrived every hour from the villages between this place and Soria, with tidings that the enemy were sacking one place or approaching another; all their parties tending to the one point of Agreda. Lili perceived that if Cartaojal had not already retired from that town, he inevitably must, when forces so very superior were advancing against him, and that for himself, if he continued his march, it would be to run into the midst of his

enemies; he did not hesitate, therefore, to disobey orders which would have involved him in certain destruction; and, acting upon his own judgment, he marched the next morning in a contrary direction, to Lumbreras, and the day afterwards to Montenegro, thinking that a more defensible point; and for the sake of receiving certain intelligence from the side of Agreda. The report that that town had been evacuated on the 23d was premature; and Lili received a letter from Cartaojal, written from thence on the 24th, and regretting that he had fallen back to Lumbreras upon erroneous information: to have joined him at Agreda, he said, was the proper movement, and almost the only means of safety, but it was no time to consider what might have been done, and, as things were, he must now follow his own discretion, with that zeal which it was not doubted he possessed.

Whatever regret Lili might have felt at receiving this reproof, was effectually counteracted by the report of the messenger who brought it, for at the very moment when Cartaojal dispatched him, news arrived that the enemy were beginning to attack the town. In fact, he was compelled speedily to abandon it, and marching by way of Borja to Calatayud, joined the wreck of the army of the centre, and accompanied them in that retreat, which has already been related. Hopeless as Lili's situation now was, he had yet to receive intelligence of events which rendered it more utterly desperate. On the 27th he learned at Salos de los Infantes, from some stragglers who had escaped from the action at Burgos, that that capital was now in the hands of the French. His spies brought him information, that the intruder was with a great force at Aranda; that the enemy occupied all the bridges and fords of the Duero; and that Somosierra was threatened by him: finally, to crown the distressing news of the day, a full and authentic account reached him of the battle of Tudela. On every side he was surrounded; to move in any direction seemed equally perilous, and he was utterly ignorant what course had been taken by the relics of the army which he wished to join. In these difficulties his first measure was to march to Canales, four leagues from Salas, where, in the very centre of the mountains, he might hope to remain concealed from the enemy, or to resist them to the best advantage if he were discovered and attacked. There, amid those difficult and inclement heights, from whence the Arlanza flows towards Lerma; the Duero towards the plains of Castille; the Tiron, the Najerilla, and the Iregua towards Rioja; he remained from the 29th of November

to the 4th of the following month, six days. During this time he obtained sufficient intelligence of the movements of the French to direct his own, and then proceeded towards New Castille, in search of Castano's broken army. On the 5th he reached Quintanar de la Sierra; on the 6th San Leonardo. His men travelled the whole of the following day and night, and crossed the Duero at Berlanja. On the 9th they entered Atienza; and here the information which they found served only to occasion new perplexity, for here Lili learned that the central army had passed through, and been pursued by the French; that they had afterwards abandoned Guadaluara and the heights of Santorcaz, where they had subsequently taken up a position: of their further movements nothing was known. Lili, however, considering all circumstances, was convinced that they must have retreated upon Cuenca; and upon that conviction, he directed his march towards the same point. On the 11th, at day-break, he crossed the great road from Zaragoza to Madrid, at an opportune and happy hour, passing between the last division of the French and their rear-guard, then on their way from Calatayud; and on the day that the Duke del Infantado reached Cuenca, he arrived at Villar de Domingo Garcia, from whence, on the 16th, he passed to the head-quarters of the Commander. During this whole retreat, which was over a track nearly four hundred miles, through the most difficult and untravelled ways, this corps had constantly been surrounded by the enemy, who were seldom more than ten or twelve miles distant from them. Food they had none, but what they could procure upon the way; most of the men were barefooted, many of them nearly naked, but their spirits never failed.

While this army was to be reformed and re-equipped among the mountains of Cuenca, the whole of those extensive plains, which form the centre or table-land of Spain, lay at the mercy of the invaders. On the 11th of December Victor had his detachments in Aranjuez and in Ocana; on the 19th he occupied Toledo. The surrender of this ancient and famous city, after its professions of determined patriotism, was one of those circumstances which concurred to confirm Sir John Moore in the unjust and self paralyzing prejudices which he had formed against the Spanish people. Yet if the Toledans did not signalize themselves by heroic sacrifices, like the Saragozans, and the people of Gerona, and of Ciudad Rodrigo, it is to be imputed to the government rather than to them; there was no want of a right spirit, nor had they been deficient in any exertion for the common cause. In the spring of the preceding

year, when, by the weakness of the old government, and his own unparalleled treachery, Buonaparte was marching his armies through the country, and on the point, as it appeared to common observers, of obtaining military possession of it, Dupont and Wedel entered that city with their divisions, and raised a most oppressive contribution upon the inhabitants. But no sooner had they proceeded on their way to Andalusia, than a junta was immediately formed, consisting of the most respectable citizens: they could not raise forces themselves, being surrounded by the enemy, and having no military means; but they ordered as many of the districts in that kingdom as could exert themselves, to act under the instructions of the Junta of Badajos: they contributed large sums of money; and they refused obedience to four successive orders which enjoined them to proclaim the intruder, though it was announced that, if they continued in their disobedience, 5,000 French would come, and perform the ceremony sword in hand. The evacuation of Madrid relieved them from this danger; and when the victorious army of Castanos was on its way to the capital, Toledo supported 10,000 men of that army for three weeks, made a donation of three hundred thousand reales to them on their departure, equipped many of their officers, and clothed a great proportion of the men. This was not all: in two months it raised and equipped two regiments of infantry, and a corps of 700 horse, for which funds were raised by a subscription: all persons of all ranks, from the arch-bishop to the poorest peasant, contributing liberally and joyfully, according to their means. The university also raised a corps of students; and after the siege of Zaragoza, the pectoral of the arch-bishop, which was valued at a hundred and fifty thousand reales, was converted into money to relieve the inhabitants of that heroic city. After the defeat of the Estremadura army at Burgos, the Toledans applied to government for arms to defend their walls. This was the mode of warfare to which the Junta, if they had rightly understood the nature of their own strength, should have resorted, instead of opposing the French with armies newly levied, undisciplined, ill-equipped, and worse provided; and this system of defence was advised by Mr. Frere. But this essential precaution had been neglected by the government; and when the Toledans applied for artillery and ammunition, disaster followed so close upon disaster, that there was no leisure for attending to their request, urgent and important as it was. What then could be done? To stand a siege without artillery was exposing themselves to useless destruction. They sent off all their

moveable property to Seville; twelve thousand swords also were dispatched to the same place from that fabric, which for so many centuries has been famous, and which probably owes its original celebrity to workmen from Damascus. The Junta, all the legitimate authorities, and all the most distinguished inhabitants, left the city; neither the threats nor the promises of the intruder, could induce them to return: they retired to the free part of the Peninsula, submitting to poverty with that dignified composure, which resulted from the consciousness that they had discharged their duty. This was the fate of the parents, while their sons in the corps of the students fought and bled for the independence of Spain. It is plain, therefore, that though the gates of Toledo were opened to the enemy, that same spirit still existed within its walls, which, during the war of the commons of Castille, rendered it the last hold of liberty.

From Toledo, from Aranjuez, and from Ocana, parties of French cavalry overrun the open and defenceless plains of Lower la Mancha, foraging and plundering the towns and villages with impunity, as far as Manzanares. The La Manchans, relying, like the government, too confidently upon the resistance which regular armies, and the modes of regular warfare could oppose to such a military power as that of France, had made no preparations for defending themselves: some places were deserted by the inhabitants; all left open to the enemy, who scoured the country at their pleasure. The little townlet of Villacannas afforded, however, a single and honourable exception: a party of sixty horse entered it on the night of the 20th of December, being a detachment from a much larger force which had quartered itself in Tembleque. The people, though they had taken no previous measures for defence, caught up such arms as they could find, and drove the invaders out: they began immediately to dig trenches and throw up barricadoes; the adjoining peasantry came to their assistance; a few persons of high quality played the coward and fled; but, with these few exceptions, the utmost zeal and alacrity were displayed by all ranks, and ready obedience was paid to some old soldiers, who took upon themselves the command. During five successive days the French renewed their attack, and were constantly repulsed; their plundering parties had no artillery with them, and the means of defence, therefore, as long as the Spaniards took care not to expose themselves to a charge of horse in the open country, were equal to those of attack. Weary at length of these repeated failures, and

unwilling to incur further loss in an object of no other value than what the plunder of the place might be worth, the French desisted from any further attempts, and Villacannas remained safe and uninjured, while all the country round was ransacked. The example was deservedly thought of such importance, that the whole details of this little siege were published by the government in an extraordinary gazette. Whatever contributions were due to the state by the inhabitants of this townlet were remitted to them for their signal exertions, and those persons who had taken the lead, and organized the defence, were rewarded by other privileges. "This," said the government in their official account, "is the kind of war which our perfidious enemy feareth most, and which is the most advantageous for ourselves. Let the people of every village arm themselves, entrench themselves in their very houses, break up the roads, lay ambushes upon every height and pass, intercept his provisions, cut off his communications, and make him perceive that at every step he will find the most obstinate resistance. Thus we shall waste his forces; thus we shall shew to the world that a great and generous nation is not to be insulted with impunity—nor to be conquered when it fights for its king, for its liberty, and for its religion."

(To be continued.)

Poetical Essays on Military Subjects.

POETICAL EPISTLE,

FROM A SERJEANT SERVING IN THE PENINSULA TO HIS WIFE IN ENGLAND.

SO you're anxious to know what I mean by campaigning,
Of marches, of routes, bivouacs, enfilading,
Of batteries and breaches, of howitzers, mortars,
Of posts and entrenchments, of in and out quarters,
Of cavalry, infantry, Caçadores, and Guerillas,
Of rations and forage, of vintins and quartillas,
Of advancing in line, of columns, divisions,
Of fighting whole days without rum or provisions,
To tell you the truth, my dear wife, is not easy,
Or describe what you wish in a way that will please you;
For this toiling for fame on the high road to glory,
Will cut but a so and so figure in story.
You ask what's campaigning? As out the truth must,
'Tis a round of complaining, vexation, disgust,
Night marches, and day in pursuit of our foes,
Up hill and down dale, without prog or dry cloaths,

Impatiently waiting which side should attack,
In the field all the night, which is called bivouac ;
A mode of campaigning that to ev'ry thinker
Is similar just to the travelling tinker ;
And in other respects little difference is seen,
For 'tis nearly as honest, and somewhat as clean ;
In cold rainy nights you see us all wedge
In a soft muddy furrow, or under a hedge ;
And to add to our pleasure in every shape,
The French give us balls both of round shot and grape :
Then to change this gay scene, we attempt escalading,
A word that is used for a mode of invading ;
An entrenchment's to take, preparation is made,
With ladders to mount, which is called escalade ;
The time for attack is a night dark as pitch,
When, advancing, we rush one and all to the ditch ;
Plant the ladders, and nimbly to mount them we run,
Gain the top, drive the French, huzza, and all's done.
But mind me in all this delightful confusion,
Some lose life, others limb, and some get a confusion ;
For whilst eager we dash the entrenchment to gain,
Shot and shell drop amongst us like hail stones or rain.
Escalading sometimes is to get within reach,
From whence we may batter a castle in breach.
So off goes the cannon with a shower of ball,
Till at last they have made a small hole in the wall ;
Then follows the sport, then comes all the fun,
Helter skelter we all at this little hole run ;
Such thrusting and cramming, such a push and a pother,
The French on one side, and we all on the other ;
What desperate contention, what struggles and strife,
For in storming for glory who cares for his life ;
'Tis glory inspires us, and we care not a fig,
But stick one another as you'd stick a pig ;
Unmoved dashing on, no heed for one's neighbour,
Tom's kill'd—there's an end to his toil and his labour ;
Then the French, bloody rogues, as they're standing above ye,
Let fly at the thick, as one does at the covey :
Such obstinate dogs—but faith they've the merit,
Of yielding alone to the true British spirit ;
With a wall in their front, 'tis not often they wince,
But bravely your passage dispute inch by inch,—
Not but since the great fight they seem deadly afraid,
Of a cavalry charge and the true German blade ;
The Germans they cried did not fight very fair,
It was quite against rule to charge into their square,
So they gave up the game, for as truly they say,
It was folly opposing such devilish foul play.

Thus battles are won, and entrenchments are taken,
 And he who escapes, for a time saves his bacon.
 So then in fine quarters the army carouses,
 All the troops in the fields, all the Generals in houses :
 It is proper we know, that before an attack,
 To be ready, the army should all bivouac.
 But one's puzzled to find where the wisdom all lies
 In exposing brave troops to the merciless skies.
 It is proper to coddle our gallant commanders,
 To keep up the stock of our brave Alexanders :
 But to harass their men, caring nothing about them,
 Do our Generals e'er think to get laurels without them ?
 Conceive us then all vagabondiz'd on a hill,
 You'll suppose we are eating and drinking our fill ;
 Of biscuit and beef to be sure we've enough,
 Though the one's cursed hard, and the other as tough.
 But the Spaniards, good souls, one really would think
 Would stuff their protectors with victuals and drink ;
 That for gratitude's sake, and the glory of God,
 Wine and oil, milk and honey, would flow o'er our sod ;
 It is true that to moisten our beef when we dine
 We procure a quartilla, or bottle of wine :
 But 'tis sad heavy work thus to moisten our clay,
 As it makes a confounded deep hole in our pay.
 A viut* for an egg, and a cabbage for two,
 These Spaniards you see have a cross of the Jew.
 By this time you've found out, what I'm loth to disclose,
 That campaigning's hard lying, hard living, hard blows :
 One thing to be sure is a great consolation,
 Our toils are all shared by the first in the nation,—
 Earls, marquisses, viscounts, and squires of domain,
 As gallant a host as e'er visited Spain,
 Brave, bold, daring spirits that no hardship can damp,
 Shunning pleasure's soft lap for the toils of a camp,
 Scots, English, and Irish, all eager for action :
 Blush, stirrers of tumult, promoters of faction,
 Who, snug at your home, with your babbling and pelf,
 Persuade grumbling John to make war on himself,
 When if John would unite, and go hand in hand,
 And drive these vile rascals clear out of the land,
 Then beat the vain foe till his banner be furl'd,
 He'd spread peace and contentment all over the world.
 'Tis true that we number in our allied host
 Some who bravely can talk and who bravely can boast,
 I've studied them well, and think, for my part,
 That the real fighting blood has not rose to the heart.
 What with labour and pains, with the famed Portuguese
 It seems to have got up as far as the knees :

* Vintin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

But as for the Spaniards, I write as I feel,
 The blood, I am sure, will ne'er stir from the heel.
 When they brag of their feats we know they are humming,
 For they ne'er beat the French except 'tis in running.
 As for Hessians, Guerillas, they are warfaring jobbers,
 An acknowledged banditti and legalised robbers:
 No hand to hand blow with the gallants of France,
 Their method of fighting is *a la distance*:
 Boldly cutting of throats, if the enemy slumbers,
 Or murder a picquet, if sure of their numbers.
 For my part I think they'd rob cousin or brother,
 As the purse of one man is the same as another.
 And now, my dear Mary, it is my belief,
 You'd like to know something of our gallant Chief;
 If now you should find I fall short in my lays,
 Don't wonder, for in truth he's above all my praise;—
 Firm, resolute, cautious, intrepidly brave,
 To his nation a hero, for his country a slave;
 As a General, in science beyond all renown,
 To his kingdom an honour, and pride to the crown.

M. G. Serjt. ———

P. S.—Don't suppose, 'cause I'm gamesome in most of my letters,
 That I ever presume to find fault with my betters;
 I ne'er trouble my head to ask why's that, or why's this?
 If I do my own duty I can't do amiss,—
 If we gain or we lose, why, dear wife, do you see,
 That's my General's concern, and so nothing to me.

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL NONCHALANCE.

THE shameless apathy of the Continental Princes, during the greater part of the Revolutionary War, reminds one of a passage in Boileau's admirable *Lutrin*, in which the Arch-Satirist, alluding to the imbecile Potentates, (as they are facetiously denominated) predecessors of Lewis the Fourteenth, puts these words into the mouth of Sloth.—

“ Helas! qu'est devenu ce tems cet heureux tems,
 Où les Rois s'honoroient du nom de fainéans;
 S'endormoient sur le trône, et me servant sans honte,
 Laissoient leur Sceptre aux mains ou d'un Maire, ou d'un comte.”

Ah! whither fled those happy times of peace,
 When idle kings, dissolved in thoughtless ease,
 Resigned their sceptres, and the toils of state,
 To Counts, or some inferior magistrate;
 Loll'd on their thrones, devoid of thought or pain,
 And nodding, slumber'd out a lazy reign?

A *faineant* Prince is a political excrescence, and ought to be lopped off—an anomaly in a free state.

*MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.**A NEW MODE OF ARRANGING THE FORMATION
OF A SQUADRON.*BY DAVID ROBERTS, ESQ. MAJOR OF THE 51ST REGIMENT.

SIR,

Portugal, Dec. 16, 1812.

AS I have reason to think his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief encourages every attempt to introduce whatever will tend to improve military tactics, and honors with his approval the conduct of any officer who endeavours studiously to acquire a thorough knowledge of both the theoretical and practical part of the military profession: having adopted from choice the pursuit of arms, I have not only felt it a duty incumbent on me to acquire all the knowledge and information possible for a guide to my conduct, but I have taken particular pleasure and delight in such occupations. I have served in the cavalry as well as infantry, and I have endeavoured to obtain a perfect knowledge of the nature of both services. The British army has, from the practice of active and severe service during the late campaigns, acquired a celebrity equal to our gallant navy, as well in discipline as heroism; and ranks, if not the first, certainly not inferior to any military power. I believe I am warranted if I pronounce it the very first army in the world in every respect; at the same time where improvements can be suggested, I presume a proper consideration and support will be given to introduce them. Under this impression I have taken the liberty to submit to the opinion and judgment of Cavalry Officers, the following mode of Arranging the Formation of a Squadron; having more than once witnessed the impracticability of rejoining a squadron that, in a conflict with the enemy, was broken, scattered, and put to the rout. It is not however necessary to detail the mode now practised in forming a squadron: I shall therefore proceed to explain what appears to me to be an improvement in every respect.

The Squadron is composed of two troops.

The troops having formed in line, an officer will ascertain either by counting the files, or being informed of the strength of each troop the number of files present; he will establish the centre of the Squadron, the post for the standard; he will then direct the men to number themselves from the centre to the flanks, the man on the

right of the standard beginning with number one, and the man on the left of the centre also commencing with number one.

The officer will appoint the flanks of divisions, post the officers and non-commissioned officers.

This I conceive to be all that is necessary as to telling of a Squadron.

To give due effect to this plan, the soldier must be instructed (which will be found easily practicable) to know the stations attached to numbers; for instance—a Squadron is told of “into half squadrons, divisions, sub-divisions, threes and files;” the squadron, half-squadron, division, and sub-division, are established by the officer.

The soldier has only to know that in the right half-squadron, number one is the left of half-squadron, left of division, left of sub-division, left of threes, and left file; number two is centre of threes and right file; number three is right of threes and left file; number four, is left of threes and right file, and so on to the right flank.

N. B. All even numbers in the right half-squadron are right files.

Left half-squadron.—Number one is right of half-squadron, of division, of sub-division, of threes, and of files; number two is centre of threes and left file; number three is left of threes and right file; number four is right of threes and left file, and so on to the left flank.

N. B. All even numbers in the left half-squadron are left files.

This mode of telling of a Squadron is not only easily accomplished, but has further advantage by presenting a ready means of preserving regularity, should man or horse, from any casualty, fall out of the ranks, whether the Squadron is stationary or in motion; because if the men are properly instructed always to look to the centre as the stem from which the telling off branches out towards each flank, if by accident, for instance, in the right half-squadron, number five falls out, number six must instantly close into his station; learns from the file on his left what number he is, is told number four; number six immediately informs the file on his right he is changed to number five, and the new telling is carried out to the flank, by which means the division is kept entire and regular: so if any numbers fall out, the outward file immediately closes towards the centre and adopts the station, vacant next to the inward file, passing out to the flanks the change.

This mode will also expedite the formation of any Squadron which may be collected, although it may be from different regiments; for instance—the squadrons in a brigade of cavalry may be thrown into confusion and obliged to fly before the enemy in all directions. Any Officer taking advantage of this mode of forming a Squadron may, whilst retreating, by placing himself on a centre,

collect them on each side of his flanks; and telling off to each flank will very rapidly form and arrange a Squadron: because as each man joins his squadron, he has only to ask the man on the outward flank what is his number, and he immediately knows the stations attached to that number, and of course the station attached to the number he takes; for instance—a man seeing a body collecting and forming, he places himself on an outward flank and enquires, from the file next him towards the centre, his number; suppose he is told (being the right half-squadron) the next file is number fourteen, he takes upon himself number fifteen; and he, of course, knows he is right of threes, and a right file. Consequently, by thus preserving a regularity in the telling of threes *in particular*, the Squadron can be put about by threes, which is the general practice, without confusion or disorder, and the men knowing this will have confidence.

I therefore repeat that every description of cavalry can be thus formed into a Squadron at the very time they are retreating in confusion and mixed together. There were many opportunities in the late retreat where this might have been practised with great effect.

I some little time since addressed myself on this subject to an Officer of rank in the cavalry, and a gentleman deservedly of some celebrity, but not being favored with the honor of his opinion, I now submit it to the consideration of the army, through the medium of the Military Panorama. I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient humble servant,

D. ROBERTS, Major, 51st Regt.

MECHANICS FOR THE ARMY.

SIR,

Lewis Barracks, March 10, 1813.

THROUGH the medium of your Publication may I request permission to suggest what I conceive would add much to the many establishments formed for the benefit of the service? I am to profess my ignorance of there existing any similar to what I have to suggest; one circumstance I am fully aware of, the necessity and propriety of such an establishment.

In every regiment there should be a certain description of Mechanics, armourers, carpenters, farriers, blacksmiths, tailors, and shoe-makers.

In order that this class of men should not, as unfortunately is now the case in many regiments serving in the Peninsula, be wanting, I conceive a depôt might be formed, where boys from the regiments might be sent; and, according to their geniuses, allow proper

persons to be appointed to teach them the different mechanical arts. Indeed it might be extended to repairing, if not making, pouches, belts, knapsacks, stocks, clasps, &c.; add to which some instructed in Dr. Bell's mode of teaching writing and arithmetic: in fact, I consider much may be done which would be found of important utility to the service.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Crito.

ON THE MILITARY RANK, &c. OF PAYMASTERS.

SIR,

THE known liberality of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to the situation of every class of officers in his Majesty's service, emboldens me to communicate, through your valuable publication, some addition to the letter which appeared in the First Number of the Second Volume.

The situation of a Paymaster in the Militia is certainly subject to the mortification stated, which may easily be obviated by granting them the rank of Captain, and to rank in succession with the Captains, the same as the Surgeon, and as in the line. According to the present mode, a friend of mine, who has been Paymaster for these many years past, and who is nearly fifty years of age, holds an Ensigny; as Ensign he is liable to do duty with the subaltern officers, and takes his rank only according to the date of his commission as *Ensign*. Should any officer be appointed under him, on the first vacant Lieutenancy that officer is immediately promoted, and consequently takes precedence: thus the Paymaster sees promotion, and is left to console himself with his rank as *Ensign*. The mortification is great, and it is made more so by the appointment of a surgeon being at once put over his head; why this should be is to me mysterious. It has been said that by a Paymaster holding an ensigny it entitles him, during peace, to receive 20*l.* annually: but till lately the surgeon held a subaltern's commission—surely he is not to be deprived of such allowance; if rank can be given in one instance, it may be granted in another. I trust his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief will gratify this deserving class of officers with the rank of Captain, and give them the further indulgence of being exempt from military duty as subaltern officers, the same as the surgeon and his assistants, according to the date of their appointment, and by so doing he will insure their gratitude. I am, sir, with due respect, your obliged humble servant,

A. B.

ON THE RANK OF MAJORS.

SIR,

Lewes Barracks, March 29, 1813.

IT has long been a circumstance of astonishment to me why that solitary, nugatory title of Major should be continued: that it is a necessary epithet of distinction does not seem likely; for instance the guards; or does it appear that any particular duty is now attached to it, but the useless formality of being called forward to put the battalion through the manual and platoon exercises when the regiment is inspected, as executor to the effects of officers killed in action, or who have died on foreign service. I have generally remarked that when the Commanding Officer of any corps is with it, although there may be two Majors also present, these latter gentlemen are something approaching to the automaton, the Lieut.-Colonel is usually the *ne plus ultra*, the whole and sole principle of action, which if he should happen to be a gentleman of information and of thorough knowledge of his duty, is fortunately placed; but if, on the contrary, he is an ignorant, illiterate man, and incompetent to the task imposed upon him, and the Major should happen to be the reverse—quarreling, cabals, irritations, jeers, jokes, and a relaxation from discipline is the consequence. In most regiments the Major seems merely employed to take the command of any detachment that is sent away, and as such is well disposed of. I cannot but think it would be a sensible, as well as a just measure, to expunge the Rank of Major altogether, and substitute that of *second* Lieutenant-Colonel with the pay and allowance received as effective Major. Nor can I conceive that the officers of the Guards (who are alone concerned) would resist a measure, which they know their brother officers of the line so deservedly merit.

Admitting this change to take place, as in every battalion there would be one first Lieut.-Colonel and two second Lieut.-Colonels, the first Lieutenant-Colonel would have the supreme power; I would attach two second Lieutenant-Colonels one to each wing of the regiment, and make them answerable for their separate corps. In every military respect this would produce an opportunity for a display of ability, and would attach not only active employment to the second Lieutenant-Colonel, but be an incentive for exertion, by directing the General Officer, who inspects a battalion, to faithfully report to the Commander-in-Chief the merit or demerit of Field officers.

To carry the matter yet further, the Second Lieutenant-Colonel should be directed to call upon the Captains of companies as *answerable* for the state of their companies; by this mode much of the interior duty would be taken from the Commanding Officer, and of course give him more leisure to attend to his own particular duty.

AN OFFICER.

ON COURTS MARTIAL.

SIR,

IN the Panorama of the First of February I had not only much pleasure, but certainly reaped much information, on reading a letter from Lieutenant Scott on the subject of General Courts-Martial, in answer to some remarks I submitted some time since to the consideration of the army, through the medium of your Publication. Lieutenant Scott, highly to his credit, appears to have sacrificed time and labour in the study of military jurisprudence; and I have no doubt the book that gentleman describes to have been written by himself, will greatly tend to make clear the course which should be pursued in military courts. My object, to a certain extent, has succeeded, and it would give me infinite satisfaction if I was enabled to enlarge my ideas on the subject, in profiting by the perusal of Mr. Scott's publication. I am one of the old school, and gladly seize upon every opportunity that affords a means of obtaining knowledge on any part of a soldier's profession, of which military law, in all its relatives, forms a most serious and necessary part, where the honor, interest, and even life of a brother officer or soldier is implicated, is staked; and I am accustomed to observe a different mode adopted according to the opinion of a president, or an acting judge-advocate. I do not think it argues much in favor of those who are at the fountain head of the mutiny act, in their leaving the properties of military law to be expounded by gentlemen who are no other ways concerned than what is common to all. I must once again express my concern that we have no publication, by authority, on that serious subject. Mr. Scott is, I make no doubt, very correct in what he describes as the forms to be admitted in Courts-Martial; but I am in the habit of sitting as a member at General Courts-Martial, and however light that gentleman may consider the duty, nailed to my chair from ten in the morning to three in the afternoon, day after

* It was not the fashion formerly to seek further than the practical knowledge of the profession.

day, week after week, and month after month, sir, I feel it a fundamental hardship, and a drawling monotonous sort of duty at bottom; and I always feel desirous to yield my seat, for more active duty, to any gentleman who has a taste for depositions, questions, answers, and defence. Lieutenant Scott observes I am not lawyer enough even to know the technical terms, which I suppose are equally as essential as the black gown and wig to the serjeant at law. However, to make the matter short, I will give an extract of a letter I lately received from a brother officer, who has been obliged to pitch his tent as a member of a General Court-Martial, which has been sitting since December last.

"Should you be again induced to enter into the labyrinths of military law for information, come here; your labour will be at an end; here we have a foreigner, a Frenchman, a man who never has resided in places where the English language is generally spoken; but who, by the aid of a good ear and tolerable memory, has scraped together as much English as enables him to persuade people he knows much more. This gentleman acts as Assistant-Deputy-Judge-Advocate in our General Courts-Martial: you will ask, how is he gifted, to render him competent to fill such a situation? As I have before observed, he speaks garbled English, writes Frenchified English, and his natural vanity makes him much over-rate his comprehension of our language; it ends in his committing innumerable blunders, which would be infinitely diverting on any other occasion: this, my honest fellow, needs no comment."

Lieutenant Scott is correct in pointing out the general order for officers to obtain a competent knowledge of military law; but I am to ask from what publication, by authority, is he to obtain that competent knowledge—and if such a book was pointed out, in what manner is a subaltern officer to carry that book with him? In respect to the observation relative to finding a prisoner guilty in part, I presume Lieutenant Scott has not given that subject his mature consideration. I conceive, that after finding a prisoner guilty of a crime, it rests with the court to award punishment according to the extent of guilt. Is a man guilty or not of an assault, who rebukes another and does not seriously hurt him?

As I did not originally throw down the gauntlet, but simply sought for information, I trust Lieutenant Scott will do me the honor to excuse my now taking leave of the subject; I quietly withdraw myself, feeling, at the same time, every possible respect for his abilities, and grateful for the honor of his information.

A BRITISH OFFICER.

ADJUTANTS OF MILITIA.

Sir,

IT appears very extraordinary that an Adjutant of Militia, to whom it has been thought proper to give the brevet rank of Captain after five years' service as an officer, should not be allowed to take rank from the date of that brevet commission; but be considered as junior to all the Captains of Companies, of whatever standing in the regiment; and also to every Captain who may be appointed at any future period.

It may, perhaps, be advanced that an unqualified officer cannot, with propriety, be placed in command over gentlemen of property, who voluntarily come forward to serve their country. This reasoning I allow would have been just and reasonable, as long as gentlemen of property came forward to take the command of companies of the militia; gentlemen properly qualified according to the regulations in conformity to the original spirit of the militia forces: but as it is a well-known and established fact, that not one half of the Captains of Companies now serving in the British militia, possess the requisite qualifications; and I presume, without greater abilities, knowledge of their profession, or length of service than the Adjutants, what just claims can officers so circumstanced have to command them?

An Adjutant must be a man well versed in every branch of the military profession; exemplary in his conduct as an officer and a gentleman; attentive, persevering, and zealous in the performance of the various and many duties entrusted to him; and an officer in whom the greatest possible confidence can be placed by the Commander of the Corps.—The Adjutant is, in reality, looked to for the discipline and good appearance of his regiment.—He must have served a length of time in order to acquire the knowledge, &c. which are requisite for his situation.

Under the above circumstances, what just cause can exist for preventing this officer from taking rank from the date of his brevet commission, and for placing him under the command of men, junior to him in length of service, inferior to him in the knowledge of the military profession, and no better entitled to rank in point of property?

The pay of a Captain being at least 4s. per day, (including contingencies, &c. &c.) better than that of an adjutant; it would, of course, induce every Adjutant of militia to relinquish his situation

for a company, were it not for the advantage of his Staff-pay being continued to him in the event of the militia being disembodied: for exclusive of the difference of emolument, the trouble attached to the Adjutant's situation, and the constant attendance at quarters, may be added the expense of providing himself with a horse and horse appointments, the wear and tear of these appointments, and his chance of losses in horse-flesh: none of which the Captains have to provide.

Surgeons of militia corps take rank as Captains from the date of their appointments as Surgeons, without reference to pecuniary qualifications: why is not the same privilege extended to Adjutants? I have, on a former occasion, mentioned the hardships under which the Adjutants labour in finding a clerk at their own expense; and I might have added to the list of Paymaster, Surgeon, and Quarter-Master, for whom clerks are found by the public, that every Captain of a Company has also his Pay-Serjeant, who receives 2s. 6d. per week.

MILES VETERANUS.

OFFICERS WHO HAVE BECOME MUTILATED IN THE SERVICE OF SPAIN.

Sir,

Colchester, May 4, 1813.

IN addition to what I observed in my last letter respecting rewards being afforded to officers who have been distinguished and mutilated in the cause of Spain, I would suggest to the Regency of that country the revival of an Order of Knighthood instituted in 1332, by Alphonso, the Twelfth King of Castille, the Military Order of the Scarf, which they might put into two classes, first and second, and confer that honourable mark of distinction according to merit, not interest, for if it is in any degree biassed by the latter, it will sink into that insignificance which other Orders have done.

A. M.

CHARACTER OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

BY CAPT. T. H. COOPER.

THE French soldiers are quick, and attack with incredible rapidity; they retreat with the same rapidity, return to the charge with no less impetuosity, and as quickly retire again.—They retain during their retreat the greatest composure, and are not disheartened when they lose ground. The death of their officers produces no confusion among them. When the Commanding Officer

falls, the next to him assumes the command, and so on in succession. The inferior officers are almost all qualified to command. The French soldier is accustomed to live in a requisitionary country, sometimes as a prince, and sometimes as a *sans culotte*. To make him perform his duty well, uniformity in living is not required. A strong *esprit de corps** prevails among the French troops. In the beginning of the Revolution their bond of union was Republican fanaticism, and at the conclusion of it, *la grande nation*. Their infantry of the line cannot be compared with the Russians; their cavalry is very inferior to the Hungarians; and their artillery, once the best in Europe, is far from being equal to the Austrians: but their light infantry, or their *tirailleurs*, and their new tactics, confound all the principles of war which have prevailed since the time of Frederick the Great. Austria has scarcely any light infantry. Russia has about 20,000. In the French armies, nearly one-third of the infantry are *tirailleurs*. These take their post before the troops of the line, separate into different bodies, unite again and attack, and after being ten times repulsed, will attack again. In a broken, intersected country, these *tirailleurs* prepare the way to the French for that victory which the infantry of the line complete. The incredible quickness of the French renders this corps the best of its kind in Europe. All the principles of the new French tactics are calculated for an intersected, broken country, as the old tactics were for large plains. The object of the former is to waste the enemy by incessant skirmishes, when he has the folly to repulse the light-heeled Frenchmen with his whole force. These small flying bodies suffer themselves to be driven back the whole day, and towards evening a fresh body appears and decides the contest. A battle with the French may begin at sun-rise, but it will not be terminated before the evening. The French may be beat the whole day, but at night they will be victors. Every General who does not spare his strength till the evening, must, in the end, be defeated by the French. In consequence of the quickness and composure of the French soldiers, they do not readily think of capitulating; and they are able, in a peculiar manner, to extricate themselves from great dangers. We have seen instances where a thousand French soldiers have contended the whole day with a

* This French term is now generally used among all military men in Europe. It can hardly be translated into English, but it may not improperly be defined, a laudable spirit of ambition, which produces a peculiar attachment to any particular corps, company, or service.

much stronger body, and disappeared at night like a vapour. This is done in the following manner: the corps, when hard pressed, divides itself into two or three bodies, and while one occupies the enemy in an advantageous position, the other remains quiet at some distance. As soon as the first is driven back, they all run with incredible velocity, and in tolerable good order, to the place where the other is at rest. The second knows pretty exactly how long the first was able to make a stand, and rushes with the same impetuosity on the enemy, who find themselves suddenly checked by fresh troops, who must also be repulsed. In the meantime the first body take some rest, and thus they continue to act the whole day, with considerable loss of men, indeed, but when night puts an end to the battle, the corps, at any rate, has not been beaten, and next morning to follow it is useless. Moreau was pursued for some days in Switzerland by the Russians; but they were never able to come up with him in his flight. Towards evening he had taken a strong position, and next morning he had disappeared. But this activity must not be confounded with durable strength. The French are the lightest, not the strongest soldiers. The medical establishment of the French army is excellent, and their officers, in general, exceedingly good.

MILITARY ESSAYS.

[Continued from page 165.]

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

BY A FIELD-OFFICER.

A COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF should be allowed to form his own Staff: as he is responsible for all the operations of the army, it seems but reasonable that he should be permitted to select those officers who are to assist him, otherwise he is liable to have his conduct arraigned for the fault or incapacity of others. As his success must in a great measure depend upon the choice he makes, it may be supposed that he would select those who have merit, in preference to those who are recommended by interest.

The General who is appointed to the command of an army should be as perfectly versed in the speculative theory as in the practical part of the art of war, which can alone enable him to discover the most eligible means for the execution of the plan proposed. To great natural and acquired talents should be united soundness of judgment, and a strength of mind that nothing can affect; a quick, yet cool, imagination, fertile in resources, and capable of perceiving every thing at a glance; with a disposition equally dignified, firm, and gentle. Though he establishes the most perfect subordination throughout the army, yet he neither allows it to be exacted with tyranny

or arrogance. He issues but few orders, but has those most strictly executed; and any breach of his orders he punishes without partiality for person or rank: yet from the interest which all perceive he feels for them, he knows how to reconcile the most perfect obedience with affection.

To gain the confidence of an army requires very eminent qualities, and he is most worthy of command in whom such confidence is placed. The general suffrage of a gallant army is ever conferred with impartiality and judgment.

Correspondence from the Theatre of War in the Peninsula.

Lisbon, March 6th, 1813.—ENSIGN William Kortwright, of the Coldstream Guards, whilst on the march with a party to join the army, in a fracas with some Portuguese ordered a soldier to fire, and a Portuguese was killed.—A Court of Inquiry, appointed to examine into this business, were of opinion that he acted correctly. The Marquis of Wellington, however, left it to the choice of the Portuguese government to decide whether he should be tried by a General Court-Martial, or by the Civil power of Portugal; they chose the latter; and here the matter, for the present, rests.—The Ensign has sent in a protest, and solicited to have the opinions of the crown lawyers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archdall, of the 40th regiment, is to be tried for flogging men without a Court-Martial.—This punishment has frequently taken place lately without Courts-Martial, especially in the 82d.

The above are the topics of conversation for the day.

Miemento Races, Third Spring Meeting, 3d March 1813.

MATCH.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Jones's black horse <i>Sambo</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Mr. Beardsley's bay horse <i>Tom Tickle</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |

SWEEPSTAKES OF THREE HEATS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Captain Sparrow's bay mare <i>Saucy Nan</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Earl Dalhousie's bay horse <i>Division</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Mr. Wybault's gray horse <i>Commissary</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |

Hard running between *Saucy Nan* and *Division*.

MATCH.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Percy's bay pony <i>Go it</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Captain Armstrong's black horse <i>Calibogue</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |

SWEEPSTAKES OF MULES.—ALL AGES.

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Captain Fitzgerald's mule <i>Rattling Jack</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Mr. Gibbs' mule <i>Gay lass</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Mr. Hemauk's mule <i>Jub</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |

SWEEPSTAKES OF COUNTRY HORSES.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Percy's bay pony <i>Go it</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Captain Douglas's brown pony <i>Row</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Surgeon Reid's black horse <i>Lancet</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |

Go it the favourite.

During the present week a grand rout has been given at Govea, by Colonel Doyle, consisting of variety of entertainments, as opera-dancing, singing, and cards.

We were happy to see this gallant Colonel in such health and spirits; and the officers of the neighbourhood are highly indebted to him for the amusements of an evening in which hilarity, festivity, and good cheer were the component parts.

MURDER OF LIEUTENANT DICKINSON, OF THE 42d REGIMENT.

Portugal, 1st April, 1813.—You have no doubt heard of the death of Lieutenant Dickinson, of the 42d; but as many erroneous accounts may have reached you, I shall send you the correct particulars thereof.—Lieutenant Dickinson, a mild and good young man, having occasion to find fault with his corporal, ordered him to change his dress and follow him.—The corporal loaded a musket with two balls, fixed his bayonet, and followed the Lieutenant.—On his way the latter turned round to observe if the corporal followed, and at that instant he levelled his musket and shot him through the heart.—The man in his defence acknowledged the atrocity of his crime, lamented, as he said, that by the instigation of the devil, he had killed an officer whom every one loved; he submitted to his fate resolutely, and was hanged in chains.—It is a strange unaccountable circumstance of cool and deliberate murder, without a shadow of provocation.

Extracts from Army Regulations, General Orders, and Courts-Martial.

[Continued from p. 173.]

Regulations for granting Pensions to Officers of the Commissariat Department losing an Eye or a Limb on Service, dated

Commissary-in-Chief's Office, Feb. 6, 1813.—Any officer of Commissariat who shall have lost a limb, or an eye, or totally lost the use of a limb, shall be entitled to a pension, commencing from the time when he was wounded, and depending in its amount on the rank he held, according to the scale annexed; the pension to be held with any other pay and allowance. The wounds for which pensions are granted must have been received since the commencement of hostilities in 1793; the pension will be proportioned to the rank he held at the time of being wounded, and will be paid from Dec. 25, 1811.—Commissary-General at the head of a Department, 850l.; Ditto not at the head of a Department, 300l.; Deputy-Commissary-General at the head of a Department, 300l.; Ditto not at the head of a Department, 200l.; Assistant-Commissary-General, 100l.; Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, 70l.; Commissariat Clerk, 40l.; Commissary-General of Accounts, 860l.; Deputy-Commissary-General of Ditto, 200l.; Assistant-Commissary-General of Ditto, 100l.; Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General of Ditto, 70l.; Commissariat Clerk, 40l.

Horse Guards, April 10.—His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that when a regiment embarks for garrison duty on foreign service, the lawful wives of soldiers shall be permitted to embark, in the proportion of twelve per company, including the wives of non-commissioned officers; and rations are to be issued for them as long as the corps remains in a foreign garrison.

When a regiment embarks for active field service, the number of soldiers' wives to be permitted to accompany it must be limited to six per company; or their embarkation must be altogether forbidden, according to the nature of the service for which the regiment may be destined.

To such wives of soldiers as are not permitted to embark with their husbands, the rates of allowance, authorised by the Act of the 51st of Geo. III. chap. 106, and by the act of the 52d of Geo. III. chap. 120, will be granted, to enable them to proceed to their homes, or to the places at which they intend to reside, during the absence of their husbands on service.

If a regiment should embark from a foreign garrison for field service, such soldiers' wives as are not permitted to embark with the regiment, are to be sent by the earliest conveyance to this country: on their arrival in Great-Britain or Ireland, they will receive the rates of allowance specified in the Acts of Parliament above alluded to.

When a Royal Veteran Battalion embarks for foreign garrison duty, all soldiers' wives of good characters, who are desirous of accompanying their husbands, are to be permitted to embark.—By command of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen.

COURT-MARTIAL.

AT a General Court-Martial, held at St. Helier's, in Jersey, on the 2d and 3d days of February, 1813, was tried Brevet-Major JAMES STEWART, of the 46th Regiment, on the undermentioned charges, viz.

1st. "For highly improper, unmilitary, and insubordinate conduct, totally subversive of discipline, in having, on or about the 21st day of January, 1813, at Orgueil Castle, in the island of Jersey, issued, or cause to be issued, under colour and pretext of a Division Order of that date, the most disrespectful, injurious, and unwarrantable reflection on the previous commands and prior regimental orders of Captain OGILVIE, his (the said Brevet-Major JAMES STEWART's) Commanding Officer—such retrospective reflections being materially prejudicial to His Majesty's service, from their tendency to lessen Captain OGILVIE, as Commanding Officer, in the estimation of the officers and soldiers of the said regiment under his command."

2d. "For extremely irregular and unofficerlike behaviour in entering, and directing to be entered, the Division Orders above set forth in the Orderly Book of his (Brevet-Major STEWART's) Company, in the 46th Regiment, commanded by Captain OGILVIE, instead of first communicating such Orders in the usual routine of duty to the several officers commanding Corps within the Division, as properly it ought to have been, thereby manifesting gross ignorance of the rules of the service."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

"The Court, after having maturely and deliberately considered the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner had to offer in his defence, is of opinion, with respect to each Charge, as follows:

"With respect to the First Charge, the Court is of opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty.

"With respect to the Second Charge, the Court is of opinion that the Prisoner is guilty of extremely irregular and unofficerlike behaviour, in entering, or directing to be entered, the Division Order set forth in the Orderly Book of his (Brevet-Major STEWART's) Company, in the 46th Regiment, commanded by Captain OGILVIE, instead of first communicating such Orders in the usual routine of duty to the several officers commanding Corps within the Division, as properly it ought to have been, thereby manifesting ignorance of the rules of the Service, but not gross ignorance of the rules of the Service, as specified in the Charge.

And the Court does hereby adjudge the said Brevet-Major JAMES STEWART, the Prisoner, to be *publicly and severely reprimanded*, and to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of six calendar months."

Which Sentence His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT was pleased to confirm.

GAZETTES,—

Military Dispatches,—Promotions, &c. in the Army.

(Regularly continued from page 196.)

The LONDON GAZETTE.—Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, March 20, to TUESDAY, March 23, 1813.

War-Office, March 23, 1813.

- 4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet William Ramsay to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clemison, who retires. Dated March 18, 1813.
- 7th do.—Vince, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase. Dated as above.
- 4th Regiment of Dragoons—Cornet Hugh Stafford Northcote to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coles, promoted in the 12th Light Dragoons. Dated as above.
- 12th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet the Honourable Augustus Stanhope to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Webb, promoted as above.—Regimental Quarter-Master Abel Hammon to be Cornet, vice Stanhope. Dated as above.
- 14th do.—Lieutenant Augustus Foster to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Hawker, who retires. Dated as above.
- 18th do.—Cornet George Snoad to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moultrie, promoted. Dated as above.
- 21st do.—Lieutenant Francis De Visme, from the 51st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Mahony, who exchanges. Dated as above.
- 3d Regiment of Foot—William Boyd, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Berry, who resigns. Dated as above.
- 6th do.—Ensign James King, from the 90th Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Kelson, promoted in the 103d Foot. Dated March 4, 1813.—Richard Brownsmith, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Vavasour promoted. Dated March 18, 1813.
- 9th do.—John Peter Boileau, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brown, promoted. Dated as above.
- 15th do.—Ensign William Digby Sandys, from the 76th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Grant, promoted. Dated March 18, 1813.
- 16th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant William Orr, from the half-pay of the late 8th Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Chamley, who exchanges: Dated as above.
- 18th do.—Ensign William Johnston, from the 5th Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Maunsell, appointed to the 85th Foot. Dated as above.
- 32d do.—Henry Metcalfe, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Horan, promoted. Dated as above.
- To be Lieutenants, without purchase.*
- 42d do.—Ensign Donald Farquharson, vice Swanson, placed on half-pay. Dated March 17, 1813.—Ensign Donald Grant, vice Robertson, appointed to the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated March 18, 1813.

To be Ensigns.

James Geddes, Gent. vice Farquharson. Dated March 17, 1813.—Alexander Chisholm Robertson, Gent. vice Grant. Dated March 18, 1813.

To be Quarter-Master.

- Quarter-Master-Serjeant Hugh Mair, vice Mackay, placed on half-pay. Dated as above.
- 43d do.—Ensign John Nevill Robinson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hobkirk, promoted. Dated as above.
- 45th do.—Henry George Fitz Gerald, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Frankland, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated as above.
- 47th do.—Lieutenant William Rutledge to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Phelan, deceased. Dated as above.—Ensign Emanuel Russell to be Lieutenant, vice Rutledge. Dated as above.—Volunteer John Sands, from the

- 6th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Russell. Dated as above.—Serjeant Pierce Kelly to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign) vice Pickard, promoted. Dated as above.
- 51st Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant William Mahony, from the 21st Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice De Visme, who exchanges. Dated March 18, 1813.—Quarter-Master-Serjeant Thomas Askey to be Quarter-Master, vice Mills, deceased. Dated as above.
- 53d do.—John Barrett, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Impett, promoted. Dated as above.
- 56th do.—Thomas Pelling Lang, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Macdonnell, promoted. Dated as above.
- 58th do.—Lieutenant Horatio George Brooke, from the 52d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Mahony, who retires. Dated as above.—Ensign Charles Campbell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Davenport, promoted. Dated as above.
- 63d do.—Captain Richard Gorham, from the half-pay of the 92d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Mackenzie, who exchanges. Dated as above.
- 71st do.—Richard Ashe, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Peacocke, promoted. Dated as above.
- 73d do.—Captain John Morrice, from the 103d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Cochrane, who exchanges. Dated as above.
- 85th do.—Lieutenant Frederick Maunsell, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Copley, appointed to the 4th Foot. Dated as above.—Serjeant J. Duxbury, from the 3d Lancashire Militia, to be Quarter-Master, vice Davidson, appointed to the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated as above.
- 87th do.—Lieutenant John Blakiston, from half-pay of the late 71st Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fitz Gerald, promoted. Dated as above.
- 91st do.—Lieutenant Nicholas Horsley, from the Durham Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.
- 94th do.—Serjeant-Major James Jackson to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign) vice Campbell, who resigns the Adjutantcy only. Dated as above.
- 96th do.—Peter Forbes, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Campbell, deceased. Dated as above.
- 99th do.—Lieutenant Charles Kinlock, from the 52d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Girdlestone, who retires. Dated as above.
- 103d do.—Captain William Cochrane, from the 73d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Morrice, who exchanges. Dated as above.—Ensign Charles Kelston from the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated March 4, 1813.
- Royal West India Rangers—Charles Digges, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Fitzsimmons, who resigns. Dated as above.
- Royal Wagon Train—Cornet Charles Price Rose to be Lieutenant, vice Smyth, deceased. Dated March 18, 1813.

To be Cornets.

- Henry O'Neil, Gent. vice Rose. Dated as above.—Serjeant Samuel Walby, vice Smith, dismissed the service. Dated March 19, 1813.
- 5th Garrison Battalion—William Belford, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Johnstone, promoted in the 18th Foot. Dated March 18, 1813.
- 4th Royal Veteran Battalion—Quarter-Master Davidson, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Grainger, appointed to the 11th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated as above.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Hospital-Mates for General Service.

- Robert D. Hamilton, Gent. Dated March 9, 1813.—James Price, Gent. Dated as above.—Alexander D. Anderson, Gent. Dated as above.—Michael X. Considine, Gent. Dated as above.

The King's German Legion.

- 1st Regiment of Dragoons—Lieutenant Charles Elderhorst to be Captain of a Troop, vice Issendorff, deceased. Dated March 10, 1813.—Cornet Charles Lindes to be Lieutenant, vice Elderhorst. Dated March 11, 1813.
- 2d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet Maritz Baron Thummel to be Lieutenant, vice Schnering, appointed to the Veteran Battalion. Dated March 18, 1813.
- 2d Light Infantry Battalion—Ensign Henry Couradi to be Lieutenant, vice Bleck, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated March 12, 1813.

The Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps.

- Infantry—Ensign Henry Schultze to be Lieutenant, vice Kretchner, deceased. Dated March 18, 1813.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant Charles L. Stretch, of the 67th Foot, and Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces W. R. White, are superseded, being absent without leave. Dated as above.

The appointments of Serjeant John Noyce, from the Coldstream Guards, to be Ensign in the 79th Foot, and of Cornet Trefurt to be Lieutenant in the 2d Light Dragoons of the King's German Legion, vice Schneering, appointed to the Veteran Battalion, as stated in the Gazettes of the 2d and 9th instant, have not taken place.

ERRATA in the Gazettes of the 9th and 16th instant.

90th Foot—For Alexander Stuart, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice King, *who resigns*.—Read Alexander Stuart, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice King, *appointed to the 6th Foot*.

The King's German Legion.

2d Light Dragoons—For M. Prendergast, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Trefurt, promoted, read M. Prendergast, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Thummel, promoted.—For Warwick Hill Tonkin, *General*, to be Barrack-Master to the Force in Great-Britain, read Warwick Hill Tonkin, *Gent.* to be a Barrack-Master to the Forces in Great Britain.

War Office, March 23, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confirm the authority which was originally granted in Ireland to the Limerick County Regiment of Militia, to bear the title of Royal, and His Royal Highness is pleased to approve of the regiment continuing to be styled, "*The Royal Limerick County Regiment of Militia*."

The LONDON GAZETTE.—Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, March 23, to SATURDAY, March 27, 1813.

Philip Danvers Hackett, Gent. to be Adjutant to the Stafford and Tickhill Regiment of Local Militia, in the West Riding of York. Dated February 18, 1813.—J. Edwards, Gent. to be Adjutant to the 2d Regiment of Local Militia for the county of Surry, vice Salway, resigned. Dated March 17, 1813.—William Skerry, Gent. to be ditto to the 4th Regiment of ditto. Dated March 12, 1813.—Anthony Richard Blake, Gent. to be ditto to the 5th Regiment of ditto.—Dated March 18, 1813.

1st Eastern Regiment of Norfolk Local Militia—Second Lieutenant William Chase to be First Lieutenant. Dated March 9, 1813.—Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Mack to be First Lieutenant. Dated March 10, 1813.—Second Lieutenant Robert Dyball to be ditto. Dated March 11, 1813.—Second Lieutenant Robert Riches to be ditto. Dated March 12, 1813.

5th Regiment of North York Local Militia—Thomas Bell, Esq. to be Captain. Dated March 18, 1813.

1st Regiment of Ayrshire Local Militia—William Strange, Esq. to be Captain, vice Thomson, resigned. Dated February 15, 1813.—Ensign Alexander Aird to be Lieutenant, vice Aiken, resigned. Dated as above.—Thomas McClelland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Aird, promoted. Dated as above.—William Campbell, jun. Gent. to be ditto, vice Dick, resigned. Dated February 16, 1813.

Rifle Battalion—Second Lieutenant Mungo Sloan to be First Lieutenant, vice Mc Clymont, resigned. Dated February 15, 1813.—William Cowan, jun. Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Sloan, promoted. Dated as above.

Aberdeenshire Regiment of Militia—Francis R. Leslie, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Cameron, deceased. Dated March 9, 1813.

Royal Carmarthen Regiment of Militia—David Thomas Bowen Davies, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Weir, appointed to the 1st Foot. Dated March 15, 1813.

The King's Own Regiment of Militia—The Honourable Henry Manners Cavendish to be Major, vice Palmer, promoted. Dated March 30, 1813.

North Regiment of Local Militia—Sir John Fenton Fletcher Boughey, Bart. to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, vice Sneyd, resigned. Dated March 16, 1813.—Major Walter Hill Coyne to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir J. F. F. Boughey, Bart. promoted. Dated March 16, 1813.

East Regiment of Local Militia—John Eld, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Horton, resigned. Dated March 16, 1813.

The LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.**From SATURDAY, March 27, to TUESDAY, March 30, 1813.**War-Office, March 30, 1813.*

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—John Seddall, Gent. to be Veterinary Surgeon. Commission dated October 10, 1812.

10th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Henry Fitz Clarence, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated March 25, 1813.

14th do.—Cornet Francis William Taylor to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Forster, promoted. Dated as above.—Hospital-Mate Daniel Owen Davis, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Perrott, appointed to the 43d Foot. Dated as above.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign Carey Le Merchant to be Lieutenant and Captain, without purchase, vice Elliott, appointed to the 5th Garrison Battalion. Dated as above.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign George Harvey Percival to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Lord Kilcourcie, who retires. Dated March 25, 1813.—Henry John William Bentinck, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Percival. Dated as above.

6th Regiment of Foot—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Cairne, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Wade, who retires. Dated March 18, 1813.

17th Regiment of Foot—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Garret Fitzsimmons to be Major, vice Hawkins, deceased. Dated as above.—Lieutenant George Macauley to be Captain of a Company, vice Fitzsimmons. Dated as above.—Ensign Septimus Harrison to be Lieutenant, vice Macauley. Dated as above.—William Martin Yorke, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Harrison. Dated as above.

24th do.—Ensign Edwin Pell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Powell, promoted in the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles. Dated as above.—Ensign and Adjutant Hugh Fleming to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated as above.

30th do.—Lieutenant William Ousley Warren, from the Wexford Regiment of Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.

43d do.—Assistant-Surgeon Thomas M. Perrott, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice O'Connell, promoted in the 45th Foot. Dated as above.

45th do.—Assistant-Surgeon Richard O'Connell, from the 43d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Reynolds, deceased. Dated as above.

49th do.—Ensign Hender Montsteven, from the 83d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Boott, who exchanges. Dated as above.

57th do.—Captain William Jervoise, from the 89th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Evatt, who exchanges. Dated as above.—Ensign Patrick Logan to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Veitch, deceased. Dated as above.—Alexander Veitch, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Logan. Dated as above.

To be Captains of Companies, by purchase.

62d do.—Lieutenant John Walter, vice Hansard, who retires. Dated as above.—Lieutenant John Reed, from the 9th Foot, vice Dickenson, who retires. Dated as above.

71st do.—Ensign Hector Munro, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Golding, who retires. Dated as above.—Henry Frederick Lockyer, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Munro. Dated as above.

76th do.—Ensign Nathaniel James Scott, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Morgan, who retires. Dated as above.—Henry Wood, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Scott. Dated as above.

82d do.—Ensign Alexander Carroll, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Clarke, superseded. Dated as above.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Michael Blood, Gent. vice Howard, deceased. Dated March 24, 1813.—John Cundall, Gent. vice Carroll. Dated March 25, 1813.

83d Regiment of Foot—Ensign Kirk Boott, from the 49th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Montsteven, who exchanges. Dated March 24, 1813.

87th do.—Ensign Waller, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated as above.—John Carrol, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Waller. Dated as above.

89th do.—Captain J. H. Evatt, from the 57th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Jervoise, who exchanges. Dated as above.

96th do.—Brevet-Major James Palmer, from the 3d Garrison Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Foster, who exchanges. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Royal African corps—Ensign James Carroll, vice Isaac, deceased. Dated March 21, 1813.—Ensign Charles James Keane, vice Christie, deceased. Dated March 22, 1813.—Ensign Charles M'Combie, vice Rollo, deceased. Dated March 23, 1813.—Ensign John Chartres, vice Carmichael, deceased. Dated March 24, 1813.—Ensign Christopher M'Rae, vice Anderson, deceased. Dated March 25, 1813.

To be Ensigns.

James Gray, Gent. vice Carroll. Dated March 22, 1813.—Archibald Chisholm, Gent. vice Keane. Dated March 23, 1813.—Serjeant Stanley, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, vice M'Combie. Dated March 24, 1813.—Serjeant Odum, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, vice Chartres. Dated March 25, 1813. 3d Garrison Battalion—Captain Colley L. L. Foster, from the 96th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Palmer, who exchanges. Dated March 25, 1813. 5th do.—Captain George Elliot, from the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Captain of a Company, vice Hall, deceased. Dated as above. Garrison Company—Lieutenant Francis Evatt, from the 21st Light Dragoons, to be Captain. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenants.

Quarter-Master William Slater, from the 83d Foot. Dated as above.—Quarter-Master Martin Fleicher, from the 21st Light Dragoons. Dated as above.

To be Ensigns.

Serjeant-Major William Gardner, from the 1st Battalion 60th Foot. Dated as above.

BREVET.

Captain Edward Wynyard, of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Major in the Army. Dated as above.

STAFF.

Brevet-Major Robert Skene, to be Major of the Cavalry Dépôt, at Maidstone. Dated as above.—Quarter-Master Thomas Agar, of the Cavalry Dépôt, to be Adjutant of a Recruiting District, with the rank of Lieutenant. Dated as above.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Doctor Edward Keating, Surgeon to the Forces under Lieutenant-General Sir W. C. Beresford, to be Physician to the Forces, vice Cabbell, deceased. Dated March 25, 1813.—Acting-Deputy Purveyor George Keys, to be Deputy Purveyor to the Forces, vice Bond, deceased. Dated as above.

To be Surgeons to the Forces.

Surgeon Augustus West, of the Portuguese Service. Dated March 25, 1813.—Surgeon Frederick Jebb, of Ditto. Dated as above.—Surgeon John Callender, of Ditto. Dated as above.

To be Surgeon to the Forces, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir W. C. Beresford only.

Assistant-Surgeon David Barry, from the 58th Foot, vice Maiben, removed from that Service. Dated as above.

The King's German Legion.

2d Regiment of Dragoons—Assistant Surgeon John D. Lange, from the 2d Light Battalion, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Seeler, appointed on the Staff. Dated March 16, 1813.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons— Floyer, Gent. to be Cornet. Dated March 22, 1813.

1st Battalion of Light Infantry—Charles Ebell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Baumgarten, promoted. Dated as above.

2d do. . . . Collier, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dyck, promoted. Dated March 18, 1813.

1st Battalion of the Line—Serjeant A. Müller, from the 1st Light Dragoons, to be Ensign. Dated March 23, 1813.

MEMORANDUM.

Veterinary Surgeon John Feron, of the 15th Regiment of Light Dragoons, who was superseded, as stated in the Gazette of 23d February last, is re-instated in his rank.—Ensign John Cradock of the 12th Regiment of Foot, is superseded, being absent without leave. Dated March 25, 1813.

ERRATA in the Gazettes of the 16th and 23d instant.

- 24th Foot.—For Hospital-Mate *Denizis* Kearney, to be Assistant-Surgeon, read Hospital-Mate *Dennis* Kearney, to be Assistant-Surgeon.
 94th Foot.—For Hospital-Mate *John* Cross, to be Assistant-Surgeon, read Hospital-Mate *James* Cross, to be Assistant-Surgeon.
 95th Foot.—For Hospital-Mate *James* Armstrong, to be Assistant-Surgeon, read Hospital-Mate *John* Armstrong, to be Assistant-Surgeon.
 18th Foot.—For Ensign *William* Johnstone, from the 5th Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, read Ensign *Colin* Johnstone, from the 5th Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant.

The King's German Legion.

- 2d Light Dragoons.—For Cornet Baron Thümmel, to be Lieut. Dated *March 18, 1813*, read Cornet Baron Thümmel, to be Lieutenant. Dated *March 10, 1813*.

Whitehall, March 27, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, an Extra Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Major-General of His Majesty's forces, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 18th regiment of light dragoons, (hussars), Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in Spain and Portugal, and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the County of Londonderry, His Majesty's royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has been pleased to honour him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the great courage and intrepidity displayed by that officer in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula:

And also to command that the said concession and especial mark of the royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in His Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, March 27, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto George Elder, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and Colonel in the Portuguese service, commanding the third regiment of Cacadores, His Majesty's royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the distinguished courage and intrepidity displayed by him in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula: Provided nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these Realms.

And also to command, that the said concession and especial mark of the royal favour, be registered, together with the relative documents, in his Majesty's College of Arms.

The LONDON GAZETTE.—Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, March 30, to SATURDAY, April 3, 1813.

Whitehall, March 20, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto John Milley Doyle, Esquire, Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and Colonel in the Portuguese service, His Majesty's royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the distinguished courage and intrepidity displayed by the said John Milley Doyle in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula: Provided nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these Realms.

And His Royal Highness hath been further pleased to order that the said royal concession and declaration, together with the relative documents, be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, March 24, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto William Mac Bean, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and Colonel commanding the twenty-fourth regiment of infantry in the Portuguese service, His Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the distinguished courage and intrepidity displayed by the said Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Bean in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula: Provided nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these Realms.

And His Royal Highness hath been further pleased to command, that the said royal concession and declaration be registered, together with the relative documents, in His Majesty's College of Arms.

Office of Ordnance, March 31, 1813.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Captain Edward Whinyates to be Captain, vice Keane, deceased. Dated January 24, 1813.—First Lieutenant Edward Sabine to be Second Captain, vice Whinyates. Dated as above.—Second Lieutenant Charles C. Michell to be First Lieutenant, vice Mallett, resigned. Dated March 16, 1813.—Second Lieutenant Lynch Talbot to be ditto, vice Sabine. Dated March 17, 1813.

Royal Sappers and Miners.

James Allen Stephenson, Gent. to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated March 1, 1813.
William Langston, Gent. to be Adjutant to the Royal Radnor Regiment of Militia. Dated February 1, 1813.
South Hants Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Charles Tickell, Gent. to be Cornet. Dated March 18, 1813.

Royal Regiment of Devon and Cornwall Miners—Thomas Bowen, Esq. to be Captain, vice Jones, deceased. Dated March 25, 1813.
1st Regiment of Surrey Local Militia—James Cocks, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. promoted. Dated March 4, 1813.
2d Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia—Robert Doncombe Warner, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Taylor, resigned. Dated January 25, 1813.

The LONDON GAZETTE.—Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, April 3, to TUESDAY, April 6, 1813.

Whitehall, April 6, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate, by warrant, bearing date the 1st day of February last, Major-General James Leith to be a Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, in consideration of his signal and important services upon divers occasions during the arduous contest in which His Majesty hath been engaged in Spain and Portugal; and more especially, of his able and highly distinguished conduct in the action fought near Corunna, on the 16th of January 1809; in the battle of Busaco, on the 27th of September 1810; as well as in the more recent splendid achievements of His Majesty's arms at Badajoz and Salamanca; and being desirous of conferring upon the said Sir James Leith, such a further mark of the royal favour as may especially evince the sense which His Royal Highness entertains of his highly meritorious conduct in the assault and capture of Badajoz, on the night of the 6th of April last, upon which occasion the said Major-General, acting with discretionary orders under Arthur Earl of Wellington, now Marquess of Wellington and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Commander of His Majesty's Forces in the Peninsula, directed the operations of the fifth division of the army; which said division, under a heavy fire, attacked and forced the barrier on the road of Olivenca, entered the covered way, descended by ladders into the ditch, escalated

the face of the bastion of San Vicente, and, after a most severe and arduous conflict in the assault, planted the British standard on the walls, and, establishing themselves in the town, made themselves masters of the same; as also His Royal Highness's approbation of the heroic conduct of the said Major-General in the ever-rememberable action fought on the plains of Salamanca, on the 22d of July following, upon which splendid occasion he personally led the said fifth division to a most gallant and successful charge upon a part of the enemy's line, which it completely overthrew at the point of the bayonet, and in which said charge he, as well as the whole of his personal staff, was severely wounded; His Royal Highness has been pleased, by warrant under the royal signet and the sign-manual of His Royal Highness, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, bearing date the 31st day of March last, to give and grant unto the said Sir James Leith His Majesty's royal licence and authority, that, to the armorial ensigns of his family (being "a cross crosslet fitchée between three crescents in chief and as many fusils in base"), he may bear the following honourable augmentation, viz. *on a chief, a bastion of a fortification, intended to represent that of San Vicente, the British ensign hoisted on the angle, and the two faces near the salient angle surmounted each by two scaling ladders; and the following crest of honourable augmentation, viz. out of a mural crown, inscribed with the word "SALAMANCA," a demi lion, regardant, gutté de sang, in the mouth and sinister paw an eagle or standard, reversed, the staff broken, intended to represent the French standard taken by the said fifth division of His Majesty's army in the said ever memorable battle of Salamanca; to be borne and used, with the motto "BADAJOS," by the said Sir James Leith, and by his descendants, as a memorial to them, and to His Majesty's beloved subjects in general, of the sense which His Royal Highness entertains of his loyalty, ability, and valour; provided the said armorial distinctions be first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms.*

And His Royal Highness has been further pleased to order, that the said concession and especial mark of the royal favour be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, March 30, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto George Ridout Bingham, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the 53d (or the Shropshire) Regiment of Foot, His Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the distinguished courage and intrepidity displayed by the said George Ridout Bingham in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula: Provided nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these Realms.

And His Royal Highness has been further pleased to command, that the said royal concession and declaration be registered, together with the relative documents, in His Majesty's College of Arms.

War-Office, April 6, 1813.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Cornet H. H. Wynne to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clutterbuck, who retires. Commission dated April 1, 1813.

9th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet P. T. Dalton to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gillam, who retires. Dated April 1, 1813.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

10th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet J. H. Powell. Dated March 30, 1813.
—Cornet Josias Jackson. Dated March 31, 1813.—Cornet J. A. Richardson. Dated April 1, 1813.

21st do.—Lieutenant C. Johnstone, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Francis Eyatt, promoted in the Garrison Company. Dated April 1, 1813.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards—William Frederick Hamilton, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Knox, who resigns. Dated April 1, 1813.

6th Regiment of Foot—Captain Guy Campbell to be Major, by purchase, vice Carnie, promoted. Dated April 1, 1813.

11th do.—Lieutenant R. H. Jones to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted. Dated April 1, 1813.

83d do.—Ensign R. Westmore to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gahagan, who retires. Dated April 1, 1813.

- 39th do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. Sturt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Wilson, deceased. Dated April 1, 1813.—Brevet Major H. Standish to be Major, vice Sturt. Dated April 1, 1813.—Lieutenant E. Vincent to be Captain of a Company, vice Standish. Dated April 1, 1813.—Ensign A. N. Purefoy to be Lieutenant, vice Vincent. Dated April 1, 1813.—Volunteer R. Meredith, from the 6th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Purefoy. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 45th do.—Ensign R. S. Stewart to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Milne, placed upon half-pay. Dated April 1, 1813.—Lambert Brabazon Urnston, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Stewart. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 48th do.—Ensign Martin Joyce, from the Mayo Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 56th do.—J. F. Nelson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Dermott, promoted. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 59th do.—Lawrence Watson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hartford, promoted. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 63d do.—Lieutenant Thomas Freer, from the 90th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Uniacke, who exchanges. Dated April 1, 1813.—James Collier, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Inglis, appointed to the 3d Dragoon Guards. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 67th do.—Ensign Lewis Evans to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Moyle, promoted. Dated April 1, 1813.—Gentleman Cadet G. P. R. Codd, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Evans. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 71st do.—Abraham Goff, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dickson. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 72d do.—Ensign Thomas James to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Burnett, who resigns. Dated April 1, 1813.—William Fraser, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 73d do.—William Mac Bean, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Greenshields, promoted. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 77th Regiment of Foot—William Thomas, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Faulkner, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 85th do.—Alexander Biggar, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Manby, dismissed. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 87th do.—Lieutenant Charles Cox to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Shaw, who retires. Dated April 1, 1813.—Ensign James Bowes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cox. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 90th do.—Lieutenant T. F. Uniacke, from the 63d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Freer, who exchanges. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 2d West India Regiment—Major A. Maclean to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated April 1, 1813.—Captain Edward Fleming, from the 31st Foot, to be Major, vice Maclean. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 5th do.—Ensign John Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Lawrie, deceased. Dated April 1, 1813.—Hugh Donald Mackay, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Campbell. Dated April 1, 1813.
- Royal African corps—Captain Ernest O. Tripp, from the 11th Foot, to be Major, vice Kingsley, deceased. Dated April 1, 1813.
- 13th Royal Veteran Battalion—Lieutenant Thomas Brown, from the 39th Foot, to be Lieutenant. Dated April 1, 1813.

STAFF.

Robert William Tunney, Clerk, to be Chaplain to the Forces, vice Wentworth, deceased. Dated March 13, 1813.—Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General William Mackay to be an Assistant-Commissary-General to the Forces. Dated February 23, 1813.

To be Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General to the Forces.

William Wetherman, Gent. Dated March 12, 1813.—William Green, Gent. Dated March 16, 1813.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Hospital-Mates for General Service.

Daniel O'Doherty, Gent. Dated March 25, 1813.—Thomas Ryss, Gent. Dated March 25, 1813.—James Lennon, Gent. Dated March 25, 1813.—Henry King, Gent. Dated March 25, 1813.—James Johnson, Gent. Dated March 25, 1813.—John Campbell, Gent. Dated March 25, 1813.—Louis Heimburgh, Gent. vice Hunter, deceased. Dated March 25, 1813.

The King's German Legion.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—William Edward Rudolph, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Assig, promoted. Dated March 24, 1813.

1st Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Cornet S. Freudenthal to be Lieutenant, vice Scharnhorst, who retires. Dated March 27, 1813.

2d do.—Assistant-Surgeon George Rippling to be Surgeon, vice Gruskopff, promoted on the Staff. Dated February 4, 1813.

5th Battalion of the Line.—Ferdinand Scharnhorst, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Llewellyn, promoted. Dated March 27, 1813.

The Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps.

Infantry.—John Cornelius Schot, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Schultz, promoted. Dated April 1, 1813.

The Duke of York's Greek Light Infantry Regiment.

Captain C. G. D'Aiguilar, from the 81st Foot, to be Major, without purchase, vice Church, promoted. Dated April 1, 1813.

MEMORANDUM.

The appointment of Charles Ebell, Gent. to be Ensign in the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry of the King's German Legion, as stated in the Gazette of the 30th ultimo, has not taken place.

ERRATA in the Gazette of 2d February last.

69th Foot.—For Paymaster Edward Mundell, from the 2d Battalion, to be Paymaster of the 1st Battalion, vice *Baldock, deceased*, read Paymaster Edward Mundell, from the 2d Battalion, to be Paymaster of the 1st Battalion, vice *M. Nally, resigned*.

The appointments of the several Officers, as stated in the Gazette of the 30th ultimo, commencing with the 17th Regiment of Foot, and continued down to the 96th Regiment of Foot, should have been dated the 25th March 1813, excepting the under-mentioned appointments, which are to be dated as follows:

Lieutenant Fleming, of 24th Foot, 26th March 1813.—Captain Walter, 62d Foot, 24th March 1813.—Ensign Blood, of 82d Foot, 24th March 1813.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.—Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, April 6, to SATURDAY, April 10, 1813.

Foreign-Office, April 10, 1813.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia.

Imperial Head-Quarters, Kulisch, March 6, 1813.—Referring to my dispatch from St. Petersburg, by the messenger Lyell, I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that having begun my journey, upon the Emperor's invitation to join him at the head-quarters on the 12th of February, I reached Riga in forty-eight hours, and arrived in this town before day-break on the 2d of March.

The Emperor received me in his accustomed most gracious manner, and, in an audience immediately after the parade, was pleased to state the outline of his recent operations.

In the first place, the result of His Imperial Majesty's communications to the Court of Berlin, made on his first arrival at Wilna, has been the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance, offensive and defensive, with that power.

The Plenipotentiaries are Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensk, and the Chancellor Baron Hardenberg.

In pursuance of this renovation of amicable relations, the most active combined military operations are already in progress.

This day a report has been received of the actual occupation of Berlin by the forces of His Imperial Majesty, under the Aide-de-Camp-General Chernicheff.

The head-quarters of the Russian army are established in this central position, to give the necessary time for receiving recruits and convalescents, who are daily arriving, and for supplying necessaries to the troops who have been engaged in a campaign of an unexampled and uninterrupted series of military operations and marches for eleven months.

This pause will, however, be of short duration. Nothing can be more striking than the contrast between the march of the Russian army, and the conciliatory proceedings of the Emperor, with that of Buonaparte, and the troops under the French Generals.

The most rigid and correct discipline has been observed in the Duchy, as well as in Prussia.

His Imperial Majesty, though in possession of the keys of Warsaw, has not placed a soldier within its walls; and has, in every instance, treated the Poles with the utmost clemency and indulgence.

The Austrian auxiliary force, in consequence of an unlimited armistice, are gradually retiring to the Gallician frontier.

Regnier's corps, as I conjectured, retired behind the Austrians, by Rawa, to this place; they were here overtaken by General Winzingerode, who attacked them with inferior force, and put them to flight, taking prisoner the Saxon General Rostitz, three Colonels, forty-seven other Officers, fifteen hundred rank and file, with two colours and seven cannon. The remainder of this corps pursued their retreat in the direction of Glogau, probably not exceeding five or six thousand men.

It remains for me to offer my congratulations on the signal success which has hitherto attended the great and unremitting exertions of the Emperor, who, in the course of two months, at this season, has continued the pursuit of the enemy from Wilna to the Oder; and has united to his own zealous endeavours, the decided and hearty support of the King of Prussia, and of the whole population of his dominions, who seem most solicitous to emulate the Russians in patriotic donations, as well as in personal service.

I understand the Polish government, which withdrew from Warsaw under Prince Poniatowski, went, in the first instance, to Petrikaw, and a part with the Prince are gone to Czestochaw, where it is said some force has been assembled: and I have also understood that the Polish part of Regnier's corps, after the affair of Kalisch, took that direction. A Russian corps is stationed to the southward of Warsaw, to observe their motions.

MY LORD,

Imperial Head-Quarters, Kalisch, March 26, 1813.—In my dispatches of the 6th instant, I had the honour of reporting my arrival at this place, and of detailing to your Lordship the progress which the Emperor had made in his arrangements, and in preparations for the campaign, together with the gigantic steps which had already been taken in carrying on the military operations already begun. These reports included the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance with Prussia, the ratifications of which have since been exchanged; also the capture of Berlin, where General Wittgenstein has established his quarters since about the 10th instant.

Since that period His Imperial Majesty has visited the King of Prussia at Breslaw; Hamburg has been occupied by the Russian forces; Lubeck has opened its gates.

The enemy has been entirely driven from Swedish Pomerania; Mecklenbourg, Lauenbourg, and all the Prussian territory within the Elbe.

Detachments of the Russian army have penetrated to Dresden, which capital they now occupy, Marshal Davoust having retreated across the Elbe, and having destroyed some of the arches of the magnificent bridge at that place.

A proportion of the Prussian army has passed the Silesian frontier into Lusatia, and is advancing towards Dresden.

Three detachments of the division under General Wittgenstein have by this time crossed the Elbe; one in the centre under Major-General Dornberg, who is moving upon Hanover, with Major-General Tettenborn upon his right in the direction of Bremen, and Major-General Czchernicheff upon his left in the direction of Brunswick.

Lord Walpole is the bearer of the present dispatches; his Lordship proceeds by Berlin, and I have no doubt but that he will find it perfectly easy to take his departure from Cuxhaven.

I have already stated that the Prussian army is in the best state of preparation; nothing can exceed the condition of that part which was assembled at Breslaw on the Emperor's arrival, and it is impossible to exaggerate the enthusiasm which has been exhibited by all ranks of persons throughout the Prussian dominions; or the demonstrations of joy with which the Emperor was received.

The King of Prussia has made an excursion to Berlin, where he was to see General de York.

The inhabitants in Saxony have every where received the Russian forces with expressions of cordiality not inferior to those of the Prussians: the same has occurred in Mecklenbourg.

Your Lordship will see by the printed reports, the manner in which General Tettenborn and his detachment were received at Hamburg: the same zeal was manifested in Lauenbourg, where, in a moment, the French arms were destroyed.

The Baltic ports, and that of Hamburg, have been opened by proclamations. The blockade of Pantic by land continues, as stated in my last dispatch, but the navigation of the Baltic having opened, Captain Acklon lost no time in detaching

some of His Majesty's ships under his command, by which that place is now closely blockaded by sea; these vessels having already captured two ships which attempted to come in with supplies. The sickness with which the French have infected every place they have entered during their retreat, rages in Dantzic, and numbers of the garrison, as well as of the inhabitants, are stated to have perished by it.

Spandau is besieged. The Russian reinforcements continue to arrive upon the frontier, and numbers of convalescents daily join the ranks of their respective regiments.—I have the honour to be, &c. CATHCART.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

- 1st or Western Regiment of Oxfordshire Local Militia—Charles Robert Henderson, Esq. to be Captain. Dated March 18, 1813.—Edward Wells, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.
- 2d or Southern Regiment—Henry Philip Powys, Esq. to be Captain. Dated February 24, 1813.
- 3d or Northern Regiment—Benjamin Robinson, Esq. to be Captain. Dated March 29, 1813.
- Royal Cheshire Militia—Peter Fleming Leicester, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated February 6, 1813.
- Macclesfield Local Militia—Ensign William Royston to be Lieutenant, vice Batt, resigned. Dated February 9, 1813.—John Avery, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Royston, promoted. Dated as above.
- Congleton Local Militia—Edward Reddish, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated February 26, 1813.—Peter Fletcher, Gent. to be ditto, vice Galley, resigned. Dated March 19, 1813.—William Newton, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 27, 1813.
- Cavalry of the Earl of Chester's Legion—Cornet William Okell to be Lieutenant, vice Naylor, promoted. Dated March 4, 1813.—John Okell, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Okell, promoted. Dated as above.
- Western Battalion of Dorsetshire Local Militia—John Clare, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Beach, promoted. Dated March 15, 1813.
- Dorsetshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Charles Lemon, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Sir William Oglander, Bart. promoted. Dated March 9, 1813.
- 2d or Southwell Regiment of Local Militia—Captain William Taylor to be Major. Dated February 24, 1813.
- 2d or Retford Regiment—Thomas Woollaston White, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated March 9, 1813.—Taylor White, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.
- Northern Regiment of Northumberland Local Militia—Thomas Stevenson, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Stout, resigned. Dated March 11, 1813.
- Nithsdale Regiment of Dumfriesshire Local Militia—Colonel Arent Schuyler De Peyster, of the late 1st Regiment of Dumfriesshire Local Militia, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Maxwell, resigned. Dated November 18, 1812.—David Newall, Esq. to be Captain, vice Fergusson, resigned. Dated Feb. 4, 1813.—James Gracie, Esq. to be ditto, vice Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, resigned. Dated as above.—David Williamson, Gent. to be Quarter-Master, vice Richardson, supernumerated. Dated as above.
- Fifeshire Regiment of Militia—Robert Sutter, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Kay, promoted. Dated March 24, 1813.
- North York Regiment of Militia—Arthur Gerard, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated March 24, 1813.
- 1st North York Regiment of Local Militia—Samuel Spedding, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated March 24, 1813.—William Hutchinson, Gent. to be Surgeon. Dated as above.
- 2d Regiment—James Robson, Esq. to be Captain. Dated March 24, 1813.
- 3d Regiment—John Wardell, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated March 27, 1813.—John Andrew, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.—Smith Wormald, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Richard Pearson, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Samuel Jones, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Consett Dryden, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Thomas Caris, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.
- 4th Regiment—John Jefferson Leverton, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated March 27, 1813.—Mark Cooper, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—William Barrowby Ainsley, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Thomas John Tindall, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.
- 5th Regiment—H. Hedden, Esq. to be Captain. Dated March 24, 1813.—John Johnson, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—John Elgie, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Taylor, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—

George Mackreth, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Newhorn, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Zachariah S. Welburn, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—George Welburn, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.

Royal Carmarthen Fusilier Regiment of Militia—John Williams Gwynne Hughes, Esq. to be Captain, vice Lloyd, resigned. Dated March 24, 1813.

1st Regiment of Carmarthen Local Militia—John Laugharn Popkin, Esq. to be Captain, vice Bishop, resigned. Dated March 20, 1813.

Pembrokeshire Local Militia—Lord Kensington to be Colonel-Commandant. Dated May 15, 1809.—John Hensley Allen, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated as above.—John James, Esq. to be ditto. Dated July 11, 1812.—John Stokes Stokes, Esq. to be Major. Dated May 15, 1809.—John Leach, Esq. to be ditto. Dated as above.—William James, Esq. to be Captain. Dated May 15, 1809.—John Crenn, Esq. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Essex Harris, Esq. to be ditto. Dated as above.—David R. Paynter, Esq. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Richard Rees, Esq. to be ditto. Dated as above.—George Smith, Esq. to be ditto. Dated August 1, 1810.—Thomas James, Esq. to be ditto. Dated December 18, 1811.—Samuel H. Philips, Esq. to be ditto. Dated as above.—William Gwynne, Esq. to be ditto. Dated July 17, 1812.—William Owen, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 15, 1809.—John Boston, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Lloyd, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—George James, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Morgan Davies, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John W. Russell, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—William Richardson, Gent. to be ditto. Dated June 2, 1810.—William Davies, Gent. to be ditto. Dated June 3, 1810.—Philip Meylett, Gent. to be ditto. Dated September 13, 1811.—Edward Pritchard, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Samuel Highway, Gent. to be ditto. Dated April 3, 1812.—James James, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 25, 1812.—Henry Davies, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated May 15, 1809.—John John, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Harries, Gent. to be ditto. Dated June 14, 1810.—Morris Williams, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 25, 1812.—Charles H. Salmon, Gent. to be Adjutant. Dated September 24, 1808.—George Probert, Gent. to be ditto.—William Cozens, Gent. to be Quarter-Master. Dated September 24, 1808.—John Davies, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—William Harris, Gent. to be Surgeon. Dated May 15, 1809.

Monmouth East Local Militia—Thomas Walbroffe, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated December 14, 1812.—George Samuel Bird, Gent. to be ditto. Dated February 12, 1813.

West Local Militia—Charles Phillips, Esq. to be Captain, vice Smith, resigned. Dated March 1, 1813.—William Jackson Monkhouse, Esq. to be ditto, vice Cobb, resigned. Dated March 27, 1813.

5th Regiment of Surry Local Militia—Thomas Gaitshell, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant. Dated February 12, 1813.—Benjamin Shaw, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated March 18, 1813.—Thomas Starling Benson, Esq. to be Major. Dated as above.—Richard Bannister, Esq. to be Captain. Dated as above.—Henry William Smith, Esq. to be ditto. Dated March 19, 1813.—William Hedger, Esq. to be ditto. Dated March 20, 1813.—William Thorogood, Esq. to be ditto. Dated March 21, 1813.—Thomas L. Fish, Esq. to be ditto. Dated March 22, 1813.—Joseph Newsome, Esq. to be ditto. Dated March 23, 1813.—Charles Harman, Esq. to be ditto. Dated March 24, 1813.—Charles Allen Young, Esq. to be ditto. Dated March 26, 1813.—Henry Gaitshell, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated March 18, 1813.—William Richard Scott, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 19, 1813.—William Benner Rich, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 20, 1813.—Joseph Messenger, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 21, 1813.—William Bannister, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 22, 1813.—William Gould, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 23, 1813.—John Riken, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 24, 1813.—James Hance, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 25, 1813.—James Walker, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 26, 1813.—William Wride, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 27, 1813.—William Hack, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 28, 1813.—William Henry Savage, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 29, 1813.—Thomas Riley, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated March 18, 1813.—William Medlicott, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 19, 1813.—Robert Fillingham, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated March 20, 1813.—George Wood, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 21, 1813.—William Harris, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 22, 1813.—William Champion Jones, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 23, 1813.—Henry Young, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 24, 1813.—Benjamin Pitts Capper, Gent. to be Quarter-Master. Dated March 11, 1813.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.—Published by Authority.

*From SATURDAY, April 10, to TUESDAY, April 13, 1813.**Downing-Street, April 12, 1813.*

A DISPATCH, dated Heligoland, April 7, of which the following is an extract, was last night received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton.

I have the honour to lay before your Lordship a dispatch, forwarded to me by Major Kentzinger, conveying intelligence of very great importance at this time, respecting a decisive victory obtained over a considerable French force, commanded by General Morand.

The engagement took place in the town of Luneburg. The French General lost his life, and twelve pieces of cannon were taken; not a man escaped.

Extract of a letter from General the Baron Tettenborn to Major Kentzinger, dated Hamburg, the 4th of April, 1813.

I hasten to announce to you the signal victory which our troops have gained, upon the 3d of April, over the corps of General Morand, who had possessed himself of the town of Luneburg.

General Morand, with 3,500 men, had marched from Tostedt to Luneburg. My Cossacks followed his movements; and I gave information of them to General Dornberg, who, in conjunction with General Tschernicheff's corps, had passed the Elbe at Lentzen. The two Generals advanced by forced marches to Luneburg, and arrived there just as my Cossacks were engaged with the enemy. The gates were forced with the bayonet; and a sanguinary conflict ensued in the streets of the town. The victory was soon decided in our favour; all who were not killed or already made prisoners, laid down their arms. Not a single person escaped of the whole corps. Three pair of colours, and twelve pieces of cannon, fell into our hands.

Admiralty-Office, April 13, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Caledonia, Port Mahon, March 7, 1813.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter from Lord William Bentinck, enclosing the narrative of a very gallant affair on the coast of Calabria, under the direction of Captain Hall, commanding the Sicilian flotilla, which you will please lay before their lordships.

Palermo, Feb. 23, 1813.—SIR, I have the satisfaction to transmit to you the copy of a report on a very brilliant and gallant enterprise on the coast of Calabria, which reflects great honour on Brigadier Hall, commanding the flotilla, and Major Stewart, of the 75th regiment, as also on the whole of the officers and men employed under their orders.

I am sorry to add, that the service has to regret the loss of Major Stewart, of the 75th regiment, a very gallant and deserving officer.—I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. C. BENTINCK, Lieut.-Gen.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c. &c.

Messina, Feb. 16, 1813.—MY LORD, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that since the attack of the 21st of July the enemy had thrown up new works at Pietra Nera, and felt such confidence in their protection, that a convoy of fifty sail of armed vessels had assembled within a few days past to transport to Naples timber and other Government property. Conceiving it necessary to destroy this confidence, I submitted a proposal, which having gained your Lordship's sanction, I proceeded on the night of the 14th with two divisions of the flotilla, and four companies of the 75th, under the command of Major Stewart. Light and contrary winds prevented the boats arriving until nearly day-light, when about one hundred and fifty men, with an auxiliary party of seamen, under the command of Lieutenant Hunte, were landed; and Major Stewart, without waiting the arrival of the rest, pushed up immediately to the height, which we had previously concerted to occupy, and which a complete battalion, with two troops of cavalry, and two pieces

of artillery, were prepared to dispute. Aware of the enemy having cavalry, I landed a detachment of the rocket corps, under the direction of Corporal Barenbach, the fire of which threw the enemy into confusion, and facilitated the approach of our troops, which charged the height in a most determined way. The enemy, however, did not abandon it, until the Colonel-Commandant Roche, and most of his officers, were killed or made prisoners, and the height was literally covered with their dead. The division of the flotilla under Captain Imbert had now commenced a most destructive cannonade on the batteries, which held out with such obstinacy, that I was obliged to order them to be successively stormed. This service was performed by Lieutenant Le Hunte, with a party of seamen, in a very gallant style. At eight o'clock every thing was in our possession; the most valuable of the enemy's vessels and timber launched, and the rest on fire. Upwards of one hundred and fifty of the enemy killed and wounded, one hundred and sixty-three prisoners, amongst whom is the Colonel of the regiment, three of his Captains, two Captains of cavalry and one of artillery, with his two guns, (six pounders) afford the best proofs of the manner in which both services did their work: very few of the enemy's cavalry escaped.

The determined manner in which Major Stewart led his men to the attack of the enemy's position, did him infinite honour, and the army will share my regret at the loss of this brave officer, who fell by a musket-shot, while with me pushing off from the shore, after the troops were embarked. Lieutenant Campbell, of the 75th, who commanded the advanced, was particularly and generally noticed; I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the very exemplary conduct of Lieutenant Le Hunte, who was the observation of sailors and soldiers.

Colonel Robinson superintended the debarkation, and was very active. The army flotilla officer, Don Luigi Muallo, is always distinguished on these occasions: Captain Imbert, of the Neapolitan navy, placed his division of gun-boats in a manner that did him much credit. I solicit your Lordship's recommendation of this officer, with Don Gesolmino Patella and Don Pietri Trapani, to the notice of His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince. I have the honour to annex a list of our killed and wounded on this occasion, which your Lordship will observe is very trifling, compared with the enormous loss of the enemy. This of itself speaks more for the discipline of the 75th than any eulogium, which as an officer of a different service, I can presume to bestow. (Signed) R. HALL, Captain and Brigadier.

One boatswain, 1 seaman, killed; 7 seamen wounded.

His Excellency Lord W. C. Bentinck, &c. Palermo.

R. HALL.

War-Office, April 13, 1813.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Brevet-Major A. H. Gordon to be Major, without purchase. Commission dated April 8, 1813.

To be Lieutenants.

3d Regiment of Dragoons—Cornet R. T. Fawcett, without purchase. Dated April 7, 1813.—Cornet George O'Gunning, by purchase, vice Burn, promoted. Dated April 8, 1813.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain William Thornhill to be Major, without purchase, vice Denshire, who retires. Dated April 8, 1813.—Lieutenant James Hamlyn to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Thornhill, promoted. Dated April 8, 1813.—Cornet Archibald Farquharson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hamlyn. Dated April 8, 1813.

8th do.—Captain Edward Carter, from half-pay of the late 7th Garrison Battalion, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Ogley, who exchanges. Dated April 8, 1813.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

11th do.—Cornet James Moore, vice Lindsell, deceased. Dated April 7, 1813.—Cornet the Honourable George Thellusson, vice King, promoted in the 16th Light Dragoons. Dated April 8, 1813.

To be Cornets, without purchase.

Thomas Hoskins, Gent. vice Moore. Dated April 7, 1813.—Gentleman Cadet Barton Parker Brown, from the Royal Military College, vice Thellusson. Dated April 8, 1813.

17th do.—William Gibson Peat, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Robert Willington, promoted. Dated April 8, 1813.

To be Captains of Companies.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Captain the Honourable James Macdonald, by purchase, vice S. Anson, who retires. Dated April 7, 1813.—Captain Henry Packe, by purchase, vice Bingham, who retires. Dated April 8, 1813.

To be Lieutenants and Captains.

Ensign Newton Chambers, by purchase, vice Macdonald. Dated April 7, 1813.
 Ensign George Desbrowe, by purchase, vice Packe. Dated April 8, 1813.

To be Ensign.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Sedley Venables Vernon, from the Royal Military College, without purchase, vice Le Marchant, promoted. Dated April 8, 1813.

To be Ensigns.

- 1st Regiment of Foot—William Sibbald, Gent. by purchase, vice Sudding, promoted. Dated April 6, 1813.—Theodore de Marguerite, Gent. by purchase, vice Munro, promoted. Dated April 7, 1813.—James Vernon Fletcher, Gent. by purchase, vice Parr, who retires. Dated April 8, 1813.
 2d do.—Lieutenant Thomas Bernard, from the Sussex Militia, to be Ensign.
 4th do.—Lieutenant William Reddock, from the West Kent Militia, to be Ensign.
 12th do.—Lieutenant Thomas Manby, from the East Suffolk Militia, to be Ensign.
 15th do.—Ensign Isaac Shaw to be Lieutenant, vice Johnston, deceased. Dated April 8, 1813.—George Norton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Shaw. Dated as above.
 19th do.—Ensign John Bowyer Edensor to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wemyss, promoted. Dated July 20, 1812.
 24th do.—... Dore, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Pell, promoted. Dated April 8, 1813.
 26th do.—Charles Barr, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Graham, who retires. Dated as above.
 31st do.—Lieutenant Henry Simmonds to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Coast, promoted. Dated as above.
 32d do.—Lieutenant John Bell, from half-pay of the 96th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hillas, who exchanges. Dated as above.
 33d do.—Lieutenant Edward Canning, from the Stafford Militia, to be Ensign.—Serjeant-Major Alexander Moore to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Longden, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated March 25, 1813.
 34th do.—Lieutenant Alan B. Cairnes, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Eccles, who exchanges. Dated April 8, 1813.—Lieutenant Joseph Fletcher, from the Hereford Militia, to be Ensign.
 46th do.—Captain James Hunt, from the half-pay of the 26th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Langley, who exchanges. Dated April 8, 1813.
 52d do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Gibbs to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Arbuthnot, placed upon half-pay. Dated as above.—Captain James Henry Reynett to be Major, vice Gibbs. Dated as above.—Captain Charles Earl of March, from the 92d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Reynett. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign William Austin, vice Wardlaw, deceased. Dated April 6, 1813.—Ensign ... Snodgrass, vice Hamilton, promoted in the 35th Foot. Dated April 7, 1813.—Ensign J. S. Cargill, vice Gray, promoted in the 85th Foot. Dated April 8, 1813.

To be Ensigns.

- Gentleman Cadet John Hart, from the Royal Military College, vice O'Brien, who resigns. Dated April 7, 1813.—Robert Lockwood, Gent. vice Austin. Dated April 8, 1813.
 56th do.—Lieutenant David Rutledge, from the North York Militia.—Ensign John Marklove, from the North Gloucester Militia.—Ensign James Richards, from the Monmouth and Brecon Militia.
 60th do.—Lieutenant Thomas Eccles, from the 34th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cairnes, who exchanges. Dated April 8, 1813.
 73d do.—Lieutenant Thomas Mathews, from the Stafford Militia, to be Ensign.
 80th do.—Lieutenant Robert C. Greaves, from the Stafford Militia, to be Ensign.
 81st do.—Ensign Charles Beale, from the Dorset Militia, to be Ensign.
 85th do.—Major William Wood, from the 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Bennett, who retires. Dated April 8, 1813.
 86th do.—Gentleman Cadet Francis Henry Needham, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wilkins, placed upon half-pay. Dated April 8, 1813.
 92d do.—William Fraser, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Higgins, who resigns. Dated as above.
 102d do.—Ensign Henry Kelly to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated as above.

- Royal West India Rangers—Arthur Walsh, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Pilkington, who resigns. Dated as above.
- 4th Royal Veteran Battalion.—Quarter-Master J. P. Price, from the Royal Scots, to be Lieutenant, vice Robeson, placed on the retired list. Dated as above.
- 5th do.—Quarter-Master Dan Frazer, from the half-pay of the 6th Garrison Battalion, to be Ensign, vice Field, deceased. Dated as above.
- 8th do.—Captain William Cresswell, from the 36th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Bisset, appointed to the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated as above.
- 9th do.—Captain James Bisset, from the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Shackerley, deceased. Dated as above.

BREVET.

- Major-General Henry Clinton to be Lieutenant-General in the army serving in Spain and Portugal. Dated April 8, 1813.—Major-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. to be Lieutenant-General on the Continent of Europe only. Dated as above.

STAFF.

- Captain Richard Rochfort, from half-pay of the 9th Foot, to be Staff-Captain at the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight, vice Bygrave, deceased. April 8, 1813.

MEMORANDUM.

- Ensign W. Macdonald, of the 5th West India Regiment of Foot, is superseded, being absent without leave. Dated April 8, 1813.
- The appointment of Robert Hamilton, Gent. to be Hospital-Mate for General Service, as stated in the Gazette of 23d March last, has not taken place.

- Edward Bethell Law, Gent. to be Adjutant to the Royal Glamorgan Regiment of Militia. Dated April 12, 1813.
- Jackson Clarke, Gent. to be Adjutant to the Cotswold Regiment of Local Militia, in the county of Gloucester. Dated April 10, 1813.
- Royal South Lincoln Militia—Frederick Webb, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated March 29, 1813.—William Law Lowe, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.—Joshua John Moore, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 31, 1813.
- 2d or Southwell Regiment of Nottingham Local Militia—Lieutenant Robert Jones to be Captain, vice Jones, resigned. Dated March 27, 1813.—Thomas Ratten Atkins, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—Richard Webster, Gent. to be ditto, vice Tomlinson, resigned. Dated as above.—Oakley Heathcote, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 30, 1813.
- Derbyshire Old Militia—John Lambert, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated February 10, 1813.
- Belper Regiment of Local Militia—Major John Cressy Hall to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Dated February 6, 1813.—Major John Bell Crompton to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated as above.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.—Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, April 13, to SATURDAY, April 17, 1813.

- 2d or Southern Regiment of Oxfordshire Local Militia—Joseph Townsend, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated August 21, 1812.
- 3d or Northern Regiment—Robert Heming, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated March 29, 1813.
- 1st Eastern Regiment of Norfolk Local Militia—Captain John Thurston Mott to be Major, vice Jerrold, resigned. Dated March 21, 1813.
- 2d Regiment—John Pillans, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Howe, resigned. Dated March 21, 1813.—George Thomas Adams, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 22, 1813.—Stephen Mears, Gent. to be ditto. Dated March 23, 1813.
- Royal Cornwall Militia—William Scoble, Esq. to be Captain, by Brevet. Dated January 20, 1813.—William Hurdén, Gent. to be First Lieutenant. Dated July 21, 1812.—James Thompson, Gent. to be ditto. Dated September 3, 1812.—James Messenger, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated July 21, 1812.—William Allen, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—George Fortescue, Gent. to be ditto. Dated January 7, 1813.—Martin Rickard, Gent. to be ditto. Dated January 8, 1813.—James Walters, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 11, 1812.

- John Woolcombe, Gent. to be ditto. Dated June 30, 1812.—Charles Dallas, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.
- 1st or East Cornwall Regiment of Local Militia—Richard Sibly, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated April 6, 1812.—James Messenger, Gent. to be ditto. Dated April 24, 1812.
- 2d or Roseland Regiment—Edward Middlecoat, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 18, 1812.—Henry Hocking, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Williams, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Anthony Cock, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Thomas Snell, Gent. to be ditto. Dated July 13, 1812.—John Harris, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 18, 1812.—Matthew O'Brien, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Samuel Downing, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Bond, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Hammill, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.
- 4th or Mountsbay Regiment—John Jones Pearce, Esq. to be Captain, by Brevet. Dated May 26, 1812.—William Berryman, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—John Cock, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Fleming, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—George Cock, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.—Isaac Teague, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.
- 5th or Pendeennis Artillery Regiment—William Baker, Esq. to be Captain. Dated November 5, 1812.—Robert Williams, Esq. to be ditto. Dated February 8, 1813.—Mark Rogers, Esq. to be ditto, by Brevet. Dated May 10, 1812.—William Wilmot Corfield, Gent. to be First Lieutenant. Dated November 5, 1812.—John Tresidder, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Spry, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Symonds, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—James Cornish, Gent. to be ditto. Dated February 8, 1813.—Richard Thomas, jun. Gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated November 5, 1812.—John Richards, jun. Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—William Merryfield, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Robert Williams Avery, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—William Mitchell, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Kendall, Gent. to be ditto. Dated February 8, 1813.
- Mountsbay Volunteer Infantry—John Boase, Esq. to be Major. Dated July 30, 1811.—Henry Grose, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.
- Loyal Meneage Volunteer Cavalry—James Plomer, Esq. to be Captain. Dated December 19, 1811.—George Birlase, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 21, 1812.—William R. Hill, Gent. to be Cornet. Dated January 10, 1812.
- Mountsbay Volunteer Artillery—Thomas Carvosoe, Esq. to be Major-Commandant. Dated December 16, 1812.—Francis Hitchens, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 11, 1812.—Thomas Deeble Smith, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—J. M. Wrotten, Gent. to be ditto. Dated December 16, 1812.
- Southern Regiment of Stafford Local Militia—Lieutenant James Eborall to be Captain, vice Bindley, resigned. Dated April 10, 1813.—Ensign Thomas Bindley, to be Lieutenant, vice Eborall, promoted. Dated as above.—Ensign William Proudman, to be ditto, vice Roby, resigned. Dated as above.—William Holland, Gent. to be ditto, vice Alexander, resigned. Dated as above.—Samuel Heath, Gent. to be ditto, vice Buckersfield, resigned. Dated as above.
- Central Regiment—Lieutenant John Moore, to be Captain. Dated April 10, 1813.—John Barlow, Esq. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Francis Harrison Burgin, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—Charles Henry Collier, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Charles Wright, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Thomas Jackson, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Hill, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.
- Northern Regiment—Charles Meigh, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated April 14, 1813.—Thomas Bagnall, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.
- William Jackson, Gent. to be Adjutant to the 2d Leeds Regiment of Local Militia. Dated February 10, 1813.—William Thatcher, Gent. to be ditto to the West Hall. Dated as above.
- 1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia—Ensign Henry Sackett, to be Lieutenant, vice Johnstone, resigned. Dated March 22, 1813.—Covert Randall, Gent. to be ditto, vice Crofts, superseded. Dated March 23, 1813.—John Beale, Gent. to be ditto, on a vacancy. Dated March 24, 1813.
- 1st Regiment of Surrey Local Militia—George Clark, Esq. to be Captain, vice Norwood, resigned. Dated April 8, 1813.—Ensign Augustus Manning, to be Lieutenant, vice Wordle, resigned. Dated as above.
- 2d Regiment—Robert Clarke, Esq. to be Captain. Dated March 12, 1813.—Charles Harrison, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated March 30, 1813.—Samuel Barrett, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Taylor, resigned. Dated April 7, 1813.

5th Regiment—William Henry Dawson, Esq. to be Captain. Dated April 5, 1813.
—Thomas Smart, Gent. to be Surgeon. Dated March 28, 1813.

ERRATA in the Gazettes of the 10th and 13th instant.

5th Regiment of Surrey Local Militia—For John *Riben*, Gent. to be Lieutenant, read John *Aiken*, Gent. to be Lieutenant.—For Thomas Riley, Gent. to be Ensign, read James Riley, Gent. to be Ensign.—For Edward *Bethell* Law, Gent. to be Adjutant, to the Royal Glamorgan Regiment of Militia, read Edward *Bedwell* Law, Gent. to be Adjutant, &c.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.—Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, April 17, to TUESDAY, April 20, 1813.

Downing-Street, April 19, 1813.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received at this Office, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray, Bart, dated Head-Quarters, Castalla, March 23, 1813.

I have the honour to enclose extracts of two dispatches, addressed to his Excellency the Marquess of Wellington, by which your Lordship will be fully apprised of the present situation of this army, and of the different trifling affairs which we have had with the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Murray to Lord Wellington, dated Alicante, March 10, 1813.

I had the honour, in my letter of the 26th ultimo, to acquaint your Lordship, that I had taken the command of the division of the Mediterranean army serving on the eastern coast of Spain.

Since my letter of the 26th February, nothing of importance has occurred.

On the 3d instant, when reconnoitring the position of Alcoy, it became necessary to drive in the advanced posts. The enemy lost in the action, as I have been informed, one officer killed, and about twenty men killed and wounded.

The possession of Alcoy appeared to me of importance; and having had a very accurate view of the position, I thought it possible, in carrying the place, to cut off the corps stationed there. With this intention, on the 6th instant, I directed the march of a part of the army on Alcoy, and attacked that post on the morning of the 7th; but by the unfortunate delay of the column which was destined to cut off his retreat, the enemy effected his escape; had this column arrived a quarter of an hour before, not a man could have got off. The advanced guard of the column destined to attack the enemy in front drove him about six or seven miles, when I found the soldiers so much fatigued, that even had I wished, I could have pressed them no further. The country over which the enemy retired was extremely favourable for him, and certainly might have been much better defended.

He was on this account enabled to dispose of his killed and wounded, and I cannot state his loss. That on the part of the allied army is inconsiderable. I have much satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that trifling as these affairs have proved, they are sufficient to give me great confidence in the troops which were engaged; and it is with peculiar pleasure I have noticed the state of Major-General Whittingham's division of the Spanish army.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Murray to General the Marquis of Wellington, dated Castalla, March 23, 1813.

In my dispatch of the 10th instant, I had the honour to inform your Lordship, that I had found it expedient to drive the enemy from Alcoy, and to occupy that place with a strong division of the allied army.

In consequence of this movement, Marshal Suchet quitted Valencia, and has assumed the command, in person, of the troops on the right bank of the Xucar. He appears to have drawn to this division of his army nearly all the disposable force which he has in the neighbourhood of Valencia.

Finding that the enemy was concentrating his force, I assembled the allied army at Castalla on the 20th. In consequence of this concentration of the allied army, Marshal Suchet has reinforced his right, and has now a strong force at Onteniente, Mogente, and Fuente del Higuera. Since I had last the honour of addressing your lordship, there have been several trifling affairs with the enemy. General Whittingham has forced him to retire beyond the Puerto de Albayda, with a very considerable loss.

In this affair, which General Whittingham conducted with great judgment, and in which the Spanish troops behaved with great gallantry and order, the General was slightly wounded, as were an officer and seven men.

In a reconnoitring party on the same day, conducted by Major-General Donkin, Captain Jacks, and the foreign troop of light infantry, Captain Waldron, and the grenadiers of the 2d 27th, and Lieutenant M'Dougall, of the Adjutant-General's Department, had an opportunity of making a spirited attack on an enemy's post, which was carried in the presence of a battalion drawn up as spectators.

We suffered no loss on this occasion, but killed some of the enemy, and took a few prisoners.

Before I conclude this letter I beg to add, that, since I have been in co-operation with General Elío, I have found his Excellency most anxious to forward every object I have in view: it is impossible too highly to extol his zeal, or the readiness with which he meets my wishes.

DEATHS.

Suddenly, at his house in George-Square, in Edinburgh, Captain John Baugh, late of the 58th Regiment.

On the 11th of April, at Cork, Captain Duggan, in consequence of a contusion received by a fall from his gig. In the year 1797, he left his country for the East Indies, where he intended to practice as a Barrister—but being naturally of an ardent and enterprising spirit, he entered into the Honourable East India Company's service, where he distinguished himself in his military career, particularly at the memorable siege and storm of Seringapatam, &c. &c. He filled an honourable situation at Amboyna, and was afterwards Judge Advocate at Seringapatam.—After a long service, he returned to Europe in the year 1811.

On the 10th of April, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Le Gros, of the 5th Essex Local Militia, and of Chigwell.—She was standing at the fire-side on the 7th, when by some accident her dress caught by the flame, and the family being absent at church, it is presumed, that from the alarm, Mrs. Le Gros was prevented calling that assistance which would otherwise have been more readily obtained: and such were the melancholy effects of the fire, that three days afterwards she expired.

On the 9th of April, at an early hour in the morning, at the head of the Quay, Bristol, James Cragg, Esq. late Surgeon in the Westmoreland Militia, who, as he was returning to his lodgings in Queen-Square from Broad-Street, fell into the water and was drowned.

On the 25th of April, the Hon. General Fitzpatrick, Colonel of the 47th Regiment, in the 66th year of his age.

On the 10th of April, at Armagh, Ensign P. White, of the Westminster Militia.

On the 20th of April, at Fermoy, Richard Henry Horton, Esq. Major of the 84th Regiment, in the 36th year of his age. He had been nearly twenty years in the same regiment, and upwards of fifteen years in India, where he was exposed to the most arduous services, and acquired the reputation of being a most excellent officer. As he was respected by all who knew him during the series of his military career, so is he regretted by his numerous Friends in Arms. He has left a young Widow and one Child to mourn his loss.

On the 22d of March, at Edinburgh, Master W. D. Robertson, second son of General Robertson of Lude.

On the 22d of March, at Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Macleod, of St. Kilda, formerly of the East India Company's Service at Madras.

On the 8th of May, at Lymington, in consequence of extreme fatigue in Spain, in his 19th year, Lieut. J. B. Colborne, of the 2d Light Battalion K. G. L.

On the 17th of April, at Harwich, Jane, wife of Lieutenant William Webster, 1st Veteran Battalion.

In July, 1812, in the island of Java, Captain Ralph, of the 59th Regiment.

—Scott, Westmoreland Militia, 13th March, 1813.

—Annesley, 33 F. 6th Feb. 1813.—Cameron, 6th W. I. R. 28th Jan. Royal African Corps.—Hall, 5th Garrison Battalion, 12th March. 9th Royal Veteran Battalion.—Campbell, Fort-Major, Fort-George, 1812.—Jones, Cornish Miners, 29th Jan. 1813.—Hands, Leicester Militia. —Beavan, 1 F. 22d Feb. 1813.—Johnston, 15th F.—Rackiter, 36th F. 1812.—White, 38th F. 20th Nov.—Veitch, 57th F.—De Bree, 60th F. 88th F. 5th Nov. 1812.—Hugh Mackay, Royal African Corps, 5th F. 13.—Arnott, 10th Royal Veteran Battalion, 8th Dec. 1812.—Lernou,

Chass. Brit. 4th Feb. 1813.—Bourke, York Light Infantry Volunteers, 30th Feb. 1813.—Hardy, Armagh Militia, 12th Jan.—Findlay, Donegal Militia, 15th March. Michell, Wexford Militia, 17th March.

Ensigns.—Kelly, 30th F. 2d Dec. 1812.—Field, 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, 4th Feb. 1813.—Coulson, Northumberland Militia, 2d March.—White, Westminster Middlesex Militia, 10th April.

Adjutant.—Robertson, 95th F.

Surgeons.—Reed, 36th F. 1st March 1813.—Reynolds, 45th F.

Staff.—Fisher, Assistant-Commissary General.

MARRIAGES.

At Port-George, on the 9th of April, Mr. George Adams, Assistant-Surgeon 21st Regt. to Miss Unquhart Roy, daughter of J. Roy, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces.

Lately, at Paris, Captain Louis Lefevre to *Captain Marie Thorean!!!* It appears that Captain L. commanded a company in Spain, and several times would have been taken a prisoner by the British, &c. during battles, and at one time would have been drowned, but for the boldness and exertion of Mademoiselle T. who had entered the army in disguise to save her brother, who had been drafted, whose constitution was too weak to bear camp fatigues, and whose appearance she greatly resembled. She had been in the service several years, and had been made a Lieutenant for her activity and bravery; had received many wounds, but her sex was not discovered until she received a ball in the breast, of which Captain L. apprized Soult, when she was raised to the rank of Captain. Captain L. full of gratitude and admiration, solicited her hand, and they were both permitted to retire upon half-pay.

At Lexden, on the 21st of April, Captain Philip Bailey, late of the 19th Light Dragoons, to Miss Thorn, of Colchester.

At Mary-Je-bonne Church, on the 26th of April, F. T. Bennett, Esq. late of the 77th Regiment, to Miss M. Penhel.

At Inverness, on the 18th of March, Lieutenant M'Intyre, Royal Marines, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Major William Falconer, of Port-George.

At Mary-Je-bonne Church, on the 24th of April, Captain Molloy, of the 1st Foot Guards, to Miss L. A. Blaauw.

At Richholm, on the 15th of April, Captain J. Grellie, to Miss Janet Neilson.

At Henley, on the 18th of March, Captain B. Hay, to Miss Nutting.

At Government-House, Calcutta, Captain Browning, Secretary to the Military Board, to Elizabeth, daughter of T. H. Casamajon, Esq.

At Barnes, Surrey, on Saturday last, Lieutenant J. W. Dunn, of the 18th Fusiliers, to Eliza, daughter of the late Colonel Williams, of Martinique.

At Spanish Town, Jamaica, on the 18th of March, James Muttelbury, Esq. M. D. Dep.-Gen.-Inspector of Hospitals, to Eliza, daughter of J. Rutherford, Esq.

At Luffness, East Lothian, on the 10th of May, Captain Dudgeon, 58th Regiment, to Miss Yule, daughter of J. Yule, Esq. of Gibstrees.

At Titchfield, Hants, John Bell, Esq. Captain and Adjutant East Essex Militia, to Miss Coles, of Funtleg.

BIRTHS.

At Clifton, on the 7th of April, the lady of Captain Wilmot, of the Horse Artillery, of a son.

At Erskine House, on the 18th of April, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Patrick Stuart, of a son.

At Dalemain, Cumberland, on the 10th of April, the lady of Colonel Assel of a daughter.

At Panburch Field, Blackheath, on the 18th of April, the lady of Captain Sandham, of the Royal Artillery, of a son.

At his house, in Portland Place, on the 22d of April, the lady of Major-General Reynolds of a son.

At Woolwich, on the 23d of April, the lady of Major Baynes, of the 1st of a son.

At Brighton, on the 25th of April, the lady of Major Purvis, of the 1st D of a son.

At Colchester, the lady of Major Haverfield of a daughter.

At Moore-Place, Lambeth, on the 8th of May, the lady of Captain T. of the Bedfordshire Militia, of a son.

On the 11th of May, the lady of Major-General Graham Stirling, of Duchra Auchley, of a daughter, being the 14th child.