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

EMBELLISHMENTS.

*Portrait of Lieut.-Gen. Ronald Crawford Ferguson, M. P.
 Map of Russia, with the different routes of the French and Russian
 Armies in the disastrous Retreat of the former from Moscow.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Orchard-Street, Portman-Square, July 28, 1812.

MAJOR OLFERMAN's valuable Treatise, dedicated to Sir John Stuart, will be commenced in our Third Volume. Some very interesting Anecdotes of the Retreat of Buonaparte and his army from Moscow, collected from officers who served in the Russian armies at the time, will be given in the next Number and Supplement; also a conclusion to the Narrative of the Campaigns in Russia.

The Facts and Calculations respecting the Population and Territory of the United States will have early attention.

Together with our following Number will be published a SUPPLEMENT, containing a beautifully-engraved Portrait of the late General Fitzpatrick, and a Plan of the Battle of Talavera.—It will also contain the biographies of Gen. Fitzpatrick; of Captain Freemantle, the bearer of the last dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington; and of Alexander I. and Francis II.; a conclusion to the Narrative of the Campaigns in the North; the Armistice; Anecdotes of Buonaparte and his army in the Retreat; Facts and Calculations respecting the Population and Territory of the United States of America; important Instructions for a Minister when sent on a Diplomatic Mission to the Continental Courts, exposing the principles that influence the *Tugend-Verein*, or *Tugend-Bund*, the Intrigues of the different Court Parties, and other important Facts; Narrative of the Battle of Talavera; a variety of interesting Correspondence from the Theatres of War, containing accounts of the Battle of Victoria; important General Orders and Army Regulations; Courts-Martial; Correspondence on various Military Subjects; Gazettes, &c. &c.

Our warmest acknowledgements are due to the several individuals who have favoured us with Poetical Contributions. Those not inserted will appear in the following number.

We shall give publicity in the Third Volume of this Work to various highly important State Papers, and other interesting Documents relating to all the foreign Courts of Europe; their Policy, Resources, and Cabinet Intrigues.—These Papers will be procured and drawn up expressly for the Military Panorama, and we therefore shall feel it an obligation due to ourselves, to punish with the greatest severity any plagiarisms, &c. therefrom.

We flatter ourselves that the favours of our Correspondents not inserted in the present Number will appear in the following and SUPPLEMENT.

Crito's second communication has been received; he may rest assured of our exertions and scrutiny in the case of the officer he alludes to, and we again recommend his forwarding the statement to that quarter where the fraudulent conduct complained of will receive the investigation it demands.—We would call to the attention of the Public Defrauder he mentions, the Court-Martial of a Colonel, against whom Colonel Canthorn brought twelve charges: on eleven of which he was acquitted; but on the twelfth, of using His Majesty's coats at his house at Brighton, he was found guilty.—The candour with which the subject has been brought before us, renders it perfectly unnecessary to make any inquiries in the neighbourhood of the Officer's late residence.

Interesting Descriptions of the Battle of Victoria, from the pens of Officers engaged therein, will, with a mass of Correspondence from the Theatre of War, appear in the next Number and Supplement.

Lord Cathcart's biography will be given as soon as we receive a beautiful engraving of that officer, at present in the hands of an artist of distinguished abilities.

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.

Printed by the Editor, at Orchard-Street, Portman-Square.



*Major General
Ronald Crawford Ferguson. M.P.*

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THE
Military Panorama,

OR

OFFICERS' COMPANION FOR AUGUST 1813.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

*Maj.-Gen. RONALD CRAWFURD FERGUSON, Colonel of the
Sicilian Regiment of Foot, and M.P. for Kirkcaldy.*

THIS gallant officer is descended from a very ancient family in Scotland.—His father, the late William Ferguson, of Raith, in Fifeshire, married Jane Crawford, second daughter of Ronald Crawford, of Restalrig, and sister to the late Countess of Dumfries. Major-General Ferguson was the second son of this marriage; he was born at Edinburgh, the 8th of February 1773.

At the early age of seventeen he entered the army, as an Ensign, in the 53d regiment of Foot, and the following year, 1791, visited the Court of Berlin for the purpose of acquiring a perfect knowledge of the profession in which he has since become a distinguished member.

In 1793 he had attained the rank of Captain in the 53d Foot, and accompanied his regiment to Flanders. Early in that year the troops were landed at Antwerp, and with the 14th and 37th regiments formed into a brigade, commanded by the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie. This brigade served at Valenciennes, Dunkirk, &c. and after the retreat from the latter place, the 53d regiment was thrown into Nieupoort.

The very critical state of affairs throughout Flanders towards the close of the year 1793, determined the British government to dispatch General Sir Charles Grey to that country, with the armament which had been prepared to act under his orders in the West-Indies. Sir Charles Grey arrived in Nieupoort Roads on the 28th of October, and he immediately directed Major-General Dundas to

proceed to Ostend, with orders to take under his command the 42d regiment, and four companies of light infantry, and to march with all possible expedition to the support of that garrison.—Major-General Dundas, on reaching Ostend, employed himself in strengthening the defences, and the precautions and manœuvres which he exercised, were attended with such complete success, that the enemy, who had advanced on that place in great force, were now obliged to retreat. The arrival of Sir Charles Grey's expedition may therefore be most justly considered as the cause which prolonged the liberties and independence of the people in the Low Countries. Had not that event occurred, the surrender of Ostend would have taken place, which added to the previous successes of the enemy, and the impetuosity with which they followed up their good fortune, must in a few months have totally subjugated the Netherlands to the despotism of the French Convention.

The 53d regiment was repeatedly distinguished, and both officers and men received the highest marks of approbation from their General: they suffered, in point of killed and wounded, more than any other regiment employed under Generals Grey and Dundas.—The former, in his dispatch of the 30th of October, observes, that "the artillery under Captain Bothwick, with the 53d regiment, whose loss has been the greatest, have been very much distinguished."—In this dispatch is also noticed a severe wound which Captain Ferguson received in the knee.

In 1794 this officer was promoted to a Majority in the 84th Foot; and upon a second battalion being raised, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the same.—The next service in which we find him employed is the expedition under Lieutenant-General Sir Alured Clarke, Major-General Craig, and Admiral Elphinstone, destined for the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, at that time in the possession of the Dutch.—Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguson's regiment was with the division under the former, and in this place it will be proper to give a correct narrative of the whole operations of the expedition.

On the 14th of July 1795, the Dutch Governor having not only rejected, in the most peremptory terms, the proposals which had been made to him, that the settlement should place itself under the protection of Great-Britain, but having also acted in a manner demonstrative of such hostile dispositions towards the British, as to justify a suspicion, which was conveyed to Major-General Craig, of it being his intention to set fire to Simon's Tower, from which all

the inhabitants had been obliged to retire by his order, the Major-Gen. in concurrence with the Admiral, deemed it expedient to prevent the execution of his purpose, by landing and taking possession of the place, which he accordingly did, with a part of the 78th regiment and some marines, amounting together to about 800 men.—The Burgher militia, and Hottentots, who occupied the surrounding hills, continually fired upon the British patrols, while the latter were restrained by the directions which they had received not to commit any act of hostility towards the Dutch troops.—Hostilities being, however, thus commenced, and the period approaching when they might reasonably expect the arrival of some troops and stores, which had been requested of the Governor at St. Helena, it was an object of consequence to dispossess the Dutch forces of the post which they occupied at the important pass of Muizenberg, as by it a more ready communication would have been opened with the country.—Accordingly a detachment of seamen was landed, which was formed into two battalions, and on the morning of the 7th of August the whole moved forward to the point of attack.

The post of Muizenberg being extremely strong to the front, and covered by a numerous field of artillery, against which the British General had not one gun to oppose, his principal reliance was upon the fire from the ships, which being properly disposed of, produced every effect which could be expected.—The enemy were driven from two twenty-four pounders, which were directed towards the sea, and abandoned the post before General Craig could arrive near enough to profit completely from the success, as they carried off all their artillery, except the two heavy guns above mentioned, and one brass six-pounder, with two eight-inch howitzers.

The enemy having, however, taken post on an advantageous ridge of rocky heights, very strong, and difficult of access, a little beyond the camp, the advanced-guard, under the command of Major Moueypenny, of the 78th, supported by a battalion of that regiment, attacked and drove them from thence with the greatest spirit, although, in addition to the strength of the ground, the enemy were further protected by cannon from the opposite side of the Lagoon, which covers the post of Muizenberg towards the Cape Town.—In this affair, which terminated only with the day, the activity and spirit of the light company of the 78th were conspicuously displayed. On the following morning, the enemy having drawn out their whole force from the Cape Town, they advanced with eight field-pieces to attack the British, but finding them strongly posted,

and being themselves fired upon from the pieces they had left behind the preceding day, they desisted from the attempt, and retired after some skirmishing. On the 9th, a reinforcement of 352 rank and file, with some field artillery, arrived from St. Helena.

At this period the future operations of the army became an object of most serious consideration.—On the one hand as the enemy appeared numerous, and disposed to an obstinate defence, for which they had had ample time to make the best preparations, General Craig could not but be sensible that the force under his command was, in point of numbers, inadequate to the attempt of reducing them; and he had little to rely on to counterbalance the disparity. He possessed no cattle nor carriages for the transport of ammunition or provisions, and a communication of twelve miles was to be kept up, to be furnished with either, at least till he could open a shorter one with the ships that the Admiral might send to Table Bay, for which the season was still very unfavourable. On the other hand, though these difficulties were sufficiently discouraging, yet the arrival of General Clarke, under whom Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguson served, was uncertain, and the state of General Craig's provisions was such as to render the possibility of his stay, till it should happen, very doubtful.

Under the above circumstances General Craig determined to make an attempt by night on the most considerable of the enemy's outposts, in the hope that a severe execution among the Burgher militia might intimidate them, and produce events to his advantage.—It took place on the 27th; but, unfortunately, notwithstanding every effort on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, who commanded, it failed, from the intricacy of the roads, and the timidity and ignorance of the guides, while it served only to produce among the enemy a degree of vigilance, which soon convinced General Craig of the impracticability of any further attempt by way of surprise.

On the morning of the 1st of September, the enemy having lined the mountains above the British with Hottentots and Burgher militia, commenced a fire of musketry upon their camp, which, from the total want of effect a former attempt of the same nature had experienced, was little attended to, till unfortunately the piquet of the reserve, being too much occupied with covering themselves from it, neglected their front, from whence the enemy poured in considerable numbers, and forced them with some loss. Captain Brown, with the 78th grenadiers, advancing however to their sup-

port, the enemy were immediately driven down the hill again, and the ground of the piquets re-occupied.

It was now agreed upon between General Craig and Admiral Elphinstone, to wait six days longer for the possibility of the arrival of General Clarke, and that if he did not appear by that time, General Craig should then advance, and, under every disadvantage of numbers and situation, try the fortune of an attack, which, however hazardous, they deemed it their duty to make, before the total failure of their provisions put them under an absolute necessity of seeking a supply elsewhere.

On the morning of the 3d, however, the enemy, encouraged by the little success which had attended the attempt of the British on the 1st, meditated a general attack on their camp, which in all probability would have been decisive of the fate of the colony: they advanced in the night, with all the strength they could muster, and with a train of not less than 18 field-pieces.—Some movements which had been observed the preceding evening had given a suspicion of their intention, and the British were perfectly prepared to receive them. They were on their march, and considerable bodies began to make their appearance within the view of the British, when at that critical moment the signal for a fleet disconcerted them, and the appearance of 14 sail of large vessels, which came in sight immediately after, induced them to relinquish their enterprize, and retire to their former posts. General Clarke came to an anchor in Simon's Bay the next morning.

General Clarke immediately disembarked the regiments, artillery and necessary stores, and forwarded them to the advanced post, as fast as possible, where through great exertions, as much provision was collected as might enable them to sit down before the town, and go on till they should communicate with the British ships in Table Bay, or draw some assistance from the country behind them: and having made the best arrangement they could for transporting provisions, guns, stores, ammunition, and necessary articles of every kind, by the only means in their power, men's labour, the British troops marched on the 14th from Muizenberg, leaving a sufficient detachment for the protection of their camp and stores, at that place.—The enemy could see all their motion, and the country through which they had to pass for several miles, being very favourable to the sort of warfare, that it was the business of the enemy to pursue, (many of them being on horseback, and armed with guns, that kill at a great distance) the British General had reason to think his

troops would be greatly harassed, and suffer much on their route.— This loss, however, from the precautions taken, and the shyness of the enemy, fortunately proved less than might have been expected, having only one seaman killed, and seventeen soldiers wounded, in the progress to the post of Wynberg, where the enemy were in force with nine pieces of cannon, and had determined to make serious resistance.

General Clarke formed the army from columns of march in two lines, and made a detachment from his right and left, to attack both their flanks, whilst, with the main body and artillery, he advanced against their centre.—The enemy found themselves so pressed by the British, and at the same time alarmed by the appearance of Commodore Blaukett with three ships the Admiral had detached into Table Bay, to cause a diversion on that side, of which they were very jealous, that they retired with the loss of a few men, from the British cannon, before the troops could gain the top of the hill, from whence they followed them close for two miles; but dark coming on, and great part of the troops being much fatigued, by the burthens they carried, and a march through very swampy ground, General Clarke determined to halt for the night, with the intention of prosecuting his march at day-light next morning.

In the meantime, an officer arrived with a flag of truce, and a letter from Governor Sluyskin, requesting a cessation of arms, for 48 hours, to arrange and offer proposals for surrendering the town; but the British General did not think it prudent to grant more than 24, in which period every thing was settled, agreeably to articles of capitulation, whereby the regular troops, that formed the garrison, became prisoners of war, and the British were put in full possession of the town and colony.

Throughout these operations the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguson was particularly praise-worthy, and, by his individual exertions, the brave men under his command met with cheerfulness and perseverance the extreme difficulties and hardships they had to encounter.

In 1798, this officer was married to a daughter of the late General Sir Hector Munro, by whom he has a son and daughter. His lady died in 1803. In 1800 he had been promoted to the rank of Colonel, and the same year was employed in the expedition under Brigadier-General the Hon. Thomas Maitland, which, with some others, was destined to attack various posts on the French coast, and it was attended with partial success. This expedition was

afterwards united to that under the late Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, for the taking of Ferrol.

In the month of August, 1800, a fleet, under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, with the military force under Sir James Pulteney, set sail on the above expedition. One object, however, was the conquest of Belle-Isle, but the strong works that had been provided for the defence of that island, discouraged the attempt. The armament, therefore, proceeded to the coast of Spain, and, on the 25th of August, arrived before the harbour of Ferrol. The troops landed without opposition, and advanced towards the heights which overlook the posts. A skirmish with a body of Spaniards ensued, which terminated in favour of the invaders. The next morning another engagement took place, in which also the Spaniards were defeated, with the loss of about one hundred in killed or wounded. The loss of the English, who were now in possession of the commanding eminence, did not exceed half that number. The opportunity of survey, afforded by the heights, did not give the British Commander any hope of success, particularly when he learned, from the report of prisoners, that the place was furnished with the means of defence. He therefore ordered the troops to reembark, and they were not molested in their retreat.

It should be here observed that Colonel Ferguson, with other officers, having expressed their opinion of the impossibility of success attending the armament, from the manner in which different arrangements were carried into execution, they returned to England. It has also been affirmed, that at the very time when the British army received orders to reembark, the proper officer was coming with the keys of the town to surrender.

In 1804, this officer was honoured with the rank of Brigadier-General, and the command of the York District. At the conclusion of the year 1805, he was appointed to the command of the Highland Brigade, consisting of the 71st, 72d, and 93d regiments, in the expedition under Major-General Sir David Baird, for the recapture of the Cape of Good Hope. On the 4th February, 1806, the squadron under Sir Home Popham's command arrived off the Cape; and on the 6th a landing was effected, Brigadier-General Ferguson having the command of the landing party, which was composed of his brigade. Of this operation Sir David Baird made the following observation in his dispatch, dated Cape Town, Jan. 13th, 1806.—“The surf having considerably abated the ensuing morning, I determined, in concurrence with Sir Home Popham, to

make an effort to get the troops on shore; and accordingly the Highland Brigade, composed of the 71st, 72d, and 93d regiments, effected that object, under the command of Brigadier-General Ferguson. The shore had been previously very closely inspected by the Brigadier, and by his spirited exertions and example, our efforts were crowned with success." On the eighth of January a severe action took place, in which the enemy lost about 700, and His Majesty's troops about 240 men, in killed and wounded. The enemy, whose force nearly amounted to four thousand men, made a vigorous resistance, and kept up a hot fire of grape and musketry; but the British troops penetrated the line with fixed bayonets, and after the first discharge of musketry, succeeded in putting the enemy to the route in every direction.—A capitulation was signed on the 10th, by which the Cape Town and its dependencies were surrendered to His Majesty's arms. General Janseo, who commanded the enemy's troops, had retired with the remainder of his force, amounting to about 1800 or 2000 men, into the interior of the country.

In his dispatch of the 13th, Sir David Baird further observes,—“I formed the army into two columns, the second brigade under Brigadier-General Ferguson keeping the road, while the first struck to the right, and took the defile of the mountains. Having accomplished my purpose, our line was formed with equal celerity and order, and the left wing, composed of the Highland Brigade, headed by their gallant commander Brigadier-General Ferguson, and the number of the enemy who swarmed the plain, served only to augment their ardour, and confirm their discipline.”—These just and honourable encomiums by an officer of Sir David Baird's character, could not fail in being otherwise than highly flattering to the feelings of General Ferguson. They were not necessary to acquaint the army with his general merits as an officer, but were an additional proof that he was fully competent to the discharge of the most difficult, skilful, and hazardous enterprises.

Under the implacable disposition of Buonaparte towards this country, Great-Britain never can relinquish the possession of the Cape of Good Hope for any length of time, without seriously endangering the safety of the Indian trade, and the existence of her empire in the East; both of which were effectually secured, at least from external attack, by the former occupation of this important outwork. The facility it affords at all times of throwing into India a speedy reinforcement of well-seasoned troops, which

never can be supplied effectually from England, how much soever they may be required, must stamp an indelible value on this important settlement.

After the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, Brigadier-General Ferguson was seized with a very serious liver complaint, which obliged him to return to this country, and he continued unemployed in a military capacity till 1808, when, with the rank of Major-Gen. he was appointed to the command of a Brigade under the Marquis of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley. In the battles of Rolica * and Vimiera † Major-Gen. Ferguson had opportunities of exercising those abilities which he had proved himself to possess whilst holding subaltern commissions, and he received from his gallant Commander the most gratifying commendations. In his public dispatches, Sir Arthur Wellesley accurately detailed the operations of the troops under Major-Gen. Ferguson, and dwelt in animating language on the conduct of their General. Of the position formed, and advance on the enemy of Major-General Ferguson at the Battle of Vimiera, Sir Arthur observed, "that he shewed in both equal bravery and judgment."

Major-General Ferguson returned with Sir Arthur Wellesley and other officers, to England, after the convention of Cintra, and was examined by the Court of Inquiry, appointed on that business. He was presented with an honorary medal by His Majesty for his distinguished conduct, and included in a vote of thanks which the Houses of Parliament bestowed upon the gallant officers engaged in the battle of Vimiera. The following is the reply Gen. Ferguson delivered in his place as a Member of Parliament to the vote of thanks.

"*Mr. Speaker,*

"I beg leave to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the high and distinguished honour which this House has conferred on me. Having ever considered that the greatest reward which a soldier can attain is the approbation of his country, the thanks of this House must be received by me with gratitude and pride. I am well aware, however, that I owe not this honour to my own merit, but to my singular good fortune in commanding such officers and such men as were placed under my immediate orders,

* *Vide Military Panorama, Vol. I. p. 132*, where a full account is given of this battle, illustrated by a beautifully engraved plan.

† *Vide Military Panorama, Vol. I. p. 226*, for a minute description of this battle, and a plan descriptive of the different movements of the armies.

and being myself under the guidance of a General whose talents, decision, and bravery, justly secured to him the confidence of every man in his army."

In 1809, Major-General Ferguson was appointed to a command in the army under Sir David Baird, but he did not arrive at Coruña until the British troops quitted that place, and he consequently returned to this country. The following year he was appointed second in command at Cadiz. This distinguished situation he held for a few months, but the return of his liver complaint rendered it necessary for him to resign his command and repair to England. Since that period General Ferguson has not held any military appointment. His abilities as an officer are, however, too well known, and justly appreciated for him to be permitted long to remain out of active employ when his health will allow of his valuable services being advantageously exercised.

In the general election of 1806, this officer was elected a Member of Parliament for Kirkcaldy. He was re-elected in 1807, and also in 1812.

BACCIOCHI AND BORGHESE (PRINCES.)

BY GENERAL SARAZIN.

FELIX Bacciochi was born in Corsica, the 18th of May, 1762. His parents were noble, and though far from rich, gave him a good education: they designed him for the military profession, notwithstanding his quiet and timid disposition indicated how little he was fitted for such pursuits. His exactitude in fulfilling his duties, and his probity, procured him the esteem of his chiefs, the love of his comrades, and the respect of his subordinates. He passed successively through all the steps to that of Colonel, which he obtained with the 26th regiment of light infantry. On the 5th of May, 1797, he married the eldest sister of Buonaparte. As he had but little aptitude for the various cares which the command of a regiment requires, he procured the rank of Adjutant-General—more comfortable to his taste and talents: he has been a member of the conservatory senate, since the 29th of November, 1804; he is also (for which he may thank his wife) Prince of Lucca and Piombino, and Governor of Tuscany.

Camillus, Prince of Borghese, was born at Rome, the 19th of December, 1775. Although his family was one of the first in Rome, both for its rank and wealth, yet was his education neglected: he very early evinced a taste for the profession of arms, and made his first campaigns in a legion of volunteers, which made a part of the French army. His ancient rank of Prince, and his anxiety to please Buonaparte, procured him the hand of General Leclerc's widow, whom he married on the 6th of November, 1803. He

was made Chief of Squadron in the Imperial Guards, and some little time afterwards Colonel of Carabiniers. The 30th of March, 1806, he became, through his wife, Prince and Duke of Guastalla; he is now Governor-General of the Departments on the other side of the Alps, and in that capacity, a Grand Dignitary of the French empire.

Bacciochi and Borghese should be distinguished from the crowd of adventurers favoured by fortune. By their birth, they were honourably placed in society, and their loyal and benevolent character would have assured them, at all times, the attachment of those around them. Both set out in a military career, in which, though they did not shine, they appeared with honour. They treated their soldiers with kindness, and knew how to make themselves beloved by them; but, notwithstanding all their regard for their officers, they rarely succeeded in inspiring that confidence, produced by superior talent; they had, however, the good sense to do justice to themselves, by never soliciting for military commands, which, by openly shewing their little capability of carrying on war on a large scale, might have considerably affected the public service.

They are reproached as being only the principal valets of their wives; particularly Bacciochi, who has consented to be simply Governor of Tuscany, whilst the Princess Eliza is its Grand Duchess. It is not Bacciochi that ought to be blamed for this ridiculous disposal of things, but Buonaparte, who thus willed it by one of those whims which are so familiar to him, and of which he has acquired the right of giving an account to no one. We owe these two princes the justice to say, that the rank, favour, and riches they enjoy, have in no wise changed that good disposition, with which nature has favoured them; and I dare affirm, that, if they were their own masters in their government, the Piedmontese and Tuscans would cherish them as much as their ancient sovereigns. Bacciochi and Borghese are, like Murat and Jerome, two Aids-de-Camp of Buonaparte, ready implicitly to execute every order they may receive, without allowing themselves to make the least comment. This weakness, which must degrade them in the eyes of every friend to justice and humanity, is certainly very blameable; they no doubt condemn themselves internally, and would willingly give authentic proofs of their real sentiments, were they out of the power of the author of an enchantment as inexplicable as it is debasing.

GENEROSITY OF A BRITISH SOLDIER.

A few months since, bread was so scarce with the army in the Peninsula, that a dollar was given for a small loaf. A Portuguese General officer observing an English soldier with two loaves, asked him to sell him one for two dollars.—The man bluntly refused to sell, but said, if he would accept one, it was at his service.—The officer accepted the generous offer, and took down the soldier's name, whom he never lost sight of until he had got him a commission in the Portuguese service.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGNS.

(Continued from page 324.)

AT the latter end of January, the King of Prussia, who felt himself, whilst at Potsdam, entirely in the power of the French General and garrison of Berlin, resolved on obtaining his personal freedom by a sudden and unexpected removal to Breslau. Having arrived there, he, on the 3d of February, issued proclamations to his subjects, calling on them to arm in support of their King and country.

This patriotic call was well understood, and thousands of volunteers, in all parts of the kingdom, presented themselves for enrolment. Mortified and enraged at this sight, Beauharnois, the Commander of the French armies, who, in his disastrous flight, had sought refuge at Berlin, forbade the recruiting enjoined by the Royal Prussian decree. This unparalleled affront could have no other effect than to excite the indignation of the King and his people. Meanwhile, the Russians advanced victoriously through Poland.— On the 8th of February, as already stated, Gen. Miloradovitch had taken possession of the city of Warsaw, and the citizens immediately addressed a proclamation to their brethren fighting under the banners of the enemy, calling them to return to their homes.

The Emperor Alexander triumphed as much by his clemency as by his arms. The Austrians concluded an unlimited truce, in virtue of which they withdrew into Galicia; and the Saxons, under Regnier, profited of this circumstance to retire behind the Austrians toward their own country. On the evening of the 13th of February, however, Gen. Winzingerode came up with Gen. Regnier at Kalitsch. The enemy directed their movements upon the city, to form a junction with from 3 to 4000 Poles, who had 15 pieces of cannon with them, and found themselves at the very instant attacked by the Russian troops with their characteristic ardour. The result of this attack was most honorable to the Russians, as the enemy's infantry, who were in superior force, made a brave and obstinate resistance. Two Saxon standards, 7 pieces of cannon, the Saxon General Rostitz, 3 colonels, 36 officers, and 2000 privates, were the trophies of this day. Gen. Winzingerode's advanced-guard pursued the enemy, who retreated upon Raczkowo and Ostrowo. In this state of things, the King of Prussia offered himself as a mediator between the chief belligerents. On the 15th of February he

proposed a truce, on condition that the Russian troops should retire behind the Vistula, and the French troops behind the Elbe, leaving Prussia, and all its fortresses, free from foreign occupation.—These terms were, doubtless, exceedingly favourable to the beaten and discomfited tyrant, who had so lately threatened to annihilate the independence both of Russia and Prussia. However, they were sullenly rejected by him; whilst, on the other side, the Emperor Alexander testified sentiments of such liberality toward the Prussian monarchy and nation, as could not but insure to him their cordial attachment. The patriots accordingly crowded around their Sovereign at Breslau: they represented, that the moment was at length arrived to shake off the degrading yoke, to which, in common with all Germany, their nation had been so long subjected: they wisely and energetically insisted, that there was but one line to be adopted—an alliance offensive and defensive with Russia. Truth, honour, and justice prevailed.

On the 22d of February a treaty of peace and alliance, offensive and defensive, was mutually consented to by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, and an active combined system of military operations arranged. The plenipotentiaries were Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensk, and the Chancellor Baron Hardenberg. On the 17th of February the Emperor Alexander issued another animating ukase to his army, in which he informed them, that a medal of distinction should be given to all those who distinguished themselves in the campaign of 1812.

The King of Prussia also issued a proclamation to the public, and the following to the army.

“TO MY ARMY—Often have you expressed your wishes of fighting for the liberty and independence of your country. The moment for doing it is now arrived; there is no member of the nation by whom this is not felt. Youths and men voluntarily fly to arms. What in them is free-will, is to you who belong to the standing army, a call.

“From you, ordained to defend the native country, she is entitled to demand what is offered by the others.

“See! what numbers forsake every thing they hold most dear, to venture their lives with you in their country's cause. You will, therefore, doubly feel your sacred duty!

“May all of you, on the day of battle, or in time of trouble, keep in mind moderation and due discipline. Let individual ambition, be it either in the highest or lowest of the army, sink before that of all. He that feels for his country, does not think of self. May the envious meet contempt, when the general welfare only is concerned.

"Every thing else must now give way to this—victory proceeds from God ! Shew yourselves worthy of his high protection by obedience and fulfilling your duties. Let courage, constancy, loyalty, and good discipline, be your renown !—Follow the example of your forefathers ; be worthy of them, and remember your posterity !

"A sure reward will fall on him who distinguishes himself; deep disgrace and punishment on him who forgets his duty.

"Your King will always be with you, and with him the Crown Prince, and the Princes of his house. They will fight along with you.

"They and the whole nation will combat with you, and at our side. A valiant people will come to our assistance, and to the assistance of all Germany—a people that, by glorious deeds, has secured its independence. They relied on their Sovereign, their leader, their cause, their own strength; and God was with them; so will it be with you; for we also fight the great fight, for the independence of our country.

"Confidence in God, courage, and perseverance! be our word.

(Signed,)

"FREDERICK WILLIAM."

Whilst these diplomatic arrangements were proceeding, the harassed and now confused commanders of the French armies in vain attempted to make a stand at Berlin. The inhabitants manifested a spirit no less formidable to them than that of the enemy; and even the French confessed, that the first of the Russian light troops that approached Berlin were conducted and reinforced by the young men of that capital, several of whom were killed in the skirmishes which took place in the suburbs. The French ambassador, St. Marsan, who was a spectator of the interview between Alexander and the King of Prussia, was, on the following day, on the point of presenting some remonstrance to the Prussian Chancellor, but was stopped by a note from the latter, formally signifying to him that Prussia was at war with France, and assigning the reasons for this step. A similar, but more detailed note, was presented, on the 27th March, at Paris, by Count Krusemark, the Prussian Minister there; to which an angry answer was given on the 1st of April, by the Duke of Bassano. The Prussian statement set forth the strongest justification for taking up arms at the present time, and contained arguments no less powerful and conclusive against that narrow, defensive system, which has successively led to the degradation of every Sovereign by whom it has been adopted. It exhibited the almost impracticability of any engagements with Buonaparte, and the absolute necessity under which the other powers of Europe are placed, of destroying his system, or being destroyed

by it. By the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807, Prussia was left in a very helpless condition. It might have been easily foreseen, that by the occupation of the fortresses, Buonaparte would become, in effect, master of that country, and might consequently use it as an advanced post, in his future hostilities against Russia. At the same time he was not only enabled to exhaust it by grievous exactions, under the name of contributions, but to ruin its finances by that ingenious mode of impoverishing his neighbours, which he termed the Continental System. In this wretched situation was Prussia placed, when Buonaparte's plans against Russia began to be developed. Unable to stand alone, her circumstances did not allow of neutrality, and she was unwillingly dragged along as a vassal in the train of the general enemy of human repose. But if she had suffered oppressions in time of peace, she was at once plundered, trampled on, and insulted, during the war. Buonaparte acted the sovereign, or rather the tyrant, without restraint or ceremony. He seized on Pillau and Spandau, by a sort of military surprise: he kept possession of Glogau and Custrin, in express opposition to his treaties: he subsisted his garrisons in those places, by levying contributions for ten leagues round each: he seized no less than 70,000 horses, and 20,000 carriages, besides every other article that his Commissaries happened to want; and he even sent orders to Gen. Bulow to join Victor's corps, without consulting the King of Prussia on the subject. These and many more equally serious and well-founded complaints were distinctly set forth by Count Krusemark; and Buonaparte, in reply, began by a sarcastic allusion to the versatile politics of the Prussian cabinet since 1792; as if he himself, since that time, had not gone through more changes, exhibited more flagrant instances of lying and perjury, disowned his country, his Sovereign, and his God more shamelessly, and more frequently, than any individual recorded in history. He stated, that as for himself, it was contrary to his justice and his heart to declare war merely for political convenience! He would have made Prussia a mediator—he would have aggrandised her—he was too generous—he did not suspect the duplicity of one who had solicited the honour of an alliance with him.

Prince Kutusoff Smolensk, on the 25th of March, issued the annexed proclamation to the Germans, which almost gave a new character to the war. In it he assures the world, that the sword has been unsheathed by the allies, to recover the independence of

Europe, and they will give a death-blow to the oppressors, by announcing, that the Confederation of the Rhine must be dissolved.

"While the victorious warriors of Russia, accompanied by those of his Majesty the King of Prussia, his ally, appear in Germany, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, announce to the Princes and nations of Germany, the return of liberty and independence. They only come with an intention of aiding them to reconquer those inalienable benefits of nations, and of affording powerful protection, and lasting security, to the regeneration of a venerable empire.

"These two armies, trusting in God, and full of courage, advance, hoping that every German, without distinction, will join them, &c.

"The Confederation of the Rhine, that deceitful fetter with which the General Disturber bound Germany, after dismembering her, and even obscuring her ancient name, can no longer be tolerated, as it is the effect of foreign constraint and of foreign influence. It must be dissolved.

"Their Majesties will only give protection while the German Princes and nations are engaged in completing the grand work.

"Let France, who is beautiful and strong through herself, occupy herself, in future, in promoting her internal welfare! No foreign power intends disturbing it—no hostile power shall be sent against her rightful frontiers. But be it known to France, that the other powers are solicitous of conquering lasting tranquillity for their subjects, and that they will not lay down their arms until the foundation of the independence of every European state has been established and secured."

An Address was issued at Königsberg, on the 12th of March, from the Saxon, Bavarian, and Rhenish officers, who, in joining "the Army of the North of Germany," sunk all petty local distinctions in the bond of a common patriotism. "We are Germans," said they: this single word included every thing. The moment seemed to be arrived when Germany could raise her depressed head, when she might hope to throw off the slavish yoke of France;—even in those parts where the enemy still kept his footing, a general spirit was rising, which promised to reconquer the lost honour and freedom of Germany:—and with manly confidence they concluded—"Posterity will not ask, in what service we were engaged, but for what cause we fought; whether for Germany and human nature, or for tyranny and France." It was upon this deep, inwrought feeling of what is due to common origin and common wrongs,—upon this sacred love of country, and indignation against the Tyrant, that the best hopes of the Continent were built. Cold calculations of interest,—mild treating with the rapacious plunderers of all for the restitution of a part, could never arrest the

giant-stride of universal despotism. Nations must rise as one man; and they appeared to be so rising. Prussia became one great camp; the cabinet intriguers vanished; the Generals, known by their resolute opposition to French influence, were invested with new and really effectual powers; the whole country between the Elbe and the Oder was divided into four military districts, under the command of L'Estocq, Tauenzien, Massenbach, and Gotzen; the militia was called out; the levy *en masse* was preparing; volunteers enrolled themselves on all sides; no less than 20,000 of the militia were collected at Königsberg, besides a reserve of 10,000, and the national enthusiasm was universally directed to one great object.

The King of Prussia issued, on the 20th of March, 1813, an edict concerning the abolition of the so-called Continental system, and the duties henceforward to be collected on goods hereafter to be imported by sea. By this edict the ships and goods of all friendly and neutral nations were freely permitted to enter into his harbours and territories, without any exception or difference. All French goods, either produce or manufactures, were totally prohibited, not only for use, but likewise to pass through his territories, or those occupied by his armies.

The so-denominated Continental impost was taken off, and exclusive of the consumption excise to be especially paid on foreign goods entered inwards by sea for home consumption, there was directed to be levied the heretofore established import and transit duty, as it was previous to the establishment of the Continental impost in the year 1810, which duty was to be collected on the gross weight, but only to continue so long as the increased expenses arising from the war carrying on for the liberation of Germany should render it necessary.

The French troops quitted Berlin in the night of the 3d of March, and Tschernicheff arrived in that city at five o'clock of the following morning. At noon, between twelve and one o'clock, both infantry and artillery entered. The entry was performed in peace and good order, amid a great concourse of people, and the Russian troops were received with kindness and hospitality. The three detachments which were in the advance under the orders of Major-Generals Tschernicheff and Berkendorf, and Colonel Tettenborn, as well as a part of the cavalry of the advanced-guard, and some Cossacks, precipitately pursued the enemy, and several petty engagements took place in the neighbouring villages, especially at Steglitz, from whence the Russians sent several prisoners into Berlin.

On the 11th of March, Count Wittgenstein made his public entry into that city, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

After the Grand French Army, (including the division of General Grenier, amounting to 20,000 men, which in the beginning of January had hastened from Italy to its support,) had been reduced by several severe engagements with the Cossacks to about 18,000 men, and quitted Berlin to lay the basis of future operations in a more solid manner behind the Elbe, General Morand, who kept possession of Swedish Pomerania with about 2500 men, and who, according to instructions, was to have maintained himself there at all events, put himself in march to follow the Grand Army, whose left wing he formed under the name of the Army of Pomerania. On his march he was joined by the Custom-House officers established there; the cavalry was about 50 men strong: the artillery consisted of 18 pieces.

Baron Von Tettenborn, Colonel-Commandant of a corps of General Wittgenstein's division of the army, marched with his corps in the direction of Hamburg; his van-guard was at Lunenburg when Morand, on the 15th of March, entered into Molln. Some parties of Cossacks that had been detached in front, and who appeared opposite Molln, caused the Army of Pomerania to halt, and induced General Morand to remain there for the day, and in the night to march to Bergedorf, where he was met by the 11th Military Division, and the Custom-House officers stationed in Hamburg. General Morand made a feint of marching from Bergedorf to Hamburg, but was prevented by the Danish troops; 3000 of whom, with a numerous artillery, were stationed on the borders to maintain their neutrality.

It now appeared to be General Morand's intention to take a position in Bergedorf and the Vierlanden, and for this purpose he garrisoned Eschenburg, a place situated a German mile towards Lauenburg, with 500 men and 8 pieces of artillery. From Eschenburg to Bergedorf it is one continued defile, where cavalry is totally useless, and from this defile to the Elbe it is a morassy country, cut through with innumerable canals; and possibly Gen. Morand had calculated on being able to keep this post; but the regiments of Cossacks pushed forward by Lieutenant-Colonel Berkendorff, Commander of the van-guard, fell in with the enemy, when some volunteers immediately dismounted, and continuing skirmishing, kept the enemy employed till late in the night. Meanwhile a detachment of Cossacks were sent by a bye road to Bergedorf, who had driven the enemy's piquets into the town, and put every thing

in alarm. After three such attacks, General Morand deemed the whole position untenable, and, at break of day, he marched to the Custom House store, from whence all the baggage had, in the course of the night, been sent across the Elbe. Colonel Von Tettenborn immediately caused the enemy to be pursued from Bergedorf, as far as Eschenburg: at a mile's distance from the Custom House store, the enemy made a stand on a cross-dam, and placed a battery of 6 guns against the only dam by which he could be approached. The Cossacks kept up a fire of musketry, but could make no impression on the enemy, by reason of his advantageous situation. Colonel Von Tettenborn, notwithstanding the apparent disadvantage of the position, then caused a piece of artillery to be brought up. This gun, notwithstanding the very brisk fire kept up by the enemy with such a superior force of artillery, produced a decisive mortal effect on the French, who retreated with the utmost expedition. The Cossacks pursued them with rapidity, and did not allow them time to carry off the artillery, which was already put on board some craft. The enemy's convoy escaped in small boats, leaving 6 pieces of cannon behind them, which the Cossacks immediately made themselves masters of.

In the meantime Colonel Hamilton, Governor of Heligoland, in consequence of the effect which the glorious success of the Russian arms produced, and the favourable reports from different parts of the Hanoverian coast, determined immediately to take every step, which an inconsiderable force at his disposal would admit of, to promote the great and just cause.

Lieutenant Banks proceeded with 2 gun-brigs, reinforced by 2 serjeants and 30 veterans, to Cuxhaven, from which the French had departed with great expedition, after destroying all their gun-boats and dismounting the guns from the strong works constructed for the defence of the harbour. On a summons from Lieutenant Banks, the castle of Ritzebuttel and batteries of Cuxhaven were surrendered to be at the disposal of his Majesty by the burghers, and the British and Hamburg flags were immediately displayed.

Major Kentzinger, an officer perfectly qualified for such a mission, was sent to Cuxhaven, having received instructions to communicate as soon as possible with the Russian General and the senate of Hamburg; and this officer was immediately followed by a detachment from the 8th Royal Veteran Batt. and a supply of all the arms, &c. which were not actually employed by the garrison of Heligoland.

The Hanoverians, who had been so long oppressed, displayed every where the British colours and G. R. upon their habitations. In the Weser, the inhabitants of that part of the country assembled in considerable numbers, and took the strong and important battery and works at Bremerlee; and a corps of about 1500 French having assembled in its vicinity, which threatened to retake the battery, application was made immediately to Major Kentzinger for assistance, who having left Cuxhaven with a party of the soldiers in waggons, was met by those brave and grateful men, who gave him the pleasing intelligence that the enemy had marched off in great haste, in consequence of the landing of the British troops, which were reported to amount to a considerable number.

Baron de Tettenborn entered Hamburgh on the 18th of March, amidst the acclamations and every demonstration of joy on the part of the citizens. In consequence of this happy event the ancient government was restored. Colonel Tettenborn published addresses to the inhabitants of the left banks of the Lower Elbe and to the inhabitants of the city of Lubeck, exhorting them to take up arms in this sacred war,—telling them they knew the fate of the French grand army, which had been entirely destroyed on the plains of Russia,—and assuring them that powerful armies were hastening to their support. There was also a notification published, signed by Baron Tettenborn, for the erecting of a volunteer corps in Hamburgh, Lubeck, and Bremen, to bear the name of “The Hanseatic Legion,” and form a part of the army of the North of Germany.

Of a detachment of veterans sent by Colonel Hamilton to Cuxhaven, a party consisting of 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, and 25 men, marched to Bremerlee to occupy the battery at that place, and to afford some support to the insurgent peasantry. The enemy collected a force of 5 or 6000 men at Bremen, and on the 24th a detachment of about 700 marched rapidly upon Bremerlee, dispersed the peasants, and forced the bridge, which was bravely defended by a part of the 1st Veteran Battalion, under Lieutenant Beaumiester. This officer with 12 or 14 of his men were killed. The enemy then attacked the battery where the rest of the Veterans, and a body of peasants, were stationed. These people capitulated, in the hope of saving their lives. The French spared 6 or 7 of the British Veterans, but massacred every one of the peasants. They then pillaged the town, and returned hastily to Bremen. The French sustained some loss in forcing the bridge, and 24 of

the Veterans, and about as many of the peasants, were lost in this affair.

On the 2d of April, General Morand, who had retired to Bremen, again marched as far as Tollstadt, three miles from Harburg; whence, after remaining five days and receiving a reinforcement, he advanced upon Lüneburg with about 3500 men and 12 pieces of artillery, and, dislodging a piquet of Cossacks, took possession of that town. The cavalry of General Tettenborn's army having followed the enemy's movement, he communicated this information to General Doernberg, who, conjointly with the corps of General Tschernicheff, had passed the Elbe at Lenzen. These two Generals having advanced upon Lüneburg by forced marches, arrived there at the moment when Tettenborn's Cossacks were engaged with the enemy. Their sudden appearance, as well as that of General Benkendorff, threw confusion into the ranks of the enemy, who, surrounded on every side, were overwhelmed at all points. The infantry stormed two gates of the town with the bayonet, and the fighting continued for some time in the streets with the greatest desperation.

General Morand having received two severe wounds, of which he soon afterwards died, all resistance ceased, and those who were not already made prisoners threw down their arms. Three colours, twelve cannon, and about 3,000 prisoners, fell into the hands of the Russians. Not a man escaped to carry off the news of this defeat.

Among the important writings circulated with the view of inducing all friends of liberty and the laws to throw off the yoke of despotism, and demand their just prerogatives, an address* of Louis XVIII. to the people of France, was at this period published and circulated on the Continent.

* LOUIS XVIII. &c. &c.

The moment is at length arrived, when Divine Providence appears ready to break in pieces the instrument of its wrath. The Usurper of the throne of St. Louis, the devastator of Europe, experiences reverses in his turn. Shall they have no other effect but that of aggravating the calamities of France; and will she not dare to overturn an odious power, no longer protected by the illusions of victory? what prejudices, or what fears, can now prevent her from throwing herself into the arms of her King; and from recognising in the establishment of his legitimate authority, the only pledge of union, peace, and happiness, which his promises have so often guaranteed to his oppressed subjects?

Being neither able, nor inclined to obtain, but by their efforts, that throne which his rights and their affection can alone confirm, what wishes should be adverse to those which he has invariably entertained? what doubt can be started with regard to his paternal intentions?

Some admirable Proclamations were at this period addressed to the inhabitants of the North of Germany by Count Wittgenstein, in the name of Alexander the Liberator, the title justly given to the Emperor of Russia. In these, General Wittgenstein, himself a German, spoke to his countrymen in a language which could not fail to have a decisive effect upon the minds of all classes and descriptions of the natives of Germany. Every feeling of patriotism was roused into action by these animated appeals, which struck upon every chord of the human heart responsive to the call of freedom, and all the endearing remembrances connected with the

The King has said in his preceding declarations, and he reiterates the assurance, that the Administrative and Judicial Bodies shall be maintained in the plenitude of their powers; that he will preserve their places to those who at present held them, and who shall take the oath of fidelity to him; that the Tribunals, Depositories of the laws, shall prohibit all prosecutions bearing relation to those unhappy times of which his return will have for ever sealed the oblivion; that, in fine, the code polluted by the name Napoleon, but which, for the most part, contains only the ancient ordinances and customs of the realm, shall remain in force, with the exception of enactments contrary to the doctrines of religion, which, as well as the liberty of the people, has long been subjected to the caprice of the tyrant.

The Senate, in which are seated some men so justly distinguished for their talents, and whom so many services may render illustrious in the eyes of France, and of posterity,—that corps, whose utility and importance can never be duly appreciated till after the restoration,—can it fail to perceive the glorious destiny which summons it, to become the first instrument of that great benefaction, which will prove the most solid, as well as the most honourable guarantee of its existence and its prerogatives?

On the subject of property, the King, who has already announced his intention to employ the most proper means for conciliating the interests of all, perceives in the numerous settlements, which have taken place between the old and the new landholders, the means of rendering those cares almost superfluous. He engages, however, to interdict all proceedings by the Tribunals, contrary to such settlements,—to encourage voluntary arrangements, and, on the part of himself and his family, to set the example of all those sacrifices which may contribute to the repose of France, and the sincere union of all Frenchmen.

The King has guaranteed to the army the maintenance of the ranks, employments, pay, and appointments, which it at present enjoys. He promises also to the Generals, Officers, and soldiers, who shall signalize themselves in support of his cause, rewards more substantial, distinctions more honourable, than any they can receive from an Usurper,—always ready to disown, or even to dread their services. The King binds himself anew to abolish that pernicious conscription which destroys the happiness of families, and the hope of the country.

Such always have been, such still are, the intentions of the King. His re-establishment on the throne of his ancestors will be for France only the happy transition from the calamities of a war which tyranny perpetuates, to the blessings of a solid peace, for which foreign powers can never find any security but in the word of the legitimate Sovereign.

L.

Hartwell, Feb. 1818.

name of country. The title of Conqueror, disclaimed by the Emperor of Russia, was superseded by the amiable designation of Liberator, and in his name the Germans were promised the restoration of their ancient laws and customs, and of their lawful Princes. Wherever an opportunity offered, the spirit of the people was displayed in a manner which forcibly indicated the universal detestation of the French, excited by their cruelty and oppression.—A striking instance of this occurred at Dresden. The corps of General Regnier, 1500 strong, and as many Saxons, entered that city in the beginning of March, besides 1000 cavalry, and made preparations to keep off the Russians as long as possible. It was rumoured that the French had undermined the fine bridge. This occasioned a great fermentation; and on the 9th, seeing these preparations continued, the people threw the implements into the Elbe.—This occasioned a general insurrection, and in the night the populace besieged the mine that had been made. The whole night passed in invectives against the French. On the 10th the numbers increased, and the discontent grew louder against the French. A French officer who was giving some directions was seized, and would have been thrown into the Elbe, had not some persons interceded for him. In the afternoon sundry excesses happened, and all the preparations made to mine the bridge were destroyed. The mine was then filled up with stones, amidst the cries of “Long live Alexander*.”

The King of Prussia now placed General Von Yorck and his corps d’armée under the direction of Count Wittgenstein. The Silesian army also was put in motion, and the command of it given to General Blucher, whose van-guard immediately entered Saxony. In East Prussia, and in Pomerania, Generals Von Bulow and Borstell were actively employed in organizing the volunteers, who hastened in crowds to join their standard; and, in short, from one end of the Prussian Monarchy to another, the national spirit was roused, and the Sovereign felt himself irresistibly borne forward in the career of honour, by the united impulse of a whole people. On the 15th of March the Emperor Alexander made his solem entry into Breslau, having been met, at sixteen miles distance, by the King and Royal Family of Prussia, and the assembled nobles from every part of the country. Unfeigned joy was expressed at his arri-

* It is said that an officer drew his sword to quell the mob, when one of the people cried out—“Saxons, will you kill your own countrymen? kill the Frenchmen rather!” Instantly all the cavalry sheathed their swords.

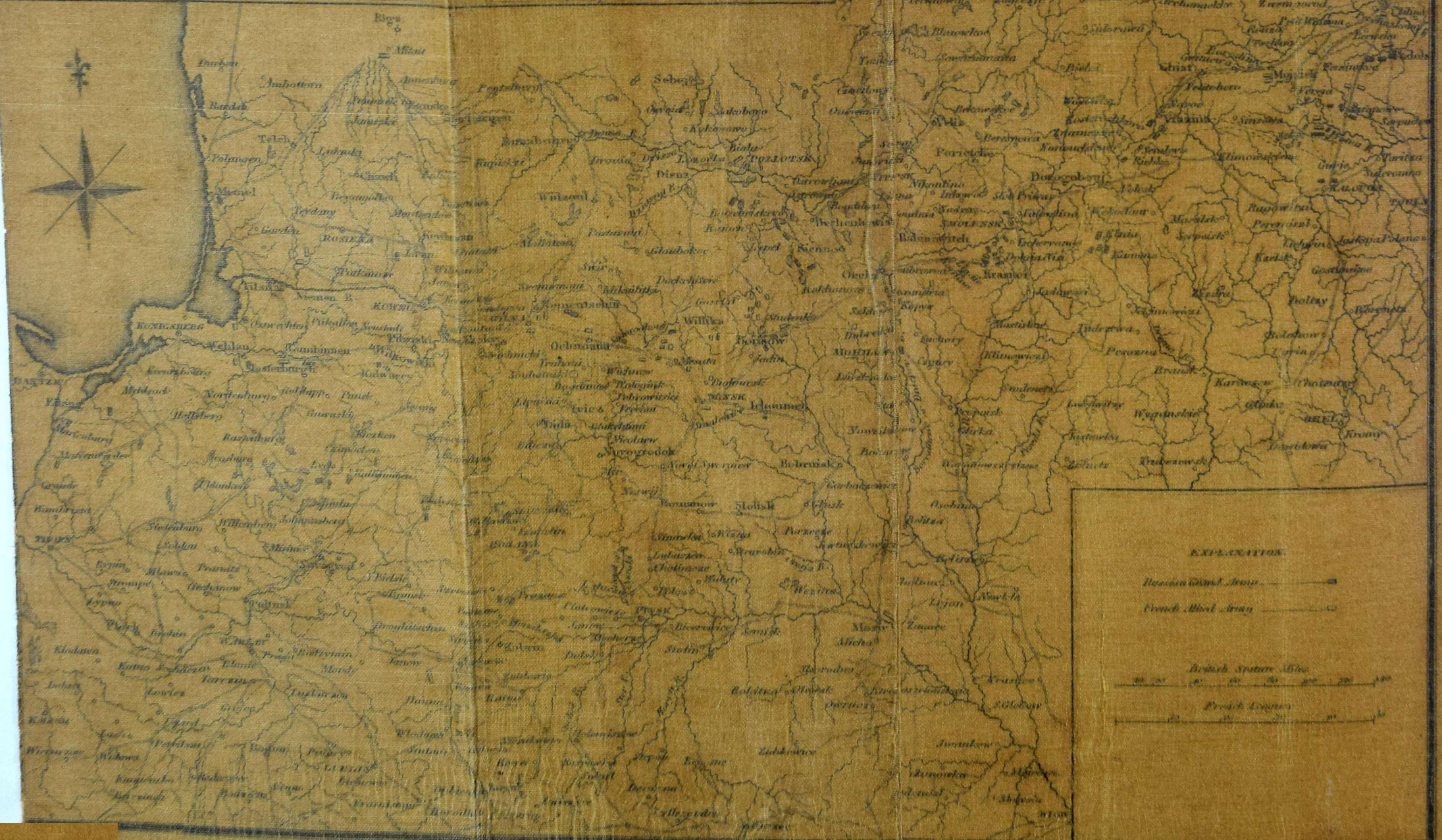
val by all ranks of people. Four days previously to this, a ceremony scarcely less interesting had taken place at Berlin, when Count Wittgenstein, attended by Prince Henry of Prussia, entered that capital, so lately occupied by a French garrison. The joy of the inhabitants of Berlin was enhanced by the gratifying contrast.

Count Wittgenstein expressed his patriotic feelings in several admirable Proclamations to the inhabitants of Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse-Cassel, and the adjacent countries.—In like manner Baron Tettenborn addressed himself to the citizens of the Hanseatic States.

It was a subject of gratification that the spirit of nationality, which Buonaparte had thought he could for ever extinguish by a few pompous phrases in one of his Decrees, still lived and blazed out the more fiercely for its late suppression. "Ye were Germans," said Count Wittgenstein, "but ye have been forced to become Frenchmen." He who does not feel such a compulsory abjuration of his country as the bitterest of injuries and insults, does not deserve the name of man. Throughout Germany this cutting thought began to produce its proper and natural fruit; an emotion of vengeance, which was sanctioned by justice, which constituted an essential ingredient in human nature, and which must be reckoned upon as one of the most important features of the war. Even in Dresden, as before observed, the capital of an Ally still devoted to the cause of Buonaparte—in Dresden, menaced by the approach of the Russians, and occupied by a French Marshal, the Prince of Eckmühl, the people had dared to shew their German spirit, by resolutely opposing the destruction of their beautiful bridge, 685 paces long, which was so ornamental and so useful to their city, and one of the handsomest in Germany. The larger part of this city, which is on the North of the Elbe, was occupied by the Russians, whilst Davoust withdrew to the new town on the South side of the river.

The Romans, having a better army than any other people, conquered the nations one after another, from the Tyber to the Euphrates. This awful truth was ever present to the minds of the Italian States, the first that were civilized in Modern Europe. Political writers impressed it on the minds of their Italian countrymen, and the Italian States and Princes made various combinations for restoring and preserving the varying balance of power. The necessity of maintaining this balance was at last universally recognized

Sketch of the Marches, Retreat and
FLIGHT OF THE FRENCH,
and the Pursuit of the
Imperial Russian Armies,
from the 1st September 1812 to January 1813.



by Europe. From the 15th century to the partition of Poland by the Prussians, Russians, and Austrians, whenever any power preponderated greatly in the scale of nations, the neighbouring powers confederated in time against it. The folly as well as the iniquity of departing from that system, has been abundantly proved and felt under the iron Empire of Buonaparte: the nations within the reach of France, have been for more than twenty years in a state of slavery. If they were wearied of their chains and resolved to be free, the present appeared the day of salvation.

Italy had, for not less than twenty years, suffered under an invasion of African and other nations, conducted by the renowned Hannibal. The Romans long maintained posts in different parts of the country, and held a divided empire; but reinforcements arrived to the Carthaginians from time to time, and the Romans at last were cooped up in a corner. In this extremity Scipio Africanus proposed to the senate to send an army into Africa, that should call back the Carthaginians for the defence of their own country. His advice was taken—Italy was relieved—Carthage fell.—They only, who stood on the high ground of the best political information, were capable of determining whether or how far it might have been proper to act in the present contest on the principle of Scipio Africanus.

It is now necessary to return to the occurrences of the war on the left bank of the Elbe. According to the dispositions made by General Wittgenstein, the three flying corps, the first of which was under the command of General Von Dornberg, the second under Von Tschernicheff, and the third under Von Tettenborn, were to precede the army, and to pass the Elbe between Hamburgh and Magdeburgh.

Whilst preparations were making for the passage at Ferchland, Havelberg, Sandau, Werbern, Lenzen, &c. the French army concentrated itself in the vicinity of Magdeburgh, and strengthened itself by a part of the troops which were in the vicinity of Dresden and Leipzig. Its left wing consisted of three considerable corps, which were encamped near Luberitz and Stendal, in the neighbourhood of Gardelegen, and the whole army was under the command of Marshals Davoust and Victor.

General Von Dornberg arrived first at Havelberg, and afterwards on the 26th of March crossed the Elbe at the village of Gutzgobel, opposite to Werbern, with his corps. On the 28th of March, the enemy, four or five thousand strong, approached from Arneburg, and by their superiority of force, obliged that corps to quit the

town of Werben, and re-cross the Elbe. The corps lost in this affair only one officer and eighteen dragoons, who had remained too long at Werben.

Meanwhile the corps of General Tschernicheff arrived at Havelberg from Genthin, and this General held a council of war with the other two Generals, Von Dornberg and Von Benckendorff, concerning the future operations; in consequence of which, General Von Tschernicheff first passed the Elbe with his corps at the Sandkrüge, and took possession of Seehausen and Lichterfeld, to secure the passage of the corps of Von Dornberg.

Scarcely were the needful dispositions made, when Major Count Von Puschkin, who was posted with a regiment of Cossacks at Lichterfeld, was attacked by three battalions of French infantry and 200 cavalry, with two pieces of artillery. This officer successfully kept the enemy employed, until a regiment of cavalry of the division of the Colonel Baron Von Pahlen came to his support. Both these regiments now attacked the enemy, drove him back to Werben, and made two officers and sixty men prisoners. The vicinity of the enemy rendered it advisable that General Von Dornberg, on crossing the river a second time, should not pass at Sandkrüge, but somewhat lower down, near Lentzen, which he accordingly did, on the 31st of March. Upon this the following disposition was made: General Dornberg's infantry marched to Dannenberg, the cavalry under General Von Benckendorff to Luckow, and the corps of General Von Tschernicheff towards Wustrow.—The latter had, to secure this motion, detached two regiments of Cossacks, under the command of Colonel Von Wlasoff, to Seehausen, with orders to follow the other corps by the way of Arensee and Salzwedel, to oppose the enemy posted between Stendal and Gardelegen. Scarcely was this position taken, when Generals Von Dornberg and Tschernicheff were informed that General Morand, with a corps of upwards of 3000 infantry, 11 cannon, and 300 cavalry, was pressing forward by the way of Tottsadt to Luneburg, to punish the inhabitants of that town, for having dared to take up arms, and with the assistance of 50 Cossacks of the corps of General Von Tettenborn, drove away a squadron of French cavalry, which wished to take possession of the town. The commanding Generals then resolved on hastening to Luneburg, to protect the brave inhabitants from the fate which threatened them. In consequence of the troops having made a forced march of 10 German (40 English) miles in 24 hours, the corps of Dornberg and Tschernicheff could

not arrive at Breitenstein and Bienenbittel until the 2d of April, in the morning, twelve hours after the entry of the French into Luneberg. Here they were informed, that on this very forenoon several executions were to take place in Luneberg, and that a number of victims were again to attest the tyranny of the oppressors of Germany. They, therefore, determined to attack the city on the moment, and for which they made the following dispositions:

The Colonel Baron Von Pahlen was ordered by General Von Tschernicheff to surround the town on the left bank of the Elmenau with two regiments of Cossacks, and commence the attack there, and draw the attention of the enemy from the point of the main attack, intended to be made on the right bank of the Elmenau.

At the same time, General Tschernicheff caused the position of Bienenbittel to be strongly garrisoned, it being of the greatest importance to the enemy for surrounding the Russian corps. General Dornberg had likewise the foresight to detach a regiment of Cossacks to Dallenburg, to cover the roads to Dannenberg, Gartow, and Lukow, and guard the passage over the Netze with one company of infantry and a cannon. Scarcely had these two corps approached the town, on the right bank of the Elmenau, within the distance of two cannon shot, and drawn themselves up in order, under cover of the bushes and hedges, than Colonel Baron Von Pahlen, with great skill, commenced the attack on the other side with the expected success. The enemy went against him with two battalions of infantry and three pieces of artillery, with intent to cut him off from the road to Bienenbittel. Both parties encountered at this place, and charged each other briskly. Generals Von Dornberg, Von Benkendorff, and Von Tschernicheff, now caused on their side the cavalry to advance in such a manner, that Von Benkendorff led the right, and Tschernicheff the left wing. The enemy, who was in total ignorance of the strength of the Russian and Prussian corps, and imagined that he had only to deal with a few Cossacks, was hereby surprized: he, however, detached about a battalion of infantry, with two cannon, and 150 cavalry on this side. This cavalry was immediately attacked, and defeated by Colonel Von Bedraga, and the two cannon were likewise cut off from the town and taken.

At the same time General Von Dornberg, at the head of the Prussian battalion of infantry commanded by Major Von Borke, and cavalry commanded by General Von Benkendorff, rushed on the enemy's battalion, and drove it along the bridge, close under

the town, on the right bank of the Elmenau. The Russian battalion of infantry under the command of Major Von Essen, at the same time attacked them on the left bank of the Elmenau, and General Von Tschernicheff supported these movements with two pieces of artillery, and made an attack at the head of his cavalry. The Russian and Prussian infantry found the gates, the walls, and even the houses in the town, defended by the enemy's infantry. The situation of the place was favourable for making a vigorous resistance, and here one of the most obstinate and bloody engagements took place. Russians and Prussians emulating each other, covered themselves with glory, and the artillery, which was not more than 100 paces distant from that of the enemy, caused great devastation in the streets of the town.

The dispositions made by General Dornberg, during the engagement, were exceedingly skilful. General Tschernicheff, at the head of his Hussars, broke into the town almost at the same time with the enemy's tirailleurs, and on this occasion the brave Major Count Von Puschkin was killed by a cartridge ball.

At length the Prussians first succeeded, after the battle had continued with the greatest obstinacy at the entrance of the town for more than two hours, to possess themselves of another gate, and to make way for General Benkendorff's cavalry, and the rest of General Tschernicheff's cavalry. This forced the enemy to quit the town, which he did in such haste, that one of his battalions being cut off, was obliged to remain there. The Russian corps was so weak in infantry, that this battalion could not be immediately subdued, almost all the troops being employed in the pursuit of the enemy. Meanwhile, Colonel Baron Von Pahlen profited of this moment with the greatest ability, drawing the regiment of Cossacks sent him by General Tettenborn to his assistance, and manœuvred conjointly with Generals Dornberg and Tschernicheff's cavalry in such a manner, that the enemy was closed in on all sides. They now despaired of success, but nevertheless formed themselves into three squares, and determined on defending themselves to the last. A brisk fire of musketry now commenced, as the battalion which was there cut off, being discovered by the Russian Yagers, made a desperate attack with the bayonet; but this was the enemy's last effort, who being mowed down by the Russian and Prussian fire of grape-shot, saw there was no possibility of escape, and laid down their arms at all points. The result of this day's victory was nine pieces of artillery, (four of which were taken by the corps of General

Dornberg, four by that of General Tschernicheff, and one by General Tettenborn's Cossacks) two of the aforesaid guns, and two pair of colours, were presented to General Tschernicheff by Colonel Von Pahlen, and he received a third pair of colours by the Finland regiment of Dragoons, under the command of Colonel Von Kruse. Among the prisoners was the Commander of the Corps, and General of Division, Morand, who was severely wounded; and besides him the Chief of his General Staff, De Lourde, the Saxon Colonel Von Eberstein, Colonel Poisy, and all the officers of the General Staff. In the whole the Russians took upwards of 100 officers and 2200 private prisoners.

The zeal and assiduity, combined with judgment, evinced by the Generals in this first battle of the Combined Russian and Prussian troops on the left bank of the Elbe, reflected the greatest honour on them. The first considerable battle on the German ground, where two weak battalions of infantry, and by reason of the many detachments made, only about 2000 cavalry, took a town encompassed with walls and ditches, and defended with the greatest obstinacy, certainly deserved honourable mention in the annals of this memorable war.

Contrary to what has always been observed in the Continental wars, the French were at this period kept in the greatest ignorance of their adversaries' movements; and the Allies generally contrived to obtain accurate information of their plans.—Thus it happened in the present instance. Whilst Beauharnois, not knowing that Wittgenstein was so near him, was flattering himself that he should march on unimpeded to Berlin, the latter was taking the most skilful measures, first to surround, and then to fall upon him with his entire force. For this purpose he collected the corps of Von Yorck and Berg, at Zerbst and Leitzkau, on the great southern road from Magdeburg to Dessau, whilst those of Borstell and Bulow were stationed at Nedlitz and Ziesar, rather to the northward of Magdeburg. Both parties were to move forward simultaneously from the opposite points, and the one was to fall on the enemy with impetuosity the moment it learnt, by a cannonade, that the other had commenced an attack. The plan perfectly succeeded. The enemy, who had the advantage of the ground, resisted obstinately; but he was successively driven, by the separate detachments of the Allies, from the positions, which he endeavoured to maintain at three different villages, and after having two regiments of cavalry entirely

cut to pieces, he owed the preservation of his remaining force only to the intervention of darkness. In the course of the night he drew off at all points, and did not even attempt to maintain the defiles, but retreated through them to Magdeburg, which fortress was afterwards closely blockaded on that side. Thus were the French already twice defeated by the united Russian and Prussian forces; their first attempt, on each side of the Elbe, frustrated. The victories of Luneburg and Mockern were hailed as omens of the success of the campaign, and a solemn *Te Deum* was sung on account of these glorious exploits, in all the churches of the Prussian metropolis.

The Russian force at this time was divided into three large armies—one under Wittgenstein, a second under Tschichagoff, and a third under Winzingerode; Kutusoff commanding the whole.—Wittgenstein's main force had crossed the Elbe, in order to drive the French force towards the Maine. One of Wittgenstein's corps, under General Beckendorff, had entered Lubeck. Other corps were on the Elbe, near Boitzenberg. Part of Tschichagoff's army was near Thorn, whilst another part was employed under Platow in the siege of Dantzic. Part of Winzingerode's army was near Custrin and Lansberg. Another part occupied the old town of Dresden, whilst another corps had passed the Elbe at Schandau, to turn Davoust. About 100,000 Russian reinforcements were on the Vistula.—The Prussian force was thus distributed: General Blücher had removed from Silesia into Saxony; General Yorck was at Berlin with the main army. Detachments had been sent to Hamburg and Rostock, which were now occupied by Prussian corps; and another Prussian detachment had invested Stettin. A Swedish force was at Stralsund, and by the commencement of the next campaign the Crown Prince of Sweden was expected to have the command of 50,000 men.—The Russian force, with which the campaign was expected at this period to open, amounted to 220,000 men; the Prussian 70,000; Swedish and Pomeranian 50,000. A grand total of 340,000 men. To this must be added the force which Hanover, Hesse, Brunswick, the Hanse Towns, and Saxony, might furnish.

Nearly the whole of Continental Europe appeared in a state bordering on insurrection against the French. Those who, like the Dutch, had for years habitually crouched under the yoke of Buonaparte, entertained the general feeling which his conduct had inspired: but they could not be expected to take up arms whilst hostile garrisons were in all their towns, and no large army near to cover and support their insurrection. Besides, Holland is too small a country

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to assert its right in competition with the great military empire headed by Buonaparte. The same may be said of Genoa, where, in the course of March, a plot to excite insurrection was discovered, and punished by the execution of the five principal conspirators: not long previously, a similar plot was detected at Florence.—These States are too narrow in extent to venture easily on great undertakings; but, if once the patriots of Italy could make common cause, and rely on each other for support, their boldness in asserting their freedom would not be less than we have already seen in Spain, for the hatred of the Italians against the French is universal, and their ancient renown, the hardy and naturally warlike character of their peasantry, their habit of using fire-arms from their infancy, and many other circumstances equally favourable to national independence, assure us, that, if they could be but once united under a common standard, they would irresistibly advance to the establishment of a free and mighty dominion.

It was this nationality, this agreement of Saxons, Westphalians, Hanoverians, and Hamburgers, in the common name, interest, and feelings of Germans, that gave consistency to their insurrection, and afforded the most reasonable ground of hope in their success. It has always been Buonaparte's policy to break and fritter away the power of Germany, among the petty principalities of the Rhenish Confederation. Wisely, therefore, the Allies resolved, that this badge of vassalage, this artful invention of foreign jealousy, should be, if possible, dissolved, and a new foundation laid for that communion of interests, which could alone form the German people into a solid rampart against the future attacks of French ambition.

It is now necessary to turn our attention, and with it will follow indignation, to a circumstance which cannot fail to sink deep into the heart, and to receive a strong and lasting impression on the feelings of oppressed humanity. On the 4th of April, Buonaparte had a special commission assembled at Bremen, and Hermann Fruse, aged 26; Repke Bosche, 29; Hermann Henre Henchaus, 21; all dwelling at Blexen, in the arrondissement of Oldenburg; and Gerd Harms, aged 46, living at Tetten, near Blexen, were convicted of having borne arms against France, and taken in the flagrant crime at the battery of Blexen. Their property was therefore confiscated and themselves condemned to death. Here was a repetition of the cold-blooded massacre of Moscow. Buonaparte announced his will as paramount to reason and conscience—as a law arbitrary and ultimate, not to be questioned by man, not to be controlled by the

Almighty. These cold, formal, deliberate perversions of the rules of human conduct are infinitely worse, and more wicked, than the slaughter of thousands or tens of thousands in a contest of open and avowed force. The one is only the brutal fierceness of a tiger; the other is the craft and malice of a demon. The well-being of society requires that the legitimate magistrate should be invested with a power of punishing a breach of native allegiance, even by the death of the offender; but when the French Ruler invades the office of the magistrate, allegiance is not only not his due, but to oppose him is a duty and a virtue. If Buonaparte had been the lawful sovereign of Bremen, exercising his power legally, he would have done right in ordering the insurgents to be punished as the law might direct: but he was not the lawful sovereign; and the whole question of right or wrong in principle, turns upon this previous question of true or false in fact*.

Was Buonaparte, however, alone to be blamed for this dreadful outrage? This is an important question, and it will not be disputed that this fresh-outrage would never have been ventured upon, had a just vengeance pursued the satellites and ministers of his ferocity at Moscow. While the motives which dictated the forbearance of the Russians were to be applauded, the false humanity which led to these fresh murders must be reprobated. The Rulers of Europe owe high duties to their subjects and to mankind; and the remedy for every desperate case should be suited to the exigency. If the moral foundations of social order are undermined, the whole fabric must be crumbled into ruins.

The main armies of the Russians and Prussians were now concentrating in the neighbourhood of Leipsic; Wittgenstein's headquarters were at Doelisch, about twenty miles to the north, and Blucher's at Altenburg, about thirty miles to the south of that city. Von Yorck was in advance of Wittgenstein at Zoerbig, and his detachments occupied Bernburg and Calbe. The Allies were perfectly

* It is the interest of all to protest against so monstrous a doctrine; but when that doctrine is carried into practice, by murdering the subjects of a foreign state for their loyalty and patriotism, as if these were crimes, mankind should not content themselves with protestation or remonstrance; it is their duty to avenge the sufferers. The names of Hermann Fruse, Rpe Bosche, Henre Henchaus, and Gerd Harns, are to be added to the twelve citizens of Moscow—to the Duke D'Enghien—to the bookseller Palm—and to the numberless others, whom Buonaparte murdered, in open violation of all law, but with the mockery of legal solemnities.

aware that the French were debouching from the Thuringian mountains, with a view to join Beauharnois, who, in order to favour this measure, moved towards the upper part of the Saale: the plan of the Allies was calculated on such knowledge. Meanwhile, Magdeburg was left, for the moment, as a point of minor importance by both parties. The experience of Jena was not thrown away upon the Allies. They employed every exertion to prevent the junction of so vast a body of French force as was then assembled. The natural consequence of Beauharnois receding from Magdeburg was, that it became less practicable and less important to maintain his communications with Davoust. The latter, therefore, uniting with Sebastiani and Vandamme, became at liberty to attempt the great object of Buonaparte's wishes—the cutting off the troops which came to organize insurrection in the neighbourhood of the Weser; in which, however, he was in a great measure disappointed. General Doernberg, with that skill and activity which has all along characterised his conduct, removed all his troops to the right bank of the Elbe, without the least loss. Here they covered Hamburg, against which Davoust continued to make a demonstration, though with very little effect, from the opposite side of the river.

On the 18th of April the garrison of Thorn, consisting of 400 Poles, 3500 Bavarians, and 90 Frenchmen, surrendered to the Russian arms.

In the meantime Buonaparte, who, on his return to Paris, instead of betraying that dismay and those apprehensions which almost every other mind, under circumstances similar to those in which he was placed, would have shewn, vigorously exerted himself to repair the losses he had suffered, and by another grand effort he endeavoured to support that character of importance and superiority over the Continent, which his former successes and policy had enabled him to acquire. His system and skill soon procured him addresses from all the corporate bodies; and his usual energy, assisted by well-appointed emissaries, his arrogance, and that levity which is admirably adapted to suit the feelings of the French people, enabled him, in a short period, to raise extraordinary armies, out of a population which the feeble politicians of Europe had fancied to be entirely exhausted by the general drain made thereon for the execution of his former prospects of ambition and aggrandisement. The disposable force which he now secured for his future schemes, amounted to 400,000 men to be

employed on the Elbe, 200,000 for services in Spain, and 200,000 partly on the Rhine, partly in the 32d Military Division, and in Italy.

Every moment Buonaparte could spare from the Cabinet he devoted to the active personal toil of his new recruits. He put his shoulder to the wheel, sparing neither himself nor others, neither body nor mind. In one week, from the time of their being called upon, all the conscripts were clothed, and put in march for their places of destination. This perseverance, this zeal, this resolute struggle with impossibilities, exhibit an energy of mind and talent which even we as enemies must admire.

The line of road from Frankfort on the Maine to Bamberg, formed the base of a triangle, from which the different French corps were now marching towards Jena, for the commencement of the second campaign. Marshal Ney, who took the lead on the left, arrived on the 21st of April, in front of Erfurt, by the great road from Hanau; and Bertrand, whose corps formed the extremity of the right wing, reached Cobourg about the same time. The intermediate corps were rapidly closing up. Marshal Marmont was immediately in the rear of Marshal Ney, at Gotha; and Bessieres was behind him at Eysenach. Marshal Ney passed the Saale after an action between Louham's division and a part of the Allied troops near Weissenfels. Bertrand occupied Jena, and on the 29th of April moved his head-quarters to Dornburg on the Saale. Beauharnois debouched by Halle and Musebourg, and at the latter place some Prussians, belonging to D'Yorck's corps, were defeated by General Macdonald. Victor at this period was at Bernebourg, Oudinot at Saalfeldt, and Sebastiani at Vilzen, when he defeated a small corps of the Russians, commanded by Tschernicheff. Lauriston had advanced to Witten, and afterwards opposite to Halle, where he defeated some Prussians. Marmont was at Koesen upon the Saale, Davoust at Bremen.

The plan of operations being fully determined on, Buonaparte quitted Paris. On the 20th of April he arrived at Mentz; on the 23d at Erfurt, and on the 29th he moved his head-quarters to Nambourg. The object of the French Ruler appeared to be to concentrate his forces on the right bank of the Saale, not far from the famous plain of Lutzen, where the great Gustavus fell in the arms of victory. It had been expected that this project would have been defeated by the early junction of Blucher and Wittgenstein, in such force as to have compelled Beauharnois to give

battle or retreat; this event, however, did not occur, and Beauharnois was allowed to move up the Saale from Bernburg, whilst Ney descended its left bank, and Bertrand its right.

The French, nevertheless, encountered a persevering, and, in many respects, an effectual opposition. Lauriston and Macdonald endeavoured, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th ult. to force a passage at three different points successively, viz. Wettin, Halle, and Marseburg; it was only on the third attempt, and at the last mentioned place, that they were successful: they consequently suffered considerably in these affairs. Souham, who commanded Ney's advance, passed the Saale with some opposition, near Nambourg, and pushed on to Weissenfels, ten miles on the road to Leipsic. In obtaining possession of Weissenfels, he was opposed by the Russian General Lanskoj; and a very warm engagement ensued, in which the French killed and wounded exceeded one hundred. Ney was followed by Marmont, whose head-quarters were at Koesen, three miles on this side of Nambourg. On the right bank, Bertrand and Oudinot each brought up a corps from Bamberg; the former reached Dornburg, twenty miles south of Nambourg; the latter was at Saalfeld, about twenty-five miles further in the rear.

The proceedings of Buonaparte were marked with the greatest degree of caution. The gallant veteran Prince Kutusoff was left ill on the march at Buntztau, where he died*; and General Wittgenstein was appointed to the chief command of the Russian army.

Buonaparte's movements, however, announced his immediate

* *Letter addressed by the Emperor of Russia to the widow of Prince Kutusoff, dated Dresden, April 25.*

Princess Catherine Ilinishna!—The Almighty, whose decrees it is impossible for mortals to resist, and unlawful to murmur at, has been pleased to remove your husband, Prince Michael Larionovitz Kutusoff Smolensk, in the midst of his brilliant career of victory and glory, from a transient to an eternal life. A great and grievous loss, not for you alone, but for the country at large! Your tears flow not alone for him—I weep—all Russia weeps with you. Yet, God, who has called him to himself, grants you this consolation, that his name and his deeds are immortal; a grateful country will never forget his merits. Europe and the whole world will for ever admire him, and inscribe his name on the list of the most distinguished commanders. A monument shall be erected to his honour, beholding which, the Russian will feel his heart swell with pride, and the foreigner will respect a nation that gives birth to such great men. I have given orders that you shall retain all the advantages enjoyed by your late husband, and remain your affectionate

ALEXANDER.

intention to act on the offensive, and accordingly the combined Russian and Prussian armies united between Leipsic and Altenburg, a central position, and very advantageous in all possible cases. Meanwhile the General-in-Chief, Count Wittgenstein, perfectly ascertained, by good and spirited reconnoissances, that the enemy, after having concentrated himself, was debouching with the whole of his forces by Merseburg and Weissenfels, whilst at the same time he sent a considerable corps on Leipsic, which appeared to be the principal view of his operations. General Wittgenstein immediately decided on taking advantage of the moment when it would be out of the power of this detached corps to co-operate with the main body of the French army, and to attack it with his whole force. For this purpose, it was necessary to conceal his movements, and during the night between the 19th and 20th, (1 to 2d of May) he drew to himself the corps under the orders of the General of Cavalry Tormazoff. By this junction, he was enabled to throw himself *en masse* on the enemy, at a place where the latter might suppose he had only to deal with a detachment, whose aim was to give him disturbance on his flanks. The action commenced. Generals Blucher and Yorck entered into it with an ardour and energy which was in a lively manner participated by the troops. The operations took place between the Elster and the Luppe. The village of Gross-Gorschen was the key and centre of the French position.

The following accounts are given by the Russians of this engagement.

"The battle commenced by the attack of the village of Gross-Gorschen. The enemy was sensible of the whole importance of this point, and wished to maintain himself in it. It was carried by the right wing of the corps under General Blucher's orders; and, at the same time, his left wing pushed in front, and soon charged on the village of Klein-Gorschen. From this time, all the corps came successively into action, which soon became general. The village of Gross-Gorschen was disputed with unexampled obstinacy. Six times it was taken and retaken with the bayonet; but the valour of the Russians and Prussians obtained the superiority, and this village, as well as those of Klein-Gorschen and Rham, remained in the hands of the combined armies. The enemy's centre was broken, and he was driven off the field of battle. He, nevertheless, brought forward fresh columns, which being come from Leipsic, were destined to

support the flank of the enemy. Some corps drawn from the reserve, and placed under the orders of Lieutenant-General Kanovnit-zin, were opposed to them. Here, towards evening, a combat commenced, which was likewise exceedingly obstinate, but the enemy was also completely repulsed at this point.

“Every thing was disposed for renewing the attack at sun-rise, and orders had been sent to General Miloradovitch, who with his whole corps was posted at Zeitz, to join the main army, and to be there at break of day; the presence of an entire fresh corps, with one hundred pieces of artillery, leaving no doubt as to the issue of the day. But towards morning, the enemy appeared to be moving towards Leipsic, always falling towards his rear-guard. This mode of refusing the challenge made for engaging, gave room to believe, that he would endeavour to manœuvre, either to move towards the Elbe, or on the communications of the combined armies. Under this supposition, it became necessary to oppose manœuvre against manœuvre, and, by occupying a commanding front between Colditz and Rothlitz, we immediately became possessed of every benefit of this kind, without, for such purpose, quitting too far the points for making an offensive attack. On this memorable day the Prussian army fought in a manner to fix the admiration of its allies; the King's Guards covered themselves with glory. Russians and Prussians rivalled each other in valour and zeal, under the eyes of the two Sovereigns, who did not, for a moment, quit the field of battle. The enemy lost sixteen cannon; and we have taken 1400 prisoners: not a single trophy has been conquered from the Allied Army; its loss, in killed and wounded, may amount to 8000 men; that of the French army is estimated at 12 or 15,000. Among the wounded are, the General of Cavalry, Blucher, and Lieutenant-Generals Kanovnitzin and Scharnhorst; their wounds are not dangerous. The enemy, having but few cavalry, endeavoured to get and keep possession of the villages, the ground of which was rugged and broken; consequently the day of the 20th of April (May 2) was a continual combat between the infantry. An uninterrupted shower of balls, bullets, grape-shot, and grenades, was kept up on the part of the French, during an action of ten hours.”

*Particular statement of the Battle at Gross-Gorschen on the
2d of May.*

“On the 30th of April information was received at General Count Von Wittgenstein's head-quarters, of the greater part of the army

and the French guards, having crossed the Saale, in the vicinity of Naumburg. It was at the same time reported, that the Emperor Napoleon had arrived at the army. We observed that the Viceroy's army drew to the right. It was therefore clear that the enemy endeavoured by all means to form a junction, and that it was most probably his intention to give a general battle. His Majesty the Emperor Alexander, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, therefore went to their armies to animate the courage of the troops by their personal presence. But the better to be enabled to judge of the enemy's strength, a reconnoissance was undertaken with General Von Winzingerode's corps, from Leipsic, on the road to Weissenfels. This confirmed the intelligence received, of the enemy being there in considerable force. Upon this, a very severe engagement took place on the 1st of May, with the said corps, by which we were convinced that the main force of the enemy was in the vicinity of Weissenfels and Lutzen. It was believed that the Viceroy's position was between Leipsic and Halle, and consequently the enemy's plan for the battle was clearly apparent. Gen. Count Von Wittgenstein resolved on being before-hand with him, to obstruct him in his dispositions by a bold attack, and to restrain his offensive operations. It was necessary in this attempt to make it our main object, immediately to fall on such part of his force as was, on his side, considered to be the best troops; in order, after such a stroke, to give larger space for the operations of our flying corps, over whom the enemy had latterly acquired a superiority. Therefore it was requisite, if possible, to direct the attack immediately against his rear-most troops. For this purpose the main army broke up in the night between the 1st and 2d of May, from Notha and Borna, in two columns, and pushed forward as far as the defile of the Elster, in the vicinity of Pegau. General Von Winzingerode received orders to mask this operation, to leave his posts of cavalry standing, and to unite himself with the main army by the way of Zwenkau.

"At break of day all the troops passed the defile of the Elster, near Pegau, and drew up, in order of battle, on the left bank of the Elster, with their right wing to the village of Werben, and their left to that of Gruna. By reconnoitring, we discovered, that the enemy's main body already extended beyond Weissenfels, to the villages of Gross-Gorschen, Klein Gorschen, Rahno, Starsiedel, and Lutzen. The enemy did not venture to attempt disturbing our march, nor to get before us into the plain, but took his position in the village between Gross-Gorschen and Starsiedel.

"About 12 o'clock at noon, Gen. Blucher received orders, as commanding the vanguard of the army, and supported by a part of the Russian artillery, to attack the enemy. The attack was made on the village of Gross-Gorschen, which was obstinately defended by the enemy. It was taken by storm. Gen. Yorck marched with his corps to the right of the village. The whole army wheeled to the right, and presently after the battle became general along the whole line of Blucher's corps. The enemy, at the same time, displayed a numerous artillery, chiefly of heavy calibre, and the fire of musketry in the villages was kept up with great vivacity for several hours. In this murderous battle the villages of Klein-Gorschen and Rhano, as likewise the village of Gross-Gorschen, were early taken by storm, and with unexampled bravery, and kept possession of for several hours. At length the enemy returned in considerable force, surrounded, and in part retook these villages; but on the attack being renewed, was not able to retain possession of them. The Prussian Guards moved forward, and, after a most obstinate combat of an hour and a half, those villages were again retaken from the enemy, and remained in our possession. During this time, the corps of Gen. Winzingerode on the left wing, and the corps of Gen. Yorck, with a part of the Russian troops under Gen. Berg, had taken a share in the battle. We stood opposed to the enemy, at the distance of 100 paces, and one of the most bloody battles became general.

"Our reserves had drawn nearer to the field of battle, to be in readiness wherever needful, and thus was the battle continued till near 7 o'clock in the evening. During its course, the villages on the left wing were likewise several times taken and retaken by both parties. At 7 o'clock the enemy appeared with a new corps on our right wing before Gross and Klein-Gorschen,—probably with the Viceroy's army,—made a brisk attack on us, and endeavoured to tear from us the advantages we had gained. The infantry of a part of the Russian reserves was now brought forward to the right wing, to the support of Gen. Yorck's corps, which was briskly attacked, and a most desperate engagement (in which the Russian artillery, during the whole remaining time, greatly distinguished itself, as did the corps of Yorck, Blucher, and Winzingerode, the whole day,) was now continued until night came on. The enemy had likewise again attacked our centre and the villages with great briskness, but we maintained our position. In this situation night put an end to the battle. The enemy was to have been again at-

tacked on the following morning, the 3d of May. He had meanwhile taken Leipsic during the battle. This obliged us to manœuvre with him. It was not till afterwards that we were informed, that in consequence of the battle he had again been forced to quit it; and had, by the same means, lost Halle, and 15,000 men of his best troops; many of his cannon are dismounted, and a number of his powder-waggons blown up. Our light detachments are again at liberty to harass him, and to prosecute the advantage gained. We have consequently kept the field of battle; the victory is ours, and the intended purpose is accomplished. Near 50,000 of our best troops have not yet been engaged; we have not lost a single cannon, and the enemy must have perceived what can be effected by united national feelings, between two firmly allied nations, in courage and resistance; and that the high hand of Providence protects the just cause of those Powers who have no object but their independence, and to found a durable peace on the freedom of all nations.

“ Such was the battle of the 2d of May, fought near the plain of Lutzen, where the liberty of Germany was once before conquered. With the courage of lions did both Russians and Prussians fight for it; and their endeavours will not have been in vain. The loss we have sustained may amount to about 10,000 men, but the most of them are only slightly wounded. Among the killed, on the Prussian side, we have, among several other valuable Staff-officers, to lament the loss of the Prince of Hesse-Homburg. Our wounded are, on the Russian part, Gen. Von Kanoniczyn, and on the Prussian, Generals Blucher and Scharnhorst slightly, and Huerbein dangerously. On the French side, according to the report of the prisoners, we learn that Marshal Bessieres is killed, Ney and Souham wounded. Upwards of 1000 prisoners are already brought in, ten pieces of artillery taken, and some thousand muskets captured at Halle. Our light troops are now occupied in pursuing the enemy.

“ Although the numerous villages lying near to each other in this territory, and its canals, together with the precaution taken by the enemy never to appear in the open plain, did not afford our cavalry an opportunity of charging in line, yet the Prussian Gardes-du-Corps, and the regiment of Brandenburg Cuirassiers, cut down several masses of the enemy's infantry, even amidst the villages, and under his cross-fire, and have thereby gained a share in the immortal honour which the Prussian warriors have again obtained

in this murderous battle; and in like manner have the Russians proved that they can fight on the German soil, with the same sentiments which insured victory to them in their own country. These are the results of this day, up to this present. God bless our arms: He visibly, and during the battle, protected both our beloved Monarchs, who several times exposed themselves to danger, even in the villages where the battle raged the hottest. May he furthermore bless and preserve them to us!"

The following account is from the pen of General Scharnhorst, a very distinguished officer in the Prussian service.

"The enemy turned his back upon Leipsic, and we had behind us Naumburg and Weissenfels. The Elster and the Luppe were at a certain distance from the wings of the two armies. Before our right wing we had a village occupied by the enemy.

"The battle began by the attack of this village, which was carried by the right wing of Blucher's corps. Soon after, the left wing of that corps found itself before another village, before which the enemy brought several batteries; we opposed to him nearly as much artillery, which we covered by our reserve of cavalry, because the infantry had not advanced so far. The other corps came up by degrees, and the battle commenced the whole length of the line, and extended past the last village on the left; I do not exactly know to what distance. We occupied for some hours the village on our right; but the enemy presented himself there in considerable force, surrounded, and took it. He did not keep it about half an hour. We again attacked and took it; we even penetrated beyond it, and took two other villages, by which means we came on the enemy's flanks.

"From this moment the battle became very obstinate at this point; almost all the infantry of Blucher's corps, and part of that of the other corps, came up by degrees. We were then very near each other. Victory appeared to incline sometimes to the one side, and sometimes to the other. In the mean time we did not lose an inch of ground we occupied on the enemy's flank. It was now between six and seven in the evening, and at this moment I was wounded in the leg, and forced to quit the field of battle. I am ignorant what passed on the left wing, but I perceived that we had likewise gained some ground on that side. The battle was consequently won.

"The enemy has occupied Leipsic in his rear.—Towards evening

reinforcements had arrived from the Grand Army, and Miloradovitch's corps was in march.

"At this moment I learn the battle is over, and that we are masters, not only of the first field of battle, but likewise of the ground which we had taken from the enemy. Nevertheless, the occupation of Leipsic by the enemy, obliges us to make a lateral movement."

From the foregoing statements it will appear, that the French army was beaten in all directions, at the critical moment when Buonaparte, in person, brought up the 80 pieces of cannon as a last desperate effort, but this was at the close of the day; and, although the Allied Cavalry, immensely superior in numbers, was collected with great rapidity to bear upon this point, the darkness of the night prevented all further movements.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were in the field during the whole of the engagement.—They proceeded, regardless of personal danger, to every part of the line where their presence could be useful in animating the troops, who by loud and repeated cheers, testified their sense of this mark of heroism and magnanimity in their respective Sovereigns. It is in such awful moments as these only, and not in the brilliant circles of a Court, that a good and gallant Monarch receives the full reward of his virtues, and feels intensely the satisfaction which the performance of our duties in every station is certain to procure!

In the battle, Sir Robert Wilson, assisted by Capt. Dawson, Col. Campbell, and his two Aides-de-Camp, acted a very distinguished part. Sir Robert, in person, rallied a Prussian detachment, and carried the village of Gross-Gorschen, of which he kept possession for several hours, until the evening, when the enemy renewed the attack with three columns, and drove the allied troops almost entirely from this position. At this period Sir Robert received the commands of the Emperor Alexander to put himself at the head of the Prussian reserve, which having done, and uniting himself with the Russians, who were still disputing the skirts of the village with the enemy, he drove the French back to Lutzen, and at the close of the combat, remained master of the contested spot.

We now turn to the French troops, who had assembled at Harburgh, in the neighbourhood of Hamburg. On the 9th of May they commenced a heavy cannonade on the latter place. Great disturbance and agitation were felt in that city and the vicinity: the country people got on the roofs

of the houses, and watched the attack, which, at intervals, lighted the whole horizon. A partial fire of musketry was heard through the cannonade; but as the day broke, and the musketry came nearer, it was evident that the enemy had made good their landing, seized the island batteries, and were driving in the *Hamburgh* volunteers. The terror of this idea was soon confirmed by the *videttes* galloping through the streets. It was understood in the city, that *Davoust*, a man who has expressed himself in the most violent language against *Hamburgh*, had promised his soldiers five hours plunder. The streets were immediately filled with frightened people, running from their houses, heaping waggons with their furniture and valuables, and trying to escape into the country. This was at five in the morning. The cry every where was—"The French are come;" and even this cry, rising as it did from a wild and terrified populace, just roused out of their sleep, was scarcely to be distinguished among the trampling of cavalry, and the crowding of carriages to the gates. About half past six, the drums of the *Burgher Guard* beat to arms a second time; and every thing was in frightful confusion; men hastily equipping themselves with whatever arms they could find, and running to the alarm posts; women and children of the first families, half-dressed, heaped in waggons, in the midst of beds and packages, and flying in silence and tears; expresses rushing by at every moment, and carts passing with the wounded just brought in from the field.

The situation of *Hamburgh* is peculiar. It was probably chosen, like that of *Venice*, for security as much as for trade; and, like *Venice*, it is built in a marsh. The interval between it and *Harburgh* is filled with a succession of low green islands, intersected by narrow streams of the *Elbe*. The country, on the opposite side, is shut in by a range of sloping ascents, and *Harburgh* rises gradually from the shore. Where the eye is wearied by almost universal flatness, its situation is striking; and a few ranges of wood make it the favourite landscape of the *Hamburghers*. *Wilhelmsburgh*, the island in its front, had been occupied by the *Hamburgh* volunteers, and a few *Mecklenburghers*, who had a battery there, and occasionally annoyed the French position.

The enemy had landed in the night, under cover of their own guns, from *Harburgh*,—had driven the volunteers, who were surprised for the moment, from their position, and had established themselves from day-break in the island, with about 2000 men.

The Hamburg force did not amount to 1500, and of these 1100 were raw volunteers, who had but just received arms, and some of whom had joined only a few days before. It has been since ascertained, that the surprise was effected as much by cunning as by force. The volunteers were posted so near the enemy, that every movement must have been seen from the French camp: they had been wearied with watching already,—they had kept up a cannonade during the greater part of the day, and on the intelligence of the victory of Gross-Gorschen they had sent for wine to celebrate the success of the cause. The French, who had intelligence of all that was going forward, sent over some women as wine and gin sellers, who mingled laudanum in all that they sold to the advanced posts. To try the effect of this experiment, four French soldiers came over in one of the small river boats, who, on being challenged by the centinel, cried out that they were deserters, and were suffered to land. On passing forward they found the greater number of the posts so careless, that they gave the signal by firing at the centinels. The whole force then pushed over, opening a fire of cannon and musketry, which drove back the piquets with considerable loss. On the advance of the Mecklenburghers, who were in reserve, the Hanseatic battalion rallied, and a severe independent fire took place through the whole line. The day was one of splendid sunshine, and the smoke rose in heavy clouds from the woods that spread down the Wilhelmsburgh shore. The ramparts were covered with people, and every eye was fixed upon the battle. About nine, a pile of smoke burst from the left. The French were at this time severely pressed by the Mecklenburghers, and some of the German Legion, who had just come down the river. While the fire still continued heavily, an express came in to the chief magistrate, that the Danish troops in the vicinity of Altona were marching to defend the city. This news produced among the people universal joy; they ran from street to street spreading the intelligence, and seemed to pass at the moment, with the usual excess of popular feelings, from the deepest dejection to the wildest joy. The engagement ceased soon after by the French retiring over the arm of the Elbe, which is there scarcely more than an hundred yards wide, and protecting their retreat by discharges of artillery.

In the course of the morning of the 9th, when it appeared obvious that the enemy were determined on trying their chance of reaching Hamburg, the Danish Sub-Governor of Altona, Blucher, a

relative of the Prussian General, went over to Vandamme to remonstrate with him on the attack, and to declare that the Danes would assist to repel it if it were persisted in. On Vandamme's enquiring why the Danes interfered, Blücher replied, that Denmark was too much interested in the safety of a great city in its neighbourhood, to look with indifference on the outrages which must take place in case of being entered by the French, and which might extend even to the Danish territory. Vandamme answered, "That the French were a nation distinguished for urbanity in war; that it was absurd to suppose the Emperor would wish to do any mischief to one of his own cities; and that at all events, as he was determined on finding his way into Hamburg, it would be quite the same to him whether he found it by the Hamburg or the Danish shore." The Dane returned, and immediately after three Danish gun-boats, full of men, came up from Altona, and anchored to defend the passage opposite to Hamburg. In the evening, as the intentions of the French could not be ascertained, all the troops were ordered out. The Cossacks, some Danish corps, and 10 pieces of Danish artillery, were drawn up in a line along the sands. Russian guns were posted close to Altona, and the most perfect cordiality took place. In the affairs of the day, the Hanseatic Legion, in consequence of their first disorder, lost about 50 killed and 150 wounded, 7 of whom were officers. The Mecklenburghers, who fought with distinguished bravery, and who literally swept the French before them, lost but 2 killed and between 20 and 30 wounded. The French wounded were gradually withdrawn during the morning, but they lost 60 prisoners, and about 200 killed.

In consequence of the approach of the Swedes, the Danes evacuated Hamburg on the 18th, and retired to their own territory, leaving behind them their artillery for the protection of the town, and which was to be sent after them the moment that the Swedes arrived. The latter, amounting to 1,200 men, entered it on the 21st. Gen. Tettenborn, with the Hanseatic Legion, went out to meet them, and they were received at the gate by the Burgher guards. They had been forwarded in waggons, and were not in the least fatigued by travelling, but immediately, on their arrival, mounted guard. Their appearance was martial, and their equipments in high order; and they were received by all ranks with joyful acclamations.

Another attack upon Hamburg had been made by the French from Harburg and Wilhemburg, in the night between the 20th and 21st, in which they were repulsed by the Hanseatic Legion,

who succeeded in dismounting several of their artillery at the latter place. After this affair, most of the enemy left Wilhemburgh for Harburgh, and the inhabitants had begun to recover from their alarm before the arrival of the Swedes.

During the night of the 19th, whilst the city was entrusted solely to its native forces, aided by a few Russians and Prussians, the French commenced a bombardment, which was returned by a very spirited and effectual cannonade. No farther attempt was made until early in the morning of the 22d, when the French, after making themselves masters of an armed vessel in the river, landed between Altona and the town; but were quickly driven back to their boats with loss, and the vessel was recaptured. In this affair the Swedish troops took part. The failure, however, of negotiations commenced by Denmark with Great-Britain, now occasioned the immediate occupation of Hamburg by the French.

After the evacuation of Moscow, a proposition of a pacific nature had been made by the Danish minister, but was afterwards disavowed by his government. The proposition was made when it was thought that the French Ruler could not extricate himself, but it was disavowed when it was found that he escaped. An offer was subsequently made in the confidence that it would be rejected. Count Bernstorff had since been sent on a mission to this country, at a period when there was some doubt as to the issue of operations. Denmark, by sending a minister hither at such a time, wished, no doubt, to keep the door of accommodation with both parties open; but the propositions made were such as it was impossible to accede to.

On the morning of the 30th of May, at 8 o'clock, although the Swedes had been reinforced to about 1600 men, Major-General Tettenborn, with all the military, quitted the town*; and at 9 o'clock 5000 Danes, cavalry and infantry, followed by 1500 French cavalry and infantry, entered, under the command of Gen. Bruyere, who took possession of Hamburg in the name of Napoleon; a proclamation was immediately issued by the enemy, stating, that all persons and property should be protected, if they submitted peaceably to the French government, and which had the desired effect.

It is impossible, in a review of the important events of these campaigns, to omit the mention of the very powerful motives which Great-Britain had to protect, directly or indirectly, the indepen-

* It is asserted, by Officers who were on the spot, that General Tettenborn had ample means to defend Hamburg.

dence of Hamburg. She had an interest of no common magnitude in its protection, and, by vigorous efforts, she might perhaps have averted this fatal misfortune. In addition to other powerful motives, which ought to have induced her to every possible exertion for the protection of Hamburg, she had to consider that it was the first German city which set the glorious example of throwing off Buonaparte's yoke, and detaching itself from his pretended empire. Through the medium of Hamburg, a plain and easy way was pointed out to the Sovereign of this country to regain his patrimonial dominions in Germany. It opened to us a direct communication with our allies, for purposes military or political: it promised to be the *dépôt* of our reviving commerce on the Continent, to a degree even exceeding its former extent.

(To be continued.)

VOLTAIRE'S BRAVERY.

I SHALL ever consider it as an honour to have been presented to this literary Nestor. I was very young when a friend procured me that gratification; he was a nobleman of distinguished rank, and, at that time, a Captain of Dragoons. The Oracle of Fernay said much about the Art Military, and greatly commended the unanimity of those who braved every danger, and death itself, for their country's honour and advantage. "Now, gentlemen," exclaimed he emphatically, "I was once invited to hear the *music of the cannon*, but as I am not overfond of *martial airs*, I shall tell you how I got off. I was solicited by Marshal the Duke of Berwick to accompany him to the field of glory. I did not feel myself equal to the toils of war; I therefore coolly and deliberately gave him this answer—"My Lord Duke, I beg permission to offer a double apology for declining the splendid honour of attending you: I am, in the first place, apprehensive (having so little of the warrior in my composition,) that I should follow the example of Horace at Philippi, and run away from my *sword* as he did from his *shield*, (*relictâ non bene parmula*;) my second reason for not being of your suite is, that I am anxious to remain far from the din of battle, for the very gratifying purpose of singing your Grace's exploits with greater effect." By this it appears that

"——— Books had spoil'd him,

"For all the learn'd are cowards by profession."

LEISURE MOMENTS, &c.

MEMOIR ON THE STATE OF EUROPE,

With Propositions for the Restoration of a Balance of Power by the exertions, Political and Military, of Great-Britain, Russia and Prussia.—Written in November 1811, and then presented at the Secretary of State's Office.

THE situation of the political world calls so loudly for vigour and promptitude in our numerous relations with it, that it is hoped any attempt which shall have for its end the display of the means whereby a more competent, salutary, and efficient balance of power may be established, will be received with candour, and its merits discussed without prejudice.

The principal question with all politicians will be—Can this desirable object be effected? Has not the French government obtained such an ascendancy, and established itself so firmly, as to defy the combined efforts of Europe? Can there be held out the most distant prospect that any of the present generation, excepting those who shall survive the French Chief, have the least chance of being witnesses of this happy event? Not, however, that we are to reason that the dissolution of the leader would be followed as a natural consequence by the dissolution of French power;—this will not necessarily be the case—there must be other circumstances to produce the event.

For those who reason superficially, and form their opinions from the circumstances by which they are surrounded, this paper is not intended. Were it to be presented to them, and they were to ask the above questions, the writer would terminate the discussion by asking them, if it has not been more owing to the weakness of its adversaries, than to its own strength, that France has hitherto been indebted for the rapidity and extent of her conquests; and if it has not been more owing to the petty political monopolies and feudal exactions, that divided the interests and palsied the energies of the people of Germany, than the power of France, that she is indebted for having retained her influence in that country until this moment? Is it to be believed, that if all could have been united as one people; that if they could have been convinced, that under their own governments they should have witnessed the destruction of those baleful monopolies, that they would not sooner have risen to repel the barbarous invader? Is

it to be believed, that if the chiefs of the various coalitions could have recollected the propriety of the old maxim,

"Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos,"

that unhappy Poland would have been suffered to remain blotted out of the map of Europe, and the countries of its eastern divisions suffered to remain a prey to ferocious barbarians? Such should be the questions by which the writer would make replies. He now proceeds to the more important part of the subject.

For the past two or three months, (previous to November 1811) we have been induced to believe that the time was approaching when a powerful diversion was to be made in the North of Europe. The transports which were sent some time ago, with ammunition, and those which sailed but a short time since with artillery, have led the public to believe that his Majesty's government were in possession of information that made it believe, that such was the case. Still it seems that far as the public can judge, even now it is more to be hoped than expected. But, notwithstanding this disappointment, which it is trusted will prove temporary, it is evident that the public feeling induces many politicians to look to Russia and to Prussia, however degraded and depressed they may have been by French intrigues and French conquests, for the restoration of a balance of power, that shall give a respite to unhappy Europe, and prevent the whole civilized world continuing to be an aceldama.

The object of this paper being an attempt to ascertain whether such a prospect can be held out on any reasonable grounds, it will be necessary to examine carefully the views of the various Russian sovereigns and ministers that have swayed the sceptres or influenced the cabinets of that country, since she became of consequence in European politics. This consequence has ever been much over-rated. The error has arisen from a forgetfulness of her local disabilities. This opinion appears to have been impressed upon the mind of the great Catherine, who apparently was well aware of the fact, and wished to reserve her efforts until, by her arrival on the shores of the Mediterranean, she could assume a commanding and imposing attitude. In the year 1790, Prince Potemkin was pursuing a career of victory, but unluckily for Europe was stopped in his course, and by the British government. However, notwithstanding the progress of Russia in her route to the Mediterranean was thus checked, still she has kept the same object in view. Whether Paul or Alexander have filled the throne, or Woronzoff or Roman-

zoff influenced the cabinet, still have they looked steadily towards the establishment of a Greek empire. The hand of Catherine has traced out the bounds of this projected empire, and her successors have uniformly endeavoured to fill up the outline. That illustrious monarch proposed to have driven the Turk into Asia Minor, and subsequently to have altogether humbled him. It is at this moment the project of the Court of St. Petersburg, and a project in which it must sooner or later succeed; thus placing the most interesting part of Europe under the protection of the Russian eagle.

On the subject of the impolicy of the British cabinet in 1790, it is now useless to raise a question. If it was an error in the illustrious statesman, who at that time directed the helm, it was almost the only one which he committed. But, it was no less an error, and the writer of this paper cannot avoid, in justification of his opinion, calling to the recollection of the reader the eloquent speeches of Mr. Burke, and the instructive lessons which we have since learned from Mr. Tooke and Mr. Eton, in their respective publications. In the opinion of the latter, (if the writer mistakes not, he quotes from memory) Poland would not have been divided if Great-Britain had not interfered as to Turkey. But, in the sanguinary events of the French Revolution, are to be found the proofs of the propriety, the policy, and the necessity of having at that time created a power, which, by its influence in the Mediterranean, should have held France in check, whether in peace, in war, or in revolution. Of the powerful effect of the military strength of Russia, properly called forth, an estimate may be formed by the Campaign of Souvoroff, in 1799-1800; although he fought under many disadvantages. Judging from those circumstances, and recollecting how much more advantageously Russia would have been situated, it is, perhaps, not too much to say, that if Russia had hoisted her flag in Constantinople in 1790, Buonaparte would not have overrun Italy in 1801.

But, let us revert to the question, whether by the assistance of Russia we can have a chance of restoring the balance of power, and carry a mode of warfare into effect that shall give to Russia, to Prussia, and to Great-Britain, such stations in the political hemisphere as shall make their efforts efficient against the common enemy, and place at the same time each to the other in a situation to check such ambitious projects as shall be injurious to the whole, and give power to their (now) colossal adversary? Can we obtain the consent of these powers to such a compact, and ensure to the momentous cause their sincere and hearty co-operation?

If we are able to do these things, of their propriety and policy there can be no question: nor can there be a question on the subject of the propriety and policy of erecting such governments in the North of Germany, as shall preclude in future the possibility of French intrigues, or French power having its usual success. Of this more hereafter—let us now return to the consideration of the dispositions and means of the Russian government.

From some letters which have been published in the newspapers, as having been received from St. Petersburg, it should appear that the power of Count Romanzoff had been suffered by the Emperor to remain as great as ever, in consequence of that nobleman having been able to persuade him, that from France there was no danger, and it was added, that the idea of peace with Turkey or alliance with Great-Britain, had been abandoned, and a determination made to carry on the war in which Russia was now engaged on the banks of the Danube, with renewed vigour. If the contents of this letter (in the Chronicle) be founded, we may suppose that the minister would thus address his sovereign, “Remember, Sire, the precepts of your illustrious grandmother;—behold the outline of the plan which she traced out to make complete, in short, to give her successors, an empire. Remember, Sire, the name of your brother Constantine—for what did the illustrious Catherine cause him to be suckled by Greek nurses? why was Greek the first language that he uttered? When the eloquent Pano Kiri and his companions came to supplicate your Imperial Grandmother for aid in their holy cause, were they not directed to him? When you recollect these circumstances, Sire, remember also that in pursuance of her plans, Prince Potemkin had, with the loss of much blood and treasure, taken Ismail; that Oczakoff had fallen; that the Turk had disappeared; that the road to Constantinople lay open before him; that, in all human probability, in a few months the Russian standard would have floated on the walls of the seraglio. Remember, Sire, these things, and bear in mind also, that this, the only measure to give power and influence to your empire, was prevented by the jealousy of Great-Britain. Hence, Sire, let us not league, let us not treat with her, until we place ourselves in such a situation as to command her friendship, and preclude the possibility of her jealousy. The last year placed your army on the Danube, and, by your alliance with the Servians, you had a prospect of reaching the shores of the Adriatic. Let us pursue this career, and, when at Constantinople, let us treat with a people whose friendship, alliance, and commerce, will then be so necessary

to our welfare. Our relations will then be mutually beneficial, which, from our situation in a narrow and inhospitable corner of Europe, is not the case at present. The only outlet allowed us, and this Great-Britain has it ever in her power wholly to shut up, is closed by nature half the year. Of a country thus situated was Great-Britain jealous, while she was placing herself in a situation to become mistress of every ocean, and sovereign not only of the Peninsula of India, but sole owner of every insular spot in the Eastern and Western hemispheres. Reflect, Sire, on these circumstances, and say if you can treat unless this monstrous jealousy, so impolitic at this moment, is removed, and you are permitted, and not only permitted, but assisted in the necessary, the humane, the honourable measure of expelling the barbarous Turk from the East of Europe, and thus erecting an empire that will check the efforts of France." Such, whatever may be the views of the man, will be the language of the minister. The charge has been made against Count Romanzoff that he is in the pay of France; a charge, perhaps, more easily made than proved—it is not impossible, but to those who have attentively considered Russian politics, and particularly as they stood at the time of the armament, it will not appear so very astonishing or strange, that there should be an indisposition to a treaty of alliance with a country that has so uniformly shewn itself hostile to Russian aggrandisement, while it has so sedulously pursued its own. In fact, if Russia is not suffered to obtain this increase of territory in the South, which is so necessary to her, she can have no inducement to act in the North against Buonaparte. What advantage is she to obtain?

Having thus given what may be supposed to have been the language of the Russian Minister, and the feelings which have actuated her government at this crisis, let us proceed to discuss the means which Russia possesses without our co-operation, as well as with it, and that of Prussia and Poland.

First, as she now stands, and under the idea that there is to be no insurrection in the North of Germany. She has an army of 80 or 100,000 men on the banks of the Danube. The Servians, under Czerni George's successor, co-operate with an army of 20 or 25,000, thus keeping up a sort of communication with the Adriatic* and

* The newspapers said some time ago that the people of Janina, a place situated on the shores of the Adriatic, had shewn a disposition very friendly to Great-Britain. While this was in the course of composition (October 1811) the newspapers contain a confirmation of the fact: but, if Turkey remain your Ally, what service is to be rendered?

the shores of the Archipelago. The army during the past year had been very successful, having within twelve or eighteen months secured Moldavia and Wallachia. Some circumstances of a corrupt nature, if some persons* who have come from thence are to be believed, have retarded their advance, and given time to the Turks to bring up their forces, with which they have lately had some partial success. It is, however, to be observed, that this success has been obtained by means of their whole and only army, the defeat of which will produce to them the most lamentable consequences. Of the means which Russia possesses in order to obtain her object, the strongest proof is the language held on the subject in the *Moniteur*. Buonaparte appears very jealous of the progress of the Russian Government, a jealousy that can only arise in his mind from a conviction of the danger which would arise to his power, should Russia be able to reach the shores of the Mediterranean. All Italy, he well knows, would then be threatened. Another and an equally powerful reason is the occupation of his troops in Spain and Portugal. Should Russia succeed, he would require double the number of troops in those countries. To avoid this he contrives to excite such a jealousy in the North, as to compel Russia to keep up a large army in that neighbourhood, in order to divide her efforts. Thus she is rendered unable to send troops to the Danube. If this game is continued, he may perhaps entertain hopes that the conquest of Spain and Portugal will afford him some lucky opportunity of landing troops in Rometia, an event that would very soon enable him to obtain possession of Constantinople. The fact of his having reached Egypt with 40,000 troops from Toulon, we all remember. This is in some measure a digression. Let us return to the subject of the means of Russia as she now stands, opposed singly to Turkey.—Notwithstanding the corruption before alluded to, and the want of funds, which, from her policy toward Great-Britain, she must now begin to feel, still there are reasonable grounds to believe, that except Buonaparte should have some extraordinary good fortune, she may entertain good hopes of success. Particularly if she could be brought to believe what are said to be the opinions of Count Romanzoff, “that there is no fear of France,” and was to remove part of her troops, there is the strongest reason to believe she will be successful. It will be fortunate for us if Alexander does not believe his minister. How propitious the opportunity it offers!

* *Pol. and Lit. Rev.*—A paper that contained (in October 1811) some interesting information on the subject.

On the other hand, supposing for a moment that Buonaparte should propose to Alexander a restoration of Poland to its rank, a measure often talked of, and in consequence thereof annihilate Prussia for one of his princes, and offer Turkey to Alexander, what would be the consequences?

How does Russia stand if we regard her as the close ally of Prussia and Poland, restored to her former rank? The state of the popular mind in the North of Germany is proved, and their disposition to throw off the yoke put beyond a doubt, by the desertion of the soldiers, and the emigration of the sailors from those countries. Hence it is not very unwarrantable to assume, that an insurrection may be organized from Dantzic to Hamburg. In this case Prussia would bring 50,000 men into the field, and Poland*, in the state in which it is proposed to place it, will unite with her and Russia in presenting a most formidable front to the armies of France. All circumstances combine to make her weak, and most especially, if the insurrection could be headed by a popular Chief, who should lead them as Germans to victory. Let this Chief tell his countrymen—"I am no Prussian, Hanoverian, Brunswicker, or Hessian. I am a German.—We know not these distinctions—Distinctions that, alas! have debased our beloved country: let us, therefore, as Germans, as patriots, drive the barbarous invader from our soil." With this language, and a contemporary destruction of all local jurisdictions, and the remnants of feudal barbarism, there would be every hope of success. That there is a man, who is willing to hold this language, and capable of the task, it is believed His Majesty's ministers are well aware, in consequence of some communication which they had with the son of a gallant Prussian General, at the period that the Battle of Aspern had afforded a glimmering of hope that Germany—that Europe might be saved. The Battle of Wagram ensued—but the period may again arrive, and should we be so fortunate, it will be the duty of Great-Britain to impress these ideas on the mind of Frederick William, although there is every reason to hope, from the lessons which that amiable, but misguided and unfortunate monarch has been taught in the school of adversity, that such convictions have *already* place in *his* mind. On the other hand, let Great-Britain act with magnanimity. Should this real union be effected, and Russia, Prussia, and Britain, *really* coalesce, every thing is to be hoped, and little, very little, is to be feared.

* What would be the effect on the minds of the Polish troops in Spain, when they heard that their country was restored to its rank? December 1812.—Buonaparte can now answer this question.

With this introduction the writer proposes to state his plan.

The means which he has in view are simply a treaty, which shall make France but a portion, instead of the whole of Europe—a treaty which shall restore a kingdom, blotted out in an evil hour from the map of Europe, and annihilate one of the most horrid despotisms that ever afflicted humanity—a treaty, that shall elevate men into patriots, and exterminate the remnants of barbarism in Europe—a treaty, that shall open to the enlightened of all nations, the countries, where the Catos and the Cæsars, the Scipios and the Ciceros, have trodden—a treaty, that shall give to a world weary of shedding blood a hope of peace, and by a combination of military and naval power, and the extension of commerce, the sciences and the arts, check the career of the modern Attila.

This introduction may appear tedious; but those who have reflected on the subject, and need not the information, which it is hoped is given in it, will be saved the trouble of perusing the whole by beginning to read the paper at this place.

*Outline of a Treaty of Alliance, Offence, Defence, and Partition,
between Great-Britain, Russia, and Prussia.*

Russia to bring troops into the field—to restore her part of Poland as shall hereafter be stated—to be aided by Great-Britain with arms, ammunition, and military stores, whether in the Baltic or Mediterranean, or whether they may be necessary for the furtherance of her views on European Turkey, which is to be guaranteed to the Grand Duke Constantine—to be aided also by the fleets and armies—to enter into commercial treaties.

Some circumstances have recently occurred which release us from all engagements with Gustavus.—It will become a matter of discussion whether a good understanding with Bernadotte is not worthy some attention.—If so, Finland may be the means and the price.

Prussia to bring troops into the field—to restore her claim to any part of Poland, to be disposed of as shall hereafter be stated—to be aided by Great-Britain with arms, &c.—to be made a power of the first order—to abandon the title of King of Prussia, and assume that of Northern Germany, which shall consist of all his former dominions, to which shall be added Hanover, Pomerania, and Holland, when re-conquered: it will be perhaps necessary to consider whether Silesia ought not to be ceded. Could it not be incorporated with the proposed dominions of the Duke of Brunswick?

Great-Britain to yield, as well as on her own part as on that of the Dukes of Brunswick and York, any claim she may have on

Brunswick, Hanover, and Osnaburgh. In consideration of this she is to be allowed to possess herself of Egypt, Asia Minor, Rhodes, Crete, and the Morea—to be guaranteed Sicily and Malta, *in perpetuum*—it being understood that should this plan succeed and the French be driven from Italy, and the contracting parties should deem it consistent with the general safety, to restore the branch of the House of Bourbon, that has hitherto held the two Sicilies, such sovereign is to receive an equivalent on the main land for Sicily—to retain any other islands that have fallen, or may fall, into her hands in the Mediterranean.

Poland to be restored to her rank, and receive for her Sovereign the Duke of Brunswick.

A general declaration that no attempt is to be made at present to contract the French boundary within the Rhine. A general pledge by each party for the removal of civil, political, or religious oppression, in any of the countries which may fall into their possession. Commercial treaties to be formed, insuring to the flags of the contracting parties, together with others who have contracted with any of them treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive, the most decided advantages. If these treaties should place impediments in the way of the American flag, it might lead to a disposition on the part of the commercial portion of the United States, highly favourable to this country, particularly if properly seconded by his Majesty's government.

The advantages of this plan appear to be great, and particularly to Great-Britain. It insures to her a territory that will furnish her with tropical products, and prepare her for a loss which sooner or later she must sustain in the West-Indies*. Her Indian empire is in the possession of Egypt rendered more secure—her possession of the line of insular positions in the Mediterranean will ever serve as a check against the ambition of Russia. The establishment of the Duke of Brunswick, with, perhaps, eventually an increase of territory, to be obtained either by conquest or marriage, from Saxony, offers to her more than an equivalent for Hanover. By her commerce with the Mediterranean, not only her military positions there, but her other European dominions would obtain corn at a cheap rate, as well as timber from Dalmatia, and hemp from the shores of the Euxine.

But at this moment the impression such a measure would make on France, is the most important point of the subject. By a co-operation with the Servians, we may threaten Dalmatia, a circum-

* See Talleyrand on colonies: the reasoning in it is admirable.

stance, in some measure, anticipated by Buonaparte's having obtained possession of Cattaro. This co-operation would call off the Turks, and the road to Constantinople would be open to the Russians. This end obtained, any number of the Northern hordes might be brought down through the Dardanelles, and every position which France has in the Mediterranean would then be threatened.

The number of gallant and ingenious men who have recently been in those countries, must long since have anticipated these circumstances. One of the strongest proofs of the fact is the establishment of Colonel (now General) Oswald's Greek Corps. With what other view could it have been formed than as the beginning of an army of Greeks to be raised at a subsequent period, for the purpose of avenging themselves on the infamous barbarians who have so long oppressed them? We have now to hope that the Lambro Canzianis* will lead them to victory, and the Pano Kiris* vindicate their real character to the whole world.

* * Such an introduction and notes, that, by an allusion to subsequent events, would have elucidated previous speculations, might have been added, had not the nature of a work of this sort imperiously forbidden a discussion in which the feelings of party might have been excited. The writer, therefore, is compelled to limit himself to a very few words. What were the objects of Loubtmirski's mission from St. Petersburg, in the autumn of 1811?

Poetical Essays on Military Subjects.

ELEGIAC STANZAS ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL BROCK.

BY MR. UPTON.

THE laurel of glory eternal shall bloom,
Triumphant, and branch o'er the warrior's tomb!
O'er the patriot, that battled his country to save,
The laurel of glory shall circle his grave!

Nor climate, nor season, nor time's iron hand,
E'er injure or sap it in Britain's proud land;
O'er the manes of the soldier for ever shall wave
The laurel of glory, the meed of the brave!

Nor envy, nor faction's fell venom be seen
To wither a leaf of its beautiful green!
Like the life-buds of Spring, shall new verdure e'er find,
And wave o'er the worth of the hero enshrin'd!

Tho' age after ages may moulder away,
The fame of the patriot can never decay!
Like the oak of the forest, each tempest can brave,
And the laurel of glory wave over his grave.

* For their characters see Mr. Eton's Survey.

Victoria.

By MRS. JOHN PHILIPPART,

Author of "MUSCOVY," &c.

AWAKE! my soul, no longer tranquil lie
In pensive musing and lethargic ease:
Awake! and list the tidings as they fly
On the swift pinions of the Southern breeze.
Awake, my soul, and sing!
Impregnate every thought with martial fire,
And grace with warrior pride the warrior lay;
The patriot muse shall smile upon my lyre,
And bid the Delphic god accord a ray
On every trembling string!

Now no more my pensive brows
Soporific garlands bind,
Every thought with fervour glows,
Warm, enraptured, unconfined!
Waked by great Apollo's beam,
Kindling at his mystic glance,
Let me dare the lofty theme,
Where the flushed battalions gleam,
By soft Zadora's gliding stream,
And Britons shook the throne of France!
Let me touch the battle shell,
Sing the bleeding battle's strain,—
Haste the soldier's praise to tell,
In grateful pæans holy swell,
Or dirges, for the gallant slain!

High o'er the embattled thousands as they lay,
In fair Zadora's vale, and by her stream,
The wayward fates and furies urge the fray,
And tell the coming woe with frantic scream.
But on the banners of blest England's powers
The mighty soul of Variatus hung;
And myriad genii, from celestial bowers,
Raised their seraphic notes, and sung—
VICTORIA! VICTORIA! VICTORIA!

Then onward o'er the palsied lands
Pressed Britain's sons, in gallant bands,
With glowing heart, and ardent eye,
Steadfast to conquer or to die.

Yes, every Britain onward press'd,
To hurl his fire on Gallia's crest;
And Gallia's eagles, blanched and pale,
Before their fires were seen to quail;
For still the sullen fates appear,
Darken the van, and cloud the rear,
While hovering o'er the British line,
In strains of melody divine,
The beatific train prolong,
High in mid air the battle song;
And swell the auspicious chorus glee,
Holy, prophetic minstrelsy!
Awhile the heavenly cadence bore,
Till sinking with the volley's roar,
On fair Zadora's battled shore;
And fervent, through the azure sky,
The soldiers raise the inspiring cry—

A WELLINGTON! A WELLINGTON! A WELLINGTON!
VICTORIA in the distance rears her spires,
And through the lengthened vale dark gleam the Gallic fires.

Along the lovely vale, and on the hill,
The Gallic bugles send their war notes shrill;
High on the mount, and through the verdant vale,
The Gallic trumpets fill the summer gale:
The clanging cymbal, and the marshal strain,
Awaken echo in the silent plain;
In rich refulgent fires the sun-beams dance
Upon the regal tents and lines of France:
The wheeling horse, and infantry were seen
In skilled manoeuvre on the velvet green;
Their burnished arms emit a transient glare,
And beam like gems upon the peopled air.
Here was a scene to fire the languid blood,
Swift through the veins to urge the vital flood,
To raise heroic thoughts within the mind,
And leave the baser passions far behind;

Not all the softest feelings, highest fires,
Its ardent wishes, and its warm desires,
Can yield so bright a glow as marshal fame
When Valour lights his torch with patriot flame.

Intrepid sons of England's darling soil,
Oh, ever ready for the martial toil,
How glow'd your hearts on that eventful day
When Puebla's heights beheld, and fertile lands,
The bold Cadogan cheer the bright array,
And marshal to the strife his gallant bands,
Leading the sanguinary way.
High beat each British and Castilian heart,
And every soldier seized the ready brand;
Proud they advanced with life itself to part,
And grasped their weapons with a giant's hand.
La Puebla's echoing hills their presence owned,
Her sylvan shades and dells in murmurs moaned;
And ruddy drops distained La Puebla's side,
When great Murillo bled, and brave Cadogan died.

Raise the hymn, Iberian maids,
And deck the funeral pyre,
La Puebla's conscious dells and glades
Shall feed the grateful fire;
Weep her sounding woods among,
And sing the soldier's funeral song.

Graham, Dalhousie, Picton, Hill,
All Britannia's hopes fulfil;
Nanclaus and Tres Puentes saw
The gallant Chiefs conduct the war.
Abechuco, Gamarro Maior,
Wrapp'd in wreaths of Gallic fire,
Saw the Gaul's battalions reel,
And sink before the British steel,
From every well contested post
The Gauls are driven, the day is lost.
Oh, high and glorious was the toil,
Ponderous and rich the soldier's spoil;

For all the deadly engines lie
Within a Wellesley's conquering eye.
Trophies and banners, eagles bright,
With all the pageantry of fight,
The Marshal's Staff, and banners gay,
From Gallic hands are borne away
By British youths—that glorious day!
And all the war's collected store,
On glad Zadora's echoing shore,
The hardy victors make their prize,
And shouts of gladness fill the skies.
The foe is routed, o'er the lawn,
They fly! they fly! like sylvan fawn;
And gallant Britons, bold and true,
Strain their firm nerves and quick pursue.
They fly! they fly! o'er hill and dale,
Swift as the feet of morning gale;
But not so swiftly can they fly,
As to elude his eagle eye:
That gallant Chief, his country's sword,
Her shield, her buckler, and her guard.
The word is given, they then pursue,
Each British heart to glory true.
Even to Alaba's province queen
The routed troops are flying seen;
Through every rich and busy street,
The Britons chase, the foes retreat,
Till driven like autumn leaves along,
No more is seen the vanquished throng.

Then on the warriors came again,
Broke loud and full the battle strain,
Triumphant rolls the deep-toned drum,
The warlike cymbals clash.
They come, the conquering heroes come,
And volleying muskets flash.—
The British banners proudly fly,
And British soldiers loudly cry,
VICTORIA! VICTORIA! VICTORIA!

July 6th, 1813.

VITTORIA.

CADOGAN*, wounded in the fight,
 Cries, "Bear, O! bear me to yon height,
 "That, till mine eyes can gaze no more,
 "And ev'ry hope of life is o'er,
 "I may behold the Frenchmen fly,
 "And hear the shouts of Victory!"

They bore the Hero to yon height:
 He saw the Frenchmen put to flight!
 And when "Huzza!" the Victors cried,
 He heard them with a soldier's pride,
 Bless'd his brave countrymen, and died!

J. MAYNE.

THE BATTLE OF VITTORIA.

By WILLIAM THOMAS FITZGERALD, Esq.

STRIKE, British bards, the patriot lyre,
 In notes sublime, and lines of fire,
 To WELLINGTON'S RENOWN!
 Bring all the LAURELS that he wore
 In twenty battles won before,
 To form the VICTOR'S crown!
 When Wisdom had matured his plan,
 He gave the word—the march began:
 An animating sight!
 The FOE retired—then firmly stood,
 Resolved, beyond the EBRO'S flood,
 To try the dreadful fight!
 VITTORIA witness'd, near her wall,
 THE BRITON'S conflict with THE GAUL,
 The Tyrant of her Plain!
 While Justice holds the awful scale
 WELLESLEY and ENGLAND must prevail,
 To right the cause of SPAIN!
 Great was the carnage of that hour,
 Twixt BRITISH Strength and GALLIC Power;
 There many a SPANIARD nobly bled,
 And mingled with the valiant dead
 Brave PORTUGUESE are found!

* In the course of Lord Bathurst's speech in the House of Lords on Wednesday, his Lordship mentioned a striking trait in the conduct of the Hon. Colonel Cadogan, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Vittoria, on the 21st ult. This gallant officer, sensible that his wound was mortal, requested to be removed to an eminence where he could have a view of the field of battle. There he leaned his back against a tree, and remained earnestly contemplating the action till his eyes were closed for ever!

Near PUEBLA'S Heights, disputed well,
 CADOGAN, with his warriors, fell
 On Memorable Ground!
 That gallant CHIEFTAIN, ere he died,
 Thus to his men, with ardour, cried,
 "Oh! bear me up the hill, I pray,
 "That I may share this glorious day,
 "Ere I resign my breath!"
 They bore him to the thickest fire,
 Where he beheld the FOE retire—
 Then met a SOLDIER'S death*!
 The CORSICAN has seen his day;
 The squadrons fly in wild dismay,
 His best battalions yield!
 His plunder lost.—The BRITISH won
 His whole artillery—every gun,
 Are trophies of the field!
 For all who, to their country dear,
 The Debt of Honour paid,
 The BRITISH ISLES shall shed the tear,
 And GLORY guard their shade!
 But on their graves no CYPRESS shall be seen,
 For living LAURELS of eternal green
 Shall wave perennial to the breath of Heaven,
 Where VICTORY TWICE to ENGLISH ARMS was given!
 The HIGH-PLUMED EDWARD, mighty in Renown,
 Near EBRO fought to guard the SPANISH CROWN†!
 There WELLESLEY triumphs, Rival of his Fame,
 The Cause superior, but the Spot the same!

Written July 6, 1813.

POMPEY.

WE have Cicero's authority for saying, that if this hero had died at Naples, when he was dangerously ill, he would have quitted the world with the reputation of having been the most fortunate man that ever lived: but a life so long protracted was the cause of his fatal exit; an exit ever to be deplored by every generous mind. Had he died at the above period, he would not have entered upon a war with his father-in-law, and particularly without being prepared for such a serious event; he would not have quitted his home, run away from Italy, nor have fallen (after the defeat of his army) alone and defenceless into the hands of wretched slaves, who murdered him; he would not have left his family in the most wretched condition; his wealth, immense as it was, would not have become the property of the conqueror: had he died sooner, he would have died in the lap of glory. Still great Pompey's fame survives him.

* This is a well-attested fact to the honour of the brave CADOGAN.

† Near the same spot where MARQUIS WELLINGTON triumphed, EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE gained a great Victory in 1367, which secured the Crown of Castille to its rightful Monarch, DON PEDRO, commonly called PETER THE CRUEL.

CAMPAIGNS IN THE PENINSULA.

[Continued from page 358.]

WE must now turn to General Palafox, who retired to Zaragoza after the defeat at Tudela, to prepare for a second siege, and every thing was adopted by him which the rapid approach of the enemy could admit of. On the 27th of November Marshal Moncey encamped at a little distance from the city; on the 29th some skirmishes took place between the advanced parties, which were to the advantage of the patriots. On the 30th, in the evening, 1200 of the enemy appeared on the side of the Torrero and the Casa Blanca: part of them took post on a height between the *Ermidas*, or chapels of Soledad and Santa Barbara, which commanded the Casa Blanca; the rest ascended through the Ravine de la Muerte, and took possession of the Carthusian monastery of the Conception. The garrison was immediately under arms. On the 1st of December, at day-break, the enemy were attacked, dislodged from the monastery, and compelled to fall back through the ravine; they then took post on the heights that command the Torrero, and at ten o'clock commenced an attack in the direction of Casa Blanca, but the fire of the Spaniards was so well kept up, that at four in the afternoon the French fell back, and filed off towards Alagon, leaving behind them part of their baggage and provisions. This repulse impeded the plans of the enemy, and a division of their force, which was advancing by Zuera, fell back towards Tausti. They were not more successful in an attack made upon the line of the canal, where the bridge was three times taken, and recovered. The division of Asturian troops charged them with such spirit that they retreated, leaving many hundreds on the field.

On the 20th of December, the enemy made an attack in great force on the side where Moncey commanded. They won the Torrero; a post untenable from its situation against superior numbers: they won also the Casa Blanca, and the battery of Buenavista was blown up by a single shell. The Spaniards expecting their position would be lost, ruined the bridge of America, and by blowing it up, prevented the French cavalry from harassing their retreat, which was effected in good order to the redoubt of the pillar, at the head of the bridge De la Huerba.—The success of the day was very different elsewhere. On the other side of the river seven columns of infantry, with a large body of horse, attempted to win the suburb. The command on this side had been

given to Brigadier Don Josef Manso, who, after an action of five hours, repulsed the enemy. They renewed the attack with so hot a fire, that the patriots were somewhat disordered; Palafox himself, followed by O'Neil and St. Marc, put himself, sword in hand, at the head of his countrymen, rallied them, encouraged them by his voice and his example, and the French were defeated and driven back, leaving four thousand men upon the field. Moncey, who had fixed his head-quarters at the Torreno, on the 22d of Dec. wrote to Palafox, assuring him that Madrid had capitulated, and that any farther resistance on the part of Zaragoza could only produce its total destruction. The French Marshal spoke also of his earnest wish to spare the effusion of blood, and to preserve so fine and estimable a city. Palafox replied, "that Madrid, if it had indeed capitulated, must have been betrayed; the second of May," said he, "is a day which has no parallel in history; either that city defends itself, or it has been sold. But what if it has been sold? Madrid is but a single town. What avails it to talk of danger to men who know how to die? We in Zaragoza are not to be intimidated by the horrors of a siege—that has been tried and proved. And for the effusion of blood which Marshal Moncey is so desirous of sparing, it is as honourable for the Spaniards to shed their blood in such a cause, as it is ignominious for the French to be the instruments of shedding it."

Palafox also addressed a proclamation to the people of Madrid, promising as soon as he was at liberty to hasten to their deliverance. On the 31st of December, a sally was made, which produced a sharp action; the French suffered considerable loss, and Palafox ordered every man who had signalized himself in this affair to wear a red ribband of distinction. The priests and friars seconded the General; the Zaragozans were animated by every feeling of honour, enthusiasm, and duty, and had there been only the enemy to contend with, the confidence which Palafox expressed would not have been frustrated: but an infectious disease broke out in the city, and pestilence accomplished for the enemy what he might else, with all his means of destruction, have been unable to effect. At the beginning of January, Moncey was superseded in the command of the besieging army by Junôt. On the 10th the bombardment began, and the main fire was directed towards the head-quarters of the General. The monastery of St. Joseph and the bridge De la Huerba were won by the enemy. Don Francisco, the brother of Palafox, left the city, in hopes of effecting a diversion in its

favour: he embarked at night in a boat, and descended the Ebro, established himself at Alcaniz, organized the peasantry, and by his active measures harassed the communication of the besieging army, so that they began to be distressed for provisions; and Castanos might have rendered essential services to Zaragoza, if, instead of exposing and wasting the troops in so long and hazardous a retreat, he had made for the fortresses of Catalonia. St. Cyr, with his division, was now forming a cordon round the eastern frontier of Aragon, to prevent the Catalans from relieving the besieged: Reding, with his force, was not strong enough to break their line, nor could he leave the country exposed to the French in Barcelona, to co-operate with Don Francisco at Alcaniz. That General, therefore, was without any regular troops, at a time when they would have been as essentially useful; yet with the peasantry he effected so much, that Suchet was recalled with his division from Calatayud, and sent with part of his troops down the left bank of the Ebro, while Vatiez, with 2000 horse and foot, went down the right, and proceeded against Alcaniz. The peasantry supported the attack of these troops with great firmness, but were finally defeated, and the enemy became masters of the town. Buonaparte beheld with impatience the resistance of Zaragoza. Mortier and Junôt were before it, Suchet and Cyr, each with two divisions, covered the siege. His favourite, Lasnes, was now sent to take the command from Junôt, and accelerate the operations. A breach was soon made in the mud walls, and then, as in the former siege, the war was carried on in the streets and houses. But the French had been taught by experience, that the only means of conquering Zaragoza was to destroy it house by house, and street by street. Three companies of miners and eight of sappers carried on this subterraneous war: the Spaniards attempted to oppose them by countermines, but not used to such operations, their miners were every day discovered and suffocated. Meantime the bombardment was incessant. "Within the last forty-eight hours," said Palafox in a letter to his friend General Doyle, "six thousand shells have been thrown in, two-thirds of the town are in ruins, but we shall perish under the ruins of the remaining third, rather than surrender." The stock of powder with which Zaragoza had been stored was exhausted; they had none at last but what was prepared from day to day; and no other cannon balls than those which were shot into the town. On the 27th of January the besiegers effected their first lodgement within the walls; every house was defended most

heroically, and on the 30th sixty were destroyed. This mode of war caused a great loss of lives to the Zaragozans, but every inch of ground was purchased dearly. Lacoste, the French commander of artillery, was killed. The bombardment continued two and forty days, and it was only by their mining that the enemy gained ground: but even with this advantage the French force would have been insufficient, if the defenders of this devoted city had not been visited by the evil already mentioned.

Had the garrison of Zaragoza proceeded according to military rules, they would have surrendered before the end of January; their batteries were destroyed, and the enemy were already within the city. On the 30th, the French obtained possession of the monasteries of the Augustines and Las Monicas; the enemy forced their way into the church—every column, every altar, every chapel, became a point of defence; the pavement was covered with blood, the aisles and body of the church strewn with the dead, who were trampled under foot. In the midst of this conflict, the roof fell in; and the few who were not crushed, renewed the fight with rekindled fury; fresh parties of the enemy poured in; monks, and citizens, and soldiers, came to the defence, and the contest was continued upon the ruins, and the bodies of the dead and dying. On the 1st of February, their situation appeared so hopeless, that persons of approved patriotism came to Don Pedro Maria Ric, and requested him to represent to Palafox the necessity of capitulating; Ric, with a spirit like that of Palafox himself, could not submit to this, while there was a possibility of resisting. Seventeen days longer they continued the defence; the French continued the bombardment. Palafox himself was now seized with the contagion, and being disabled by it, he transferred all his authority, on the night of the 18th, to a Junta, naming Ric to be the president. That distinguished Spaniard summoned the members, and they began their functions at one in the morning of the 19th. The chiefs of the military departments were called upon to deliver their opinions. The General of cavalry represented that there remained only 62 horses, the rest having died of hunger; of the infantry, there were only 2822 fit for service. The ammunition was nearly exhausted; the fortifications were demolished, and there were neither men nor materials for repairing them. All the officers, who were consulted, gave their opinions that the place ought to be surrendered, and that the junta would be responsible to God and the King for the lives which were hourly sacrificed. Twenty-six members voted

for a capitulation; eight, with Ric among them, to continue their resistance. Such was the high spirit of these brave men, that the opinion of the minority was followed; for they who had voted for the surrendering, did it for the sake of others. They agreed to send a flag of truce to the enemy, requesting a suspension of hostilities for three days, that officers might, in the meantime, be sent to ascertain the situation of the Spanish armies, and according to the intelligence thus obtained, they would treat for a surrender. Lanes, when he had summoned the city, had proposed this method himself; he now resented the proposal as an insult, and vented the most brutal threats against the city, unless it was immediately delivered up. The flag was remanded with another letter, reminding him that the proposal was originally his own; he answered it by a shower of bombs. This was on the 19th; in the evening of that day the Tanneries was lost, part of the strand leading to the stone-bridge, and the Puerto del Angel, a point of great importance. Four cannon in the batteries of the wooden bridge were spiked, treacherously it was supposed; but there was no time to discover and punish the traitors. San Marc applied to Ric to reinforce with only 200 the points which were attacked; more he did not ask, knowing the state of the city. Ric had charged Don Miguel Marraco, a priest, to provide men for the works; he now sent him a note which would have excited him to new exertions, had he ever been remiss. Don Mariano Cerazo, an honourable Zaragozan, who had distinguished himself by his zeal, was called on in like manner; and certain priests, who had united for the purpose of training the peasantry, were requested to furnish men. Don Pedro Maria Ric ordered also the alarm to be beaten in the New Tower, and taking advantage of a favourable moment when the enemy were driven back by the bayonet from the Convent del Sepulcro, he sent the public crier through the streets to proclaim this success, and summon the people by sound of trumpet to complete the victory. All was in vain—disease had subdued them; the survivors who were not suffering from the disorder, were in attendance on their sick and dying friends, and neither hope nor despair could rouse them. San Marc was joined by only seventeen men, and ill tidings came in from every quarter; from every post they called for troops, and labourers, and ammunition, at a time when all were wanting. Thus situated, the Junta ordered the almoners of the different parishes to inform their parishioners of the city, and report the opinion which they should form in consequence to the Junta. Two-thirds of the city had

been destroyed; 30,000 of the inhabitants had perished, and from 3 to 400 persons were daily dying of the pestilence. Under such circumstances the Junta protested they had fulfilled their oaths of fidelity; for *Zaragoza was destroyed*; and they dispatched a flag of truce to the French Commander, requesting a suspension of hostilities for four and twenty hours, in order to negotiate a capitulation. A French officer came with the reply, requiring the Junta to wait upon Marshal Lasnes within two hours, and declaring that after that time he would not listen to any terms. The result of the conference was a capitulation, wherein the Zaragozans were allowed the honours of war. The French, by their own account, threw about 17,000 bombs during the siege, and expended near a hundred and sixty thousand weight of powder. More than 30,000 men, the flower of the Spanish armies, and 500 officers, lay buried beneath the ruins of Zaragoza; but the number of women and children who perished in this ever-memorable and virtuous defence, remains yet untold. The loss of the besiegers was carefully concealed. It is impossible to conclude the narrative of a siege which holds so grand a place in the history of Europe, without paying a tribute to those heroines who, regardless of pain, danger, disease, and life itself, exposed themselves to the hottest fire of the enemy, pointed the cannon, and cheered the assault—Augustina, Manuella, and Benita. Sacred names! Dear must your names be to Spain, and celebrated in story from generation to generation.

(*To be continued.*)

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

PLAN FOR FORMING A RALLYING SQUARE.

To the Editor of the Military Panorama.

SIR,

Camp near Miranda de Douro.

I REQUEST to have the honor of submitting, through the Military Panorama, to the consideration of officers commanding regiments, a plan I have formed, and which I not only consider of great importance, but am proud to observe has been approved of and practised in some of the divisions of this army. I apprehend it has fallen under the observation of most experienced officers, that many valuable lives have been sacrificed, and men taken prisoners from the ignorance of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, as to a correct movement when a

small body has been surprised by the enemy's cavalry, in situations detached from immediate support. Some light regiments practise a regular mode of forming defensive squares on such occasions, but the plan I shall proceed to explain is intended to be practised on occasions where such confusion and disorder have occurred, as to preclude the possibility of any regular formation. For instance, if an officer, or non-commissioned officer, commanding a small party, should be so situated, when skirmishing with an enemy, as to be liable to the attack of cavalry, he should at once form the *Rallying Square*. Posting himself at some little distance, he must give the command, "Form the Rallying Square," which is to be effected in the following simple manner.

As the men come in he must place one man in his front, one on each side, and one in his rear, (all facing outwards) then one at each angle; by which means he will form a square of, with himself, three ranks of three men. As more men come in, they will post themselves in front of any of the men formed, all facing outwards, so that the square may be increased to any size; and the officers, or non-commissioned officers, should post themselves at the angles to dress the ranks, which they must do on their right.

Plan of the Rallying Square.

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	5	1	6	0	0	0
0	0	0	3	x	4	0	0	0
0	0	0	8	2	7	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Explanation.

- x Centre formed upon.
- 1, 2, 3, 4. Numbers first posted.
- 5, 6, 7, 8. Numbers at the angles.
- 0 Men as they come in.
- 1st square of nine.
- 2d square of twenty-five.
- 3d square of forty-nine.
- 4th square of eighty-one, &c. &c. &c.

The above manœuvre, I flatter myself, will be found generally useful,

not only from its simplicity, but also from the facility with which it can be formed. Frequently detached parties are liable to attacks from cavalry, when time will not admit of a regular formation, or retreat, and when the Rallying Square offers all its advantages; and by which an opportunity is given for retreat to a support, whereas if scattered, the men must evidently be destroyed. It is further obvious that officers and men, when fully impressed with the idea of their own strength, will act with confidence, and, pursuing the mode pointed out, they may repulse with inferior numbers attacks which, if otherwise made, might terminate in their complete destruction.

Rallying Squares might be formed when a battalion is broken or in confusion; and large bodies could form into several squares, which might either unite or cover each other. In both cases much advantage would likely accrue to the troops.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D. ROBERTS, Lieut.-Col. commanding 51st. Lt. Inf.

PARALLEL BETWEEN QUINTUS FABIUS MARCELLUS, AND LORD WELLINGTON.

LORD WELLINGTON may be said, without resorting to metaphor, to be the greatest warrior of the age; for he has not only successfully made head against local difficulties, which to others would have been insuperable, but defeated, discomfited, routed every hostile army, which has been ever opposed to him in the field; thwarted the devices and paralyzed the councils of the ablest Generals whom France could send against him—Generals grown grey in the service of victory, and who, as if by magic process, had overturned every throne, and annihilated every army in Continental Europe.

Among the moderns it is impossible to find a leader of an army with whom we can compare the immortal Wellington, nor is it very easy to find his equal among the ancients.—By his consummate prudence and unshaken constancy, he resembles Quintus Fabius, so worthy of the epithet *maximus*. Fabius was the first who impeded the victorious progress of Hannibal, and thus afforded time to the Romans to repair their losses. Fabius was the cause that the Carthaginian Chief lost several campaigns, by his not offering him an opportunity of engaging him; for this reason he was called "The Buckler of Rome." It was Wellington who first broke the spell, and in his strong hold kept the French at bay, compelling them to expend their resources, without turning any of them to the smallest advantage of the cause which they were desirous to support, and to waste their time in inaction, which ultimately became fatal to their interests.—Fabius's conduct procured him the appellation of "The Buckler of Rome," because he warded off the danger to which it was so much exposed, and does not the formidable Wellington merit to be called, for the same reason, "The Buckler of England?"

Hence ends the parallel between this Roman and the British General.

Marcellus was a very eminent Roman Chief, brave and rapid in execution, who merited and obtained the distinguished appellation of "The Sword of Rome," because he was always ready to fight when an opportunity offered: unlike Fabius, he was ever engaging Hannibal, and wearying him out by uninterrupted skirmishes, and compulsory dislocation of his troops.

Lord Wellington was the first General who taught the Revolutionary French, that, though before he appeared against them they had been unvanquished, they were by no means invincible. Is not this Noble Chieftain "The Sword as well as the Buckler of England?" Does he grant the enemy the repose of a week? Is he not harassing and frustrating his plans every hour? Is he not the scourge of France, and of her allies? Consequently the most eminent warrior in existence. J. N.

Correspondence from the Theatre of War in the Peninsula.

[Continued from page 375.]

Cauvionis, 20th May, 1813.—WE marched from Miemento on Tuesday the 14th inst. by way of Celeriro; and crossing the Douro we passed Tormanconeo, and have arrived at this place, having advanced about twenty-three miles a day, and terrible hot days, encamping occasionally at the close of the day, and away in the morning at four or five.—Except in the retreats, I never suffered such fatigue; but our brave fellows stand it nobly; and at this moment, four o'clock P.M. after a long, hilly, hot, fatiguing march, they are as lively and noisy as a London mob: we march again to-morrow morning at four o'clock, A.M. and so on until we reach Miranda de Douro.—In regard to our Chief's intention we are all very properly in the dark, and left to create conjectures, and imagine as in our great wisdom we think proper.—We have a very fine army, and well-equipped, and I have no doubt if we come in contact with the enemy we shall play our part as Britons should.—We reached Velledella this day: hill and valley; but barren hills and rocky valleys: the roads better than of late, that is, I believe one might possibly get an English buggy through without overturning, and that is saying much:—our division as follows, commanded by Lord Dalhousie: we are perfectly pleased with him as a soldier and gentleman; his worthy Lordship sees us as men, and treats us as such: by this he gains from us all he wants, and we do it pleasantly.—We are in three brigades: the first brigade is commanded by Colonel Grant of the 82d, a worthy veteran; his brigade is the 51st light infantry, 82d, Chasseurs Britanniques, and 68th light infantry, about 2000 men.—The second brigade is commanded by Brigadier-General Barnes, a very good officer, and a very gentlemanly man; this consists of the 6th Brunswickers, and a battalion formed of the 24th and 58th regiments; in all about 2000.—The third brigade is a Portuguese one, consisting of the 7th and 19th, and a Cacadore regiment; about 2900, under Major-General La Court.—There is also a brigade composed of horse artillery and the 9th Hussars.

22d.—We are proceeding, and shall to-morrow reach Miranda de Douro: our mode of marching is now very pleasant and very considerate; the signal is given at three, which sets us all in motion; then the humming buz commences—tents are struck, baggage packed, and we are ready to move at four: we proceed in columns, at the rate of three miles an hour, and with great regularity the 7000 men, artillery, and baggage, keep in motion, until we arrive at our place of halting for the night, when we choose our ground contiguous to our own corps, and there we establish

our little separate colonies, take our breakfast, dinner, and retire to sleep about nine.—At this moment we are established in a meadow of about six acres, our tents near to the stone wall, and our animals in the centre; but a great confusion of men and beasts—such noises—talking, laughing, singing, neighing, and braying.—Conceive at least sixty tents and two hundred animals within the compass of six acres; but the weather is delightful, a refreshing breeze tempering the heat—we only want a little variety at our repast; at present we can only have beef, dressed in soup, or made into a steak: there is plenty of tolerable wine, and only ship biscuit; but we do very well, and our animals get fat.

24th.—We at length have reached the frontier, and are encamped near Miranda de Douro: it is said we are to stay three days, and then proceed to Spain. The active Sir Thomas Graham is at Miranda de Douro.—Lord Wellington at Salamanca.—I shall dispatch this immediately.—We have part of the battering train here.—Our division is in high health and spirits.

Camp at Cavajales, 30th May 1813.—We continue here.—Lord W. has joined us.
 3d June.—I was interrupted, and obliged to put all by; nor have I had time until this moment to take up my pen.—On the 30th, at seven o'clock, I was ordered to be ready to march at two; but at eleven I was directed to march at twelve with my regiment, to support the Hussar brigade, who were to ford the river Esler at day-light.—The 51st and Brunswick Oels' corps were at their ground at the time appointed, and marched with the Hussar brigade to the ford; a scene then commenced that my language cannot do justice to. As it was necessary some infantry should cross the river to support the advance of the Hussars, and as the ford was intricate, the water in many places up to their shoulders, and the foot way impeded by great stones, and deep water-courses, it was ordered that each dragoon should allow a soldier to hold by his stirrup; this led to disorder, confusion, and the death of some men of the 51st regiment, and some of the Brunswickers, a fine fellow, a corporal of the 15th Hussars, and two horses: the direction of the passage across was the figure of S, in which was three or four small islands; the current and weight of water made it a most difficult matter for a strong man to keep his legs; but the horses, who were alarmed with the water, and the large stones at the bottom, got unmanageable, dashed forward and pulled the soldiers off their legs; the poor fellows were in a moment immersed into the water—their knapsacks overweighed them and kept them on their backs, and in this manner they struggled at the mercy of the current.—This lasted until the cavalry, artillery, and the two regiments had passed: officers and men were luckily stopped by the little islands, and got away by the extreme attentive humanity of the Hussars, who risked their own lives repeatedly to save the infantry.—On the supposition that the enemy were in possession of the village on the hill, we received orders to load when we had crossed, and ascend the hill and take the village: about one hundred men were collected, and with them we entered the village; such of the enemy as were there, viz. a piquet of cavalry of the 14th regiment, 2 officers, and 28 men, were taken by the Hussars, who immediately advanced.—A bridge, in two hours and a half, was thrown over the river on pontoons, and the divisions, &c. &c. marched over. We encamped one league further, and the next day marched to Zamora, where we encamped, and marched here this morning, the 3d June; we are now within three miles of Toro.—Our Hussars have taken 300 more of the 14th cavalry, and expect to take the remainder, 500 more, this day: the enemy did not expect us on this side the Douro; we have consequently gained a great point, by being enabled to march N. E. and gain their right flank.—We tell upon 120,000 men altogether:

we proceed to-morrow towards Tordesillas : but we are all tired at present, having been somewhat harassed : we want one day's halt to mend our shoes and refit ; we sound the *rouse* at three in general, and march at four, get to our ground about eleven, breakfast and sleep, dine at six, and lay down at nine : however, we expect it will be a short, but brisk, campaign.

3d June.—Left Toro Camp at five—formed on a large plain beyond the town with the sixth division, and then marched to this place, a camp on the road to Pedroso.—I find at the affair of Salamanca the French were so drunk that many fell and died on the road.—One of Don Julian's regiments of dragoons has surprised a French cavalry piquet of fifty men, and taken them all.

Camp, St. Salvadore, 4th June.—We are proceeding once more towards Burgos, but the enemy having strengthened that castle, it is supposed we shall pass it.—They had no idea we should advance this way.—Our Hussars have taken and killed about 400 of their cavalry.—The French took yesterday Captain Lloyd of the 10th Hussars, beat, rifled, and left him at St. Salvadore.—We have always treated the French officers kindly, consequently the next taken may expect to suffer.—All our magazine and depôts are advanced.—Lord Wellington has directed the Hussars not to press the enemy retiring, and therefore we shall not risk the loss of many men.—Five squadrons of the French cavalry attacked three of the 10th. The first squadron, Captain Wyndham's, had not formed, but received the charge in good order, and drove the assailants back.—The other two came up, and a general attack commenced : the enemy were routed, and we took 205 prisoners ; but following too closely, we got within range of a howitzer, and were obliged to desert.—In this affair Lloyd was made prisoner and Cottin killed.

Camp, Villa Alba, near Duenas, 6th June, 1813.—We marched from Penafour at four, and at this place find the army concentrated, a noble and grand sight, our cavalry and even the Life Guards in most excellent order : one cannot but smile to find on active service, that some men will, now and then, pursue the teasing system.—At home it is all vastly well, and vastly fine, and vastly clever.—I should suppose the enemy could have no cavalry that can stand even our horses, let alone the men.—The 16th French Dragoon Regiment is already annihilated : this day our advance are at Duenas, and should the French have any troops at Valladolid they must be all taken, but I do not think they have any this side Duenas ; we seem to be on the road to Burgos, but I think we shall leave it on our right.

8th June.—Yesterday we arrived at Villa Alba, and this day, after a heavy march, are at Marialva and the villages round.—Joseph left Padinua at four yesterday, and about 22,000 French left this and that place at two this morning, and are gone to Burgos. We shall follow them. You would be astonished could you witness our present camp : in order to avoid distressing the natives, we are crammed together like sheep penned in a market tent ; men, women, horses, mules, asses, goats, all mingled together.

10th June.—Yesterday after a heavy and long march, we got to our encampment late, had just pitched our tents when the rain set in, nor did it cease until at least we had marched two hours this day : we are encamped on a ridge of hills, pleasantly enough. I am situated on the edge of the mountain with my little colony, having an extensive view of a rich cultivated plain, with villages and towns scattered over it : there is land enough, but little water, and no wood, both of which are so essential to an army encamped ; I can see no less than six different encampments, some

on the plain, others on the hills, and officers' tents interspersed, animals making free with the Spanish crops; but we are a lawless set of rogues.

Lord Wellington's mode of conducting a large army appears admirable; we move in columns of divisions in parallel roads, generally two divisions in a column: we carry our tents, and have conveniences for field hospitals, so that the difference in numbers, between this and last year, after a month's marching is astonishing: last campaign at least two men in ten fell to the rear: this campaign the regiment I serve in, marched 416 men into the field, has only two men very ill, and six that are brought forward, so that after one month's marching, and that frequently heavy work, we have only eight men deficient: this must arise from good management, and we daily see at least 80,000 men, with cavalry, artillery, tents and baggage, moving forward at the same time, in the like direction, and were it not now and then that inaccuracies occur, in the distribution of orders, this great machine would act with the same precision as the subordinate wheels in a manufactory that are impelled by the great wheel of a fire engine: to be sure the torrents of rain that have drenched us, rather cooled our courage, but the sun now shining in all its splendour revives us all.

11th June.—This appears like a halting day, as it is six o'clock, and we have not heard the dulcet tones of the bugle rouse, at least those attaching to our division. I could not help laughing at a Spaniard's astonishment just now; yesterday he could reckon on having a fine patch of green barley, about four acres—now as we have numerous animals, and they must be fed, the regulation is, in order to prevent us helping ourselves, a commissary takes a field of forage, for which he is to pay in cash, or if such is scarce, as it is miserably so at present, he gives a receipt or promissory note, or what in camp language is called a val, to the proprietor, and a heterogeneous herd of animals, from the animal man to the animal jack-ass, take possession of it—the animal man cuts it down with a reap-hook, and forms bundles for the night provender, whilst the other animals eagerly devour right and left: four acres thus attacked can make no stand, and in half an hour all is bare. Conceive then the man's astonishment, who not being in the way, was not aware of this barley war: he having viewed it the evening before with all the farmer's joy, could not believe his eyes. Jesus was exclaimed with earnest volubility; he crossed himself with rapid devotion, but he could only see the bare ground—he looked round for information, but comfortless, crossed his arms, hung his head, and muttered his prayers: I gave him credit for piously sending his deliverers from the devouring French, all to the devil; however, he at length got his val, and that, I believe, is all he will get, for in Portugal you may purchase two thousand pounds worth of vals for one hundred dollars. It seems we do not march to-day, so we shall set to work to repair our tackle. It is very cold, and, as I said before, over an extent of at least ten thousand acres, you would not get wood enough to make a salt-box.

Camp three leagues West of Burgos, 12th June, 1813.—AFTER a halt yesterday, which has been attended with the best consequences to the men, who were rather out of repair from the wet weather, we have moved to this place, a short march of five miles: all this brings us nearer the end of the game;—we have now only to take one or two castles and checkmate a king, and it is up. Lieut.-General Lord Dalhousie inspected his division yesterday evening, and when we consider that out of 6000 men, and after a march of two hundred and fifty miles, there are only 120 sick, and those follow us, it is admirable. Now in the regiment I make one of, it marched four hundred and sixteen men from cantonments, and after the march of three hundred miles, only two men have been left behind, and only three really ill. As I have before observed to you, it evinces

great ability and activity in our leaders, who so conduct this great army, that no distress, no inconvenience is felt by any one, on the contrary we were never more at our ease—plenty of good things, and nothing irksome, but some additional labour and fatigue from the inaccuracies of some of our Staff gentry, but practice will improve them. Our mode of living is infinitely superior to last year's tinbering; we have now our tents and camp furniture: we generally march about four o'clock, the drum sounds at three; tents are struck by signal, a good measure in regard to the men, but in respect to officers whose tents are furnished, it is unpleasant, and indeed cannot well be obeyed. In half an hour after the first signal, the regiments form, and are inspected, the baggage is loaded, and we usually, after all the hurry of striking tents, are kept waiting half an hour or more before we are set in motion. The march is generally about ten miles; we then encamp, boil the kettle, breakfast on tea, eggs, and hot meats; and having refreshed ourselves at our toilet, that is, washed, shaved, and put on clean linen if we have it, some sleep, some ride, some shoot, as fancy guides them. We have a late dinner, drink our wine, smoke our segars, talk over all our news, go to bed about nine, and sleep perfectly sound amidst the snoring of men, neighing of horses, and braying of mules and asses.—Deserters have come in, who state the Russians to have defeated Buonaparte between the Elbe and the Oder, but we put no great confidence in these gentry.

13th.—We marched as usual at four, and after a loitering sort of crawl, owing to the Portuguese not admiring wet skins, were at least an hour longer: we got to this place, Olmoro, about six miles further east. A neat affair happened yesterday—Lord Wellington went out to reconnoitre, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery; they fell in with the French advanced guard, about 1400 men, and 18 squadrons of cavalry; the latter being taken by surprise, refused to meet ours, so fled, taking through their infantry, who deliberately formed squares, but not liking the appearance of our infantry, went off also: we took about 50 men and one piece of artillery. The really great Lord, I am told, obtained what he wished, a view of their whole line, which, according to camp news, amounts to 70,000 men, but they have no cavalry.—I hear also it has sent them to the rear to take up a new position in the rear of Burgos: it is evident their cavalry dare not face ours, whatever the infantry may do—and I must confess I doubt them, for we are in great strength and spirits.

14th June.—The enemy have blown up Burgos Castle, and retired hastily beyond the Ebro.

*Camp nine leagues west of Burgos, on the east bank
of the Pisuerga, 12th June, 1813.*

We crossed the Pisuerga yesterday, the enemy not near us, and the bridges untouched. It is a proof they are weak, for they might otherwise have given us much trouble, having the command of ground on this side. They have now entirely quitted Burgos, and recrossed the Ebro, having destroyed the bridges. They have only 2000 cavalry, and cannot muster 70,000 men. 20,000 Spaniards have just joined us, very fine fellows, but badly clothed, and half-starved:—we have now 100,000 infantry, 10,000 British and German cavalry, and about 6000 Portuguese and Spanish cavalry.

The other day we encamped on wild lavender, the day after on wild mint, the next day on wet clay, and are at present on good meadow land.

Victoria, June 22, 1813.—YESTERDAY our army attacked the French, who had taken a strong position, and bristled it with artillery, with a river in the front: the battle was the most beautiful and pleasing sight I ever saw; my regiment fortunately only lost one officer killed and one wounded, and about thirty men—all nearly by cannon-shot and shells; it was very hot work:—the papers will

furnish you with the particulars better than I can. Our loss has been heavy enough, but the action has finished the war here I conceive, as the enemy are flying at all points, followed by our cavalry and the light infantry. I should think they will never stop in Spain; all Joseph's baggage, and indeed all the enemy's baggage is taken: our men are loaded with *dollars*, and drunk with *burgundy*, but I will write again soon. It was the best planned and best executed operation ever attempted, and reflects glory from the Lord W. to the drum-boy. We had a fine day, not hot, but the sun peeped out now and then to see all was right, and egad, he was so satisfied, that he is in his full glory this day.

Copy of a Letter from a Field Officer, who was deservedly promoted for his gallantry in the Battle of Vittoria, to his Brother, a Lieutenant-General.

VICTORIA, at Vittoria, 22d June, 1813.—You see I have all my limbs safe and sound; but I do think I never was under such a hot fire any where: all our army attacked the French yesterday; they were in a strong position, a river in their front, and bristled with cannon: it was the finest and most pleasing sight I ever saw—it was all carried by a cool, regular, determined advance.—We have taken all their cannon, about fifty pieces, all the King's plunder, and loads of baggage, mules, horses, in short, I never saw any thing equal to it; our men have bags of doubloons and dollars: it lasted from ten o'clock till dark, sometimes devilish hot work; but the cannon was tremendous: my little regiment behaved like heroes, but chiefly in standing to be tumbled over by shot and shell: we luckily only lost one officer, Lieut. Percy. Our Adjutant was wounded.—The men are loaded with dollars and drunk with *Burgundy*, literally.—We have been starved for a few days, and now, thanks to the good taste of the French, we shall live like gentlemen when we halt.—Hill turned their right, Graham their left, and we forced in their centre; it was delightful.—Lord Dalhousie said something civil and very kind to me.—We have got lots of mules and horses, and are at this moment laying amongst lots of dead heroes; for in truth the enemy did their best. My dear General, it was a glorious battle, and altogether so smoothly done, that it was like a field-day; the only difficulty was to keep our men *back*, the devil was in them.—The papers will tell you more than I can.—I am in body, mind, and in heart, as sound as a roach, and affectionately yours.

His Majesty's ship ——— off Toulon, 23 June, 1813.—It is with real distress that I have to observe the late expedition to Catalonia has very much injured us both in the eyes of our allies and enemies. The army lately commanded by Lieut.-General Sir John Murray, is in a state of disorganization from its recent failures. The French are in possession of two-thirds of Catalonia. Little effect is produced by the Spanish armies, who, together with the French, continue to exhaust the country of its resources. We are now cruising off Toulon, watching the enemy's fleet; but there is no probability of their coming out.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Colonel Bunbury, commanding 1st Batt. of the 3d Regt. to the father of the gallant Lieut. Annesly, murdered by a soldier in the Peninsula.

SIR,

Placentia, Spain, 11th April, 1813.

I AM unfortunately called upon to perform a most painful, but necessary part of my duty as a friend and Commanding Officer,

To address you, Sir, an aged father, on the loss of a beloved child, requires more fortitude than I possess: however, the deed *must be told*, and I trust you will pardon the incoherency of the stile, when you know it flows from a heart rent with sorrow for your situation; nor can I find words to relate my feelings on the melancholy end of your respected son, Lieut. Annesly of the Buffs. A soldier, disturbed in mind by former misfortune, and irritated by drink, in a moment of desperation, fired his musket from a window close to where your son was parading his company; the unlucky ball passed through his body near the hip, at the same time wounding a Serjeant of the regiment in the hip, who stood near him. He lived seven hours, perfectly sensible to the last, and died in my arms at 5 o'clock in the evening of the 9th instant, amidst the tears of *all* his brother officers and soldiers, and after having requested of me to perform the melancholy office of making his fate known to you.

The distressing end of this zealous young man, shortened by the hands of a Maniac, was, though untimely, yet enviable, and I shewed every possible mark of respect to his remains that I could have done were he even my own brother. He was interred this day in the Cathedral Church, with military honours, attended by every officer of the brigade, the General not excepted, as a mark of their esteem.

Your profession, Sir, points out better than I can explain, the necessity of bearing this affliction with manly fortitude and pious resignation;—calmly submitting to the will of Heaven. My feelings prevent my proceeding further; excuse me, therefore, from entering more fully into the particulars of this dreadful catastrophe; in the mean time, rest assured every care will be taken as to the arrangement of your late son's effects.

With sentiments of respect and sorrow,

I remain very faithfully yours,

W. H. BUNBURY, Lt.-Col. Commanding Buffs.

To the Rev. Doctor Annesly, 90, Grafton-Street, Dublin.

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

[Continued from p. 377.]

General Order issued by Lord Wellington to his Army.

"THE Commander of the Forces has received frequent complaints relative to the behaviour of Officers and Soldiers of the army towards the Magistrates of the country, notwithstanding the repeated orders which he has issued on this head; and it appears the more extraordinary, that Soldiers and Officers of the British

army should give cause for such complaints, since it is well known, that in their own country, not one of them would dare to insult or maltreat Civil Magistrates.

"Circumstances have, however, augmented the inconveniences which result from such conduct; and the Commander of the Forces requests Officers of the army to recollect that the operations of the army are carried on within the territories of friendly powers, whose laws for the protection of persons clothed with authority are as rigorous as those of Great-Britain, and that every injury that is done, or insult practised towards the civil authorities of the government, will be followed by the same consequences as similar behaviour would produce in England.

"The Commander of the Forces requests, that care be taken to communicate these orders to the Portuguese Officers and troops, as well as to the British; and he trusts, that the Portuguese will pay the same attention to the civil authorities of Spain that all classes of persons are bound by the Portuguese laws to pay to the civil authorities of Portugal."—13th May, 1813.

Respecting Field-Officers investigating the Accounts of Paymasters of Recruiting Districts.

War-Office, 31st of May, 1813.—SIR, It having lately appeared that, in several instances, the Paymasters of Recruiting Districts have drawn for sums much exceeding what the public service required, and that they have been enabled to do so, in consequence of the Inspecting Field-Officers not seeming to be fully sensible that they are expected to examine and check the estimates of the Paymasters, I have thought it my duty to bring the subject under the consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and I have in consequence thereof received His Royal Highness's commands to intimate to Inspecting Field-Officers his expectation that they will in future enter into a particular investigation of the estimates of the Paymasters before they confirm them by their signature, and that they will not sanction any bill of a Paymaster exceeding the amount of the estimates so examined and confirmed. I am at the same time to explain, that although His Royal Highness does not desire that the Inspecting Field-Officers should be held responsible for the arithmetical accuracy of the estimates, yet His Royal Highness cannot but consider it to be their duty to see that the number of men in the district is correctly stated; and that the number expected to be raised, is not calculated upon too large a scale; and you will always bear in mind that it will be competent for the Paymaster to prepare a supplementary estimate, if the number should afterwards be found to exceed what had in the first instance been reckoned upon.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Relative to the Allowance finally paid on the approval of Recruits.

Recruiting Department, Horse-Guards, 1st June, 1813.—SIR, THERE being reason to suppose that the individuals employed on the Recruiting Service, occasionally assist men offering themselves as Recruits to impose on the Surgeons by an untrue statement of their case, or to conceal from them altogether certain infirmities with which they are afflicted, with a view to obtain the allowances paid on approval, I have received the Commander-in-Chief's commands to call your particular attention, and that of the Staff under your orders, to this circumstance, and to desire your best exertions may be used to detect frauds of this nature, in order that individuals so offending may be brought to punishment; and I am to observe that, in order to counteract, as far as may be practicable, such imposition on the service, His Royal Highness has been pleased to direct, that the allowance usually paid on final approval shall not in future be issued, in the case of any Recruits who may be transferred to a Garrison Battalion, unless it shall clearly

appear that the cause of his unfitness for active service has occurred since his enlistment.

(Signed)

R. DARLING, D. A. G.

Recruits raised at the head-quarters of Battalions or Regimental Depôts.

ONE shilling to be allowed for attesting recruits so raised, and the reward to the bringer of the recruit is to be paid at the time the recruit receives the final part of bounties.

Allowances to Officers employed in superintending subdivisions under the New System of Recruiting.

FOR VISITING DETACHED STATIONS.		s.	d.
Lodging money	per diem	2	0
In the case of there being one detached station		1	0
Ditto two	ditto	1	9
Ditto three or more	ditto	2	6

FOR KEEPING THE ACCOMPTS OF THE PARTIES.		s.	d.
In the case of the parties not exceeding four		1	6
When above four, and not exceeding six		2	0
Any number above six		2	6

The above allowances are granted for the 25th of March last inclusive, and may be paid to the officers at the end of each military month, the charge being vouched by a certificate from the Inspecting Field-Officer, that their accompts had been properly made up, and that the Superintending Officers had visited the detached parties as frequently as was necessary.—*War-Office, June 13, 1813.*

Statement of the Rates of Allowance made to the General and Staff Officers in the several districts in Great-Britain, in lieu of forage for their horses for the half year, ending the 24th of June, 1813.

DISTRICT, &c.	RATE OF ALLOWANCE.
Northern	Three shillings.
York	Ditto
Eastern	Two and ten-pence.
Southern	Three shillings.
Sussex	Two and eight-pence.
South West	Two and eleven-pence.
Isle of Wight	Two and nine-pence.
Western	Three shillings.
Severn	Ditto
North West	Two and seven-pence.
Home	Three shillings.
Ireland	Two and ten-pence.
North Britain	Three and one penny.

Regulation respecting a commuted Allowance to Recruiting Parties in lieu of Bread and Meat.

FROM the 25th of June, 1813, a commuted daily allowance is to be granted to the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates on the Recruiting Service, in lieu of both bread and meat; the same is to be fixed for the parties employed in South Britain, at the rate of threepence a day, per man, viz. twopence in lieu of bread and meat, and one penny in lieu of beer; and for those in North Britain at twopence a day per man, viz. one penny in lieu of bread and meat, and one penny in lieu of beer.

The undermentioned Transfers of Regiments from Great-Britain to Ireland, and vice versâ, have taken place since the 24th Dec. last.

TO THE IRISH ESTABLISHMENT.

TO THE BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Date of Transfer.</i>	<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Date of Transfer.</i>
6th Dragoon Guards . . .	25 April 1813.	19th Light Dragoons . . .	25 April 1813.
62d Foot—2d Battalion	25 Jan.	3d Garrison Battalion . .	25 Feb.
97th do.	25 May	Brunswick Hussars . . .	25 Dec. 1812.
Carlow . . . Militia . .	25 April	North Down . Militia . .	25 April 1813.
Roscommon . . do. . . .	do.	Kilkenny . . . do. . . .	do.
North Cork . . do. . . .	do.	Huntingdon . . do. . . .	do.
Louth do. . . .	do.	Northampton . . do. . .	25 May
Leitrim . . . do. . . .	do.	Antrim do. . . .	do.
Berks do. . . .	25 May	Westminster . . do. . . .	do.
Cambridge . . do. . . .	do.	North Hants . . do. . . .	do.
South Mayo . . do. . . .	do.	Carnarvon . . . do. . . .	do.
West Suffolk . do. . . .	do.	Pembroke . . . do. . . .	do.
Carmarthen . . do. . . .	do.	Monaghan . . . do. . . .	do.
South Lincoln . do. . . .	do.	Galway do. . . .	do.
Cumberland . . do. . . .	do.	Rutland do. . . .	do.
Shropshire . . do. . . .	do.	North Mayo . . do. . . .	do.
King's County . do. . . .	25 June	Leicester . . . do. . . .	25 June
Limerick do. . . do. . . .	do.	West Middlesex . do. . . .	do.
Bucks do. . . .	do.	Longford . . . do. . . .	do.
Dorset do. . . .	do.		
Sligo do. . . .	do.		
North Gloucester do. . . .	do.		

28th June 1813.

Office for Military Accounts, 6th July, 1813.—SIR, In transmitting for your information and guidance the annexed copy of a circular letter from the Recruiting Department, dated 1st of June 1813, we have to acquaint you that, in cases wherein a Recruit shall be transferred to a Garrison Battalion, it will be necessary that a certificate from the proper officer should be obtained, to shew that the cause of his unfitness for active service had occurred since his enlistment, previously to the insertion of any charges for the final approval allowances in the accounts.

We take this opportunity of acquainting you that the following rule has been established by the Secretary at War, in regard to the charge of necessaries for Recruits who forfeit their final bounty by desertion. When a Recruit is recovered to the service, and necessaries are furnished to him at the discretion of the Commanding Officer, under the General Order of the 29th September, 1802, (page 302 of the Collection of Regulations,) the amount of charge under that head to be inserted in your accounts, is, in no case, to exceed Three Guineas for each man.

We have also to add, with reference to a memorandum of the Adjutant-General, dated 10th March, 1813, relative to the bounty and rewards for Recruits raised at head-quarters, which was communicated to you from this department for your information and guidance, that it was not intended to preclude the usual charge of one shilling for attesting. It is also to be understood that the "Bringing Money" therein mentioned is payable at the time the Recruit receives Final Approval, and is therefore to be charged with the Final Bounty.

Signed by the Superintendents of Military Accounts.

Increase of Pay to Serjeant-Majors, and relative to the improvements of Colour Serjeants.

Horse-Guards, 6th of July, 1813.—THE Commander-in-Chief commands it to be declared in General Orders, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in consideration of the Meritorious Services of the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Army, and with a view of extending encouragement and advantages to those of the Infantry, corresponding to the benefit which the appointments of Troop Serjeant-Majors offer in the Cavalry, has been most graciously pleased in the name and in behalf of His Majesty, to direct, that in all Regiments of Infantry, whose services are not subject to limitation, the pay of the Serjeant-Major shall henceforth be raised to Three Shillings per day, and that the pay of one Serjeant in each company of battalions of the above description, viz. of those serving without limitation, shall be raised to Two Shillings and Four Pence per day, and that the said Serjeants shall be distinguished by an Honorable Badge, of which, however, and of the advantages attending it, they will, in case of misconduct, be liable to be deprived at the discretion of the Colonel, or Commanding Officer, of the Regiment, or by the sentence of a Court-Martial.

In consequence of the above most gracious intimation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure, the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the Serjeants selected for this distinction, shall be called the "Colour Serjeants," and that they shall bear above the Chevron the Honorable Badge of a Regimental Colour supported by Two Cross Swords. It is His Royal Highness's pleasure, that the duty of attending the Colours in the Field, shall at all times be performed by these Serjeants, but that these distinctions shall in no wise interfere with the regular performance of their Regimental and Company Duties.

The Commander-in-Chief recommends to the Colonels of Regiments the utmost circumspection in the selection of the Colour Serjeants, and he hopes that this Honourable Appellation will invariably be bestowed on Men of approved Valour, distinguished by their attention to the duties of their station, and to the discipline of their respective companies. The Commander-in-Chief avails himself of this opportunity of addressing himself to those who are the immediate objects of this Order. His Royal Highness entertains a just sense of the Meritorious Services of the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Army, and he is persuaded, that, under the direction of their officers, they have individually and collectively contributed largely to uphold the character of the British Army in its present pre-eminence, and His Royal Highness rejoices most cordially that these services have been thus graciously noticed. It may reasonably be expected that the reward which is thus held out to merit, will prove an incitement to all; for it is within the reach of all, who have hands and hearts to serve their king and country; it is offered equally to the young as to the old soldier; it is the recompense of honesty, sobriety, fidelity, and personal bravery; and His Royal Highness trusts it will prove the most powerful incentive to the Non-Commissioned Officers of the British Army to persevere in that line of conduct, which has obtained for them this munificent and distinguished favor from their country and sovereign.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

THE charge to be made under the head of "Increased Rates to Innkeepers, &c." for men on their march in South Britain, is to be One Shilling and Three Pence a day for Cavalry instead of Nine Pence, and One Shilling and Five Pence a day for Infantry instead of Eleven Pence, commencing from the 25th ultimo.

July 8, 1813.

GAZETTES,—

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

(Regularly continued from page 391.)

The LONDON GAZETTE.—Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, May 4, to SATURDAY, May 8, 1813.

Dorsetshire Regiment of Militia—Jonathan Wyatt, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Beale, resigned. Dated April 26, 1813.

Eastern Battalion of Dorsetshire Local Militia—Sir William Walter Yea, Bart. to be Major, vice Schuyler, resigned. Dated April 10, 1813.—Lieutenant Richard Buckland to be Captain, vice Parsons, resigned. Dated as above.—Lieutenant John Boys Tucker to be ditto, vice Vowell, deceased. Dated April 12, 1813.—Lieutenant John Harrison to be ditto, vice Stillingfleet, resigned. Dated April 28, 1813.—Benjamin Lester Lester, Esq. to be ditto, vice Bowles, resigned. Dated April 29, 1813.—Perceval Bastard, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Browne, resigned. Dated April 10, 1813.—Septimus Smith, Gent. to be ditto, vice Thick, resigned. Dated April 12, 1813.—Thomas Tomkins, Gent. to be ditto, vice King, resigned. Dated April 13, 1813.—Francis Frederick Wragg, Gent. to be ditto, vice Read, resigned. Dated April 14, 1813.—Ensign Edward Hooper to be ditto, vice Buckland, promoted. Dated April 15, 1813.—John Wellstead, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Godwin, resigned. Dated April 10, 1813.—Charles Baskett, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Druitt, resigned. Dated April 28, 1813.

1st Regiment of Bedfordshire Local Militia—Ensign Francis John Budd to be Lieutenant, vice Bedford, resigned. Dated April 28, 1813.—Ensign George Jonathan Burnham to be ditto, vice Manning, resigned. Dated as above.

39th, or Ayrshire Regiment of Militia—Archibald Montgomerie Henderson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Sheddon, appointed to the Line. Dated April 16, 1813.

Berwickshire Regiment of Militia—Ensign John Dods to be Lieutenant, vice Chriehson, resigned. Dated October 7, 1812.—James Malcolm Borthwick to be Ensign, vice Dods, promoted. Dated October 14, 1812.

Haddingtonshire Regiment of Local Militia—Ensign James Oliver to be Lieutenant. Dated November 30, 1812.—Adam Burn, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 4, 1813.—William Dods, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Patrick Sherreff, Gent. to be ditto. Dated November 30, 1812.—Francis Sherreff, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.

1st Regiment of Surrey Local Militia—Richard Mills, Esq. to be Captain, vice Norwood, resigned. Dated May 15, 1813.—R. A. Smales, Gent. to be Ensign, on a vacancy. Dated as above.

3d Regiment—Joseph Phillipson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Marsh, resigned. Dated April 24, 1813.

5th Regiment—John Plaskett, Esq. to be Captain, vice Elliott, resigned. Dated April 22, 1813.—Lancelot Bruton Collen, Gent. to be Ensign, on a vacancy. Dated as above.

Southern Regiment of Northumberland Local Militia—John Easterby, Esq. to be Captain. Dated April 5, 1813.—Ensign William Whitaker Spence to be Lieutenant. Dated March 25, 1813.—Edward Dodd, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Parker, Gent. to be ditto. Dated April 5, 1813.

Northern Regiment—Walter Thomas, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Reed, resigned. Dated April 19, 1813.

Shropshire Regiment of Militia—Thomas James Castieu, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated March 12, 1813.

1st, or Western Regiment of Oxfordshire Local Militia—Thomas Fletcher Robinson, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated April 26, 1813.—Barnard Lindsay Watson, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 13, 1813.

East or Central Regiment—Thomas Swell, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 23, 1813.

The LONDON GAZETTE.—Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, May 8, to TUESDAY, May 11, 1813.

Whitehall, April 29, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto John Downie, Esq. Assistant-Commissary-General of His Majesty's Forces serving in the Peninsula, Brigadier-General in the Spanish service, and Colonel of the Royal Legion of Estremadura, His Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Little Cross of the Royal Spanish Military Order of Merit of Charles the Third, with which the Council of Regency of Spain and the Indies have been pleased to honour him, in testimony of the high sense they entertain of the distinguished services of that officer, and the signal courage and intrepidity displayed by him in several actions with the enemy, in Spain: Provided nevertheless, that this His Majesty's 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 concession and especial mark of the royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in His Majesty's College of Arms.

War-Office, May 11, 1813.

To be Lieutenants.

2d Regiment of Life Guards.—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Francis Upjohn, without purchase. Commission dated March 26, 1813.—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Samuel Waymouth, by purchase, vice M'Innes, promoted. Dated March 28, 1813.

To be Veterinary Surgeon.

Jeremiah Field, Gent. Dated April 24, 1813.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—John Symmonds Breedon, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Farquharson, promoted. Dated May 6, 1813.

16th do.—Captain R. Jebb, from the 101st Foot, to be Captain of a Troop, vice M'Intosh, who exchanges. Dated as above.

22d do.—Cornet James Boalth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Slegg, promoted. Dated as above.

24th do.—Cornet J. Baratty to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Webb, appointed to the 11th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated as above.—Thomas Alsop, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Baratty. Dated as above.

Staff Corps of Cavalry.—Lieutenant, T. Jarmy, from the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Troop, without purchase. Dated as above.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.—Francis Manby Shawe, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Shirley, who retires. Dated as above.

1st Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Bothamley, from half-pay of the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Whyte, who exchanges. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

3d do.—Ensign W. Mackay, vice Latham, promoted in the Canadian Fencibles, Dated May 5, 1813.—Ensign F. B. Fielding, vice Annesley, deceased. Dated May 6, 1813.

To be Assistant-Surgeon.

Hospital-Mate J. Morrison, vice Whotton, who resigns. Dated May 6, 1813.

4th do.—Lieutenant John Mackenzie, from the half pay of the 91st Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Birmingham, appointed to the 49th Foot. Dated April 29, 1813.

7th do.—Captain R. Hammill, from the Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be Captain of a Company, vice Weeks, who exchanges. Dated May 6, 1813.

18th do.—Ensign W. Barratt, from the 1st Somerset Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

18th do.—Captain M. Chamberlain, from half-pay of the 15th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice King, who exchanges. Dated May 6, 1813.

24th Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant C. Dennettry to be Captain of a Company, by

purchase, vice Blake, who retires. Dated May 6, 1813.—Ensign James Millard to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dennettry. Dated May 6, 1813.

30th do.—Ensign John Pratt to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Powell, promoted. Dated May 6, 1813.

33d do.—Captain B. Sullivan, from the 3d Ceylon Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice Orrok, who exchanges. Dated May 6, 1813.—Ensign T. Cust to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Drummond, who retires. Dated May 6, 1813.—Lieutenant J. A. Howard, from the Nottingham Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

38th do.—Robert Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Byam, promoted in the 15th Light Dragoons. Dated May 6, 1813.

42d do.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Leith, Bart, from half-pay of the late 8th Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lord Blantyre, who exchanges. Dated May 6, 1813.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

50th do.—Ensign C. N. M'Lean, vice Beaumont, deceased. Dated December 29, 1812.—Ensign A. M. T. Durnford, vice Eberstein, appointed to the 18th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated May 5, 1813.—Ensign W. F. A. Gilfillan, vice Fisher, appointed to the 85th Foot. Dated May 6, 1813.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Ensign James Lewis, from the 6th West India Regiment, vice M'Lean. Dated May 4, 1813.—George Bowles Symes, Gent. vice Durnford. Dated May 5, 1813.—Henry Senior, Gent. vice Gilfillan. Dated May 6, 1813.

To be Paymasters.

George Read, Esq. vice Hanslar, dismissed the service. Dated May 6, 1813.—Henry Heartszoak, Lieutenant in the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Jackson, dismissed the service. Dated May 7, 1813.

78th do.—Lieutenant Charles Robertson to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires. Dated May 6, 1813.—Ensign A. Dregborn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Robertson. Dated May 6, 1813.—Charles Jack, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sutherland, promoted. Dated May 6, 1813.

To be Ensigns, by purchase.

83d do.—Arthur Jones, Gent. vice Evans, promoted. Dated May 5, 1813.—Francis Burges, Gent. vice Robinson, promoted in the 34th Foot. Dated May 6, 1813.

85th do.—Ensign B. C. Urquhart to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cameron, appointed to the 79th Foot. Dated as above.

87th do.—Major H. W. Davenport, from the 8th West India Regiment, to be Major, vice Cockburne, who exchanges. Dated as above.

89th do.—John Coventry, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Chambers, promoted. Dated as above.

96th do.—Lieutenant J. F. Gell to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Palmer, who retires. Dated as above.

97th do.—Ensign J. Downing to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice De Courcy, promoted. Dated as above.

101st do.—Captain H. M'Intosh, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, vice Jebb, who exchanges. Dated as above.

6th West India Regiment.—James Gilchrist, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lewis, appointed to the 60th Foot. Dated as above.

8th do.—Major N. Cockburne, from the 87th Foot, to be Major, vice Davenport, who exchanges. Dated as above.

Royal Staff Corps.—Lieutenant M. Shannahan to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Willermim, appointed to the 2d Ceylon Regiment. Dated as above.—Ensign B. Jackson to be Lieutenant, vice Shannahan. Dated as above.—John Sumner Sidley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Jackson. Dated as above.

Royal African Corps.—Lieutenant W. Staveley, from the Royal Staff Corps, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Odium, appointed to the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated as above.—Serjeant George Richardson, late of the 26th Foot, to be Quarter-Master, vice Thornley, deceased. Dated as above.

3d Ceylon Regiment.—Captain John Orrok, from the 33d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Sullivan, who exchanges. Dated as above.

Nova Scotia Fencibles.—Captain J. W. Weeks, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Hammill, who exchanges. Dated as above.

BREVET.

Major-General James Campbell, of the 61st Foot, to be Lieutenant-General in the Ionian Islands only. Dated January 26, 1813.

STAFF.

Brigadier-General John Murray, of the 96th Foot, to be Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in the Windward and Leeward Islands, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, vice Major-General Ramsay. Dated May 6, 1813.

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

Arch. Reddell, Gent. Dated April 22, 1813.—Ths. Rayner, Gent. Dated as above.

The King's German Legion.

6th Battalion of the Line—Augustus Fleischmann, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 29, 1813.

7th do.—Staff Serjeant Adolphus Bronkhorst, from the Artillery, to be Ensign. Dated April 30, 1813.

The Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps.

Light Infantry—Ensign Otto Broemsen to be Lieutenant, vice Sontag, deceased. Dated May 6, 1813.

Royal East India Volunteers.

2d Regiment—Lieutenant F. Gray to be Captain of a Company, vice Durand, who resigns. Dated April 15, 1813.—Ensign William H. Truss to be Lieutenant, vice Gray. Dated as above.—William Carter, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Truss. Dated as above.

MEMORANDUM.

The date of Ensign Keily's commission in the 8th Foot, and of Captain Snow's commission in the 9th Foot, is the 29th April 1813, and not the 28th April 1813; and the date of Lieutenant Birmingham's commission in the 49th Foot, is the 26th April 1813, and not the 20th April 1813, as stated in the Gazette of the 4th inst.

Office of Ordnance, May 10, 1813.

Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers—Second Lieutenant James Wills to be First Lieutenant, vice Bowles, retired. Dated April 17, 1813.—Second Lieutenant Patrick R. Boyle to be do. vice Freeman, retired. Dated as above.

William Morrall, Gent. to be Adjutant to the Congleton Regiment of Local Militia, in the County of Chester. Dated May 5, 1813.

Ross, Caithness, &c. Regiment of Militia—Alexander Sinclair, Lord Berradale, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Earl of Caithness, resigned. Dated April 26, 1812.

East Essex Militia—Ensign John Osborn to be Lieutenant, vice Hall, resigned. Dated April 25, 1813.—Joseph Crowther, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Osborn, promoted. Dated as above.

5th Essex Local Militia—Philip Splidt, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Noble, resigned. Dated April 22, 1813.—Thomas Gilbert, Gent. to be do. vice Wicken, resigned.

Dated as above.—Thomas Dove Brooks, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Howel, resigned. Dated as above.—John Syer, Gent. to be do. vice Walker, resigned. Dated as above.

Staffordshire Central Regiment of Militia—Francis Keeling Mason, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 24, 1813.

Northern Regt. of do.—Thomas Twemlow, Esq. to be Major, vice Turner, resigned. Dated April 29, 1813.—Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq. to be do. vice Cogney, promoted. Dated as above.—Jonathan Low Chetham, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.

Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieutenant Wicksteed to be Captain. Dated April 27, 1813.—Lieutenant Kirkpatrick to be do. Dated as above.—Cornet Corser to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—Cornet Steward to be ditto. Dated as above.—Wingfield Harding, Gent. to be Cornet. Dated as above.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.—Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, May 11, to SATURDAY, May 15, 1813.

Whitehall, May 6, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to grant unto George Murray, Esquire, Major-General

in the army, Captain in the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, and Quarter-Master-General to the Forces serving in Spain and Portugal, 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 that officer 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 concession and especial mark of the royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in His Majesty's College of Arms.

Edmund Bourke, Gent. to be Adjutant to the Pevensy Regiment of Local Militia, in the county of Sussex. Dated April 15, 1813.

South West Regt. of Hants Local Militia—Lawrence Sullivan, Esq. to be Captain. Wiltshire Regt. of Militia—Charles Blake, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 24, 1813.—William Irvin Bailey, Gent. to be do.—Dated May 3, 1813.

Cheltenham Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry—William Wood, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Minster, deceased. Dated May 5, 1813.

Southern Regt. of Northumberland Local Militia—George Edward Sawyer, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 4, 1813.—Jacob Ord, jun. Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.

Lydd Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry—Henshaw Russell, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Cobb, promoted. Dated May 11, 1813.—David Denne, jun. Gent. to be Cornet, vice Gilbert resigned. Dated as above.

2d Regt. of Carmarthen Local Militia—William Llewelyn, Gent. to be First Lieutenant, vice W. Rees, resigned. Dated May 3, 1813.—John Stevens, Gent. to be do. vice Baby, resigned. Dated as above.—William Hopkins, Gent. to be do. vice R. Rees, promoted. Dated as above.

Nottinghamshire Regiment of Militia—Lieut. Charles Edward Gould to be Captain, vice Else, appointed Paymaster. Dated April 23, 1813.—Ensign Francis Beardsley to be Lieutenant, vice Gould, promoted. Dated as above.—Lytleton Westwood, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.—James Anders, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Heseltine, resigned. Dated as above.

1st, or Nottingham Regt. of Local Militia—Lancelot Rolleston, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated April 28, 1813.—Captain Frederick Robinson to be Major. Dated as above.—Lieut. John Stephen Howitt to be Captain. Dated May 4, 1813.—Lieut. William Hurst to be do. Dated as above.—Lieut. Kirke Swan to be do. Dated as above.—George Tomlin, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—George Sculthorpe, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Robert Toplis, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—John Marshall, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Charles Allcock, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.

2d, or Southern Regt. of Oxfordshire Local Militia—Thomas Stone, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Townshend, resigned. Dated April 26, 1813.

3d, or Northern Regt.—John James Perry, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 26, 1813.

4th, or Eastern Regt.—Thomas Wyatt, Esq. to be Captain. Dated as above.

1st Regt. of Royal Surrey Militia—Robert Allison, Esq. to be Captain, vice Vowell, deceased. Dated May 2, 1813.—Ensign George Garthwaite to be Lieutenant, vice Sanderson, resigned. Dated as above.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 8th inst.

1st Regt. of Surrey Local Militia—For Richard Mills, Esq. to be Captain, vice Norwood, resigned. Dated May 15, 1813,—read Richard Mills, Esq. to be Captain vice Norwood, resigned. Dated April 13, 1813.

The LONDON GAZETTE.—Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, May 15, to TUESDAY, May 18, 1813.

War-Office, May 18, 1813.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir R. C. Hill to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Commission dated May 13, 1813.—Captain

- R. C. Packe to be Major, vice Hill. Dated May 13, 1813.—Lieut. John Jebb to be Captain of a Troop, vice Packe. Dated as above.—Cornet W. H. Grubbe to be Lieutenant, vice Jebb. Dated as above.—Lord Wm. Pitt Lennox to be Cornet, vice Grubbe. Dated as above.—Corporal Jonas Varley to be Quarter-Master, vice Moore, who resigns. Dated as above.
- 1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Hospital-Assistant R. Pearson, from the Irish Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Brailsford, who resigns. Dated as above.
- 5th do.—Cornet W. A. Dobbyn to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Houghton, promoted. Dated as above.—Henry Higginbottom, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Dobbyn. Dated as above.
- 2d Regt. of Dragoons—Charles Wyndham, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Wemyss, promoted. Dated as above.
- Staff Corps of Cavalry—Lieut. Thomas McDermott, from the 21st Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated as above.
- 3d Regt. of Foot—Capt. M. Latham, from the Canadian Fencibles, to be Captain of a Company, vice Taylor, who exchanges. Dated as above.
- 5th do.—Ensign William Pratt to be Lieutenant, vice Haggarty, deceased. Dated May 12, 1813.—Ensign and Adjutant Thomas Cauch to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated May 13, 1813.—Walter Harris, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Pratt. Dated as above.
- 18th do.—Ensign N. Wrixon to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mansell, promoted in the 4th West India Regiment. Dated as above.
- 11th do.—Lieut. A. Sutherland to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Tripp, promoted in the Royal African Corps. Dated as above.
- 18th do.—Ensign J. B. Graves to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gooday, placed upon half-pay. Dated as above.—George Manners, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Graves. Dated as above.
- 20th do.—Lieut. James Battersby, from the Westminster Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.
- 21st do.—James Brown, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pigou, promoted. Dated as above.
- 22d do.—Hospital-Mate James Black to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hodson, promoted in the Bourbon Regiment. Dated as above.
- To be Assistant-Surgeons.*
- 23d do.—Assistant-Surgeon A. Macfadzean, from the Ayrshire Militia. Dated May 13, 1813.—Hospital-Mate John Williams. Dated as above.
- 26th do.—Capt. James Dunlop, from the 72d Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice Jones, who exchanges. Dated as above.
- 27th do.—Serjeant Hugh Burn, from the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Harris, promoted in the 13th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated as above.
- 33d do.—Lieut. William Thain, from the Northumberland Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.
- 34th do.—Ensign Richard Chambers, from the East York Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.
- 35th Regt. of Foot—John Hewetson, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice O'Brien, who resigns. Dated as above.
- To be Lieutenants, without purchase.*
- 36th do.—Ensign Butler, vice Rackster, deceased. Dated May 12, 1813.—Ensign George White. Dated May 13, 1813.
- To be Ensigns, without purchase.*
- George Sleeman, Gent. vice Butler. Dated May 12, 1813.—Volunteer J. Weir, from the 42d Foot, vice White. Dated May 13, 1813.
- 37th do.—Ensign George Milne Stevenson, from the Royal Lanark Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated April 21, 1813.
- 45th do.—Ensign William Hunt to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Phillips, appointed to the 13th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated May 13, 1813.—Volunteer Edmonds to be Ensign, vice Hunt. Dated as above.
- 47th do.—Ensign J. R. Nason to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Snow, promoted in the 9th Foot. Dated March 17, 1813.— Young, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Nason. Dated May 13, 1813.
- 49th do.—Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Yates, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated as above.
- To be Captains of Companies, without purchase.*
- Captain E. Hackett, from the 2d West India Regiment. Dated May 11, 1813.—

Lieutenant T. Dillon, from the 76th Foot. Dated May 12, 1813.—Lieut. W. B. Hobart, from the 55th Foot. Dated May 13, 1813.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Ensign John Otter. Dated May 10, 1813.—Lieut. Samuel Kough, from the 2d Ceylon Regiment. Dated May 11, 1813.—Ensign W. Hambly, from the 48th Foot. Dated May 12, 1813.—Ensign James King, from the 6th Foot. Dated May 13, 1813.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

..... MacLachlan, Gent. vice Otter. Dated May 10, 1813.—Colin Walker, Gent. Dated May 11, 1813.—M. Saunders, Gent. Dated May 12, 1813.—James Simpson, Gent. Dated May 13, 1813.—Robert Innes, Gent. Dated May 14, 1813.

52d do.—Volunteer Radford, from the 28th Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cargill, promoted. Dated May 13, 1813.

56th do.—Ensign J. Sparkes, from the 1st Surrey Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated April 7, 1813.

65th do.—Hospital-Mate P. Mackenzie to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated May 13, 1813.

68th do.—Quarter-Master-Serjeant Ross, to be Quarter-Master, vice Wilson, deceased. Dated May 13, 1813.

72d Regt. of Foot—Capt. T. O. Jones, from the 26th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Dunlop, who exchanges. Dated as above.

81st do.—Lieutenant R. Hipkins to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice D'Aguilar, promoted in the Greek Light Infantry. Dated as above.—Ensign John Lutman to be Lieutenant, vice Hipkins. Dated as above.—Lieut. W. C. Betteridge, from the Warwick Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated April 7, 1813.

85th do.—Ensign Gascoyne, from the 39th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Davidson, appointed to the 89th Foot. Dated May 13, 1813.

88th do.—Lieut. P. Rutledge, from the 3d Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Hopwood, who exchanges. Dated as above.

Assistant-Surgeon William Kettle, from the half-pay of the 4th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Purdon, appointed to the 9th Light Dragoons. Dated May 13, 1813.

95th do.—Second Lieutenant E. Madden to be First Lieutenant, vice Robertson, deceased. Dated as above.

2d West India Regt.—Lieut. Abraham Shaw, from the 52d Foot to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Hackett, appointed to the 49th Foot. Dated as above.

Royal African Corps—Lieut. William Masters, from the 102d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Beaton, deceased. Dated as above.

Royal Waggon Train—William Hopwood, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, Dated as above.

To be Assistant-Surgeons.

2d Ceylon Regt.—Hospital-Mate A. M. Queen, vice Jones, appointed to the 15th Foot. Dated as above.—Hospital-Mate Henry Tenlie, vice Marshall, promoted in the 1st Ceylon Regiment. Dated as above.

3d Garrison Battalion—Lieut. J. D. Hopwood, from the 88th, to be Lieutenant, vice Rutledge, who exchanges. Dated as above.

4th Royal Veteran Battalion—Capt. John Lutman, from the 81st Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Atkinson, deceased. Dated as above.

Canadian Fencibles—Capt. Josias Taylor, from the 3d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Latham, who exchanges. Dated as above.—Ensign de Lorimiere to be Lieutenant, vice Dewar, deceased. Dated February 8, 1813.—Henry Armstrong, Gent. to be Ensign, vice de Lorimiere. Dated Feb. 6, 1813.

Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles—Lieutenant A. R. Johnson, from the Canadian Fencibles, to be Captain of a Company, with temporary rank. Dated May 13, 1813.

BREVET.

Captain Augustus Andrews, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to be Major in the East Indies only. Dated January 1, 1812.

STAFF.

The Rev. Orfeur William Kilvington, A. M. to be a Chaplain to the Forces. Dated

April 8, 1813.—Major William Warre, of the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the Forces at the Cape of Good Hope (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army), vice Arbuthnot, who resigns. Dated May 13, 1813.

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

William de Reden, Gent. Dated April 15, 1813.—William Barron, Gent. Dated April 15, 1813.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Apothecary to the Forces.

Assistant-Surgeon W. R. Burrowes, from the 55th Foot, vice Clough, deceased. Dated May 13, 1813.

To be Hospital-Assistants to the Forces.

John Smith, Gent. Dated May 10, 1813.—John Parcell, Gent. Dated as above.—Hugh Fraser, Gent. Dated as above.—William Bingham, Gent. Dated as above.—Hugh Orr, Gent. Dated as above.—Patrick Hay, Gent. Dated as above.—Hugh Jones O'Donel, Gent. Dated as above.—John Wharrie, Gent. Dated as above.—Beresford Tedlie, Gent. Dated as above.—George Leich, Gent. Dated as above.—John Scott, Gent. vice Tedlie, promoted in the 2d Ceylon Regiment. Dated May 13, 1813.

The King's German Legion.

2d Battalion of Light Infantry—Ensign Benedetto Kienburg to be Lieutenant, vice Colburne, deceased. Dated May 7, 1813.

2d Batt. of the Line—Ensign William Dawson to be Lieutenant, vice Wyck, deceased. Dated May 6, 1813.

3d do.—Frederick Schlütter, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Kuckuck, promoted. Dated as above.—William Anderson, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Anderson, who resigns. Dated May 13, 1813.

4th do.—William Luning, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ludewig, promoted. Dated May 7, 1813.

7th do.—William Losecke, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 8, 1812.

The Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps.

Light Infantry—Serjeant Spahn to be Ensign, vice Broemsen, promoted. Dated May 13, 1813.

Meuron's Regiment—Ambrose St. John, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dombé, promoted. Dated as above.

Chasseurs Britanniques— Le Court, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gunther, appointed to the York Light Infantry Volunteers. Dated as above.

Royal Corsican Rangers—Surgeon M. Alexander, from a particular service, to be Surgeon, vice Halpin, appointed to the 44th Foot. Dated as above.

To be Ensigns.

York Light Infantry Volunteers—Ensign Gunther, from the Chasseurs Britanniques, vice Moore, deceased. Dated May 12, 1813.—Ernest Jehring, Gent. vice Crofton, deceased. Dated May 13, 1813.

MEMORANDUM.

Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces W. R. White, who was superseded, as stated in the Gazette of the 23d of March last, is reinstated in his rank.

The appointment of Mr. William Forster to be Cornet in the 1st Dragoons, without purchase, as stated in the Gazette of the 23d June, 1812, has not taken place.

The date of Mr. William Wetherman's commission, as Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General to the Forces, is the 12th March, 1812, and not the 12th March, 1813, as stated in the Gazette of the 6th ultimo.

ERRATA in the Gazette of the 20th ultimo.

9th Foot—For Lieutenant Richard Storey, from the 2d Somerset Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase—read, Lieutenant Robert Storey, from the 2d Somerset Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

4th West India Regiment—For E. W. Stewart, Gent. to be Ensign—read, E. B. Stewart, Gent. to be Ensign.

South Lincoln Militia—Charles Probart, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 24, 1813.

Whitehall, May 17, 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 Anson, Esq. a Major-General of His Majesty's Forces, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th (or the Queen's) Regiment of Light Dragoons, and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the city of Litchfield, 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 that officer 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 concession and especial mark of the royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in His Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, May 17, 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 Thomas William Fermor, Colonel in the army, and Captain in the 2d Regiment of Foot Guards, 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 that Prince entertains of the distinguished courage and intrepidity displayed by the said Colonel Fermor, 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 concession and especial mark of the royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in His Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, May 18, 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 William Maundy Harvey, Esquire, a Colonel in the army, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 79th Regiment of Foot, and Brigadier-General 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 John Prince of Brazil, 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 the said William Maundy Harvey in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula: Provided nevertheless, that this His Majesty's 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 also to order, that this His Majesty's concession and especial mark of His royal favour, together with the relative documents, be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

SUPPLEMENT to the LONDON GAZETTE of

TUESDAY, the 18th of May, 1813.

Downing-Street, May 18, 1813.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

Castalla, April 14, 1813.—My Lord, I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship a copy of a Dispatch addressed this day to General the Marquis of Wellington; and I am happy it is in my power to lay before your Lordship so convincing a proof of the gallantry and spirit which pervades this army.

I have, indeed, but faintly described the exertions of the officers and soldiers who have been engaged, but I still venture to hope that they will appear sufficiently meritorious to attract the notice and obtain the approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

This dispatch, with its inclosure, will be delivered to your Lordship by Captain D'Aguilar, of the 81st regiment, my Military Secretary. I have, with great inconvenience to myself, selected this officer, because he is so well qualified, from the situation he holds, to give your Lordship every information relative to this action, and indeed relative to this army and the province.

I think I may safely venture to assure your Lordship, that Captain D'Aguilar eminently possesses every quality which we prize in the character of a soldier; and I take the liberty of earnestly recommending him to your Lordship's favourable notice and protection.—I have the honour to be, &c.

The Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

J. MURRAY, Lieut.-Gen.

Head-Quarters, Castalla, April 14, 1813.—My Lord, I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the allied army under my command defeated the enemy on the 13th instant, commanded by Marshal Suchet in person.

It appears that the French General had, for the purpose of attacking this army, for some time been employed in collecting his whole disposable force.

His arrangements were completed on the 10th, and in the morning of the 11th, he attacked and dislodged, with some loss, a Spanish corps, posted by General Elío, at Yecla, which threatened his right, whilst it supported our left flank.

In the evening he advanced in considerable force to Villena, and I am sorry to say, that he captured, on the morning of the 12th, a Spanish garrison, which had been thrown into the Castle by the Spanish General, for its defence.

On the 12th, about noon, Marshal Suchet began his attack on the advance of this army posted at Biar, under the command of Colonel Adam.

Col. Adam's orders were to fall back upon Castalla, but to dispute the passage with the enemy; which he did with the utmost gallantry and skill, for five hours, though attacked by a force infinitely superior to that which he commanded.

The enemy's advance occupied the pass that evening, and Col. Adam took up the ground in our position which had been allotted to him.

On the 13th at noon, the enemy's columns of attack were formed, composed of three divisions of infantry, a corps of cavalry of about 1600 men, and a formidable train of artillery.

The position of the allied army was extensive. The left was posted on a strong range of hills, occupied by Major-Gen. Whittingham's division of Spanish troops, and the advance of the allied army under Col. Adam.

This range of hills terminates at Castalla, which, and the ground to the right, was occupied by Major-Gen. Mackenzie's division, and the 58th regiment, from that of Lieut.-Gen. Clinton.

The remainder of the position was covered by a strong ravine, behind which Lieut.-Gen. Clinton was stationed, supported by three battalions of Gen. Roche's division, as a column of reserve.

A few batteries had been constructed in this part of the line, and in front of the castle of Castalla. The enemy necessarily advanced on the left of the position. The first movement he made, was to pass a strong body of cavalry along the line, threatening our right, which was refused. Of this movement no notice was taken; the ground to which he was pointing is unfavourable to cavalry, and as this movement was foreseen, the necessary precautions had been taken: when this body of cavalry had passed nearly the half of our line of infantry, Marshal Suchet advanced his columns to the foot of the hills; and certainly his troops, with a degree of gallantry that entitles them to the highest praise, stormed the whole line, which is not less than two miles and a half in extent. But, gallantly as the attack was made, the defence of the heights was no less brilliant: at every point the enemy was repulsed—at many with the bayonet.

He suffered a very severe loss; our gallant troops pursued him for some distance, and drove him, after a severe struggle, with precipitation, on his battalions of reserve upon the plain. The cavalry, which had slowly advanced along our right, gradually fell back to the infantry. At present his superiority in that arm enabled him to retrace this movement, which, otherwise, he should have severely repented.

Having united his shattered battalions with those which he kept in reserve, Marshal Suchet took up a position in the valley; but which it would not have been creditable to allow him to retain. I therefore decided on quitting mine; still,

however, retaining the heights, and formed the allied army in his front, covering my right flank with the cavalry, whilst the rest rested on the hills. The army advanced in two lines to attack him a considerable distance, but unfortunately Marshal Suchet did not choose to risk a second action, with the defile in his rear.

The line of the allies was scarcely formed when he began his retreat, and we could effect nothing more than driving the French into the pass with defeat, which they had exultingly passed in the morning. The action terminated at dusk, with a distant but heavy cannonade.

I am sorry to say that I have no trophies to boast of. The enemy took no guns to the heights, and he retired too expeditiously to enable me to reach him. Those which he used in the latter part of the day, were posted in the gorge of the defile, and it would have cost us the lives of many brave men to take them.

In the dusk, the allied army returned to its position at Castalla, after the enemy had retired to Biar. From thence he continued his retreat at midnight to Villena, which he quitted again this morning in great haste, directing his march upon Fuente de la Higuera and Onteniente.

But although I have taken no cannon from the enemy, in point of numbers his army is very considerably crippled, and the defeat of a French army, which boasted it had never known a check, cannot fail, I should hope, in producing a most favourable effect in this part of the Peninsula.

As I before mentioned to your Lordship, Marshal Suchet commanded in person.

The Generals Harispe, Habert, and Robert, commanded their respective divisions. I hear from all quarters that General Harispe is killed; and I believe, from every account that I can collect, that the loss of the enemy amounts fully to 3000 men; and he admits 2500. Upwards of 800 have already been buried in front of only one part of our line; and we know that he has carried off with him an immense number of wounded.

We had no opportunity of making prisoners, except such as were wounded; the numbers of which have not yet reached me.

I am sure your Lordship will bear with much satisfaction, that this action has not cost us the lives of many of our comrades.

Deeply must be felt the loss, however trifling, of such brave and gallant soldiers; but we know it is inevitable; and I can with truth affirm, that there was not an officer or soldier engaged, who did not court the glorious termination of an honourable life, in the discharge of his duty to his king and to his country.

The gallant and judicious conduct of those that were engaged deprived much more than one half the army of sharing in the perils and glory of the day; but the steady countenance with which the divisions of Generals Clinton and Mackenzie remained for some hours under a cannonade, and the eagerness and alacrity with which the lines of attack were formed, sufficiently proved to me what I had to depend on from them, had Marshal Suchet awaited the attack.

I trust your Lordship will now permit me to perform the most pleasing part of my duty, that of humbly submitting for His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's approbation, the names of those officers and corps which have had the fortunate opportunity of distinguishing themselves, in as far at least as has yet come to my knowledge.

Col. Adam, who commands the advance, claims the first place in this honourable list. I cannot sufficiently praise the judicious arrangements he made, and the ability with which he executed his orders on the 12th inst.

The advance consists only of the 2d battalion 27th regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Reeves; the 1st Italian regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Burke; the Calabrian Free Corps, commanded by Major Carey; one rifle company of the 3d and 8th battalions King's German Legion, commanded by Captains Lueder and Brauns of those corps; and a troop of foreign hussars, under the orders of Captain Jacks, of the 20th dragoons, with four mountain guns, in charge of Capt. Arabin, royal artillery.

The enemy attacked this corps with from 5 to 6000 men, and for five hours (and then only in consequence of order) succeeded in possessing himself of the pass.

This fact alone says more in favour of Col. Adam, and in praise of those he commands, than any words of mine can express. I shall therefore confine myself to assuring your Lordship, that the conduct of all engaged in this brilliant affair, merits, and has met with, my highest approbation.

Col. Adam was wounded very early in the attack, but continued, and still continues in charge of his division.

On the 13th, the attack of the enemy on Col. Adam's division was very severe,

but the enemy was defeated at every point, and a most gallant charge of the 2d battalion of the 27th, led by Col. Adam and Lieut.-Col. Reeves, decided the fate of the day, at that part of the field of battle.

The skill, judgment, and gallantry displayed by Major-Gen. Whittingham and his division of the Spanish army, rivals, though it cannot surpass, the conduct of Col. Adam and the advance.

At every point the enemy was repulsed; at many, at the point of the bayonet. At one point in particular I must mention, where a French grenadier battalion had gained the summit of the hill, but was charged and driven from the heights by a corps under the command of Col. Casans.

Major-Gen. Whittingham highly applauds, and I know it is not without reason, the conduct of Col. Casans, Col. Romero, Col. Campbell, Col. Casteras, and Lieut.-Col. Ochoa, who commanded at various points of the hills. To the Chief of his Staff, Col. Serrano, he likewise expresses himself to be equally obliged on this, as well as many other occasions;—and he acknowledges, with gratitude, the services of Col. Catinelli, of the Staff of the Italian Levy, who was attached to him during the day.

These, my Lord, are the officers and corps that I am most anxious to recommend to His Royal Highness's notice and protection; and I earnestly entreat your Lordship will most respectfully, on my part, report their merits to the Prince Regent, and to the Spanish Government.

It now only remains for me to acknowledge the cordial co-operation and support I have met with from the several General Officers and Brigadiers, as well as from the various officers in charge of departments attached to this army.

To Major-Gen. Donkin, Quarter-Master-General, I am particularly indebted, for the zeal and ability with which he conducts the duties of his extensive department, and the gallantry he displays on every occasion.

Major Kenab, who is at the head of the Adjutant-General's department, affords me every satisfaction. Lieutenant-Col. Holcombe, and, under his orders, Major Williamson, conduct the artillery branch of the service in a manner highly creditable. The different brigades of guns, under Captains Lacy, Thomson, and Gilmour (and Garcia, of the Sicilian army), and Lieutenant Patton, of the flying artillery, were extremely useful, and most gallantly served; and the Portuguese artillery supported the reputation their countrymen have acquired.

The army is now in march. I proceed to Alcoy in the hope, but not the sanguine hope, that I may be enabled to force the Albayda Pass, and reach the entrenched position of the enemy of San Felipe, before he can arrive there.

I consider this movement as promising greater advantages than a direct pursuit, as the road which he has chosen being very favourable for cavalry, in which arm he is so much superior, I should probably be delayed too long to strike any blow of importance.

I beg leave to enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the allied army.

(Signed)

J. MURRAY, Lieut.-Gen.

P. S. I have omitted to mention, that in retiring from Biar, two of the mountain guns fell into the hands of the enemy; they were disabled, and Col. Adam very judiciously directed Capt. Arabin, who then commanded the brigade, to fight them to the last, and then to leave them to their fate. Capt. Arabin obeyed his orders, and fought them till it was impossible quite to get them off, had such been Col. Adam's desire.

(Signed)

J. M.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied Army, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Murray, Bart. in the Action which took place near Castalla, on the Evenings of the 12th and 13th April, 1813, with the French Army, commanded by Marshal Suchet.

General Staff—1 lieutenant killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant, wounded.

20th Light Dragoons—1 rank and file wounded.

Foreign Troop, Hussars—2 horses killed; 2 horses wounded.

Brunswick Oels' Hussars—1 horse killed.

Neapolitan Cavalry—1 rank and file, 1 horse missing.

Royal British Artillery—4 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery Drivers—1 rank and file wounded; 3 horses killed; 1 horse wounded.

Portuguese Artillery—3 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 27th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 16 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 27th Foot—1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 82 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.
 1st Batt. 58th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.
 4th Batt. King's German Legion—3 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.
 6th Batt. do.—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.
 Roll Dillon's—4 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file wounded; 9 rank and file missing.
 Rifle Company, Roll's Regiment—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, and 4 rank and file wounded.
 Rifle Company, 3d Batt. King's German Legion—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 11 rank and file, wounded, 1 rank and file missing.
 Rifle Company, 8th Batt. King's German Legion—3 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.
 1st Italian Regiment—23 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 45 rank and file, wounded; 28 rank and file missing.
 Calabrese Free Corps—8 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 46 rank and file wounded; 1 horse killed.
 Total British loss—2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 65 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 258 rank and file wounded; 42 rank and file missing; 7 horses killed; 3 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.
 Total Sicilian loss—1 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.
 Total Spanish loss—2 lieutenants, 73 rank and file killed; 4 lieutenants, 183 rank and file wounded; 1 horse killed; 7 horses wounded.
 General Total—4 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 189 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 12 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 449 rank and file wounded; 42 rank and file missing; 8 horses killed; 10 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.

(Signed)

THOMAS KENAH, Major, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

10th Foot—Lieutenant Thompson, D. A. Qr. Gen.
 Rifle Company, 3d King's German Legion—Lieutenant Hazlebach.
 5th Regiment Spanish Grenadiers—Lieutenant Don Juan Suarez.
 2d Regiment Burgos—Lieutenant Don Jose Pizano.

WOUNDED.

Colonel Adam, D. A. G. commanding the advance, slightly.
 75th Foot—Lieut. M'Dougall, Dy. Ass.-Adjt.-Gen. severely (since dead).
 2d Batt. 27th Foot—Lieut. Dubigg, severely; Lieut. Jameson, slightly.
 Rifle Company, 3d King's German Legion—Lieuts. Freytag and Appuhn, severely.
 1st Italian Regiment—Major Faverge, Lieut. Martinach, Ensign Monti, slightly.
 Roll's Rifle Company—Lieut. Segopor, slightly.
 Calabrese Free Corps—Captain Tavello, Lieut. Megliacchas, slightly.
 1st Regt. of Cordova—Lieut. Don Francisco Morales.
 Cacadores of Guadalaxara—Lieut. Don Francisco Caslarieda.
 Cacadores of Mallorca—Lieut. Don Juan del Puerto, Ensign Don Manuel Terrano.

(Signed)

THOS. KENAH, A. A. Gen.

The men returned missing, were those that fell, badly wounded, on retiring through the Biar Pass on the 12th instant, and whom it was impossible, from the nature of their wounds, to bear immediately away. Many of them have since been brought in from Biar, whither they were carried by the enemy, and left on its evacuation.

(Signed)

GEORGE D'AGUILAR, Mil. Sec.

DEATHS.

On the 13th of August, at Calicut, in the East-Indies, in the 25th year of his age, Lieutenant Thomas Hardy Travis, of the 5th Native Infantry.

Tuesday se'night, of an apoplectic fit, aged 57, Colonel Henry Thicknesse Woodington, of Pulteney-Street, Bath. Being seized with a giddiness in Walcot-

Street, he dismounted from his horse, and entering a shop, requested a medical gentleman to be sent for, but he expired before his arrival.

On the 16th of June, at Liverpool, S. H. Fazakerby, Esq. late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Lancashire Militia.

On the 16th June, upon his return from the Peninsula (where he had been for the recovery of his health), in the 39th year of his age, much and deservedly lamented, William Maundy Harvey, Esq. Colonel in the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's 79th Regiment of Foot, and a Brigadier-General in the Portuguese service; and for his meritorious services in that kingdom, the Prince Regent of Portugal conferred on him the honour of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Tower and Sword: only son of Samuel Harvey, Esq. of Ramsgate, in Kent.

On the 28th of June, at Woodbridge, Suffolk, after a very short illness, Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Scott, of the 23d Regiment, aged 35.

On the 2d of July, in Chatham Barracks, after a long illness, Major Robert Smith, of the Marines, wherein he had served 35 years.

On the 17th of May, in Portugal, in consequence of over fatigue and exertion in the discharge of his duty, Mr. Eneas Gregorson, Assistant-Commissary-General to the Forces.

Major-General—Gardiner, East India Company's Army.

Colonel—Halkett, Inspecting-Field-Officer, 22d May, 1813.

Lieutenant-Colonel—De Courcy, 1st Foot Guards, 4th June, 1813.

Major—Darley, 39th Foot, 20th May, 1813.

Captains—Galbreath, 13th F.—Carnegie, 34 F. 13th May, 1813.—Seth, 59th F.—F. R. Rowe, 89th F. 28th March 1813.—G. Thompson, 8th W. I. R. 2d March, 1813.—Walthausen, 8th battn. line, K. G. L.

Lieutenants—Johnson, 17th Dr.—Drury, 1 F. 27th Aug. 1812.—Ross, 2d F. 25th May, 1813.—Ahmuty, 10th F.—O'Halloran, 17th F.—Benson, 76th F. 22d May, 1813.—Cadenski, 80th F. 12th Nov. 1812.—Ingram, Roy. Af. Corps, 21st Oct. 1812.—Droege, 2d Dr. K. G. L. killed in action.—Dinar, D. of Bruns. Corps.—Michel, Wexford Militia.

Ensigns—Booth, 24th F. 24th July, 1812.—M'Millan, Kirkcudbright Militia.

Paymasters—Ainslie, 1 G. B. 2d May, 1813.—Long, Limerick Recruiting District, 5th May.

Surgeon—King, 17 Dr. 18th July, 1812.

Assistant-Surgeons—Scott, 15 F.—Cowan, 72d F.

MARRIAGES.

Lately at St. Vincents, Andrew Neill, Esq. Captain in the 90th Regiment, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Patey, of Reading, Berkshire.

Mr. White, of the 1st Royal Surry Militia, to the Widow Mincher, of the Windmill Inn, Moulsham, being her fourth husband.

At Columbo, in the island of Ceylon, Alexander Cosby Jackson, Esq. Colonel in the Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel in his Majesty's 68th Regiment of Foot, to Miss Eliza Catherine Mitchell, only daughter of the late Sir Charles Mitchell.

On the 5th of July, John King, Esq. of the Leicestershire Militia, to Miss Ayling. Lately at St. Just, Captain Nicholls, of the Marines, to Miss Morcom, of Blanchet Hall.

Lieutenant R. M'Gregor, of the Argyle Militia, to Miss Mahon, of Elvone.

On the 28th of June, at Flaxley, Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, of the 52d Regiment, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. J. Yonge, of Pusklinch, Devon.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst. at Rose Hill, Suffolk, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Weston of a daughter.

On the 20th, at Deptford, the lady of Lieutenant A. S. Boyle, of the 2d Regiment of Royal Tower Hamlet Militia, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst. at Hythe, the lady of Colonel Nicolay, of the Royal Staff Corps, of a son.

On the 4th of June, at Canterbury, the lady of Major Gossip of a daughter.

On the 12th of May, at Clermont, near Verdun, in France, the lady of Captain Alliman, 48th Regiment, of a son.

On the 2d of July, the lady of Captain Tyler, of the Artillery, of a son.

On the 29th of June, at Winstead, the lady of Colonel Maisten of a daughter.