

Suppl. Regal. 1827
THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

CONTAINING

PORTRAITS AND VIEWS; BIOGRAPHY, ANECDOTES,
LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS,

Arts, Manners, and Amusements of the Age;

INCLUDING

STATE PAPERS, PARLIAMENTARY JOURNAL, AND LONDON GAZETTES;

Intelligence, Foreign, Domestic, and Literary;

STATE OF THE NAVY, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES,
AND OBITUARY;

A MONTHLY LIST OF BANKRUPTS, THEIR ATTORNEIES,
MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS, AND CERTIFICATES;

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS;

*Price of Canal, Docks, Fire-Office, Water-Works, Bridges, and Institution
Shares, with the Rates of Government Life Annuities, Loan for
the Year 1814, Course of Exchange and Bullion;*

ALSO

THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,
Published by Authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, &c. &c.

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1814.

THE European Magazine

FOR JANUARY, 1814.

[Embellished with, 1, an elegant Frontispiece, representing the ENTRANCE to one of the PEAKS of DERBY; and, 2, a Portrait of LORD BYRON.]

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London:

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL,

And may be had of all the Booksellers in the United Kingdom,

This Publication is found to be a most acceptable Present to Friends abroad; as it not only contains Portraits and Views, together with the Biography, Anecdotes, Literature, History, State Papers, Parliamentary Journal, Gazettes, Politics, Arts, Manners, and Amusement of the Age; but also, Intelligence Foreign, Domestic, and Literary; Births, Marriages, and Obituary; with a Monthly List of Bankrupts, their Attornies and Meetings; Prices of Canals, Docks, Fire-office, Water-works, Bridges, and Institution Shares; with the Rates of Government Life Annuities; Loan for the Year 1813; Course of Exchange and Bullion; also the highest and lowest Daily Prices of Stocks, published by authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, &c. &c.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, **FREE OF POSTAGE**, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 23, Sherborne-lane, to the Cape of Good Hope, America, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Pounds Eight Shillings per Annum.—To Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SERJAENT, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane;—and to any Part of the East Indies, at Fifty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

N.B. All Letters must be **POSTPAID**, and a Reference for the Payment in England.
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We deeply regret the non-continuation, this month, of the *Vestiges Revived*, on account of our worthy and much-respected Correspondent, Mr. Moser, being very seriously indisposed.

N. and several other communications are unavoidably deferred, for want of room.

We are sorry to inform our respectable Correspondent at Plymouth, that the *Meteorological Account of the Weather* would not be acceptable to our readers.

The Proceedings at Sheffield, &c. on the Scotch Bankrupt Law can only suit a newspaper as an advertisement.

We feel ourselves much obliged to *Scrutiny* for his note; but we had no idea that the letter he alludes to was copied from the Gentleman's Magazine; it was sent to us as originally published in Harriott's Memoirs.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from January 8 to January 15, 1814.

MARITIME COUNTIES.								INLAND COUNTIES.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans				Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	73	0 14	0 39	8 28	4 43	6		Middlesex	77	4 42	2 39	9 30	1 45	3	
Kent	74	8 00	0 40	4 30	2 44	4		Surrey	83	4 48	0 42	8 11	2 47	6	
Sussex	74	2 00	0 38	6 26	3 42	0		Hertford	74	4 41	0 43	10 32	2 64	9	
Suffolk	68	0 34	0 38	8 25	7 40	11		Bedford	72	6 40	0 38	10 28	1 49	10	
Cambridge	67	8 42	0 36	10 20	9 37	8		Huntingd.	71	1 00	0 39	8 22	8 39	7	
Norfolk	64	8 37	4 35	1 23	6 38	8		Northampt.	74	4 55	0 36	1 25	11 55	0	
Lincoln	71	1 42	0 39	5 21	4 50	4		Rutland	78	0 00	0 37	0 26	6 54	0	
York	70	6 52	2 37	6 24	0 58	8		Leicester	81	0 00	0 40	2 25	7 60	0	
Durham	68	0 00	0 41	0 26	11 00	0		Nottingh.	80	0 50	0 43	0 26	6 57	0	
Northumb.	64	11 12	2 36	7 25	11 00	0		Derby	83	2 00	0 42	8 28	10 65	4	
Camberl.	75	8 52	8 41	11 26	9 00	0		Stafford	84	8 00	0 45	2 23	10 64	10	
Westmorl.	81	7 00	0 44	9 28	2 00	0		Salop	86	3 62	2 45	0 35	6 00	0	
Lancaster	85	1 00	0 00	0 31	7 00	0		Hereford	80	3 54	4 40	8 29	7 50	7	
Chester	81	11 00	0 54	2 32	4 00	0		Worcester	84	6 00	0 44	10 35	3 57	10	
Gloucester	80	3 00	0 41	1 30	4 55	2		Warwick	89	2 00	0 42	8 33	4 63	9	
Somerset	84	4 00	0 42	7 22	2 49	4		Wilts	78	4 00	0 37	8 27	10 56	0	
Monmouth	85	6 00	0 43	2 00	0 00	0		Berks	78	7 00	0 7	2 27	7 46	2	
Devon	81	10 00	0 41	9 24	8 00	0		Oxford	80	0 00	0 36	9 25	9 51	3	
Cornwall	76	1 00	0 37	4 21	4 00	0		Bucks	78	10 00	0 36	4 28	8 46	3	
Dorset	78	5 00	0 34	8 28	0 00	0									
Hants	75	7 00	0 36	11 26	2 52	1									
								N. Wales	84	0 00	0 46	0 25	0 00	0	
								S. Wales	80	0 00	0 13	6 18	9 00	0	

WALES.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1813	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1814	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Dec. 25	29.98	40	SSW	Fair	Jan. 11	29.78	22	E	Fair
26	30.19	44	N	Ditto	12	29.42	21	N	Ditto
27	30.41	30	SSW	Ditto	13	29.83	25	N	Ditto
28	30.33	28	N	Ditto	14	29.62	21	NE	Ditto
29	30.24	26	NE	Ditto	15	29.49	23	NE	Ditto
30	30.24	27	NW	Ditto	16	29.16	28	NE	Ditto
31	30.23	28	NE	Ditto	17	29.59	25	N	Ditto
1814					18	28.99	32	NE	Snow
Jan. 1	30.08	26	W	Ditto	19	28.95	33	NNE	Ditto
2	29.78	28	NW	Ditto	20	29.37	30	NE	Ditto
3	29.60	31	SW	Ditto	21	29.70	23	SW	Ditto
4	29.27	32	N	Snow	22	29.62	22	NW	Ditto
5	29.06	31	NE	Ditto	23	29.72	24	N	Ditto
6	29.04	33	N	Sleet	24	29.68	28	N	Fair
7	29.53	23	N	Fair	25	29.81	28	NNW	Ditto
8	29.53	19	N	Ditto	26	29.52	32	S	Snow
9	29.53	24	N	Ditto	27	29.13	36	SW	Fair
10	29.70	17	N	Ditto					



Lord Byron.

*Engraved by T. Blood for the European Magazine from
an original Painting by R. Westall. Esq. R.A.*

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THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JANUARY, 1814.

MEMOIR OF
THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE GORDON BYRON.

LORD BYRON OF ROCHDALE.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

EVERY one who possesses, or can borrow, the volumes of the Peerage, already knows, or may know, the genealogy of the family of BYRON. His lordship's ancestors appear in the History of England as far back as the reign of William the Conqueror. Two of them fell in the glorious field of Cressy: another fought at the battle of Bosworth, on the side of Earl Richmond; several lost their lives in the armies of Charles I. by whom the barony was conferred on Sir John Byron, in the year 1643.

About the middle of the last century, an unfortunate event in the life of William, the late Lord Byron, caused him to withdraw from court, where he had experienced the royal favour; to desist from attending Parliament; and to retire altogether to privacy, and even obscurity; so that for many years, though the name of Byron continued to be sustained in its glory by his brother and his nephew, the title was never heard of, except among the immediate connexions of the family. Acquainted as the world now is with the writings of the present representative of the House, it is interesting to notice the events which led to his immediate succession to his grand-uncle, William — William, the only son of that nobleman, married his cousin, the daughter of Admiral Byron, by whom he had a son, also named William, who, while an infant, became, by the death of his father, the heir-apparent to the title. His uncle, John, the eldest son of the admiral, married, first, Baroness Conyers, the daughter of Lord Holderness, by whom he had only a daughter; and secondly, Miss Gordon, of Gight, by whom he had George Gor-

don Byron, the present lord, born January 22, 1788. Miss Gordon was the last of that branch of the family who are descended from the Princess Jane Stuart, daughter of James II. of Scotland, who married the Earl of Huntley: from the elder branch, the Countess of Sutherland is descended. John Byron died soon after his son was born. William the heir apparent, who had gone into the army, was killed in the island of Corsica, a considerable time before the death of his grandfather: on which event his cousin became the heir presumptive to the title; which, sometime after, by the death of the old lord, his grand-uncle, devolved upon him while he was yet very young.

Lord Byron's childhood continued to keep the title out of public view; but in time he began to distinguish by his eccentricities at school and college. Some of his early years were spent in Scotland; but he received at Harrow-school the chief part of his education, which he finished at the University of Cambridge. Soon after quitting school, he manifested his ambition for "a leaf of Daphne's deathless plant," by publishing a volume of poems, under the title of "Hours of Idleness." This met with some rough treatment from the critics, which his lordship retorted by a satire, that evinced a spirit not to be repressed, and talents that excited greater expectations. On his coming of age, Lord Byron, after taking his seat in the House of Peers, went abroad, and spent some time in the classical countries in the south and east of Europe. He returned to England in the year 1811, and, in the spring of 1812, published "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." This is in every one's

hand, and its success is very generally known to have established his Lordship's fame as a poet. In the course of the last year, 1813, he has written three other poems; with two of which, "The Giaour" and "The Bride of Abydos," he has favoured the public, and with increased success: the third has been announced, in the daily prints, under the title of "The Corsair."

To enter upon a detailed review of Lord Byron's works, and to accompany his imaginary personage over the countries through which he has made him pass, would be a task highly agreeable to us; but this has been so lately and so repeatedly done, that we fear our readers would deem it superfluous, and we shall content ourselves with the little we have said; our chief object being to add to our very extensive collection of Portraits, that of a poet, who, at so early a period of life, has obtained the laurel for which he so devoutly prayed in sight of Parnassus itself.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THROUGH the medium of your most respectable Miscellany, I request to offer a few observations on the important advantages of a new method I have adopted for constructing models for intended buildings.

Probably it is known to most of your numerous readers, that the uniform practice of architects, when consulted respecting any intended building is, to depict their ideas in a series of diagrams, technically designated *Plans*, *Elevations*, and *Sections*. By these they profess to explain the interior accommodations and external effect of the proposed erection; not seeming to reflect, that, however intelligible graphic representations may be to artists, they are with difficulty understood by those, who have not made architecture their particular study.

Having repeatedly experienced the inconveniences arising from this practice, I have been induced to prepare Models. These models I construct in a manner as new as explicit; and by a resource so much more luminous and satisfactory than that of any drawings, I am enabled, before a brick is laid, to exhibit every part of the intended edifice, as distinctly as if it were already in existence.

The advantages of this method to those who propose to build, are too obvious to require to be dwelt upon. It is sufficient to observe, that, while architectural drawings mislead or evade the judgment, a model, on the plan I adopt, is so intelligible, as to enable every observer to form as accurate an opinion upon the merits of the proposed edifice as even the author of the design.

Though by this improvement upon the professional custom I have imposed upon myself much extra trouble and expense, yet the concomitant facilities of *substantial* exhibition have been found so superior to those offered by drawings, that I have been encouraged to extend my system to almost every necessary variety; not omitting the models of several public and domestic structures which have been raised under my direction in different parts of the united kingdom.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant.

C. A. BUSBY.

33, Berner's-street, Jan. 12, 1814.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THOSE gentlemen who are designed for the Church, cannot imagine what an advantage it is to possess a knowledge of the Hebrew language. It enables its cultivators to read the scriptures in their pure and original state; and thereby they may compare the translations, and observe the peculiarities in the Hebrew, which cannot be retained in the modern versions.

The Hebrew, then, appears to be the most ancient of all the languages in the world; at least it is so with regard to us, who know of no older.

Some learned men have asserted it to be the language spoken by Adam in Paradise; and that the saints will speak it in Heaven; alleging that it is so concise, and yet so significant, so pathetic, and yet so free from levity or bombast, as of all languages to approach nearest to that of spirits, who need no words for conveying their ideas to each other.

It is a very pleasing language, as it has a particular influence in expanding the faculties of the youthful mind, and will be found a great acquisition to an academic education.

J. FLETCHER.

FRONTISPIECE,

A VIEW OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE PEAK CAVERN, DERBYSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY S. RAWLE, FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY JOHN NIXON, ESQ.

THE entrance to the *Peak Cavern*, or, as it is frequently termed, the *Devil's Cave*, is most extraordinarily magnificent. Its situation is in a dark and gloomy recess, formed by a chasm in the rocks, which range perpendicularly on each side to a great height; having, on the left, the rivulet which issues from the cavern, and pursues its foaming way over craggy and broken masses of lime stone. A vast canopy of unpillared rock, assuming the appearance of a depressed arch, forms the mouth of this stupendous excavation. This arch is regular in its structure, and extends in width, one hundred and twenty feet; in height, forty-two; and in receding depth, about ninety. Within this gulph some twine-makers have established their manufactory and residence; and the combination of their machines and rude dwellings, with the sublime features of the natural scenery, has a very singular effect.

Proceeding about thirty yards, the roof becomes lower, and a gentle descent conducts, by a detached rock, to the interior entrance of this tremendous hollow. Here the blaze of day, which has been gradually softening, wholly disappears, and all further passage must be explored by torch-light.

The way now becomes low and confined, and the visitor is obliged to proceed in a stooping posture, twenty or thirty yards, when a spacious opening (called the *Bell-house*, from its form) in the rocks above his head, again permits him to stand upright. Hence the path conducts to the margin of a small lake, by an accumulation of sand, great quantities of which are deposited by the water that flows through the cave after heavy rains. The lake, locally termed the *First Water*, is about fourteen yards in length, but not more than two or three in depth. A small boat, provided by the guide, is ready to convey the passenger to the interior of the cavern, beneath a massive vault of rock, which in one part descends to within eighteen or twenty inches of the water. "Here," says a late traveller, "we stood some time on the brink; and as the light of our dismal torches,

which emitted a black smoke, reflected our pale images from the bottom of the lake, we almost conceived that we saw a troop of shades starting from an abyss to present themselves before us." This place, indeed, is extremely favourable to the wanderings of imagination; and the mind versed in classic lore, at once refers to the passage of the Styx in the fatal bark of Charon.

"Beyond the lake, a spacious vicinity, 220 feet in length, 200 feet broad, and in some parts 120 feet high, opens in the bosoms of the rocks; but from the want of light, neither the distant sides, nor the roof of this abyss, can be seen. In a passage at the inner extremity of this vast cavern, the stream which flows through the bottom spreads into what is called the *Second Water*; but this can generally be passed on foot; at other times, the assistance of the guides is requisite.

"Near the termination of this passage is a projecting pile of rocks, distinguished by the name of *Roger Rain's House*; the genius of Rain being supposed to have made it his habitation, from the circumstance of water incessantly falling in large drops through the crevices of the roof. Beyond this opens another fearful hollow, called the *Chancel*, where the rocks appear much dislocated and broken, and large masses of stalacite incrust the points and prominent sides of the cavity. In this part the stranger is generally surprised by an invisible vocal concert, which bursts in wild and discordant tones from the upper region of the chasm, yet being unexpected, and issuing from a quarter where no object can be seen, in a place where all is still as death, and every thing around calculated to awaken attention, and powerfully impress the imagination with solemn ideas, can seldom be heard without that mingled emotion of fear and pleasure, astonishment and delight, which is one of the most interesting feelings of the mind."* At the conclusion of the strain, the choristers become visible, and eight or ten women and children are seen ranged in a hollow of the rock, about fifty feet above the floor; a situation they obtain by clambering up a steep ascent, which commences in the first opening on this side the lake.

From the chancel, the path conducts to the *Devil's Cellar*; and thence by a

* Warner's Northern Tour, vol. i.

gradual, and somewhat rapid, descent, about one hundred and fifty feet in length, to the *Half-way House*: neither of these places furnish any objects particularly deserving of observation. Further on the way proceeds beneath three natural arches, pretty regularly formed; beyond which is another vast concavity in the roof, assuming the shape of a bell, and from this resemblance denominated *Great Tom of Lincoln*.

This part, when illuminated by a strong light, has an extremely pleasing effect; the according position of the rocks, the stream flowing at their feet, and the spiracles in the roof, making a very interesting picture. The distance from this point to the termination of the cavern is not considerable; the vault gradually descends, the passage contracts, and at length nearly closes, leaving no more room than is sufficient for the passage of the water, which flows through a subterraneous channel of some miles, as the *ratchell*, or small stones, brought into the caverns after great rains, from the distant mines of the Peak Forest, evidently prove.

The entire length of this wonderful excavation is seven hundred and fifty yards; and its depth, from the surface of the mountain, above two hundred and seven. It is wholly formed in the limestone strata, which are full of marine *exuvie*; and occasionally display an intermixture of chalk. From different parts of the cavern, some communication opens with other fissures; but none of these equal it either in extent or grandeur. In extremely wet weather, the interior cannot be visited, as the water fills up a great portion of the cavern, and rises to a considerable height, even near the entrance; at other times, the access is not very difficult. A curious effect is produced by a *blast*, or the *explosion* of a small quantity of gunpowder, when wedged into the rock in the inner part of the cave: the sound appears to roll along the roof and sides like a heavy and continued peal of overwhelming thunder.

The effect of the light when returning from the recesses of the cavern is particularly impressive; and the eye unaccustomed to the contrast never beholds it without lively emotions of pleasure.

The gradual illuminations of the

rocks, which become brighter as they approach the entrance, and the chastened blaze of day, that, "shorn of its beams," arrays the distance in morning serenity, is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful scenes that the pencil could be employed to exhibit.

An ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the GRAND ASSEMBLY of FREEMASONS, for the UNION of the TWO GRAND LODGES of ENGLAND, on ST. JOHN'S DAY, 27th December 1813.

THE important event of the reunion of Ancient Freemasons of England, after a long separation, took place, with great solemnity, this day.

The following order of proceedings, which had been previously settled, was strictly observed:—

Freemasons' Hall having been fitted up agreeably to a plan and drawing for the occasion, and the whole house tiled from the outer porch:

The platform on the East was reserved for the Grand Masters, Grand Officers, and Visitors.

The Masters, Wardens, and Past Masters of the several Lodges, who had been previously re-obligated and certified by the LODGE OF RECONCILIATION, and provided with tickets signed and countersigned by the two Secretaries thereof, were arranged on the two sides in the following manner; that is to say—

The Masters were placed in the front.

The Wardens on benches behind.

The Past Masters on rising benches behind them.

And the Lodges were ranked so that the two Fraternities were completely intermixed.

The Masters, Wardens, and Past Masters, all dressed in black (regimentals excepted), with their respective insignia, and in white aprons and gloves, took their places by eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The Grand Masters, Past Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Officers, and distinguished Visitors of the two Fraternities, assembled in two adjoining rooms, in which they opened two Grand Lodges, each according to its peculiar solemnities, and the grand Procession moved towards the Hall of Assembly, in the following order.—

Grand Usher, with his Staff.	Grand Usher, with his Staff.
The Duke of Kent's Band of Music, fifteen in number, all Masons, three and three	Two Grand Stewards.
Two Grand Stewards.	A Cornucopia, borne by a Master Mason.
A Cornucopia, borne by a Master Mason.	Two Grand Stewards.
Two Grand Stewards.	Two golden Ewers, by two Master Masons.
Two golden Ewers, by two Master Masons.	The Nine worthy and expert Masons,
The Nine worthy and expert Masons,	forming
forming	The Lodge of Reconciliation,
The Lodge of Reconciliation,	in single file, rank opposite to rank,
in single file, rank opposite to rank,	with the Emblems of Masonry.
with the Emblems of Masonry.	The Grand Secretary, bearing the Book
The Grand Secretary, bearing the Book	of Constitutions, and Great Seal.
of Constitutions, and Great Seal.	The Grand Treasurer, with the golden Key.
The Grand Treasurer, with the golden Key.	The Corinthian Light.
The Corinthian Light.	The Pillar of the Junior Grand Warden,
The Pillar of the Junior Grand Warden,	on a pedestal.
on a pedestal.	The Junior Grand Warden, with his Gavel.
The Junior Grand Warden, with his Gavel.	The Deputy Grand Chaplain, with the
The Deputy Grand Chaplain, with the	Holy Bible.
Holy Bible.	The Grand Chaplain.
The Grand Chaplain.	Past Grand Wardens.
Past Grand Wardens.	
	The Doric Light.
The Doric Light.	The Pillar of the Senior Grand Warden,
The Pillar of the Senior Grand Warden,	on a pedestal.
on a pedestal.	The Senior Grand Warden, with his Gavel.
The Senior Grand Warden, with his Gavel.	Two Past Deputy Grand Masters.
Two Past Deputy Grand Masters.	The Deputy Grand Master.
The Deputy Grand Master.	His Excellency the Count de LAGARDIE,
His Excellency the Count de LAGARDIE,	North, Visitor.
North, Visitor.	The Royal Banner.
The Royal Banner.	
	The Ionic Light.
The Ionic Light.	The Grand Sword Bearer.
The Grand Sword Bearer.	THE GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND,
THE GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND,	H. R. H. THE DUKE OF KENT,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF KENT,	with the Act of Union, in duplicate.
with the Act of Union, in duplicate.	Two Grand Stewards.
Two Grand Stewards.	Grand Tyler.
Grand Tyler.	

On entering the Hall, the Procession advanced to the Throne, and opened and faced each other, the music playing a march composed for the occasion, by Brother Kelly.

The two Grand Masters then proceeded up the centre, followed by the Grand Master, Visitors, the Deputy Grand Master, &c. all in the order reversed, those the most advanced, returning in single file, to turn, re-advance, and take their places. The music ranging themselves in the gallery over the Throne. The Brothers bearing the Cornucopias, Vases, &c. placing themselves in the seats assigned them.

The two Grand Masters seated themselves, in two equal chairs, on each side the Throne.

The Visiting Grand Master, and other

Visitors of distinction, were seated on each side.

The other Grand Officers and Visitors all according to degree.

The Director of the Ceremonies, Sir George Nayler, having proclaimed silence:—

The Rev. Dr. Barry, Grand Chaplain to the Fraternity under the Duke of Kent, commenced the important business of the Assembly with holy prayer, in a most solemn manner.

The Act of Union was then read by the Director of the Ceremonies.

The Rev. Dr. Coghlan, Grand Chaplain to the Fraternity under the Duke of Sussex, proclaimed aloud, after sound of trumpet—

“Hear ye—this is the Act of Union, engrossed, in confirmation of Articles

solemnly concluded between the two Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of England, signed, sealed, and ratified by the two Grand Lodges respectively; by which they are to be hereafter and for ever known and acknowledged by the style and title of *The United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England*. How say you Brothers, Representatives of the two Fraternities? Do you accept of, ratify, and confirm the same?" To which the Assembly answered—"We do accept, ratify, and confirm the same." The Grand Chaplain then said—"And may the Great Architect of the Universe make the Union perpetual!" To which all the Assembly replied—"So mote it be."

The two Grand Masters and the six Commissioners signed the Instruments, and the two Grand Masters then affixed the great seals of their respective Grand Lodges to the same.

Dr. Barry, after sound of trumpet, then proclaimed—

"Be it known to all Men, That the Act of Union between the two Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of England, is solemnly signed, sealed, ratified, and confirmed, and the two Fraternities are one to be from henceforth known and acknowledged by the style and title of *The United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England*; and may the Great Architect of the Universe make their Union eternal!"

And the Assembly said "AMEN."

Brother Wesley, who was at the organ, performed a symphony.

The two Grand Masters, with their respective Deputies and Wardens, then advanced to the Ark of the Masonic Covenant, prepared, under the direction of the W. Brother John Soane, Grand Superintendant of the Works, for the edifice of the Union, and in all time to come to be placed before the Throne.

The Grand Masters standing in the East, with their Deputies on the right and left; the Grand Wardens in the West and South.

The square, the plumb, the level, and the mallet, were successively delivered to the Deputy Grand Masters, and by them presented to the two Grand Masters, who severally applied the square to that part of the said Ark which is square, the plumb to the sides of the same, and the level above it in three positions, and lastly, they gave it three

knocks with the mallet; saying, "May the Great Architect of the Universe enable us to uphold the Grand Edifice of Union, of which this Ark of the Covenant is the symbol, which shall contain within it the instrument of our brotherly love, and bear upon it the Holy Bible, square, and compass, as the light of our faith and the rule of our works. May he dispose our hearts to make it perpetual!" And the Brethren said—"So mote it be."

The two Grand Masters placed the said Act of Union in the interior of the said Ark.

The cornucopia, the wine, and oil, were in like manner presented to the Grand Masters, who, according to ancient rite, poured forth corn, wine, and oil, on the said Ark, saying—"As we pour forth corn, wine, and oil, on this Ark of the Masonic Covenant, may the bountiful hand of Heaven ever supply this United Kingdom with abundance of corn, wine, and oil, with all the necessities and comforts of life; and may He dispose our hearts to be grateful for all his gifts!" And the Assembly said "AMEN."

The Grand Officers then resumed their places.

A Letter was read from the R. W. Brother Lawrie, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, transmitting Resolutions of that Grand Lodge in answer to the letter of the M. W. the Grand Masters of the two Grand Lodges, announcing to them the happy event of the Union, and requesting them to appoint a deputation agreeably to Art. IV. of the Act of Union. And it was ordered that these Resolutions be inserted in the minutes of this day.

A Letter was also read from the W. Brother W. F. Graham, Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, transmitting Resolutions of that Grand Lodge, in answer to a similar communication from their Royal Highnesses the two Grand Masters of the respective Fraternities in England. It was ordered that these Resolutions be entered on the minutes of this day.

In consequence of its having been found impracticable from the shortness of the notice for the sister Grand Lodges to send deputations to this Assembly, according to the urgent request of the two Fraternities, conferences had been held with all the most distinguished Grand Officers and enlightened Masons resident in and near London, in order to

establish perfect agreement upon all the essential points of Masonry, according to the Ancient Traditions, and general practice of the Craft. The members of the Lodge of Reconciliation accompanied by the Most Worshipful His Excellency Count De Legardje, Grand Master of the first Lodge of Freemasons in the North, the Most Worshipful Brother Dr. Van Hess, of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and other distinguished Masons, withdrew to an adjoining apartment, where, being congregated and tiled, the result of all the previous conferences was made known.

The Members of the Lodge of Reconciliation, and distinguished Visitors, on their return, proceeded slowly up the centre in double file; and, as they approached the two Grand Masters, they opened, and the Grand Visitors advanced; when his Excellency the Grand Master of the First Lodge of the North, audibly pronounced that the forms settled and agreed on by the Lodge of Reconciliation were pure and correct.

This being declared, the same was recognised as the forms to be alone observed and practised in the United Grand Lodge, and all the Lodges dependant thereon, until time shall be no more.

The Holy Bible spread open, with the square and compass thereon, was laid on the Ark of the Covenant, and the two Grand Chaplains approached the same.

The recognised obligation was then pronounced aloud by the Rev. Dr. Hemming, one of the masters of the Lodge of Reconciliation, the whole Fraternity repeating the same, with joined hands, and declaring—"By this solemn obligation we vow to abide, and the regulations of Ancient Freemasonry now recognised strictly to observe."

The Assembly then proceeded to constitute one Grand Lodge, in order to which the Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, and other acting Grand Officers of both Fraternities, divested themselves of their Insignia, and Past Grand Officers took the chairs; viz. the R. W. Past Deputy Grand Master Perry in the chair as Deputy Grand Master; the R. W. Robert Gill, as Senior Grand Warden, and the R. W. James Deans, as Junior Grand Warden. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, then in an eloquent address, in which he stated that the great view with which he had taken upon himself the important office of Grand Master of the Ancient Fraternity as declared at the time,

was, to facilitate the important object of the Union which had been that day so happily concluded. And now it was his intention to propose his illustrious and dear Relative to be the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge, for which high office he was in every respect so eminently qualified.

He therefore proposed His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex to be Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England for the year ensuing. This was seconded by the R. W. the Hon. Washington Shirley, and being put to the vote, was unanimously carried in the affirmative, with masonic honours.

His Royal Highness was placed on the Throne by the Duke of Kent and the Count LEGARDJE, and solemnly obligated. The Grand Installation was fixed for St. George's Day.

Proclamation was then made that the Most Worshipful Prince Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, Baron Arklow, Knight Companion of the most Noble Order of the Garter, was elected and enthroned Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England." And His Royal Highness received the homage of the Fraternity.

H. R. Highness the Grand Master previous to nominating his Grand officers, took occasion to observe that he had written to an exalted and distinguished Nobleman to be his Deputy Grand Master, who, being absent from London, and not able to return an answer in time for this meeting, His Royal Highness did not feel himself at liberty to name him, but would take the earliest opportunity of communicating the appointment. He then nominated the following Brothers, to be Grand officers for the year ensuing.

THE REV. SAMUEL HEMMING, D. D. Senior Grand Warden.

ISAAC LINDO, Esq. Junior Grand Warden.

JOHN DENT, Esq. Grand Treasurer.

WILLIAM MEYRICK, Esq. Grand Register.

WILLIAM HENRY WHITE, EDWARDS HARPER. Grand Secretaries.

REV. EDWARD BARRY, D. D. REV. LUCIUS COGLAN, D. D. Grand Chaplains.

REV. HENRY ISAAC KNAPP, Deputy Grand Chaplain.

JOHN SOANE, Esq. Grand Superintendent of the Works.

SIR GEORGE NAYLER, Grand Director of the Ceremonies.

Captain JONATHAN PARKER Grand Sword Bearer.

SAMUEL WESLEY, Esq. Grand Organist.
Benjamin Aldhouse, Grand Usher.
William V. Salmon, Grand Tyler.

It was then solemnly proclaimed, that the two Grand Lodges were incorporated and consolidated into one, and the Grand Master declared it to be open in due form according to ancient usage.

The Grand Lodge was then called to refreshment and the cup of Brotherly love was delivered by the Junior Grand Warden to the Past Deputy Grand Master, who presented the same to the Grand Master; he drank to the Brethren—"Peace, Good will, and Brotherly love, all over the world;"—and he passed it. During its going round, the vocal band performed a song and glee.

The Grand Lodge was re-called to labour, when as the first act of the United Fraternity, his Royal Highness the Duke of KENT, after an elegant introduction, moved—

"1. That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, respectfully to acquaint him with the happy event of the Re-union of the two Grand Lodges of Ancient Freemasons of England—an event which cannot fail to afford lively satisfaction to their Illustrious Patron, who presided for so many years over one of the Fraternities; and under whose auspices Free Masonry has risen to its present flourishing condition.

That the unchangeable principles of the Institution are well known to his Royal Highness, and the great benefits and end of this Re-union are, to promote the influence and operation of these principles, by more extensively inculcating loyalty and affection to their Sovereign—obedience to the laws and magistrates of their country—and the practice of all the religious and moral duties of life—objects which must ever be dear to his Royal Highness in the Government of His Majesty's United Kingdom. That they humbly hope and pray for the continuance of the sanction of his Royal Highness's fraternal patronage; and that they beg leave to express their fervent gratitude for the many blessings, which, in common with all their fellow subjects, they derive from his benignant sway.

"That the great Architect of the Universe may long secure these blessings to them and to their country, by the

preservation of his Royal Highness their Illustrious Patron!"

This motion was seconded by the Honourable Washington Shirley, and passed unanimously, and with masonic honours. This was followed by a motion—

"2. That this Address, signed by the Grand Master, be presented to his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Past Grand Masters, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and his Grace the Duke of Athol."

The R. W. Brother Williams, Provincial Grand Master, for Dorsetshire, moved—

"3. That the grateful Thanks of this United Grand Lodge be given to the Most Worshipful their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Kent and Duke of Sussex, for the gracious condescension with which they yielded to the prayer of the United Fraternities to take upon themselves the personal conduct of the Negotiation for a Re-union, which is this day, through their zeal, conciliation, and fraternal example, so happily completed. To state to them that the removal of all the slight differences which have so long kept the Brotherhood asunder, will be the means of establishing in the Metropolis of the British Empire one splendid edifice of Ancient Freemasonry, to which the whole Masonic World may confidently look for the maintenance and preservation of the pure principles of the Craft, as handed down to them from time immemorial under the protection of the illustrious branches of the Royal House of Brunswick; and may their Royal Highnesses have the heartfelt satisfaction of long beholding the beneficent effects of their work, in the extension and practice of the virtues of loyalty, morality, brotherly love, and benevolence, which it has been ever the great object of Masonry to inculcate, and of its laws to enforce."

Which was also unanimously approved; and this was followed by a Motion made by John Dent, Esq. Grand Treasurer—

"4. That the Thanks of this Grand Lodge be given to the Right Worshipful James Perry, James Agar, and Thomas Harper, Past Deputy Grand Masters; the Right Worshipful Waller Rodwell Wright, Provincial Grand Master; the Right Worshipful Arthur Teggart and James Deans, Past Grand Wardens; Commissioners appointed by

the two Fraternities to assist the illustrious Princes in the said Negotiation—for the zeal, conciliation, and ability with which they discharged their important trust therein.”

The following Resolutions were also severally put, and carried in the affirmative unanimously:—

“ 5. That books be opened by the Grand Secretaries for the regular entry and record of the proceedings of this United Grand Lodge; and that there be inserted therein, in the first instance, an account of all the Resolutions and Proceedings of both Grand Lodges with respect to the Negotiation for the Union and of the conferences of the Commissioners thereon; together with a copy of the Articles of Union, and the confirmation thereof; also copies of the Letters written by their Royal Highnesses the two Grand Masters, and Grand Secretaries, addressed to the Most Worshipful the Grand Masters, and Grand Secretaries, of Scotland and Ireland, announcing the same, together with the Resolutions of these Grand Lodges in reply.

“ 6 That the proceedings of this day be communicated to the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, and to express to them that this United Grand Lodge feels with the most sensible satisfaction the Fraternal interest which they take in the important event of this day. To assure them that it is the anxious desire of this Grand Lodge to maintain the most constant, cordial, and intimate, communion with the Sister Grand Lodges of the United Kingdom, to which end they are persuaded that nothing is so essential as the preservation of one pure and unsullied system founded on the simple and ancient traditions of the craft.

“ 7. That all the Rules, Orders, Regulations, and Acts of the two Grand Lodges, previous to their consolidation and union, be upheld maintained, and enforced, by the United Grand Lodge, subject to reconsideration, on the establishment of a new code.

“ 8. That a New Code of Laws, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations for the Grand Lodge, for private Lodges, and generally for the whole government of the Craft, together with a Book of Constitutions for the same, be made out with all convenient speed, and submitted to the Grand Lodge for their consideration and approval. And that the Commissioners for the Union be

empowered to take the necessary steps for the preparation of the same, by engaging such assistance as they may deem expedient thereto.”

“ 9. That there be established Committees, or Boards of Grand Offices, for the administration of Finances, of the Works, of the Schools, and of General Purposes who shall meet on days to be fixed and announced. And that the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, Past Grand Masters, Deputy and Past Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Treasurer, Grand Register, Grand Secretaries, and the Grand Wardens for the time being, together with the other three Commissioners of the Union, be Members of all the boards; the Senior Grand Officer present to take the chair. That one of the two Grand Secretaries shall attend these Boards to keep regular minutes of their proceedings, and that the same shall be reported to the Grand Lodge ensuing, for their consideration and approval.”

Several other Resolutions were also passed relative to the internal management of the Grand Lodge; and the Most Worshipful Grand Master announced that in order not to interrupt the course of masonic benevolence, he should direct summonses to be issued to twelve masters of lodges, to assemble on the third Wednesday of every month as a Committee of Benevolence, agreeably to Article XIX of the Act of Union, to take into consideration such petitions as might be presented to them for masonic aid. And that it would be expected, in case either of the said twelve masters so summoned, could not attend, he should delegate a Past Master of his own Lodge to represent him, properly clothed in the insignia of master.

And further the Grand Master announced, that he should permit and authorize his own private Seal of Arms to be used on the issuing of Certificates and other documents, until the new great seal should be prepared.

The United Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form, and with solemn prayer.

The Grand Officers and the Brotherhood then repaired to the Crown and Anchor Tavern, where a grand Banquet was provided. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the chair; supported on the right by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and on the left by His Excellency Count De Legardje, and

other distinguished Foreigners. There were, besides the Grand Officers and Visitors, the Masters, Wardens and Past Masters of 150 regular Lodges, all established in London and its vicinity, and, from the commencement of the business to the conclusion of the festival, it was full 15 hours, during all which time there was observed the most impressive decorum while engaged in the act of union, and the most cheerful animation and harmony at the Banquet. Their Royal Highnesses, the illustrious Dukes, by the delightful example of brotherly affection which they manifested throughout, their attention to the numerous company, and the polished address with which they conducted the proceedings, gave life, spirit, order, and exhilaration to the whole assembly; and thus the United Grand Lodge commenced its establishment, with the fairest prospect of advancing and maintaining the principles and splendour of the Craft.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ORDER of SERVICE and PRAYER as performed at the SYNAGOGUE, DUKE'S PLACE, on the THANKSGIVING DAY, Jan. 13, 1814.

THE afternoon prayers being ended the following Introduction was chaunted by the reader and repeated by the congregation.

* O Lord! I love the habitation of thy house and the resting-place of thy glory. Let us prostrate ourselves, bow down, and bend the knee, before the Lord our Maker; give thanks unto the Lord, call on his name, make known his deeds among the nations, sing and chaunt hymns unto him, speak of all his wondrous works, and glory in his name, let the heart of those who seek the Lord rejoice.

The following psalms were then read. Psalm 21, 23, 33, 45, 61, 72, 75, 91, 95, 98, 100, 107, 117, 128, 138.

The reader then, with due solemnity, read the following

PRAYER.

Lord of the universe! who governeth all the kingdoms of the world, it is thou who hast entailed the honour of the throne to the kings of this earth,

* The Introduction and Prayer are translated from the Hebrew of the Rev. Dr. Hirschel, chief rabbi of the German Jews.

and appointed them over the various countries; thine is the justice, the honour, and the glory, and from thy hand is it delegated to them to judge the world with righteousness, and nations with correctness. We approach thy holy temple with reverence, our mouths sound with melody, and our tongues chaunt forth thy righteousness. All the inhabitants of the earth shall sing joyfully, and give thanks to thy name for thy loving kindness and thy truth with which thou hast greatly acted towards us, and the great benefits thou hast bestowed on us, for thou hast deigned great salvation to Great Britain and her Allies. We will rejoice in thy salvation, O Lord our God, for thou hast saved us from the hands of a bitter and vindictive foe. Thou, O Lord! hast bowed down the proud heart of a cruel enemy who was bent on our destruction.

Thy right hand, O Lord, is adorned with power! thy right hand, O Lord, hath crushed the foe! thou hast clothed him with shame and disgrace—dispensed blessings to us this day.

O Lord! our God! we are sensible of being wanting in good works; we know that it is not on account of our righteousness, or the rectitude of our hearts, that we have been assisted, and been victorious, but only through thy great mercies.

In ancient times hast thou wrought great deeds: hast raised the lowly and cast down the haughty; such have our ears comprehended, such was the relation of our forefathers, but this is evinced to the present generation; thy great works hast thou shown to the eyes of thy servants who depend on thee. All the kings of the earth will know and acknowledge that it is not by their swords they can inherit the land, nor their own strength help them, but solely through the power of thy right hand, and the light of thy countenance, for thou hast favoured them.

It is not by strength that man can avail, for thine, O Lord, is greatness, power, glory, victory, and majesty; and they have a true and perfect faith in thee. O as thou hast thus commenced to put forth thy power and the strength of thy hand against our enemies, and hast granted signal benefits to Europe, O deign to complete them for us, that every corner of the earth may behold the help of our God.

Happy are they who put their faith in thee.

An excellent sermon was then preached by the Rev. Dr. Hirschel from Psalm. 118, v. 21 to 25, who concluded with the following benediction :—

Our Father who art in Heaven, let not thy grace and mercy cease from us ; shed thy bounty on our pious Lord, the King, George the Third ; send health to his sickness, and grant him life and happiness, together with her Majesty, Queen Charlotte, and all the Royal family ; spread over them thy tent of peace, and guide them with thy holy council.

Our Father ! Our King ! O extend thy grace over our Lord, his Royal Highness, George, Prince of Wales, the Regent of this realm ; support him with thy righteous right hand, shed on him from above thy blessings, and the bounty of thy wisdom ; enlighten the spirit of his councillors with knowledge and virtue ; guide them, correctly, to aggrandize the kingdom of Britain ; show unto them the good path wherein they shall tread, and whereby to unite the hearts of the people, both great and small, to fear God and the King, that they may understand it is thy will which has supported the prowess of our King and made his crown brilliant.—Our enemies shall see and be ashamed,—they shall know and acknowledge,—that it is thou who dost bless the righteous, and cover him with grace as with a shield.

Blessed art thou, O Lord, who hast granted peace to the inhabitants of Britain, and hast kept the sword from passing over their land. O continue thus to protect them until the last day, when the temple of the Lord shall shine on the top of the mountains ; and a spirit shall waft from the heavens, over all the inhabitants of this earth, to worship thee with one accord ; then shall the eyes of all men be satisfied with their lot and state, and the prophecy shall be fulfilled as it is said,* “ And he shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off. And they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more : but every man shall sit under his vine, and under his fig tree, and none shall

make them afraid ; for the mouth of the Lord of hosts has spoken it ; for all people will walk, every one in the name of his God, and we will walk in the name of the Lord our God for ever and ever.”

The prayer for the Royal Family.

EVENING SERVICE.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
A reduction of seven shillings per ounce has lately taken place in the price of fine gold !

It fell three shillings on the 4th of last December, and four shillings on the 1st day of January.

The price now charged by the London refiners, is five pound eight shillings per ounce.

Fine silver remains at seven shillings and sixpence : hence, the price of fine silver is become dearer than gold ; the proportion, according to the Mint regulation, being nearly as fifteen to one ; but, at the present price, an ounce of fine gold is not quite equal to fourteen and a half of silver.

B.S.

Jan. 19, 1814.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
AFTER passing many an hour of pain and uneasiness from a bad tooth, which I was advised not to have extracted, I was recommended by a friend to make use of a remedy, which he stated to be infallible ; and as both he and myself have found benefit from it, I feel desirous that others, who may be sufferers from the same cause, may share the same advantage ; the recipe is as follows :—

Take a nut-gall, break it, and put a small piece of the inside into the hole of the tooth, and after being there for half an hour, or an hour, it must be removed, when it will be found to be covered with a white matter, and a fresh piece of nut-gall is to be put into the tooth, so long as any matter shall be found to come away ; and when that ceases to be the case, the cure will be found to be effected, not temporarily, but permanently ; for my friend assures me his tooth has never troubled him since using this remedy, and is now as useful as any he has in his head. I scarce need add, that the saliva had better not be swallowed.

I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,

Jan. 29, 1813.

W. R.

* Micah, chap. iv. ver. 3.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AT this inclement season, hardly a single person escapes what is called a cold, and but few so afflicted know how to treat it. The following advice is that given by the late Dr. Beddoes, in his *Instructions*:—(It should be recollected, that a cold is occasioned either by a sudden change from cold to heat, or from heat to cold; but more frequently by the former.)—"When a cold, attended with a cough, is fastening upon a person, what is proper to be done? This ought generally to be known, as the poor cannot afford, and others at first will seldom take the pains to seek, advice. It is not right, then, in the beginning of a cold, to make the room where you sit warmer than usual, to increase the quantity of bed-clothes, to wrap yourself in flannel, or to drink large draughts of piping hot barley-water, boiled up with raisins, figs, liquorice-root, and the like. This is the right way to make the disorder worse. Perhaps there would be hardly such a thing as a bad cold, if people, when they find it coming on, were to keep cool, to avoid wine and strong drinks, and to confine themselves for a short time to a simple diet, as potatoes or other vegetables, with toast and water. I have known instances of heat in the nostrils, difficulty of breathing, with a short tickling cough, and other symptoms, threatening a violent cold, go off entirely, in consequence of this plan being pursued. I have found the pulse beat from twelve to twenty strokes in a minute less, after a person at the onset of a cold had continued quiet three quarters of an hour in a cold room. It is not only warmth, suddenly applied, that will throw any part of the body, after it has been starved or benumbed, into violent action, and bring on inflammation; strong liquors will do the same."

PRODUCE OF TAXES.

THE income of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter, ending on the 5th of January, amounts to 11,352,000*l.* exceeding that of the corresponding quarter of last year by 1,014,000*l.* The charge upon the Consolidated Fund is about 12,000,000*l.* being an excess of about 279,000*l.* compared with that of the 5th of January, 1813. The deficiency, it thus appears, is not more than 617,000*l.* whereas, last year it amount-

ed to 3,383,000*l.* The war-taxes, after deducting 614,000*l.* carried to the Consolidated Fund to defray the charges of different loans, have produced about 3,829,000*l.* yielding a surplus of 1,001,000*l.* over the receipts of the corresponding quarter of last year. The property taxes have produced near 200,000*l.* more. The Customs have fallen off to the amount of 355,300*l.*; but, on the other hand, the Excise has experienced an increase of near 700,000*l.* We understand that, in the January quarter, about 400,000*l.* have been paid into the Excise for tea duties towards the war-taxes, and an equal amount towards the Consolidated Fund.

REMARKS on a CRITICISM of "ALBION'S HARP."

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I KNOW not if it is worth the trouble attempting to correct the misrepresentations and absurdities of an "*Admirer of the Old School*," and an inhabitant of *Budge-row*, Walbrook, inserted in the European Magazine for November; but having already made a *débüt* in your columns in behalf of an absent Friend, I must again appeal to your impartiality for permission once more to renew the subject, and, as far as regards our share of the question, put it at rest for ever.

Your correspondent sets out (I presume from *Budge-row* towards *Cornhill*) with a remark, doubtless, intended to be very witty at my commencing fires on the 29th of September; if, however, he will favour me with a visit at Peckham (any time when he can be spared), I shall feel most happy to prove, that a Goose may be roasted as well after *Michaelmas day* as on it. That sort of self-congratulation, with which he proceeds to notice his never having met with a copy of "*ALBION'S HARP*," for the sake of consistency, had better been omitted: as even, with *all* his abilities, it must be difficult to write upon a subject, which he commences by acknowledging himself to be totally ignorant of. This ignorance is, indeed, most evidently manifest from all the remainder of his epistle, as a stranger reading it would very naturally conclude, that the volume alluded to was, at the least two-thirds, composed of tales of "*Raw-head and Bloody-bones*," "*sheeted spectres*" and "*grinning goblins*;"

when the fact is, that the "STORM KING," which appears to have been the innocent and original cause of this overflow of critic bile, is the only Poem in the Collection at all analogous to what is so learnedly distinguished by the epithet of "*Mania Diabolo*."—Had this "*Amateur of the Old School*" taken the necessary trouble of understanding as well as reading my last letter, it is most probable he would have hesitated to expose himself as he has done by a direct perversion of its meaning, in two or three instances. The phrase of "*Albion and Scotia*" was never defended by me, because in the severest exercise of literary jurisprudence it is, perhaps, not strictly defensible; I merely censured the assurance of a *soi-disant* Reviewer, who, while pretending to direct the taste of others, was so absurd as to confess his own inability to explain the poetic appellations of a country to which he is most likely indebted for that smattering of education he now endeavours to display the advantages of.

With regard to that ELEVATED patronage which is so respectfully mentioned,—I will not introduce *His Royal Highness's* name into company who must, and doubtless would, feel excessively awkward in society so perfectly uncongenial; and I only allude to it to observe, that my argument founded on this circumstance was directly the reverse of what this Budge-row "*Admirer of the Old School*" would wish it to be understood: "*Albion's Harp*" was never published,—was never sold, or exposed for sale,—it was just as easy to give away fifty copies as five; consequently, its limited circulation was entirely optional, and can be no sort of proof either one way or the other. I must, therefore, still contend, that it was not a legitimate object for public dissection; and that behaviour would be quite as honourable which criticised in a *Morning Paper* the manners of a gentleman who has given his friends an hospitable dinner the day before, as *this* conduct of one who, with the appearance of friendship, received a volume, which he afterwards took the liberty (for it was one) to abuse, under the shelter of reviewing it, and anonymously to write what he was either ashamed or afraid to say openly.

—It was from this persuasion that I first addressed you; I had somewhat more than a suspicion of the party to whom my friend's obligations were due for so kindly introducing his work to the public.

"With all its imperfections on its head;"

and having thus hinted that he is known, I now take my final leave. Had the volume been regularly published, no just severity, nor undeserved acerbity, would have called forth a murmur from the author, or (in his absence) from me a remonstrance, but the case *here* is widely different. If *this* conduct is encouraged, private letters will soon come under the lash of the reviewer, and cards of compliment be a subject of critical investigation. I have now discharged what I considered a duty, and here close the correspondence; no future attack, from whatever quarter it may proceed, shall receive either an attempt at answer, or refutation. However this silence may be misconstrued is of little consequence, because no attention will be paid to any future observations, though fraught with equal sagacity to those which have already occupied too much of your last and preceding numbers. For that impartiality which has given a place to my replies, accept my best acknowledgments, and as this will be my last time of troubling you, permit me also to express my thanks for that information, blended with amusement, which I am so constantly receiving from your valuable miscellany, as, unlike some of your correspondents, I can appreciate genius though

NO POET.

Peckham Rise, Surrey,
Dec. 2, 1813.

THE VALE OF CLEWYD.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

I WAS a stranger, and in the vale of Clewyd. Scarce had eighteen summers smiled since my birth. I was of a romantic disposition, fond of the beautiful and sublime, and was indulged in every reasonable wish by my most affectionate friends. Nothing accorded more with my feelings and with my taste than the sight of Nature in her grandest

and in her humblest appearances, especially when softened off by the smoothing hand of art. I had reached the vale of Clewyd. I had spent several hours in admiring its beauties, and in traversing a road which wound amongst the mountains, with which it was surrounded. My imagination naturally reverted to days of yore: I thought of the bards on whose enraptured tongues inspiration seemed to hang: I pictured to myself their hoary locks waving in the wind, while their harps with dulcet melody sounded to the praise of departed heroes. I fancied that I heard the enthusiastic shouts of the surrounding multitude, while, from the summit of some naked rock, the bard urged them on to liberty or death. I was aroused from my meditations by a loud clap of thunder: clouds heaped on clouds rolled heavily along, and added to the solemn grandeur of the scene. With rapidity I galloped along the side of the mountain; but a heavy shower of rain ensuing, I was obliged to direct my steps to a neat cottage half concealed by a grove of branching sycamores. It was almost at the bottom of the mountain. Cultivation there smiled in its gayest form. At the end of an irregular, but extensive, lawn, a garden appropriated for use as well as for ornament was situated. Between these a clear rivulet meandered, harmoniously tumbling over natural cascades formed of large massy pebbles. A rural bridge, leading on the one hand to the garden, and on the other to a bower where even goddesses might have sported with pleasure, added greatly to the beauty of the grounds. My attention was next directed to the cottage. Its shape was elegantly irregular. Green lattices confined the luxuriant foliage of the jessamine, which covered its walls, and which crept, as if unobserved, into the rustic casements. In short, every thing bore the marks of a taste at once simple and refined.

Whilst admiring the appearance of the place, I observed an elderly gentleman in deep mourning hurry across the lawn. Having fastened my horse at the gate, I made bold to meet and accost him. "Sir, said I, "you see a stranger who, entirely unacquainted with the country hereabouts, has made free to beg for shelter for himself and horse."—"You are most heartily welcome, sir," replied he, with a benevolent smile, "to every accommodation I

can afford." On entering the house, he sent a servant for the horse, and conducted me into a parlour which was in every part ornamented with an elegant simplicity. The rarest and most beautiful plants, tastily arranged, almost entirely concealed one corner of the room. The furniture was neat, without any mixture of that gaudiness which so much prevails at present, and which often dazzles, but never pleases. After having partaken of refreshments, the weather having cleared up, my kind host invited me to take a ramble with him through his little grounds. Enraptured with the beauty and variety of the prospects which every eminence displayed, I could not help exclaiming, that this must be the residence of happiness and the abode of pleasure. "If you will listen to the recital of what I have suffered, you will then know by experience, that outward appearance is a deceitful guide," replied my host, "and that those whom Fortune seems to have placed beyond the reach of wretchedness are, not unfrequently, the most exposed to its attacks.

"Born of respectable, but indigent, parents, I was early taught to consider the education I was receiving as the only patrimony I was to inherit. Ambition reigned predominant in my soul, and urged me on to exertions that sometimes injured my health. At these periods of languor, when I was not allowed to open my books, I would slowly ramble to a few favourite retreats, and there indulge myself in anticipations of future eminence.

"One autumnal evening, after a day of intense application, I left our little cottage, and directed my steps to a spot I was often wont to frequent. It was on the side of a steep hill, which partly enclosed a valley as beautiful as it was romantic. The other side of it was bounded by a hill, which, covered with wood, rose abruptly, displaying here and there the naked summit of projecting rocks. At the bottom of the valley was a mill turned by water, together with a few neat white-washed cottages near it. On the skirts of the wood, at the south end of the vale, one of those old houses built ere Gothic architecture had yet got out of repute, reared its ivy-mantled walls, while the regular walks and fantastic box tree formed an agreeable contrast to the natural irregularity of the other

part of the scene. The spot I had chosen for my meditations was a rock well shaded from above, and covered with green moss, with here and there a bush of tempting bilberries. On this I had formed a seat of some rude stones, or, if more inclined to indulge, a couch of birch.—How familiar those scenes of my youth are to my imagination! I can scarce think of them without tears of regret that they are so soon gone by! I was unusually pensive that evening; and the melancholy softness of the scene by no means contributed to enliven me. Having taken my accustomed seat, I began to ruminate on my future prospects, and the means by which they might be rendered more cheering. In running over in my mind the acquirements I had made, the thought struck me, that I might gain some celebrity by becoming an author.—I procured pen, ink, and paper, and conveyed them to a secure hiding-place in my little retreat. I attempted to display the beauties of nature, and the claim that they have on the imagination. I painted, and that too from feeling, the pleasures of meditation, and, like most youthful bards, described and praised the delights of my own native vale.—My piece was concluded, and freed from imperfection, as far as my own care and judgment would allow; and my labours being totally unknown to my friends, I felt no compunction in publishing without signature. I wrote to one of the first booksellers in London; but he demanded what I determined not to give, viz. a knowledge of the author. After several repulses of this kind, I at length met with one, who to encourage diffident genius would not scruple to run a little risk. He wrote to me, and promised, if he found my production worthy after a perusal, that he would publish it. How did my heart swell with delight, when, in the course of a month, I received fifteen guineas, with a promise of twice that sum on the sale of the first edition. I could not contain my joy; I went immediately to my father, and related the whole affair; he pressed me to his bosom with delight, and called me the hope and glory of my family. This being now almost universally known, it introduced me to the society of many, and the friendship of a few, literary characters. Pleasantly indeed did my time pass away, and I began to think myself happy beyond the generality of mortals, when my father's

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sudden death deprived me of protection and support. My mother did not long survive, and I was cast into the world with every kind of knowledge but that which was most necessary to make my way in it. I had no friend to whom I could look for assistance, or at least to whom my proud spirit would suffer me to cringe. During a period of ten years, I suffered all that poverty and insult could inflict, being forced to pick up a scanty subsistence by my pen: at length, a kind Providence cut short, in the midst of his disgraceful career, a relation whose chief aim had been to depress and involve every one of the family in difficulties. He died intestate; and being the nearest relation, I succeeded to his wealth, enough to gratify my utmost wishes. I soon after married, and retired with my dear wife to this retreat, which is so suitable to my habits, and so favourable to my studies. But," continued he, whilst the manly tear trembled in his eye, "scarce six months have elapsed since I followed to the grave that dearest, that best of women, together with a sweet babe, the very image of his mother. Since this melancholy duty, my heart has not been able to bear this spot, where every object forcibly reminds me of her who, though gone to a place of rest, has left me overwhelmed with unutterable anguish."

He paused, and, with a hasty motion, I brushed the tributary tear from my cheek.—As I rode off, the clouds had dispersed, and the sun cast his parting rays on the summits of the mountains. I sighed as the sorrows of my benevolent host glanced across my mind, and wondered how so sweet a valley could contain a heart so wretched.

H. A. I.

A CONTEMPLATIVE HEGIRA.

TAKING my favourite walk on the inner Ring of Saturn, and feeling the divine admiration renewed upon every visit to those distant orbs—the glory conspicuous in these most wonderful creations of the Solar system, two circular worlds, equalling together the breadth of the earth in circumference outspread, and in extent prodigious—at a great distance surrounding a planet, a thousand times the contents of this our globe!—The unspeakable beauty and lustre of seven attending moons; moons various, in

their magnitude, in their orbit, and in their periodic revolution; and the very astonishing and sublime appearance of the immense figure of Saturn, thus awfully accompanied—at this near view, magnificent—splendid—vast! at once demonstrate the wisdom and the power of God to be infinitely surpassing man's greatest comprehension.

"I gaze, I ponder, I ponder, I gaze; and think ineffable things—I roll an eye of awe and admiration. Again and again I repeat my ravished views; and can never satiate either my curiosity or my inquiry."

What a noble field is here for that powerful instrument, the Forty-foot Reflector, which gave mankind the two nearest of those satellites to this great world, as new creations, till then, alike unknown and unconceived; by which also, a division in the Ring itself was ascertained, and the intervening space two thousand miles.—I perceive, however, the movement of these Rings, and that of Saturn himself, is much too rapid here for high magnifying powers; and that huge optic is now seen amidst the stars, a Constellation; and will render immortal, amongst his admiring species, the name of Herschel!

But here, O here, the eye unaided evidently distinguishes the globular protuberance of the stupendous Planet, which subtends an angle more than thrice the line of admiration!—How grand—how imposing—how impressive of divine Omnipotence!—Stand I upon the threshold of some heavenly mansion?—Peradventure it was hence we derived the race of giants upon the earth! (Gen. vi. 2, 4).—Or do I thus obtrude within the boundary and confine of the great Saturnian domain? The temerity is, however, accompanied with every devout sensation; and if the soul of man may take such excursive flights, with what facility is the divine Author present in every creation!

January 4, 1814. PHILOTHEORUS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
HAVING lately met with a little work published at London in 1670, and entitled "The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion inquired into, in a Letter to R. L." I am induced to send you the

following abstract of it. The writer, I believe, was the celebrated Laurence Eachard; and R. L. Sir Robert L'Estrange. Though not written with any degree of elegance, it exhibits such striking instances of genuine wit, joined with solid, sterling good sense, that I am induced to think the following may not be unacceptable to your readers.

Yours, &c. &c.

The contempt of the clergy he ascribes, in general, to two causes—the ignorance of some, and the poverty of others.

And first, as to their ignorance. This primarily originates from a mistaken mode of education both at public schools and elsewhere. "For, can it be unavoidably necessary to keep lads of sixteen or seventeen years of age in pure slavery to a few Greek or Latin words? Of what consequence is it how Phaeton broke his neck, or how many nuts and apples Tityrus had for his supper? It would be much better, if some part of the time was allotted them for the reading of some innocent English authors, or learning the principles of arithmetic, geometry, and such alluring parts of learning. If instead hereof you diet him with nothing but with rules and exceptions, with tiresome repetitions of *amo's* and *rumto's*, setting a day apart to recite verbatim all the burdensome task of the foregoing week (which I am confident is usually as dreadful as an old Parliament Fast), we must needs believe, that such a one, thus managed, will scarce think to prove immortal by such performances and accomplishments as these."

A boy ought to be won to the pursuit of learning by *soothing and gentle means*, it should not be imposed on him as a task: the natural consequence of which latter method is, that boys quit the pursuit of learning altogether, the moment they have the power or opportunity so to do.

"But if, on the one hand, there is an early distaste for literature contracted by many of our clergy, which prevents their making any advances in knowledge beyond what a school education can give—on the other hand, parents do not sufficiently consider the talents or genius of their children, before they send them to a university. Perhaps, at best, they come thither with only that little modicum of information which can be gleaned at a private school."

Again holy orders may be conferred

before the canonical age, by means of a dispensation.

"But, if you will, sir, we'll suppose that orders are strictly denied to all, unless qualified according to canon. I cannot foresee any other remedy, but that most of those university youngsters must fall to the parish, and become a town charge until they be of spiritual age. For philosophy is a very idle thing, when one is cold; and a small system of divinity (though it be Wollebius himself) is sufficient, when one is hungry. What then shall we do with them, and where shall we dispose of them, until they become of a holy ripeness? May we venture them into the desk to read service? That cannot be, because not capable. Besides, the tempting pulpit usually stands too near. Or shall we trust them in some good gentlemen's houses, there to perform holy things? With all my heart, so that they may not be called down from their studies to say grace to every health: that they may have a little better wages than the cook or butler: as also that there be a groom in the house, besides the chaplain: (for sometimes to the ten pounds a year, they crowd the looking after a couple of geldings) and that he may not be sent from table, picking his teeth, and sighing with his hat under his arm, whilst the Knight and my Lady eat up the tarts and chickens. It may also be convenient if he were suffered to speak now and then in the parlour, besides at grace and prayer-time: and that my cousin Abigail and he sit not too near one another at meals, nor be presented together to the little vicarage. All this must be thought of."

"But, so strangely possessed are people in general with the easiness and small preparations that are requisite to the undertaking of the ministry, that whereas in other professions they plainly see what considerable time is spent, before they have any hopes of arriving to skill enough to practice, with any confidence, what they have designed; yet to preach to ordinary people, and govern a country parish, is usually judged such an easy performance, that any body counts himself fit for the employment. We find very few so unreasonably confident of their parts as to profess either law or physic, without either a considerable continuance in some of the inns of courts, or an industrious search in

herbs, anatomy, chemistry, and such like; unless it be only to make a bond, or give a glyster. But, as for the knack of preaching, as they call it, that is such a very easy attainment, that he is counted dull to purpose that is not able, at a very small warning, to fasten upon any text of scripture, and to tear and tumble it till the glass be out. Many, I know, are forced to discontinue, having neither stock of their own, nor friends to maintain them in the university. But, whereas a man's profession and employment in this world, is very much in his own, or in the choice of such who are most nearly concerned for him: He, therefore, that foresees that he is not likely to have the advantage of a continued education, he had much better commit himself to an approved of cobbler or tinker, wherein he may be duly respected according to his office and condition in life, than to be only a disesteemed pettifogger or empyrick in divinity.

"There is still one thing, by very few at all minded, that ought also not to be overlooked; and that is, a good constitution and health of body. And, therefore, discreet and wise physicians ought also to be consulted, before an absolute resolve be made to live the life of the learned. For he that has strength enough to buy and bargain, may be of a very unfit habit of body to sit still so much, as, in general, is requisite to a competent degree of learning. For, although reading and thinking breaks neither legs nor arms, yet certainly there is nothing that so flags the spirits, disorders the blood, and enfeebles the whole body of man, as intense studies. As for him that raises blocks, or carries packs, there is no great expence of parts, no anxiety of mind, no great intellectual pensiveness: let him but wipe his forehead, and he is perfectly recovered. But he that has many languages to remember, the nature almost of the whole world to consult, many histories, fathers, and councils to search into; if the fabric of his body be not strong and healthful, you will soon find him as thin as a piece of metaphysics, and look as piercing as a school subtlety. This, Sir, could not be conveniently omitted; not only, because many are very careless in this point, and, at a venture, determine their young relations to learning; but because, for the most part, if, amongst

many there be but one of all the family that is weak and sickly, that is languishing and consumptive, this of all the rest, as counted not fit for any coarse employment, shall be picked out as a choice vessel for the church : whereas, most evidently, he is much more able to dig daily in the mines, than to sit cross legged musing upon his book."

After some further observations, he proceeds to make some remarks upon the system of study pursued in the universities; and ridicules the logic, so much in fashion at that time; recommends the writing of *English* instead of *Latin* exercises; and from thence proceeds to attack the fashion of preaching which then prevailed (this part of the work, though highly amusing in the detail, is now of no general interest, and, therefore all further relation of it is purposely omitted).

The second part treats of the poverty of the clergy; the provision made for them by the Jewish law; and why? first, that they might be at leisure to dedicate themselves wholly to the service of God; and secondly, that they might be enabled to relieve the poor.

"For where the minister is pinched, as to the tolerable conveniences of this life, the chief of his care and time must be spent, not in an impertinent considering what text of scripture will be most useful for his parish, what instruction most seasonable, and what authors best to be consulted; but the chief of his thoughts and his main business must be to study how to live that week; where he shall have bread for his family? whose sow has lately pigged? whence will come the next rejoicing goose, or the next cheerful basket of apples? how far to Lammas, or offerings? when shall we have another christening and cakes? and who is likely to marry or die? These are very seasonable considerations, and worthy of a man's thoughts. For a family cannot be maintained by texts and contexts; and the child that lies crying in the cradle, will not be satisfied without a little milk, and perhaps sugar, though there be a small German system in the house."

He then enumerates other ill consequences resulting from this state of poverty. Amongst these, the clergyman becomes the object of scorn and contempt to his own parishioners. He can neither collect his tithes in kind, or let them for near their value; nor can he, at last, provide for his family.

And here, note the consummate art of the church of Rome; which, by imposing celibacy on the clergy, has prevented all these evils.

He expresses some fear lest the ill condition of the clergy may render them careless of character, and they may become idle, intemperate, and scandalous.

What is the cause of their poverty?

1. The great scarcity of livings, compared with the numbers of the clergy.

"That which increases the unprovided for number of the clergy, is people posting into orders before they know their message or business, only out of a certain kind of pride and ambition. Thus, some are hugely in love with the meer title of priest or deacon; never considering how they shall live, or what good they are likely to do in their office; but only they have a fancy that a cassock if it be made long, is a very handsome garment, though it be never paid for; and that the desk is clearly the best, and the pulpit the highest seat in all the parish; that they shall take place of most but esquires and right worshipfuls; that they shall have the honour of being spiritual guides and counsellors; and they shall be supposed to understand more of the mind of God than ordinary, though perhaps they scarce know the old law from the new, nor the canon from Apocrypha."

"Another great crowd that is made in the church, is by those that take in there only as a place of shelter and refuge. Thus, we have many turn priests and deacons, either for want of employment in their professions of law, physic, or the like; or, having been unfortunate in their trade; or having broken a leg or an arm, and so disabled from following their former calling; or having had the pleasure of spending their estate; or being (perhaps deservedly) disappointed of their inheritance. The church is a very large and a very good sanctuary, and one spiritual shilling is as good as three temporality shillings. Now, many such as these, the church being not able to provide for (as there is no great reason that she should be solicitous about it) must needs prove a great disparagement when they come hither, just as the old heathens use to go to prayers; when nothing would stop the anger of the gods, then for a touch of devotion; and, if there be no way to get victuals, rather than starve, let us read or preach."

"The next thing that does much to

heighten the misery of our church, as to the poverty of it, is the gentry's designing not only the weak, the lame, and usually the most ill-favoured of their children, for the office of the ministry, but also such as they intend to settle nothing upon for their substance; leaving them wholly to the bare hopes of church preferment. For they think, let the thing look how it will, that it is good enough for the church; and that, if it had but limbs enough to climb the pulpit, and eyes enough to find the day of the month, it will serve well enough to preach and read service; so likewise, they think they have obliged the clergy very much if they please to bestow two or three years education upon a younger son at the university, and then commend him to the grace of God, and the favour of the church, without one penny of money or inch of land. So that, if it be inquired by any one, how comes it to pass that we have so many in holy orders, that understand so little, and that are able to do so little service in the church? If we would answer plainly and truly, we may say, because they are good for nothing else. For, shall we think that any man, that is not cursed to uselessness, poverty, and misery, will be content with twenty or thirty pounds a-year? For though in the bulk it looks at first like a bountiful estate, yet, if we think of it a little better, we shall find that an ordinary bricklayer or carpenter (I mean not your great undertakers and master workmen) that earns constantly but his two shillings a day, has clearly a better revenue, and has certainly the command of more money.

"There is a way, I know, that some people love marvellously to talk of, and that is, a just and equal levelling of ecclesiastical preferments. What a delicate refreshment, say they, would it be, if twenty or thirty thousand a-year were taken from the bishops, and discreetly sprinkled amongst the poorer and meaner sort of the clergy. How would it rejoice their hearts and encourage them in their office! What need those great and sumptuous palaces, their city and their country houses, their parks and spacious waters, their costly dishes and fashionable sauces? May not he that lives in a small thatched house, that can scarce walk four strides in his own ground; that has only read well concerning venison, fish, and fowl; may not he, I say, preach as loud, and to as much purpose, as one of those

high and mighty spiritualists? But art thou in earnest my excellent contriver? Dost thou think that if the greatest of our church preferments were wisely parcelled out amongst those that are in want, it would do such feats and courtesies? And dost thou not likewise think, that if ten or twenty of the lustiest noblemen's estates of England were cleverly sliced among the indigent, would it not strangely refresh some of the poor laity, that cry small-coal or grind scissars? And yet, so it is, that because the bishops, upon their first being restored, had the confidence to levy fines according as they were justly due, and desired to live in their own houses (if not pulled down) and to receive their own rents; presently they cry out, that the churchmen have got all the treasure and money of the nation into their hands. If they have any, let them thank God for it, and make good use of it. Weep not, Beloved, for there is very little hopes that they will cast it all into the sea, on purpose to stop the mouths of them that say they have too much."

There is, I am told, a second letter, addressed to the same person by the same author, in consequence of an answer to this first epistle which soon after made its appearance. Should any of your readers be in possession of it, perhaps they will have the goodness to favour the public with some account of its contents. This little work is mentioned by Swift in his "Tale of a Tub." The signature is T. B. but quere whether these initials have any, and what meaning?

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

RESPECTED FRIEND,
ON perusing the piece entitled "The Advantages of Uniformity," which appeared in thy useful and instructive Magazine of last month, I beg to remark, I fully agree in opinion with the author to the end of his third paragraph; in his fourth, he proceeds to notice a great radical defect in Joseph Lancaster's system of education, viz. "The omission of instilling into the minds of youth, in the course of education, any prescribed rules of faith."

He next proceeds to say, on account of that defect, he is encouraged, patronized, and supported by men of the first weight in the state; censuring these high characters for a want of

principle, and denying that they possess that liberality of sentiment their actions warrant us in ascribing to them.

Now I should like to be informed by the author, through the same medium, what he conceives to be the motives of the great number of persons of all religious denominations, who are found uniting together, and annually subscribing large sums towards Lancasterian schools! My own opinion, I must acknowledge, is (whatever the author's of that piece may be), that they are actuated by true Christian love, charity, and fellow-feeling for the offspring of their poor brethren; that in thankfulness of heart for the great blessings they enjoy, both spiritually and temporally, they are fulfilling, in this particular, the great rule laid down by our Saviour, of "Do ye unto others, as ye would have others do unto you."

This, then, being the noble and liberal inducement to open, patronize, and support schools for the express purpose of gratuitously educating poor children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, to a certain useful extent, not only throwing in their way, for constant perusal, the holy scriptures, and other good books, but constraining them to attend, duly, seriously, and orderly, their respective places of worship, there to hear explained and enlarged upon those truths they are made acquainted with, from holy writ, at school; there, two or three times, or oftener in the week, to be instructed, through divine assistance, by such means, and in such sentiments or doctrines, as their friends or parents approve of, for them. In addition to which I can assert, that in several schools established under the aforementioned Christian influence, well-disposed persons of different denominations as to religious profession, pay frequent visits, and, both by example and precept, do much towards training up the poor child in the way he should go, in the fear and love of God.

And further I can state, that the committees of management of some Lancasterian schools have set apart a portion of time for instructing the children in their catechisms; those of the established church in that catechism; and dissenters, generally, in that of Dr. Watts's; Lancaster having, I think, wisely divested his system of

education of every thing that might lead to a controversy on religious subjects, leaving regulations of that nature to the management of the committees, who may act, in that case, as circumstances require.

I would now ask the author, is here any want of uniformity, and do these children lack a religious education? Will their excuse be, in the great day of account, to the Author of all created nature, we were not taught "any prescribed rules of faith?" Fallacious argument! At any rate they cannot plead ignorance for want of an education, which, if met by a proper disposition on their parts, through grace, submitting in all things to their knowledge of the divine will (by these means made known to them), will, finally, make them not only good citizens, but true Christians.

Pray, friend Allhallows, is not the condition of the poor greatly bettered, if, in addition to the regular and uniform religious instruction of public places of worship, they are taught to read and write, and thereby to understand what is their duty towards God, and towards man? And wilt thou say this is not the case? and dost thou mean to assert, that Christian characters united in gospel love, and for such ends, "may affect liberality, but that they heartily despise each other?" Is this, let me ask thee, a Christian sentiment? What says the apostle John, "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar." But the apostle Paul says, "And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give all my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing."

Finally, friend Allhallows, does not this absence of principle, for which thou censures others, exist within thy own breast; eradicate that; pray oftener than the morning light to be endued with every Christian requisite, particularly that of charity: then, in reviewing this cursed diversity of sentiment thou now speakest of, thou mayest possibly observe more true Christianity in the sentiments of others than in thy own. Farewell.

By inserting these observations, Friend Editor, in thy next Number, thou wilt much oblige thy friend, very respectfully,

A CONSTANT READER.
Croydon, 12th Month 15th, 1812.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
HEREWITH I send you some curious statistical accounts; and remain,

Yours, W. D. A.

CURIOUS STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS.

In Great Britain, the number of men capable of rising in arms *en masse*, from 15 to 60 years of age, is 2,744,847, or about 4 in every 17 males.

There are about 90,000 marriages yearly, and, of 63 marriages, 3 only are observed to be without offspring.

In Great Britain there die every year about 332,100; every month about 25,592; every week 6,398; every day 914; and every hour about 40.

Among 115 deaths, there may be reckoned one woman in childbed; but only one in 400 dies in labour.

The proportion of the deaths of women to that of men is 50 to 54.

Married women live longer than those who are not married.

In country places there are on an average 4 children born of each marriage; in cities and large towns the proportion is 7 to every two marriages.

The married women are to all the female inhabitants of a country, as 1 to 3; and the married men to all the males, as 3 to 5.

The number of widows is to that of widowers, as 3 to 1; but that of widows who re-marry to that of widowers, as 4 to 5.

The number of old persons who die during the cold weather is to those who die during the warm season, as 7 to 4.

Half of all that are born die before they attain 17 years.

The number of twins is to that of single births, as 1 to 65.

According to the observations of Boerhaave, the healthiest children are born in January, February, and March.

From calculations founded on the bills of mortality, only 1 out of 3,125 reaches 100 years.

The greatest number of births is in February and March.

The small-pox, in the natural way, usually carries off 8 out of every 100; by inoculation, 1 dies out of 300, or, according to Dr. Willan, 1 in 250.

The proportion of males born, to that of females, is as 26 to 25.

In the sea-ports of Great Britain there are 132 females to 100 males, and in the manufacturing towns 113 females to 100 males.

The total of the male population of Great Britain, in 1801, was 5,450,292, and of females 5,492,354, which is in the proportion of 100 females to 99 males.

Taking the whole population of the metropolis according to the recent enumeration, at 1,099,104, the proportion of males to females is as 100 to 128.

During the first thirty years of the eighteenth century, the number of deaths in London, from small-pox, was 74 out of 1000.

In the last 30 years of the same, the deaths from the same cause were about one-tenth of the whole mortality, or 95 out of 1,000.

Inoculation for small-pox has, therefore, actually multiplied the disease which it was intended to ameliorate, in the proportion of 5 to 4.

Out of more than 40,000 cases, which had fallen under the observation of an eminent physician, he never met with one in which a person with red or light flaxen hair had the small pox to confluence.

Since vaccination has been fully established, no death has in any instance occurred from small-pox after a proper inoculation by the *cow-pock*.

In most of the cases in which vaccination has failed, the small-pox has been remarkably mild, and of short duration.

It does not appear that failures in the vaccine-pock, including mistakes, negligences, and mis-statements, have occurred more than as 1 to 800.

According to the most unfavourable estimate that has been drawn, only 1 in 3,000 vaccinated dies.

Of all the inhabitants of a country, 95 in 100 live in cities and large towns, and the remaining 75 in villages.

There are in Great Britain six millions of males, and in Ireland two millions, of whom 807,000 were in 1812 in arms, that is, in the proportion of 1 to 10.

It appears, from tables, from 1772 to 1787, that nearly one in eight, of all cases of insanity, are imputable to religious fanaticism.

RURAL REFLECTIONS.

(Concluded from Vol. LXIV. page 508.)

Audacibus annue cœptis.

VIRG.

— *O qui me gelidis in vallibus Hæmi
Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra !
Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas :—
Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum
Subjecit pedibus, strepitumq; Acherontis
avari !* VIRG. II. Georg.

HOW delightful are the pleasures of the imagination !—This I was ejaculating to myself as I plucked a sprig of woodbine, which peeped, as it were, through my open casement.—Little does the sensualist know, continued I, little does he know, what a serious loss he sustained when engaged in the constant pursuit of corporeal gratification : the pleasures of the mind are as superior to those of the body, and as much more extensive, as this beautiful prospect is to the narrow view which a smoky street affords. I had now reached the terrace. The scene was in unison with my feelings. It was such a night as that on which Gibbon finished his “Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.”* My mind was struck with the circumstance, and I fully participated in all those feelings which he has so beautifully conveyed to us. There is an indescribable something in the contemplation of such scenes, that raises the mind above itself. The soul seems to forget her confinement ; and leaving all earthly concerns behind, soars far and wide on the wings of enthusiastic Fancy ; but it conveys a placid calm, unruffled as the Italian sky—It was amid scenes such as these, that the Grecian philosophers sought wisdom. I was in such scenes that they wandered, accompanied by but one companion, known by the name of Contemplation. What enabled Socrates and his many illustrious disciples to pour forth their sublime morality in language as elegant as their precepts were refined, but the frequenting of scenes which favoured, and even incited meditation.—It is as a balm to the wounded mind ; it is a check to the allurements of pleasure ; it teaches mankind to know themselves ; it improves their powers, and exalts them one step towards heaven. Such were my reflections, which were only in-

terrupted by the sound of a human voice at some little distance. It seemed to proceed from a wood, whose foliage cast a pensive shade on the bosom of the lake. On approaching nearer, I concealed myself behind a tree, and, anxiously listening, I heard the following words plaintively and sweetly sung to the simple tones of a guitar :—

Softly sweet in Lybian measures,

Let me sooth my soul to rest,

Bid adieu to all the pleasures

Which have made me truly blest :

Far from home I'm doom'd to wander,

Where no linnet chaunts his tale,

Where no brooks so sweet meander,

Far from my dear native vale—

Come, my lyre, so long neglected,

Come, resume thy wonted lay ;

Cheer me now I am dejected,

Pleasure smiles but for a day.

The musician ceased ; and the sounds floating on the calm surface of the water, at length died away. A youth in the military dress slowly approached the place where I stood, but, on observing me, darted into the thicket, and disappeared. I could not refrain paying the tribute of a sigh to his sorrows. I had once been obliged to bid adieu to all that was dear, and no vulgar sympathy possessed me. This was, perhaps, the last time he would look upon his paternal soil, doomed to fall in a foreign land for the service of his country.—My heart was powerfully affected—the charms of the landscape diminished ; and, in a sorrowful mood, I retraced my steps towards home.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c.

NEANISKOS.

It may, perhaps, be gratifying to some of your numerous readers, if I send you a copy of rhyming verses which chance lately threw in my way.

“ In the praise of Miles Earle of Hereford in the time of King Stephen was this peened, in respect he was both martial and lettered,—

“ Vatum et ducum gloria
Milo, cujus in pectore
Certant vires et studia,
Certat Hector cum Nestore.
Virtutum privilegia
Mente geris et corpore
Seq. coronat arbore.
Mars Phœbi, Phœbus propria.”

NEANISKOS.

* See his Miscellaneous Works.

NUGÆ.

No. XXV.

AMONG the symbolical precepts of Pythagoras, this is one: Καρδίην μὴ ἐσθίειν, "Eat not the heart." See Diogenes Laërtius, Lib. viii. p. 502. edit. Meibomii. Various elucidations of this precept have been given. Plutarch supposes that by it the Samian sage intended to caution his disciples, μὴ βλέπτειν τὴν ψυχὴν, ταῖς φροντίσιν αὐτὴν κατατρέχοντα. De liberis educandis, Vol. i. p. 29. edit. Wyttenbach. "Not to injure the mind by depressing it with cares." Similar to this are the expositions given by Athæneus, Lib. x. p. 158. Vol. iv. edit. Schweighæuser, and by Porphyry, Vita Pythagoræ, p. 199. edit. 1655. But Jamblichus tells us: τὸ δὲ, Καρδίαν μὴ τρώγει, σημαίνει τὸ μὴ δεῖν τὴν ἐνώσιν τοῦ παντός, καὶ τὴν σύμπαντον διασπᾶν· καὶ ἔτι μᾶλλον τὸ, μὴ ἰσθὶ βασκανίας, ἀλλὰ φιλόδωρος καὶ κοινωικός. In Protreptico, Symb. 30. p. 155. edit. 1598. "By the symbol, 'Eat not the heart,' he points out our obligation not to rend asunder the general union and harmony: and, still more, enjoins us not to be envious, but philanthropic and communicative."

To a fanciful imagination, that collects that Pythagoras in his peregrinations visited India, and considers the antiquity of the Oriental customs, and the inveteracy with which they are retained; it might appear that the precept of the philosopher was a dissuasive from the practice mentioned in the following extract. As I was never distinguished for "flights of fancy," or brilliancy of conception, I am content with honest Plutarch's comment, and consider the precept as directed against the encouragement of "heart-eating cares."

The next day there happened a curious circumstance, which I cannot avoid relating. An old Arabian woman, named Meluk, was taken into custody, upon a charge of being a sorceress; and of having bewitched, or, as the common expression is, **EATEN THE HEART** of a young man, a native of Hormuz, who had formerly been a

Christian, but had lately turned Mahometan in Combrun. The woman was moved to this act of revenge, because the youth, who had formerly had intercourse with a daughter of her's, had afterwards, for some reason or other, abandoned her: and the young man himself, now called by the Mussulmans Muhammed, and who evidently was in so bad a state of health, as to be in danger of losing his life, was one of the accusers.

This eating people's hearts, as it is said the sorceresses do, and which without doubt is the same as our fascination, by looking upon others with a malicious eye, so as to injure them, and sometimes even to kill them, is not a new thing, or unheard of elsewhere: since even in remote ages, both in Illyricum and among the Triballi, according to what we read in Abraham Ortelius, many were found who practised it. Which fact, as that writer himself affirms, he quotes from Pliny, who, upon the authority of Isigonus, mentions such a sort of witchcraft as being in use among these and many other nations. Neither is it uncommon at the present day, but is more particularly a familiar art among the Arabians who dwell on and about the western banks of the Persian Gulf. And when the sorceresses intend to eat the heart of any one, they fix their

ma poco prima fatto Mahomettano in Combrun: mossa da sdegno, perche questo giovane, che per innanzi haveva pratica con sua figliuola, non sò per qual cagione, dalla pratica di costei si era poi allontanato. E'l giovane stesso, chiamato hora da i Mahomettani Muhammed, e che veramente si trouava in malissimo stato di sanità in pericolo della vita, era uno degli accusatori.

"Questo mangiare il cuore alle genti, come dicono che fanno le Streghe, e che senza fallo è il nostro affascinare; mirando altrui con maligno sguardo, che gli nocchia, e che tal volta lo faccia morire; non è cosa nuova, nè inaudita altroue. Poiche, anticamente ancora, e nell' Ilirico, e fra i Triballi, si trouauano molti che lo faceuano, conforme si legge in Abrahamo Ortelio; il quale, come egli stesso afferma, lo caua da Plinio, che, per detto d'Isigono, e di questi, e di molti altri popoli, che tal sorte di maleficio haueuano in uso, fa mentione. Non è, nè meno, al di di hoggi, cosa insolita qui; è sopra tutto fra gli Arabi, che habitano intorno a questo Seno Persico, nella sponda di esso Occidentale, e arte molto familiare. Et è, che le Streghe, quando vogliono mangiare il cuore ad

"Il giorno seguente, auenne vn caso curioso, che bisogna raccontarlo. Fù presa prigione vna donna vecchia Araba, chiamata Meluk; accusata par Maliarda; e che hauesse affascinato, ò come essi vulgarmente dicono, *mangiato il cuore* ad vn giovane, natin di Hormúz, e già Christiano,

eyes upon him for a considerable time, muttering I know not what of their diabolical jargon; till at length, by dint of incantation, or by the operation of the devil, the unhappy person, however strong and vigorous before, falls into a mysterious and incurable disease, which, like a consumption, quickly wastes and destroys him. And sometimes they perform the operation so expeditiously, that if, according to the usual phrase, they have devoured such an one's whole heart (for their skill extends so far that they can consume it entirely, or in part only; either immediately, or by slow degrees;) it often happens, that they cause a person to die in a very few days. The natives call this kind of enchantment *esting the heart*, because they believe that the devil operates upon the mind of the sorceress, so as to make it appear to her, that, when she repeats her impious spell, the heart and viscera of the patient come out of his body, through the strength of her incantation, and that she straightway devours them. In doing which, they affirm, they have a high relish: so much so, that not unfrequently, without any cause of ill will, they procure, in this manner, the death of innocent persons, even to that of their nearest relations; as was reported of that very sorceress who was under confinement. For it was cur-

rently said that she had formerly, in a similar way, effected the death of her own daughter.

They account for this practice no otherwise than by saying that they have a longing for the hearts of these people, as for a repast most exquisitely agreeable to their palate; and that, in short, they cannot restrain themselves, but feel compelled to act without any regard to the ties of friendship or consanguinity. Into such wicked practices, in order to lead them on to the most atrocious enormities, does the devil seduce those persons, ever whom, in consequence of their criminal habits, he has once acquired an ascendancy. And that it is true that the devil, in this act, does present such a repast before the sorceresses, I collect from a similar narrative communicated to me one day in Isphahan, by Father Sebastian, a Portuguese, a Jesuit, of the order of St. Augustin, a man of veracity and many virtues, whom I left Prior of their convent in that city. He accordingly related, that, in one of the Portuguese settlements bordering on Arabia Felix (whether in Mascat or in Hormuz I do not now remember), a certain Arabian, being taken up for a similar crime, and having confessed his guilt, before he was put to death, the Commander, or Portuguese Governor, resident upon the spot, deter-

alcuno, loguardano buona pezza fissamente, mormorando non sò che lor diaboliche parole: con che, per forza d'incanto, e per opera del Diauolo, fan sì, che quella persona, ancorche sana e gagliarda, cade in vn tratto in vna ignota et incurabil malatia, diuentando come tísica, che in breue si consuma, e muore. E tal volta fanno tanto presto questa operatione, che se hanno a quel tale mangiato, secondo vsano di dire, tutto il cuore (perche in questo ancora hanno arte, di mangiarlo, ò tutto, ò parte; cioè, di farlo consumare, ò affatto, ò in parte; ò presto, ò a poco a poco) fanno bene spesso morire vna persona in pochissimi giorni. Chiamano i paesani questa sorte di fattucchieria, MANGIARE IL CUORE; perche si crede che il Diauolo faccia parere, e rappresentare inuisibilmente alla Strega, che quando ella proferisce quelle immonde sue note, in vigor dell' incanto, il cuore, e le interiora del patiente, escano fuor del corpo, e che ella le mangi. In che fare, affermano, che troui anche vn gusto grande; e tanto, che alle volte, senza occasione alcuna d'inimicitia, fanno in questa guisa morir persone innocenti, e fin' a loro congiuntissime: comme contanan della stessa Strega fatta

prigione, di cui era fama, che ne' tempi addietro, hauesse nel medesimo modo fatto morire vna sua figliuola.

“ E ciò, non per altro, se non perche dicono, che del cuor di quei tali viene loro voglia, come di cibo al lor palato gustosissimo: e che in somma non se ne possono contenere, e che bisogna, che lo facciano, senza hauere alcun riguardo ad amicitia, ò a parentela. A tali sceleraggini induce il Diauolo, per far loro commetter falli atroci, quelle persone, sopra delle quali, per gli peccati graui, in che son cadute, ha preso vna volta gran potere. E che sia vero, che il Diauolo, in simile atto, rappresenti a queste Streghe vn tal mangiamento, lo cauo da vna somigliante historia, che in Isphahan mi fu contata vn giorno dal Padre Fra Sebastiano di Giesù, Agostiniano Portoghese, huomo di credito, e di molta virtù, da me lasciato Priore del lor Conuento in quella Città. Narraua dunque egli, che in vna delle Terre de' Portoghesi, in questi contorni dell' Arabia Felix (non mi ricordo, se in Mascat, ò in Hormuz) essendo vna volta preso, per simil delitto, vn' Arabo; et hauendo confessato il suo fallo; prima di farlo morire, il Capitano, ò

mined to investigate the truth of this species of magic, which, by the people of that country, was confidently affirmed to exist. He therefore caused the wizard to be brought before him, and asked him, whether, as he could eat people's hearts in their bodies, he had courage enough to undertake to eat the inside of a cucumber without cutting or breaking it. The wizard replied, that he could. Whereupon, a cucumber being brought, and set in the Governor's view, the wizard, standing at some distance, looked at it very intently for a good while, muttering his incantations, and at length cried out that he had eaten the whole. And so it proved, for when the cucumber was opened, the inside was found to be entirely empty. Nor is this to be considered impossible: since there is no doubt that the devil, whose assistance is necessary in works of magic, being by nature endued with power over the inferior creatures, by the permission of God, may produce these, and much greater effects. And that he should exert his power in like manner over men, who are animals endowed with reason, and so of a more noble stamp, is not a cause for wonder; since, if not the soul, exempted by her sublime nature, yet at least the body, the baser part, may sometimes be subject to the influence and operations of the Evil Spi-

rit. Nor will it be the bodies of infidels alone, which in a certain sense are his own property, but even those of Christians, if they live in sin; whence the devil may take occasion to tyrannize over them: and, further, even though they be upright, God may sometimes, for hidden reasons, permit them to fall into this kind of captivity. Wherefore, speaking of Christians, the same Father Sebastian told me, that, the question being put (whether to this identical wizard, or to some other apprehended for a similar offence, I know not), whether he were able to eat the heart of the Portuguese officer, he replied in the negative; saying, that the Franks (meaning by that all European Christians, for by that title they are called without distinction in the East), had something within their breasts which, like a strong corslet, defended them; and that it was of such extreme hardness as to be impenetrable by their incantations. This, doubtless, is nothing else than the virtue of baptism, the armour of faith, and the privilege of being sons of the Church, against which "the gates of hell shall not prevail." *Matth. xvi. 18.*

The two cases which I have just related, though I did not see them with my own eyes, yet as I received them from a grave and credible per-

Gouverneur Portugese, che era in quel luogo per chiarirsi della verita di sì fatte male, che in quel paese si predicavano per certe; si fece condurre innanzi lo Stregone, e gli domandò, se come mangiava il cuore alle genti dentro al corpo, gli fosse così bastato l'animo di mangiar l'intiore di vn Cocomero, senza aprirlo, nè spezzarlo? Lo Stregone disse, che sì: onde, fatto portare vn Cocomero, alla presenza del Capitano, guardandolo egli buona pezza, e fissamente di lontano, e mormorando i suoi incantesimi, disse al fine di haverlo mangiato tutto: et in effetto aprendosi il Cocomero, si trovò dentro tutto voto. Il che, non è impossibile: perchè il Diavolo, della opera di cui si seruono negl' incanti, come potente di natura sopra le creature inferiori, permettendolo Dio, non hà dubbio, che possa operar questi, e maggiori effetti. E che gli operi similmente negli huomini, che sono animali ragionevoli, e di natura tanto nobile; nè anco è marauiglia: poichè, se non l'anima, per la sua condition così sublime, la parte inferiore almeno del corpo, che è più ignobile, non è gran cosa, che al poter' et alle operationi del Demonio tal volta soggiaccia: e non solo degl' Infedeli,

che in vn certo modo son suoi; ma de' Christiani ancora, se viuono in peccato, onde il Diavolo possa pigliar sopra di loro autorità; ouero, quando anche sian giusti, se per qualche occulta cagione Dio glielo permette. Però a proposito de' Christiani, il medesimo Padre Fra Sebastiano mi contaua, che, essendosi domandato, non sò, se allo stesso Stregone, ò pur ad altro compreso in sì fatto delitto, se haurebbe potuto mangiare il cuore al Capitano Portugese; rispose, no; dicendo, che i Franchi (intendeua di tutti i Christiani Europei; che con tal nome, in Oriente, in confuso, ei chiamano) haueuano nel petto vn cosa, che a guisa di vn corsaletto forte gli difendeva: e che era di tal durezza, che l'incanto loro non poteua penetrarla. Il che, senza dubbio, non poteua essere altro, che la virtù del battesimo, l'armatura della fede, e'l priuilegio di esser figliuoli della Chiesa, contro la quale, * *Porta inferi non preualebunt.*

I due casi, che di sopra hò narrati, benchè con gli occhi proprij io non gli habbia veduti; tuttauia, contra l'isolto mio,

son, and as they agree with what I saw in Combrun; I have nevertheless thought proper to mention, contrary to my usual custom of relating alone what I myself have seen. Nor do I imagine that the digression which I have made, though rather long, will prove altogether unacceptable.

Resuming now the thread of my discourse, I say, that the sorceress apprehended in Combrun at first refused to confess; but afterwards being threatened with death, and being conducted into the public square for that purpose, where I saw her, together with the young man that was bewitched; she would not confess that she had done the deed, but said, that if they would suffer her to remain alone with him unmolested at her own house, she might perhaps cure him; and thus much, together with her being a sorceress, she was brought to acknowledge. It is here considered as a notorious fact, that they can restore health to the patient, provided the disorder be not risen to its extreme height. And they say that one mode of cure (for it is performed in various ways) is, that the sorceress vomits up a certain little thing, about the size of a pomegranate seed, and that this is the heart of the patient which had been eaten. And that when she has vomited it up, the invalid immediately with the greatest eagerness seeks for it, as for something belonging

to himself, and a part of his own inside; catches hold of it and eats it up: and that as if his heart was in this manner reinstated in his body, he recovers by little and little, and does not die. They further add, that sometimes the sorceress herself is unable to accomplish a cure, in consequence of her having devoured the whole heart (it may be the vital energy), or of having eaten it in such a way as that it cannot be restored entire.

As however I did not see these things, I cannot vouch for their authenticity; and as, should they have any existence, they are out of the common course of nature, I would say that they take place not so much in reality as in appearance, by the artifice of the devil, which is very possible: and that the fact is, that the recovery of these sick people is effected, because the devil discontinues the operation of afflicting and consuming their bodies. Be this as it may, the sorceress having given hopes of curing the young man, the Mahometan officers promised her that no harm should be done to her if she succeeded; and so they were suffered to depart both together, as she had desired, to their house, which was near at hand: a constable being set as a watch over the sorceress to prevent her from escaping.

The passage of Pliny to which Pietro della Valle refers in the above extract is Hist. Nat. Lib. vii. Cap. 2. Vol. ii. p. 9. edit. Harduin. 4to. 1685. T. E.

che è di riferir solo cose di vista. per hauerli intesi da persona graue e degna di fede, venendomi in taglio, a proposito di quel che io vidi in Combrun, hò voluto raccontarli: ne credo, che sarà ingrata la digressione che vi hò fatto, ancorche vn pocolunga.

“ Tornando hora al mio filo, dico, che la Strega, presa in Combrun, da principio non voleva confessare: ma poi, minacciandola di morte; e conducendola a questo effetto in vna piazza, doue io la vidi, insieme col giovane ammalato; non confessò di hauer essa fatto la fattura; ma disse, che se l'hauessero lasciata star sola con lui, commodamente, in casa sua, per ventura l'haurebbe sonato: con che pur, di essere Strega, veniu a confessare. Si ha qui per cosa notoria, che possano risanargli; se però il male non è guinto all' estremo. E si dice, che vno de' modi di risanare (che in più maniere lo fanno) è, che la Strega vomita vn non sò che, cosa piccola, quanto vn granello di granato; e che quello sia il cuor mangiato del patiente. E che quando lo vomita, l'infermo subito, come cosa sua, e parte delle sue interiora, aidamento lo

cerca, e pigliatolo, lo mangia: e quasi che tornandogli in tal guisa il cuor nel corpo, a poco a poco risana, e più non muore. Aggiungono ancora, che tal volta la stessa Strega non hà poter di risanare; per hauer consumato affatto il cuore (sarà forse la virtù vitale) ò mangiatolo collo in guisa, che non possa più tornar sano.

“ Però queste cose come da me non vedute, non le affermo: e come fuori dell' ordine naturale, se pur sono, direi, che non realmente, ma solo in apparenza auengano, per inganno del Diauolo, il che può essere, e che la verità sia, che il risanar di quei tali infermi succeda, perche il Diauolo cessà dalla funzione di affiggere e consumar quei corpi. Che che sia di ciò, hauendo la Strega dato speranza di risanare il giovane, i Ministri Mahomettani le promisero, che, se l' faceua, non le haurebbon fatto male: e così gli lasciarono andare, amendue insieme, come ella voleva, alle lor case, che eran vicine: doue tuttauia alla Strega lasciarono vno sbirro in guardia, accioche non fugisse.”

Viaggi di Pietro della Valle, Parte Seconda, pp. 485—489—4to, in Roma 1658.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IT is with great reluctance I ever take upon me to dissent from any of the writers of your instructive Magazine; but as your Correspondent (page 407 of your last Volume), who signs himself Allhallows, appears to me to have revived certain long since exploded doctrines respecting education and uniformity, I trust you will afford me space for the following remarks upon his letter.

In the first place, he excites no little surprise, when he declares it to be "yet a question of doubt with many who are much conversant with life, whether a greater diffusion of knowledge amongst the lower orders does in any degree promote their happiness;" because it has certainly, for a long time, been pretty generally concluded that it does; and moreover, that general education subserves the real interests of society.

It will, I presume, be taken for granted, that the powers of thought have been bountifully imparted by the Creator to *all* mankind; and that every human being necessarily lives in the constant exercise of those powers. This faculty, therefore, must be either usefully or uselessly employed: and the term of human life must be, in every instance, either spent in the progressive improvement of the mind, by fresh accessions of knowledge, or wasted in spontaneous and undirected revolutions of thought upon unsatisfying puerilities, and often upon something much worse—the unregulated suggestions of the mere animal nature.

If the question were, whether a plot of ground should be cultivated that it might become the depository of good and useful seeds, with a view to the production of alimentary or medicinal plants, or be left to waste its fructifying properties on the weeds which are sown by the wind, your Correspondent's answer, it appears by his last paragraph, would be in favour of cultivation.

Now, as the human mind is not less susceptible of culture, nor its fruits less beneficial to society than those of the garden, how can it be supposed not to be the duty of every society pretending to be conscious of the benefits resulting from civilization, to impart knowledge to all its members, with a view to the general advantage.

But while the human mind continues incapable of absolute inaction, and while ignorance continues to be the acknowledged parent of crime, the interests of individuals, not less than those of society, require that the boon of instruction should be conferred upon all.

Man, whatever may be his circumstances, however poor, will think, speak, and act, because he is by necessity of nature a sentient and active creature: to enable him to use his faculties to his own best advantage, therefore, it is requisite that his mind should be stored with fit materials for his powers of imagination and reflection to operate upon; and it is the duty of every man, especially of a Christian man, to impart whatever may contribute to another's true enjoyment, or promote his highest usefulness. Education is the specific remedy for those vices which infect the poor; and if education be well conducted, and equally dispersed, it will infallibly promote this end.

But your Correspondent having conceded, as he says *for argument sake*, the question of general education, proceeds to advance another position, not less exceptionable than the former: this shall be the second object of attention.

That "the first care of every wise legislature is to procure, and extend as much as possible, a spirit of uniformity," is a notion which, indeed, had been long supposed dead, and to have been buried in the grave of superstition.

In the construction of the human *body* there is, it must not be disputed, a species of uniformity, as far as it respects the number and position of its members and senses. This fact has, probably, deceived some not very profound persons into a belief that mental uniformity was attainable by education. But it is certain that, even in the body, there is also discoverable an infinite variety, because the aspect of the face, and the relative strength of all the parts differ so much in different persons, that no two individuals on earth are, perhaps, in these respects, perfectly uniform.

This multififormity of the body, if I may so speak, is partly constitutional and partly accidental; and this view of the fact will afford us the best illustration of a corresponding

mental dissimilarity: with this one allowance, however, that as bodies are almost always supplied with that portion of aliment which is necessary to advance them to a degree of maturity, the minds of the major part of mankind having never yet enjoyed the same advantage, they cannot with reason be expected to have attained even to the same degree of resemblance.

The aliment by means of which minds advance to maturity certainly is *ideas*: if, then, we reflect for a moment, that these are infused into different individuals, through the organs or senses of the body, in an almost infinite variety as to measure and position, so that no two persons ever imbibed precisely all the same ideas, nor under the same circumstances of connection or relation, to expect that a process so various will produce uniformity of sentiment as its result, will appear to be little less extravagant, than to expect to find uniformity of shape and proportion in the millions of pebbles which are bouldered about upon the sea-shore. The dissimilarity which a close inspection will discover in these, proceeds from causes very similar in their operation to those which produce want of uniformity in the notions and opinions of men.

That "diversity of sentiment is an evil to a nation," I can by no means admit: but, on the contrary, consider it to be attended with many peculiar advantages. It evinces, in the first place, the wisdom of the Creator of all men and the glory of his power; and, in the second, it affords a motive to that charity, the obligation to which is simple, easily comprehended, and equally binding upon all. The scriptures, unaided by creeds which have appeared to many as implying insufficiency in the sacred writings, instil both the obligation and the motive to the practice of this virtue; and the infirmity inseparable from our natures, while it claims charity for us, does not less compel us to extend it to all men.

It would be useless at the present time to look back to see what the ruling powers of former ages have attempted, with a view to produce an external or apparent uniformity—That object, when it has even appeared to have been obtained, was founded on ignorance, superstition, and comparative mental imbecility—Mental energy has at all times revolted from the shackles, and, not unfrequently, has burst

the bands asunder. It is, moreover, recorded of one potentate, I believe Charlemagne, that, after a vain attempt to accomplish his wish in this particular, he was reclaimed from his purpose by a more rational notion of the nature of the human mind, suggested to him by the sight of a complex piece of machinery.

I have endeavoured to shew, that to communicate the means of knowledge to every human being is the duty, and for the true interest of society, and not less obligatory upon every enlightened individual in a Christian country. I have also endeavoured to show, that uniformity of sentiment, from the very nature of the case, cannot exist, and is not to be expected, in the present imperfect state of mankind: but that its absence has been abundantly compensated to the world by the divine influences of Charity, which supersedes the necessity of uniformity of sentiment.

Receiving as an infallible truth the divine authority of the scriptures, I am at a loss to conceive how it can be disputed that the bare reading of the *inspired* volume will be sufficient to a candid and honest inquirer for all the purposes of instruction in incumbent duty—the duty of charity by no means excepted.

Nor can I persuade myself that it is sincerity, merely as contradistinguished from criminal indifference, but rather an unhallowed spirit of pride, that sin by which angels fell, which occasions diversity of sentiment to be productive of social disunion.

It is not only possible, but the duty of every one, while he remains fixed in his own views of truth, as far as they are the result of sufficient inquiry, to forbear any attempt to force them down the throats of others—mild argument, opportunely applied, is the only weapon allowed us for the purposes of proselytism; and if we fail in our object, it will more frequently result from some fault in us than in the person to whom we address ourselves.

Lastly, sir, liberality is not necessarily *affected*, but will be, in a true believer, the consequence of that free-agency by which he acquired his own principles. No such person can *despise* any one for not seeing with his eyes, because it will be manifest, that all men are, as to knowledge, precisely where their Creator, in his providence, has placed them.

T. J.

HAWTHORN COTTAGE.

A TALE.

BY J. J.

(Continued from Vol. LXIV. Page 507.)

NOW farthest from home was best—to return home was to meet certain disgrace, if not extreme danger; he, therefore, determined for England, by whatever ways and means his fortune might afford him; and as he knew it would be unsafe to embark at any Spanish port, resolved upon the nearest course to Portugal.

He had not gone a quarter of a mile, before the pain of his leg obliged him to stop—he sat down at the foot of a tree, and reflected on his situation.

He had no doubt that Gonsalvo's pursuit would be directed wherever there was the smallest probability of success—he, therefore, determined to inquire his way on foot—to travel by night and sleep by day.

His plan thus arranged, he took out his purse, and, counting its contents, found, with the strictest economy, it must fail long before he could obtain a fresh supply—he was ruminating on the difficulties he had to contend with, when he suddenly felt something at the side of his head—he turned, and found a pistol at his ear—his fears immediately converted the appearance of the man who held it into that of one of Gonsalvo's servants—he entreated that his life might be spared, in as good Spanish as his short acquaintance with the language enabled him—but he was soon undeceived by the appearance of another, who, taking his purse, told him in good English, that he was a dead man if he resisted, but that if he gave up his all, he should find in his hand as honourable a set of gentlemen as ever took the purse or blew out the brains of a traveller.

While Emersly was receiving this honourable testimony from the captain, another of his men came behind him, and, throwing a cord round his arms, pinioned him, and was proceeding to gag; when Emersly begged he might be allowed the use of his tongue, which he declared should never betray their conduct either to himself or others.

"I'll trust you," said the Captain; "but you must go with us."

They then rifled him, and, in the search, discovered hanging at his bosom the pledge he had received from Ellen—his heart rose—a spirit of de-

termined resistance animated his countenance—and he thus addressed the Captain:

"Sir, you have taken my purse, and, let me add, from one whom adverse circumstances have doomed clandestinely to steal his way through a strange country, without the probability of any further means of subsistence: but had I at this instant ten purses of ten times the value of that one, I would give them all at the same risk to save this little picture—suffer me to keep it, and I will be your friend—attempt but to take it from me, and the spirit of the lion shall supply my want of strength, to burst these bonds, and hold it while a spark of life remains."

"Young man," replied the Captain, "presuming it the picture of your sweetheart, I do not wonder at your words, which are a set of as empty sounds as ever man uttered—I have taken your purse—you say I have taken it from one who is doomed to steal through a strange country without the means of subsistence—steal with us, and you shall fare better—but if you can assume the spirit of a lion, use it for a more manly purpose than to hold the picture of a woman—but."—

Here one of the robbers came forward and informed the Captain, that there were six armed men coming towards them.

"Now," said the Captain to Emersly, "for a proof of your honour."

He then ordered his men, which were eight in number, to be ready to receive the attack, and was going to tie Emersly to a tree; but he, fearing these might be Gonsalvo's servants, begged he might be at liberty to prove himself worthy of his friendship by assisting in his defence.

The Captain looked at him—"We are able to defend ourselves, my friend—remain where you are, and be silent."

The men, who were really Gonsalvo's servants, had now come up; and, seeing Emersly, was advancing to take him, when a volley from the robbers, who supposed themselves attacked by that movement, brought two of them dead to the ground—this was immediately returned by the fire of the four that remained, every one of whose shot killed a man—another volley from the robbers killed a third man of Gon-

salvo's party; and now each side took to the sword; and though the odds were five to three in favour of the robbers, such was the desperate resistance of Gonsalvo's men, that they killed three out of the five, and escaped unhurt themselves.

Emersly now trembled at his danger; and running to the Captain, who with his single man had concealed themselves behind a large tree, requested he would cut the cord that bound him, and put arms into his hands, with which he promised to join in their defence to the last drop of his blood.

The robbers, struck with the generosity of the offer, instantly complied; and seeing Gonsalvo's men advancing, discharged their pistols from behind the tree; and immediately rushing out, found but one man standing to oppose them—and, to their surprise, but one man of the three on the ground; this was, however, soon accounted for by the fall of the last man of the eight, who was shot from behind by the man they missed, and who now attacked the Captain—while the other servant, advancing to Emersly, ordered him to surrender.

Emersly, knowing his own safety depended on that of the Captain, instead of attending to the man or his orders, immediately flew to the rescue of the robber, who, by this timely assistance, was enabled to overpower his adversary, whom he wounded, and, throwing him on the ground, with Emersly turned to receive the other, who now finding himself alone, offered to deliver his arms to be allowed his liberty—this was not allowed—he was immediately bound to a tree, with his companion, and desired by the Captain to ask their liberty of the first *honest* man that came that way.

Emersly now followed the robber through the wood; which, when they had passed, the latter addressing himself to Emersly,

"My brave fellow," said he, "I thank you,—take your purse and follow me—you shall have no occasion to fear the want of money on your way, be it from here to Asia—but remember, that in admitting you to our rendezvous, I expose myself and a hundred brave followers to—but I have had your word, and your late noble conduct has proved it worthy—you have probably saved my life, though it is what I little care for, and

you shall find in my honour and ability some compensation for it."

"Sir," said Emersly, "if I may be allowed the question, what could induce a man of your liberal notions to enter on a course of life so disgraceful as that of a robber?"

"Robber?" replied the man, looking sternly at Emersly. "Well—sit down in the shadow of this tree, and I will tell you, if you have patience, for mine is but an every-day story."

The idea of stopping within the progress of danger, caused Emersly to repent his curiosity (which he certainly did not expect to be so deliberately answered), but he could not handsomely decline his own request, and the robber began.

"You perceive by my speech that I am, like yourself, an Englishman—and I once was honest—not by the *world's* rules, for I was then a stranger to them—I married young—loved my wife—caressed my children—and hoped to support them and to live myself by the fair-earned profits of my labour—I thought every one who claimed acquaintance with me honest—and took a part in their concerns, whenever I was requested—to one I lent my *name*—to another my *money*, till called upon by my creditors to answer certain demands that had accumulated beyond their usual size, from the want of that gradual liquidation which had hitherto kept my debts within my means—I found that folly or design had deprived me of both—the consequence may be easily conceived.

"My parents were wealthy, and I was their only child—my mother *died* a parent—my father had given me a sufficient education, and a liberal outset in life—but I found in him no prop to my falling fortunes—and in his last will, my *friends* had contrived to obtain a preference—if a preference it might be termed—where I had no place!

"My wife fell a victim to grief—and to the insulting mockery of *friendly* commiseration!—Oh, that I had also died—before my heart, big with affection, had been pierced by the unnatural ingratitude of my children—or that I could forget them—as they have forgotten me!

"In my days of affluence, I had spared nothing to render their education complete—and it was indeed perfected, as far as *art* could go—if my daughter but took my hand, it was

by the rule of art—if she *saluted* me, it was perfectly artificial—but it never failed of its purpose—always obtaining from me some fresh tribute—to hypocrisy—I thought it affection!” —(Here *Emersly* was surprised by what he conceived an anomaly in nature—a tear on the ferocious countenance of a robber)—“There was a time when the hearts of children were the seat of Nature, and their tongues the ready and immediate organ of her dictates—but now, no sooner do they enter the world, and acquire the use of speech, than they are tutored to deception—to fawn and feign, and subject truth to stratagem—their very souls are stripped of their noble, native clothing, and invested with a sophisticated habit of gew-gaw mockery, rendering them mere apes of what they should be.

“To mine I had been a kind father—and looked forward to a grateful return in their maturer years—at this period they had just arrived when I stood so much in need of it—my girl was eighteen—and my boy two years younger—the consolation of their society was all I desired, to stimulate my exertions for their future welfare; and was indeed the only hope of happiness I had left—hear the sequel.

“I one day called them to me, and embracing one in each arm, ‘My dear children,’ said I, ‘you have now attained an age that will give some sanction to your judgment on the prospect before us—the misfortunes that have occurred have not only deprived you of the provision I had made, but has reduced the means of our support to this single pair of hands—your dear mother is gone, whose assistance might have enabled me to have done something better for you, and the price of my labour alone will scarcely procure us bread.’ The girl turned her head aside, ‘Lord, how you talk.’—‘I am sorry, my dear,’ replied I, ‘that I am saying as much as I can do.’—‘I hope to do much better than that,’ said she, ‘I hope so too, Maria,’ I replied; ‘and as the best means of enabling you to do better, I intend to procure you a service, in some respectable family, that may suit your qualifications.’—‘Oh Lord, no!’ replied the young lady; ‘you may save yourself the trouble—I shall find a way to make my qualifications serviceable in some other shape.’—Turning to the boy, ‘William,’ said
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I, ‘you shall learn my business, and you will soon be able to support yourself.’—Poverty lessens the authority even of a father with his children—the boy made no answer—however, I had opened my mind to them—it was sufficient for that time—and I said no more.

“In the evening of the next day, on my return home, I found neither of them there—but a note folded, and lying on the table, addressed to me by name—I opened it—it was signed by my children, who, after informing me that they were gone to live with their dear uncle, presumed to insult me with reproaches—me!—who had been, at least, an indulgent father—I read on, and found at the conclusion, having previously imputed the death of their mother to the state of labour and privation I had brought her to” (here the tears again stole down his cheeks), “they had, with equal piety, stipulated, that, if I would engage never to be troublesome to *them* or their dear uncle—never to interfere with his disposal of them—never disgrace them with their future connexions by my presence—in short—if I would renounce the name of father, and, with it, all claim to their notice—they would engage never to trouble me!—and, as a parting word of advice, recommended me to learn a little wisdom from experience.—I have learned it!—I have learned it!—and may they live—to generate a race of vipers that shall wound them with the wisdom they have made a curse to me!—Now are you satisfied?”

Emersly, at a loss how to answer a man whose reason was so evidently impaired by his domestic troubles, bowed an assent.

“For,” continued he, his countenance still holding that stern position in which the recollection of his children’s ingratitude had placed it, “I could still go on to tell you, that, thus foiled in life’s dearest hopes, meeting accidentally with an acquaintance, who, like myself, had suffered by a set of fair-tongued villains—ruined in my circumstances, and cursed in my children, I agreed to quit with him our country for the opposite coast—I could tell you of the various scenes of difficulty and disgust passed through in France—of our subsequent progress thence into Spain—of my sufferings from the Inquisition—my confinement two

years in one of their horrible cells—of my escape thence—and that, finally, tired of life, and disgusted with character, I left the society of good and honest men—for that of robbers;—all which would make up matter for a story wonderfully interesting and delectable to those who had not the fear of the hangman before their eyes—but I see the morning break—and we must vanish with the shades of night.”

They had not gone much farther, when the robber, stopping, told Emersly he must now submit to have his eyes bound, till he arrived within the cavern—but Emersly having no desire to be assisted by the plunder of a band of outlaws, requested that, as he had generously restored his purse, he would allow him the liberty of pursuing his journey.

“My young friend,” replied the robber, “it is little that I allow you the liberty of pursuing your journey, in return for my life, which, but for you, I had certainly lost; but it would be still less, were I to allow it unaccompanied with the means of preserving yours by the way—I have felt the sting of ingratitude too deeply myself to inflict it on others—here is another purse—pursue your journey, and prosper—Do not shrink man—it was booty to *me*—my life to a purse it was no more to him I took it from—think you there are no robbers but those of the road—beware of whispering *friends*—for they will whistle away your good name—and you shall not know it till you see every back turned on you, and the finger of scorn pointing to the gibbet.”

“Such observations, sir, are too trite to be necessary,” replied Emersly.

“And it is too much, my friend, to expect new observations in an old world—the arch-fiend is careless of novelty, if his purpose be but effected—and the old trick of slander dexterously performed will do it, in most of its varieties.—Do you think there are no robberies but those of legal cognizance—beware of the myriads of petty thefts and masked subductions—by loans never meant to be repaid—promises and projects never intended to be performed—baits in the shape of presents—the obtrusions of officiousness—of impudence on facility—of fortune-hunters—item-hunters—and the whole reptile tribe of parasites and sycophants, with their fawning insincerities and insidious slan-

ders ousting the relative and snapping the bands of ancient friendship—in one word, beware of the *world*—for such are the beings that constitute its character.—In your commerce with it, give no man credit for his appearance or his speech—lay your estimate on his *actions*, not his *words*—as he *does*, trust him, and no farther—I know the world, and hate it—you have it to learn, and a bitter lesson it may prove to you—I gave my substance—my credit—my heart and soul to others—how was I requited?—thrown destitute on the world—the distracted victim of ingratitude—by those who owed to my foundation their eminence—by those who owed to me—their *being*!—you may have friends, family, fortune—so once had I, and found my purse contained them *all*—that empty, I was of *all* bereft!—Honest?—are you no more!—let then your rags supply the warmth of friendship, love, filial affection, and every other good man looks for in society—for these are bought and sold, and money the only means—Honesty, my friend, was a *virtue* when the world was in its nonage—it is now a *weakness*—a stumbling-block to the world’s preferment—effect but the dereliction of principle, subdued nature, and a little craft will make the world your own—or the world’s fools—Honest!—a man of the world would not thank you for the appellation—Honour is the term—which implies neither this nor that—will make no rogue blush—and which any scoundrel may profess, so long as he is not a poor one.

“But I see the smoke ascend—the world is up—and the rat must seek his hole—while Specious Honesty, trained in its mazy discipline, sits down, with plodding head, to con its complex lessons—subtilizing fraud—extracting its very essence in the form of *aid*—colouring pretences—and tracing its various and wily courses to the determined verge of legal justice.—Go—go—be rich—be but rich—you will be honest enough for the world, who never will inquire, how came you so?

“Farewell, my friend, farewell—fare better than I have fared—and remember, that there is no character so dangerous—as the *insidious thief*—your road lies to the right”—thus he said, and, without waiting the remonstrance or reply of Emersly, took an *opposite course*!

(To be continued.)

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JANUARY, 1814.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea; or, Historical Narratives of the most noted Calamities and Providential Deliverances which have resulted from Maritime Enterprize. With a Sketch of various Expedients for preserving the Lives of Mariners. Three volumes, 8vo. pp. 1479.

HOMER is the first author in profane history who relates the horrors of shipwreck; and we doubt whether the narratives of the sufferers themselves in subsequent times bear stronger marks of interest than that celebrated poet has contrived to excite in his sublime description of Ulysses and his raft driven at the mercy of a storm.

“While thus his thoughts an anxious council hold,

The raging god a wat’ry mountain roll’d;
Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,

Burst o’er the float, and thunder’d on his head.

Planks, beams, parted fly; the scatter’d wood

Rolls diverse, and in fragments strews the flood.

So the rude Boreas o’er the fields new shorn,

Tosses and drives the scatter’d heaps of corn.

And now a single beam the chief bestrides;
There, pois’d a while above the bounding tides,

His limbs discomburs of the clinging vest,
And binds the sacred cincture round his breast:

“Then prone on ocean in a moment flung,
Stretch’d wide his eager arms, and shot the seas along.”

The shipwreck of St. Paul is detailed in the New Testament with all the simplicity and accuracy which mark the sacred writings, and is too familiar to be dwelt upon. There are, doubtless, many ancient manuscripts extant, which contain incidental descriptions of this nature, founded on facts; but it would require long and

laborious research to form a collection of them; we, therefore, feel perfectly satisfied with the Compiler of the present publication, who begins his work with the shipwreck of Pietro Quirini, near the coast of Norway, in the year 1431; a period sufficiently remote to satisfy even a fastidious antiquary. With reference to the degree of claim the Editor has upon the protection of the public, we think every person is entitled to that protection who offers any thing which may conduce to the future welfare of mankind; and it cannot be disputed, that a copious account of shipwrecks must be useful to the mariner, who by this means has an opportunity of availing himself of every resource hitherto tried, should his ill-fortune ever reduce him to the necessity of imitating them. The Introduction to these volumes is too long for insertion, or a copious abstract; in it the writer has contrived to introduce every argument which may be urged in favour of his undertaking; and we do not hesitate to refer our readers to them, as generally satisfactory, at the same time that we commend the following explanation of his motives for what he has done. “One point especially studied here, and which should be attended to in every historical relation, is, resorting to the earliest authorities. Narrations, by passing through many hands, are so much disfigured, and receive so many interpolations, as, at length, to become a fruitful source of error. At the same time, in several instances, this could not by any means be accomplished. The accounts which flow from the survivors of the unhappy catastrophes giving them birth, are brief and fugitive, and, however worthy of preservation, quickly disappear, from being dispersed among those who are equally incapable of appreciating their interest and utility, and thence are utterly lost.

Chronological order, whereby the events nearly according to their processive dates are narrated, has been preferred, though more interest or entertainment might have resulted from a different arrangement. But as that would have been merely arbitrary, and without any guide or leading principle, the reference of the incidents to the periods of occurrence may be deemed the most regular method of presenting them. Circumstances that need not be detailed have rendered it necessary to circumscribe the limits of this work, which will partly account for the exclusion of certain narratives, otherwise meriting a place: inability to recur to the originals has occasioned the omission of others."

A map of the eastern hemisphere is prefixed to the first volume, and another of the western is inserted at the end of the same portion of the work: these are executed with great neatness. From page 459 to 511 of the third volume is occupied by the "Brief Sketch of some of the Expedients which have been recommended or adopted for the Preservation of Mariners." In this the author very judiciously refers them to a contemplation of their own physical powers; and reminds them, that though they are exposed to perils unknown to the landsman, strong, nervous, and resolute, they may long contend with danger. Swimming is the first means of nautical salvation, and therefore every sailor should learn the art; but to this may be added the method of walking, as it might be termed, in the water, which consists simply of raising the legs perpendicularly, and forcing them down again, and using the hands in the same way near the sides, a certain mode of keeping the neck and shoulders above the surface.—Life-preservers, as all mechanical attempts are called, are the next means; and of those, what can be more simple than the Chinese fishermen adopt in fastening a pair of dried gourds under the arms even of infants, and thus initiating them in the art of floating immersed in fluid. We might follow the writer in noticing every thing of this description he has introduced; but unfortunately, however excellent the inventions may be, we seldom, or perhaps never, heard of a shipwreck from which mariners have escaped through their use, such is the thoughtlessness of the race, who know

so little of fear as never to anticipate danger. Indeed, were many of the expedients adopted which have been recommended, a ship of war would be half loaded with apparatus, and the seamen would be constantly reminded of, what it is absolutely necessary they should banish from their minds. It was Dr. Johnson's opinion, that a man would never go to sea who had the ingenuity to get himself hanged. Perhaps we could not suggest a better way of providing against the evils of shipwreck, than by recommending to officers in the navy, masters and mates in the merchants' service, and all sailors of a literary turn, to peruse attentively works like the present, which offer expedients practically efficacious, the result of immediate danger, and which must generally be similar in effects to any future destruction of vessels by the concussions of the elements of air and water on any coast, either flat or precipitous: not that we would be understood to mean they should omit the trial of life-preservers in cases where it is practicable. The life-boat, and Captain Manby's contrivances to land men from shipwrecked vessels, are truly excellent; and we cannot but lament that such invaluable expedients must unavoidably be confined to shores well-peopled, and well-informed countries; and we have to regret, that even where science has flourished for centuries, they are but partially provided.

Before we dismiss this article, it will be but justice to the author of the Introduction to repeat his very handsome eulogium on our nautical defenders and commercial supporters.—"Shipwreck," he says, "may be ranked among the greatest evils which men can experience. It is never void of danger, frequently of fatal issue, and invariably productive of regret. It is one against which there is least resource, where patience, fortitude, and ingenuity, are unavailing, except to protract a struggle with destiny, which at length proves irresistible. But amidst the myriads unceasingly swallowed up by the deep, it is not by the numbers that we are to judge of the miseries endured. Hundreds may at once meet an instantaneous fate, hardly conscious of its approach, while a few individuals may linger out existence, daily in hope of succour, and at length be compelled to the horrible alternative of preying upon each other

For the support of life. Neither is it by the narratives about to be given, that we are to calculate on the frequency of shipwreck. It is an event that has been of constant occurrence since a period long anterior to what the earliest records can reach, and of which the examples are rare that meet our knowledge. Let us reflect how many vessels, belonging to our own country, disappear, with whose place of destination we are fully acquainted, and how numerous the lives that certainly discloses are lost in each successive tempest; and we shall only be too forcibly impressed with the truth. Perhaps not less than 5000 natives of these islands yearly perish at sea.

This perpetual exposure to peril, however, materially contributes to the formation of character: and hence are sailors, but those of Britain above all others, pre-eminently distinguished by courage, endurance, and ready invention. Habituated to the instability of the ocean, they make little account of danger, and are invariably the first in matters of the most daring enterprise. Incessantly subjected to toil, they labour long and patiently without murmur; and the prompt and vigorous measures which are indispensable to their security, teach them the immediate application of whatever means are within their power."

Who can contemplate unmoved the above very just observations on the frequency of shipwreck, and the impossibility of guarding against it. We have ourselves heard an officer of the navy enlarge on the fatigues of a storm when the vessel has escaped with the loss of part of her masts. On these occasions, every thing must be anticipated; and numerous events occur that cannot be foreseen; if a mast be cut away, and every precaution is used to make it fall over the side, it may descend lengthways in the ship, and destroy all before it; and then comes the labour of clearing the deck, where all the wreck is in violent motion, and it requires the whole strength of a man to keep on his feet; well, indeed, might the gentleman alluded to exclaim, "though only giving orders, I could frequently have laid myself upon the deck, and suffer the salt water to run over me." Narratives of battles on land, and indeed of the variety of calamities incident to our nature, fall infinitely short of

those before us, however distressing they may be; and to prove this by one extract will conclude our notice of "Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea." It is part of the account of the loss of the *Fanny* on a rock in the Chinese Ocean, in November 1803; the whole being too long for our limits:—"The voyage being undertaken late in the season, exposed the *Fanny* to those frightful hurricanes, called *Typhons*, in the East, which are common in the warmer regions, and attended with the most disastrous consequences. On the 15th or 16th of September, the appearance of the moon prognosticated blowing weather; and on the 19th a gale arose. Next day the sky was throughout in a vivid glare, the clouds flying about in all directions, and the sea swelling in tumultuous agitation. The ship's company were now assured of being about to meet something unusual, and accordingly prepared themselves for it. At noon of the 21st, and the whole of the subsequent day, it was impossible, from the violence of the wind, to carry any sail, when, in the morning, a sudden calm ensued at eight o'clock.

"These circumstances anticipated the approach of a typhon; and in half-an-hour it came on, in a way that baffles all description. Let an amazingly high sea be figured, counteracted at the same time by the force of such a hurricane as turned back the tops of the waves, and covered the ocean with froth, resembling the boiling of a cauldron. Nothing could resist the tempest; about nine o'clock, the foremast went by the board, and its wreck going astern tore away the rudder. Three feet water were then in the hold, and the ship was driving to and fro at the mercy of the wind and sea. All hands got to the pumps; but unfortunately the mate, who had been affected by the extreme heat of the weather, and subject to derangement, was now raving mad, and the captain's spirits reduced to a low ebb. The chief burden of duty, therefore, fell on Mr. Page, who continued constantly cheering the men at the pumps; and in the tumult of his reflections, he felt a kind of consolation that, should they all be lost, his friends in England would long be ignorant of it.

"A dreadful scene was presented by the surrounding ocean; frequently the sea could not be distinguished from

the clouds, exhibiting a spectacle awful, terrific, and sublime; and what was sometimes supposed a cloud, the rising of the ship proved to be an immense wave: but at midnight the gale abated." As the ship had lost her rudder, she drifted at the mercy of the elements, but at length reached the island of Hainan, where the crew procured plenty of water, but no provisions; in consequence, they were placed on an allowance of half a pound of peas in twenty-four hours. When under sail again, "the wind shifted, split the mainsail, and blew the ship off the land. The rudder next broke from the stern when in thirty fathoms water, and the vessel again surrounded by dangers, drifted out to sea, with the Paracels, a dreadful reef, as yet incompletely explored, under the lee. Every hour produced some new hazard, until the ship at length came round upon the opposite tack, and drifted to the south-east, across the southern extremity of the Paracels. She continued advancing in the same direction until 21st November, when a new rudder was finished. Having the ship once more under command inspired confidence among her company, and that night they stood towards the south-east. At day-light, however, rocks and sands were seen in every direction; and an attempt to get out proving abortive, the anchor was let go. Meantime it was resolved to repair a small Chinese boat to search for a passage through the reefs, nine of which could be counted from the mast-head. Repairing the boat occupied two days; during which, though two anchors were down, the ship was driven nearer the rocks to leeward by every blast, and at times was within a mile of the nearest, over some parts of which the sea broke with great fury. But on trial the boat was found to be as leaky as ever; and, as no time could then be lost, one anchor was weighed, and the cable of the other cut to make sail. The reef was now about 100 yards distant, and sanguine hopes of clearing it were entertained, whereby the ship and the lives of her crew might be saved; when, unfortunately, the wind changed, and drove them right upon it. Every means was practised to avoid the impending danger, though in vain; and at one o'clock P. M. of 26 November, 1803, the Fanny struck very hard, and continued driving farther on the

rocks. The mizen-mast was cut away to prevent her from going to pieces. By this time she was relieved, and appeared to be fixed. Being high tide when the vessel struck, nothing was visible except very shoal water; but as the tide sunk, the rocks began to shew their heads, and at low water were dry for several miles round." &c. &c.

Biographie Moderne. Lives of remarkable Characters, who have distinguished themselves from the commencement of the French Revolution to the present Time. From the French. Three volumes, 8vo. pp. 1113.

THIS is one of the works which appear at intervals with irresistible claims to the public attention, the consequence of the present unsettled state of Europe. Those who have attained the meridian of life know but too much of the leading men noticed in the "*Biographie Moderne*," and, knowing, detest them; those now advancing to maturity should be equally well informed, that when the time of reflection arrives, they may be enabled to discriminate between real patriotism, and the specious shew of it practised by hundreds of miscreants for the purposes of robbery and murder; for that such was the object of numbers is satisfactorily proved by the detail of their transactions—not that we wish to be understood as alluding to those crimes in the common acceptation of the words, but the murders of the guillotine and the robberies of proscription and confiscation.

Numerous as are the publications which improve and benefit mankind, it would be impossible, perhaps, to point out another of more real importance in this point of view than the one before us, for the reasons we have assigned above. The moralist is astonished and afflicted on recurring to the events which caused this publication: he had flattered himself that the world was progressively improving, till the period between 1790 and 1800 convinced him to the contrary, and demonstrated that the seeds of wickedness were never more generally diffused, or had a more sudden and prosperous growth.

The author of the Preface very correctly illustrates our ideas on this subject, by observing, "These few years give us the abridged experience of as many centuries; and never did the

faculties and passions of civilized man work with so much force and so little disguise. Those who have lost, and those who have acquired power; the vicissitudes which the nations and governments of Europe have undergone; and the precautions employed to avert the evils of change; are equally subjects of minute research and profound speculation. During the shock of this great convulsion in France, and the conflict of opinion among ourselves, there was no place for calm observation, and the mind was rather bewildered than guided by the light which these astonishing events seemed to throw on the character of our nature. Now that the storm is hushed abroad, and the apprehensions of danger have subsided at home, our conclusions are likely to be more just, and our reflections infinitely more beneficial."

It may be necessary to call the attention of our readers to another circumstance which will tend to throw a new light on the characters of the leaders of the Revolution; and that is, the consummate art used upon every occasion, and in the most perfect accordance, to secure the approbation of their measures from the whole mass of enthusiasts throughout Europe; hence we find every new and extraordinary measure prefaced by a series of specious reasoning, conveyed in language that often approached the sublime, which captivated the unthinking; and to such the monsters now developed appeared the best of men, created for the renovation of every thing morally and politically excellent; besides, these universal philanthropists, extending their benevolence beyond the boundaries of their own country, offered to assist the oppressed wherever they were to be found. In this manner did the aggregated parties of France secure themselves friends in every quarter of the globe; while the attentive observer of their proceedings marked their malice to each other, and foresaw the contentions for power which soon occurred between them, and which is dreadfully illustrated in "*Biographie Moderne*."

The next point is, to establish the authenticity of the book; and that we leave to the translator in his own words,—“The following account of the work, and of the fate it met with in France, will” “tend to explain the reasons which led to the present trans-

lation. It is extracted from a critique in the *Edinburgh Review* (Vol. XIV.), which is now generally understood to have proceeded from the able pen of Mr. Walsh, the author of the American “*Letter on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government*,”—

“Under the title of *Modern Biography*, it purposes to be a history of all those who by their rank, their talents, their virtues, and their crimes, have contributed to illustrate or to disgrace the end of the last and the commencement of the present century. The following are the circumstances which, as we are informed, attended the publication of the work in Paris. In the year 1800, a dictionary similar in form to the present, but characterised by far greater asperity and boldness, was published in the French capital, and immediately suppressed by the police. The authors seem to have had it in view to expose the inconsistency of those who had inlisted themselves in the Consular government after signaling themselves by their zeal for a democratical equality. The book, although written in a republican spirit, was particularly levelled at the members of the Convention, and contained much printed declamation against the leaders and emissaries of the parties which alternately usurped so sanguinary a dominion over their wretched country. In 1806, the undertaking was revived in a shape which it was supposed would prove less obnoxious to the public authorities. The *vitriolic acid*, to use an expression of the author, was wholly extracted, and particular care taken to exclude from the biography of the Imperial family, and of the chief favourites of the monarch, whatever might be offensive. The better to secure themselves from suspicion, they professed not to pass judgment, but merely to furnish materials for decision, and to embrace, at the same time, the names of all their foreign contemporaries of political note. These sacrifices, however, were not sufficient to propitiate the favour, or lull the vigilance of the police. The authors were punished, and the circulation of the book immediately prohibited. The copy now before us was secreted, and given to the individual from whom it has passed into our hands—with some additional sketches of character, upon the accuracy of which we have reason to think we can depend.”

The translator remarks, that the style of his original is by no means elegant; but it has the more solid recommendation of being clear and concise. The comments are few and the facts numerous; and it exhibits strong features of correctness and impartiality, with the single exception of those passages which relate to the usurping family and their immediate favourites. After making some explanatory comments upon the haste with which the translation was made, the preface thus concludes:—"On the whole, it is hoped, that the present translation will be found to possess the requisites of fidelity and correctness, and may therefore serve to gratify the natural curiosity of the British public with respect to a work recording the annals of the most memorable revolution in the world, and yet condemned to oblivion by the very government which owes its existence and power to that revolution. Many are the reflections which arise in the mind, while we conjecture the motives that led to the suppression of the *Biographie Moderne*: an attentive perusal of it will, doubtless, tend to expose those motives; and its authentic and impartial character will render it one of the most poignant satires that were ever levelled at the government of Buonaparte."

The following extracts are short, will shew the nature and execution of the work, and illustrate the glorious French Revolution operating two different ways in "*ameliorating the condition of man.*"

"**BARTHELEMY** (the Abbé, Jean Jacques). Born at Cassis, near Aubagne, on the 20th of January, 1716. He studied at the oratorical college at Marseilles, where his success was rapid and brilliant. He then removed to that of the Jesuits, and devoted himself particularly to the dead languages; he applied himself to study with an ardour so excessive as to endanger his life. When restored to health, he came to Paris, and was patronized by Boze, keeper of the cabinet of medals, who, in time, associated him with himself. From this period, the Abbé Barthelemy spent all his hours in the study and arrangement of the medals; and Boze dying in 1757, he succeeded him. Soon after he accompanied the Duke of Choiseul to Italy; and this journey gave him an opportunity of increasing the numismatic riches of France: he visited all

the monuments, and received every where the most flattering attentions. M. de Choiseul, being raised to the ministry, bestowed on him several pensions, which he had some difficulty in prevailing on him to accept. He employed them, however, in the most worthy manner; he educated his nephews: he collected for himself a chosen library, and shared the remainder with the poor. It was at this period that he began the travels of the younger Anacharsis, one of the most splendid literary monuments of the eighteenth century, which cost him thirty years labour. Unambitious, and connected with no party, it was long before he became one of the French Academy. Though he had been a member of that of Inscriptions and Elegant Literature ever since 1747, he was not admitted among the forty till June 1789. The year following, the post of king's librarian was offered to him; but he declined it. Confined by inclination and by modesty to the care of the cabinet of medals, he devoted himself to it with unalterable ardour, and at last collected 40,000 antique medals, which he arranged in an admirable order. He had almost reached the end of his days, when the Revolution came to cloud them; for being pointed out, in 1793, as an object of suspicion, he was conveyed to the Magdelonettes; though some pity might have been shewn to a man seventy-eight years of age. It was not, however, long before his persecutors blushed at this useless barbarity, and he was restored to liberty four-and-twenty hours after his arrest: but the fatal stroke was given; from this time his strength declined, and, after a fever of a few days, he peacefully expired on the 1st of May, 1794, reading Horace. This virtuous man was the ornament of his age, the delight of his friends, and the stay of his family. His figure was tall and well proportioned; his face had an antique cast, and expressed mingled simplicity, candour, and dignity, the true type of his good and elegant mind. He was dear to all who knew him, particularly his family, of whom he was the prop. The education of his nephew, who is now a senator, was owing to him. He left a great number of treatises on medals and inscriptions; also, the "*Loves of Carite and Polydore,*" a romance, translated from the Greek, and "*Conversations on the state of the Greek Music.*"

"DULAU (J. M.), Archbishop of Arles, and deputy from the clergy of the seneschalate of that town to the States General, was imprisoned at the Carmes during the legislation, and massacred there on the 3d of September 1792. When the assassins arrived to slaughter the priests confined in this house, all the victims, at the voice of this venerable Archbishop, threw themselves on their knees, and received his blessing. He continued to pray aloud for the assassins till the moment when they put him to death himself. He had been, in 1787, a member of the assembly of Notables."

Narrative of the most Remarkable Events which occurred in and near Leipzig, immediately before, during, and subsequent to, the sanguinary Series of Engagements between the Allied Armies and the French, from the 14th to the 19th of October, 1813. Illustrated with Military Maps, exhibiting the Movements of the respective Armies. Compiled and Translated from the German by Frederic Shoberl. 8vo. pp. 120, 5s.

AFTER a contest of twenty years' duration, Britain, thanks to her insular position, her native energies, and the wisdom of her counsels, knows scarcely any thing of the calamities of war but from report, and from the comparatively easy pecuniary sacrifices required for its prosecution. No invader's foot has polluted her shores, no hostile hand has desolated her towns and villages, neither have fire and sword transformed her smiling plains into dreary deserts. Enjoying a happy exemption from these misfortunes, she hears the storm, which is destined to fall with destructive violence upon others, pass harmlessly over her head. Meanwhile the progress of her commerce and manufactures, and her improvement in the arts, sciences, and letters, though liable, from extraordinary circumstances, to temporary obstructions, are sure and steady; the channels of her wealth are beyond the reach of foreign malignity; and, after an unparalleled struggle, her vigour and her resources seem but to increase with the urgency of the occasions that call them forth.

Far different is the lot of other nations and of other countries. There is scarcely a region of Continental Europe but has in its turn drunk deep within

these few years of the cup of horrors. Germany, the theatre of unnumbered contests—the mountains of Switzerland, which for ages had reverberated only the notes of rustic harmony—the fertile vales of the Peninsula—the fields of Austria—the sands of Prussia—the vast forests of Poland, and the boundless plains of the Russian empire—have alternately rung with the din of battle, and been drenched with native blood.

That Leipzig, undoubtedly one of the first commercial cities of Germany, and the great exchange of the Continent, must, in common with every other town which derives its support from trade and commerce, have severely felt the effects of what Napoleon chose to nickname *the Continental System*, is too evident to need demonstration. The sentiments of its inhabitants towards the author of that system could not of course be very favourable; neither were they backward in shewing the spirit by which they were animated, as the following facts will serve to evince:—When the French, on their return from their disastrous Russian expedition, had occupied Leipzig, and were beginning, as usual, to levy requisitions of every kind, an express was sent to the Russian colonel, Orloff, who had pushed forward with his Cossacks to the distance of about twenty miles, entreating him to release the place from its troublesome guests. He complied with the invitation; and every Frenchman who had not been able to escape, and fancied himself secure in the houses, was driven from his hiding-place, and delivered up to the Cossacks, who were received with unbounded demonstrations of joy.

About this time a Prussian corps began to be formed in Silesia, under the denomination of the Corps of Revenge. It was composed of volunteers, who bound themselves by an oath not to lay down their arms till Germany had recovered her independence. On the occupation of Leipzig by the allies, this corps received a great accession of strength from that city, where it was joined by the greater number of the students at the university, and by the most respectable young men of the city, and other parts of Saxony. The people of Leipzig, moreover, availed themselves of every opportunity to make subscriptions for the allied troops, and large sums were raised on these occasions. Their mortification was suffi-

ently obvious, when the French, after the battle of Lützen, again entered the city. Those who had so lately welcomed the Russians and Prussians with the loudest acclamations, now turned their backs on their pretended friends: nay, such was the general aversion, that many strove to get out of the way, that they might not see them.

This antipathy was well known to Buonaparte by means of his spies, who were concealed in the city, and he took care to resent it. When, among others, the deputies of the city of Leipzig, M. Frege, aulic counsellor, M. Dufour, and Dr. Gross, waited upon him after the battle of Lützen, he expressed himself in the following terms respecting the corps of revenge: *Je sais bien que c'est chez vous qu'on a formé ce corps de vengeance, mais qui enfin n'est qu'une polissonnerie qui n'a été bon à rien.* It was on this occasion also that the deputies received from the imperial ruffian one of those insults which are so common with him, and which might indeed be naturally expected from such an upstart; for, when they assured him of the submission of the city, he dismissed them with these remarkable words: *Allez vous en!* than which nothing more contemptuous could be addressed to the meanest beggar.

It was merely to shew his displeasure at the Anti-Gallican sentiments of the city, that Napoleon, after his entrance into Dresden, declared Leipzig in a state of siege; in consequence of which, the inhabitants were obliged to furnish, gratuitously, all the requisitions that he thought fit to demand. In this way the town, in a very short time, was plundered of immense sums, exclusively of the expense of the hospitals, the maintenance of which alone consumed upwards of 30,000 dollars per week. During this state of things, the French, from the highest to the lowest, seemed to think themselves justified in wreaking upon the inhabitants the displeasure of their emperor: each, therefore, after the example of his master, was a petty tyrant, whose licentiousness knew no bounds.

By such means, and by the immense assemblage of troops which began to be formed about the city at the conclusion of September 1813, its resources were completely exhausted, when the series of sanguinary engagements between the 11th and the 19th of the following month reduced it to the very verge

of destruction. In addition to the pathetic details of the extreme hardships endured by the devoted inhabitants of the field of battle, which extended to the distance of ten English miles round Leipzig, we shall introduce the following extract of a letter, written on the 22d of November, by a person of great commercial eminence in that city, who, after giving a brief account of those memorable days of October, thus proceeds:—

“By this five days’ conflict our city was transformed into one vast hospital, 56 edifices being devoted to that purpose alone. The number of sick and wounded amounted to 36,000. Of these a large proportion died, but their places were soon supplied by the many wounded who had been left in the adjacent villages. Crowded to excess, what could be the consequence but contagious diseases? especially as there was such a scarcity of the necessaries of life, and, unfortunately, a most destructive nervous fever is, at this moment, making great ravages among us, so that from 150 to 180 persons commonly die in one week in a city whose ordinary mortality was between 30 and 40. In the military hospitals there die at least 300 in a day, and frequently from 5 to 600. By this extraordinary mortality the numbers there have been reduced to from 14 to 16,000. Consider too the state of the circumjacent villages, to the distance of ten miles round, all completely stripped; in scarcely any of them is there left a single horse, cow, sheep, hog, fowl, or corn of any kind, either hay or implements of agriculture. All the dwelling-houses have been either burned or demolished, and all the wood-work about them carried off for fuel by the troops in bivouac. The roofs have shared the same fate; the shells of the houses were converted into forts and loop-holes made in the walls, as every village individually was defended and stormed. Not a door or window is any where to be seen, as those might be removed with the greatest ease, and, together with the roofs, were all consumed. Winter is now at hand, and its rigours begin already to be felt. These poor creatures are thus prevented, not only by the season, from rebuilding their habitations, but also by the absolute want of means; they have no prospect before them but to die of hunger, for all Saxony, together with the adjacent coun-

tries, has suffered far too severely to be able to afford any relief to their miseries.

"Our commercial house, God be thanked! has not been plundered; but every thing in my private house, situated in the suburb of Grimma, was carried off or destroyed, as you may easily conceive, when I inform you that a body of French troops broke open the door on the 19th, and defended themselves in the house against the Prussians. Luckily I had, a few days before, removed my most valuable effects to a place of safety. I had in the house one killed and two wounded; but, a few doors off, not fewer than 60 were left dead in one single house. Almost all the houses in the suburbs have been more or less damaged by the shower of balls on the 19th."

That these pictures of the miseries occasioned by the sanguinary conflict which sealed the emancipation of the Continent from Gallic despotism are not overcharged, is proved by the concurrent testimony of all the other accounts that have arrived from that quarter. Among the rest, a letter received by Mr. Ackermann from the venerable Count Schönfeld, a Saxon nobleman of high character, rank, and affluence, many years ambassador both at the court of Versailles, before the revolution, and, till within a few years, at Vienna, is so interesting, that we shall need no excuse for introducing it entire. His extensive and flourishing estates, south-east of Leipzig, have been the bloody cradle of regenerated freedom. The short space of a few days has converted them into a frightful desert, reduced opulent villages into smoking ruins, and plunged his miserable tenants, as well as himself, into a state of extreme want, until means can be found again to cultivate the soil and to rebuild the dwellings. He writes as follows:—

"It is with a sensation truly peculiar and extraordinary that I take up my pen to address you, to whom I had, some years since, the pleasure of writing several times on subjects of a very different kind; but it is that very difference between those times and the present, and the most wonderful series of events which have followed each other during that period in rapid succession, the ever-memorable occurrences of the last years and months, the astonishing success which rejoices all

Europe, and has, nevertheless, plunged many thousands into inexpressible misery: it is all this that has long engaged my attention, and presses itself upon me at the moment I am writing. In events like these, every individual, however distant, must take some kind of interest, either as a merchant or a man of letters, a soldier or an artist; or, if none of these, at least as a man. How strongly the late events must interest every benevolent and humane mind I have no need to tell you, who must, more feelingly, sympathize in them, from the circumstance that it is your native country, where the important question, whether the Continent of Europe should continue to wear an ignominious yoke, and whether it deserved the fetters of slavery, because it was not capable of bursting them, has been decisively answered by the greatest and the most sanguinary contest that has occurred for many ages. That same Saxony, which, three centuries ago, released part of the world from the no less galling yoke of religious bondage; which, according to history, has been the theatre of fifteen great battles; that same Saxony is now become the cradle of the political liberty of the Continent. But a power so firmly rooted could not be overthrown without the most energetic exertions; and, while millions are now raising the shouts of triumph, there are, in Saxony alone, a million of souls who are reduced to misery too severe to be capable of taking any part in the general joy, and who are now shedding the bitterest tears of abject wretchedness and want. That such is the fact is confirmed to me by the situation of my acquaintance and neighbours, by that of my suffering tenants, and, finally, by my own. The ever-memorable and eventful battles of the 16th to the 19th of October began exactly upon and between my two estates of Stornthal and Liebertwolkwitz. All that the oppressive imposts, contributions, and quarterings, as well as the rapacity of the yet unvanquished French, had spared, became, on these tremendous days, a prey to the flames, or was plundered by those who called themselves allies of our king, but whom the country itself acknowledged as such only through compulsion. Whoever could save his life with the clothes upon his back might boast of his good fortune; for many, who were obliged, with broken

hearts, to leave their burning houses, lost their apparel also. Out of the produce of a tolerably plentiful harvest, not a grain is left for sowing; the little that was in the barns was consumed in *bivouac*; or, next morning, in spite of the prayers and entreaties of the owners, wantonly burned by the laughing fiends. Not a horse, not a cow, not a sheep, is now to be seen; nay, several species of animals appear to be wholly exterminated in Saxony. I have myself lost a flock of 2000 Spanish sheep, Tyrolese and Swiss cattle, all my horses, waggons, and household utensils. The very floors of my rooms were torn up; my plate, linen, and important papers and documents, were carried away and destroyed. Not a looking-glass, nor a pane in the windows, or a chair, is left. The same calamity befel my wretched tenants, over whose misfortunes I would willingly forget my own. All is desolation and despair, aggravated by the certain prospect of epidemic diseases and famine. Who can relieve such misery, unless God should be pleased to do it by means of those generous individuals, to whom, in my own inability to help, I am now obliged to appeal?

"I apply, therefore, to you, Sir; and request you, out of love to your wretched country, which is so inexpressibly devastated, to solicit the aid of your opulent friends and acquaintance, who, with the generosity peculiar to the whole nation, may feel for the unmerited misery of others, in behalf of my wretched tenants in Liebertwolkwitz and Störmthal. These poor and truly helpless unfortunates would, with tears, pay the tribute of their warmest gratitude to their generous benefactors, if they needed that gratitude in addition to the satisfaction resulting from so noble an action. You will not, I am sure, misunderstand my request, as it proceeds from a truly compassionate heart, but which, by its own losses, is reduced so low as to be unable to afford any relief to others. Should it ever be possible for me to serve you, or any of your friends, here, depend upon my doing all that lies within my poor ability. Meanwhile I remain, in expectation of your kind and speedy fulfilment of my request,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient friend and servant,

"COUNT SCHONFELD."

Leipzig, Nov. 22, 1813.

To Mr. Ackermann, London.

"P. S.—I have been obliged, by the weakness of my sight, to employ another hand. I remember the friendly sentiments which you here testified for me with the liveliest gratitude. My patriotic way of thinking, which drew upon me also the hatred of the French government, occasioned me, four years since, to resign the post of ambassador, which I had held twenty-five years, and to retire from service."

The principal object of this publication is not so much to expose the atrocities of Gallic ruffians, as to awaken the sympathies and call forth the humanity of the British nation. Like that glorious luminary, whose genial rays vivify and invigorate all nature, Britain is looked up to by the whole civilized world for support against injustice, and for solace in distress.*

A Compendium of the Holy Scriptures; designed for the Use of Young Persons. In Three Parts, or Volumes.

THIS publication by a Layman of the Church of England, combining in one connected series the substance of the Holy Scriptures, has many claims to the attention and encouragement of the public. Though professedly "designed for the use of Young Persons," the expositions, the historical and other illustrations, and the occasional reflections, which are scattered throughout the Work, cannot but be acceptable to readers even of maturer age: they are not vainly introduced to display the ability or erudition of the author; but, on the contrary, are concise, appropriate, and judicious.

The *First Part* contains the historical part of the OLD TESTAMENT, arranged in chronological order: from

* R. ACKERMANN would not feel himself justified in printing this letter, nor in presuming to make an appeal to the British public in behalf of the writer, were he not personally acquainted with the character of this unfortunate and patriotic nobleman, who is held in the highest veneration and respect for his benevolence to his numerous tenantry, his liberality to strangers, and his general philanthropy. To relieve the distresses which he has so pathetically described, Mr. A. solicits the contributions of the benevolent. A distinct book has been opened for that charitable purpose at No. 101, STRAND, in which even the smallest sums, with the names of the donors, may be entered, and to which, as well as to the original letter, reference may be made by those who feel disposed to peruse them.

which we observe that the book of "Leviticus" (having in a manner become obsolete) is excluded; that a part of the "Second Book of Chronicles" (relating more particularly some circumstances in the history of Judah) is incorporated with the "Second Book of Kings;" and the rest of the "Chronicles" (chiefly a recapitulation of events recorded in the other historical books) is omitted.

The *Second Part* contains the prophetic, moral, and devotional books of the Old Testament. The "Psalms" are arranged under the different heads of General Instruction, Historical, Prophetic, Prayer, Thanksgiving; a plan superior to any other, inasmuch as it tends to render them more practically useful.—At the end of this part is given "An Historical Connection of the Old and New Testament," and a brief Account of the Jewish Nation to the final destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. We consider this a valuable appendage to the work, as comprising in a concise form a portion of history absolutely necessary to be known by all those who are desirous of arriving at a proper understanding of the writings of the inspired Penman.

The *Third Part* contains the books of the New Testament; the events and discourses in the "Gospels" being harmonized and arranged in one series.

By way of introduction to each of the several books of the Old and New Testament, a sketch of the contents, with some account of the author, and the space of time it includes, is prefixed: and to the book of the "Revelation" an analysis of that sublime and

mysterious portion of scripture, by an eminent commentator.—The chapters, as distinguished in the common version, are marked throughout by marginal notes.

From a work of this kind, the principal merit of which (next to its arrangement) consists in the judicious application of the several notes subjoined, and the prefatory observations to each book, a selection, by way of specimen, will hardly be expected; nor will our limited space allow it. Let it suffice, then, to add, that as every well-wisher to the promotion of true Christian knowledge must hail with gladness every accession to the means of facilitating it; so we, considering the work now before us as tending to advance that *living knowledge*, regard it with satisfaction, and wish it deserved success.

Sir Hornbook; or, Childe Launcelot's Expedition: a Grammatico-Allegorical Ballad.

We opened this little work with an expectation of finding a mere parody on the "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" of one of our Noble Authors. But, to our agreeable disappointment, we met with a pleasant brief versification, in allegory, of the English Grammar, commencing with the *Alphabet* of Sir Hornbook, and concluding with Syntax, Prosody, and Etymology.

Its plan is ingenious; the verses are easy to be learned and retained; and the juvenile memory is materially assisted by the contemplation of eight coloured engravings.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE, Dec. 18.—A Mr. TOBELEY was brought forward in the character of *Robin Roushhead*, in *Fortune's Frolics*; which he played with humour and judgment, and was very well received.

Dec. 20. A son of the late favourite comedian, Mr. LEE LEWES, made his first appearance on the London boards as *Sir Pertinax Macsycophant*, in *Macklin's Man of the World*.

As the great merits of Mr. Cooke in this character, are yet fresh in the recollection of almost every auditor, it became of course a circumstance of

peril for even a veteran performer to attempt to succeed him while that impression was unfaded; then how much of charity should be conceded to a young professor, environed with fears, who ventured to be the representative of a character so difficult to personify! In regard to Mr. LEWES's attempt, we can report favourably, though it was not unmingled with errors—yet these errors seemed to arise more from that apprehension which must be inseparable from such a situation, than any real defect in conception. In delivering the dialect, he was chaste and characteristic; in his

mien he was gentlemanly; and when he failed most, it arose altogether from physical causes, as his voice was rather undertoned for such an extended auditory; and his person had an air of juvenility about it, that weakened the enforcement of his parental documents; notwithstanding which he recited the history of his early advancement in life with such due spirit as to action, and emphasis as to pronunciation, as to gain the applause of the more candid and discerning part of the theatre. We have used the term *candid* upon this occasion, as there was evidently an attempt made, by a few persons, to smother the flame of this young man's ardour in the very onset of his exertions, and ere he could be rationally supposed to have recovered from that tremulousness of nerve, which is uniformly concomitant with such a trial, and when the effect of such a premature check must naturally be overwhelming to his feelings. But we were happy to perceive, that the great majority of the audience felt the force of this wanton attempt, and resisted it as they ought.

The performance was certainly one among the best attempts that we have seen since Cooke left our stage.

COVENT-GARDEN, Dec. 21.—A new farce, called "FAIR GAME; OR, 'The First of October,'" was produced at this theatre.

It was made up of the schemes of a lover to gain his mistress, who, confined in a castle, was represented to be "Fair Game." In the opening of the piece we were introduced to the characters with more formality than is usual in an afterpiece. An unfavourable impression was thus caused before the business of the piece was fairly begun; and the consequence was, that the jokes and repartees which succeeded had not the degree of effect which they might otherwise have produced. The want of success which attended this piece is, we understand, to be attributed chiefly to the desire of the author to remain unknown, and which prevented his superintending its getting up, or attending any of the rehearsals.

Throughout the first act, the piece was heard with attention; but little progress was made in the second, when strong symptoms of disapprobation were manifested; and, towards the close, the *non-contents* were numerous, and the farce was not announced for repetition.

DRURY-LANE, Dec. 27.—A new Pantomime was presented for the entertainment of the holiday folks, under the name of "HARLEQUIN HARPER; OR, A Jump from Japan." It is said to have been produced under the direction of Mr. T. DIEDIN. The plot (if we may so term it) is as follows:—

Bud-so, the Governor of a Japanese island called Xo-ko-ko, has a daughter, San-zu-ma, of great personal attractions, whom he betroths to a young merchant named Ki-o. Ki-o departs from home in the pursuit of his business. During his absence, a neighbouring Prince called Fi-co, becomes a suitor for the hand of San-zu-ma. The father listens to his propositions, and orders his daughter to receive the addresses of the Prince. She refuses, and reminds him of his pledge to Ki-o. This is explained to Fi-co, and he assures the object of his admiration that Ki-o has fallen a sacrifice to the waves, and appeals to Tai-co a powerful magician, under the appearance of a Japanese jogy, or priest, whom he bribes with a purse of gold to confirm his statement. Tai-co declares his readiness to meet his wishes, and intimates that, from his art, he has ascertained that Ki-o would return that night. Fi-co then gives him a farther bribe to poison Ki-o on his arrival, and delivers him a flask of poison for that purpose.—Tai-co receives it, and promises to fulfil his desires; but secretly resolves to favour the views of Ki-o and San-zu-ma. Preparations are then made to celebrate the nuptials; during which Ki-o is wrecked on the sea shore, is received by Tai-co, from whom he obtains a Harp; hence the title of Harlequin Harper, and a Vase, which he is exhorted to preserve. The Harp is supposed to play spontaneously, and the Vase has other magical qualities; with these, he obtains admission to the Palace of Bud-so, and there dances to the music of his harp, with his mistress. Some confusion, from jealousy, arises, during which the harp and vase are broken, which is the signal for the approach of the magician, who, with his wand, metamorphoses the *Dramatis Personæ* into the motley assemblage usually exhibited in pantomimes.—Ki-o and San-zu-ma become Harlequin and Columbine—Bud-so, Pantaloon—Fi-co, the clownish Lover of Columbine—and Jem-ma-hoe, and Sin-to, two attendants on Bud-so and Fi-co, are changed to the rival Clowns. The second title, of "A Jump from Japan," takes its rise from the sudden transition of the scenery from Japan to the more familiar scenery of Great Britain.

The business of this Harlequinade, like that of all other pantomimes, consisted in the frolics of Harlequin, the Clown, and Pantaloon, the graces of Columbine,

and the folly of a booby lover. Mr. Pack performed some extraordinary feats of activity and flexibility of body, of a description peculiarly suited to catch the applause of the galleries. The dresses and decorations of the pantomime were splendid; and among the scenes deserving of particular notice were, the Grand Entrance to a Water Palace, a picturesque Hall, Japanese Landscape, the Temple of Discord, and the concluding scene, the Hall of Harmony, which was very magnificent.—The house was much crowded.

COVENT-GARDEN, Dec. 27.—A new Pantomime was also brought out at this theatre on the same evening, with the title of "HARLEQUIN AND THE SWANS; or, *The Bath of Beauty*." The fable is briefly this:

Rinaldo, in love with the Princess Zoe, and unable to obtain the consent of her father, King Maximo Rotundo, to his marriage, quits the regal court, and retires to an hermitage, which he builds at the Swan's Pool, or the Bath of Beauty, where he knows the Princess Zoe, once every three years, is accustomed to visit, in company with her two cousins, Bianca and Calista, to preserve their charms from the destructive power of time. They visit the Bath of Beauty in the form of swans, and are enabled to resume their female shape, and *vice versa*, by means of charmed veils. Unsuspecting of danger, they leave their veils at the Swan's Pool, and Rinaldo, who has been impatiently watching their arrival, directly gains possession of the veil of the Princess Zoe, and thus prevents her departure from the Bath of Beauty. The fairy Winifreda, however, who presides over the Swan's Pool, appears, and changes the two lovers into Harlequin and Columbine, and bears them off in her ear to her father, King Maximo Rotundo's court. The King, who has promised his daughter Zoe to Prince Proteuff, still persists in his refusal to give her to Rinaldo (now Harlequin); and Prince Proteuff calls in the assistance of his friend Glow Glimmer (the fire-goblin), who transforms him into a rival Harlequin, (Buff) the King into Pantaloon, and the famous Doctor Tomble Tuzzey (Physician to the Court) into the Clown. The Harlequinade then commences, and, after a variety of wonderful and hair-breadth escapes, finishes at St. Winifred's Well, in the usual happy manner.

The reader will perceive that ample scope is given for the ingenuity of the scene-painter, the machinist, and those individuals who superintend the decorative department. The opportunities thus afforded have been improved to

the utmost; and the present pantomime, whether viewed with reference to its scenery, to its tricks and transformations, or to the general splendour which pervades all its parts, may rank with almost any production of the same species which we have seen for several years. *The Swan's Pool and Bath of Beauty* is an exquisite scene—a fall of real water, from a height of 16 or 18 feet, has a beautiful effect; and so well has the painter (Mr. Whitmore) performed his duty, that the *mimic water* in the Bath appears almost as pellucid as that which is seen descending from the side of the hill, from which source the bath is supposed to derive its origin. The flight of the swans across the water, and their sudden transformation into women, are instances of uncommon skill in the art of producing scenic deceptions; nor must we omit to mention another excellent trick, in which the separated limbs and members of Harlequin are rejoined and animated. There was also a duet between Grimaldi and an oyster cross'd in love, which was productive of much amusement, and was encored.

The music is by Mr. Ware; and the piece was received with general applause.

DRURY-LANE, Dec. 29.—A Mr. Huddart, from the Dublin theatre, made his entré in the character of *Shylock*, in *The Merchant of Venice*. This, however, was not the first appearance of Mr. Huddart on the London boards; as we recollect his coming out at Covent-garden some years ago, in the character of *Othello*. His figure is good, and his voice capable of much modulation. He is evidently a considerable proficient in the *jeu de theatre*, and maintained the scene in the third act, relative to his daughter's elopement, with force and some discrimination. He was favourably received by the audience, and may become a useful performer.

COVENT-GARDEN, Jan. 8.—Lee's *Alexander the Great* was performed, for the purpose of introducing a Mrs. SEYMOUR to the town in the part of *Roxana*. This lady's stature is short, her voice weak, and her features, though not unpleasant, are by no means of that marked description which the service of the Tragic Muse requires. She appeared to have formed a correct conception of the character, but her powers were evidently unequal to the task she attempted. Her scene with Cassander gave us very

little idea of the proud mistress of Alexander, who, believing herself to have been once beloved by a *god*, treats with contempt the presumptuous approach of a mortal. We heard Roxana chide—but the indignant feelings which are supposed to fire her breast, when the idea of her loss of dignity, induced by the boldness of Cassander, rushes across her mind, were weakly expressed. The same want of force was observable in her two rencontres with Statira. She exerted herself to the full extent of her physical abilities; but they were wholly inadequate to give effect to the passions of Roxana.

DRURY-LANE, Jan. 11.—A Comic Opera, called “NARENSKY;” or, *The Road to Yaroslaf*,” was presented for the first time. The scene is laid in a village and forest adjoining each other, in the government of Yaroslaf, in Russia, and the following are the

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Samoyloff, a Colonel in the Army	Mr. POPE.
Narensky, { Officers in	Mr. RAE.
Demetrief, { the same	Mr. HOLLAND.
	Regiment.
Obmanschikoff, Headman of the Village	Mr. OXBERRY.
Fedor, an old Peasant	Mr. POWELL.
Alexey, his Grandson	Mr. BRAHAM.
Meloff, Postmaster	Mr. GATTIE.
Vasily, his Son	Miss KELLY.
Afonassy, his Servant	Mr. LOVEGROVE.
Andrey, Samoyloff's Serv.	Mr. KNIGHT.
Yarkof, a Recruiting Serj.	Mr. SMITH.
Dorewky, Chief of the Robbers	Mr. I. WALLACK.
1st Robber	Mr. COOKE.
2d Robber	Mr. I. SMITH.
3d Robber	Mr. LEE.
Eliza Samoyloff's Daught.	Miss BOYCE.
Evania, Meloff's Daughter,	Mrs. DICKONS.
Ulrica, an old Woman in league with the Robbers	Miss TIDSWELL.

Eliza, the daughter of Samoyloff, is beloved by Narensky, and with the approbation of her father, returns his passion. The young soldier, however, becomes unjustly jealous of his friend, Demetrief, an officer in the same regiment, whom he challenges—but the object of his suspicion returns him his letter, anxious at the same time to convince him of his error. This he is prevented from doing in consequence of the departure of Narensky from St. Petersburg, a sudden necessity having arisen for his immediate visit to his estate at Yaroslaf. Not returning within the time he specified, it is supposed that he had fought with Deme-

trief, and fallen by his hand. Demetrief, fearful of the ill consequences which such a suspicion must produce, flies from the capital—and the piece opens with the arrival of Samoyloff and Eliza (who are pursuing the track of Narensky) at a village on the road to Yaroslaf. Poor Narensky's absence has, however been occasioned by a banditti, who infest a forest near the village, and, like Gil Blas, he is by them confined in their subterraneous abode. They in vain urge him, as the only means of saving his life, to join their party—and his refusal is on the point of being punished with death, when Ulrica, who is employed to scent out booty for the gang, gives them notice that Samoyloff and his daughter were about to pass through the forest. Narensky, conceiving that he might afford them assistance, immediately agrees to become a bandit; actuated, as he induces the robbers to believe, by hatred of Samoyloff, whom he wishes to destroy; and, to give credence to his story, he describes himself to be Demetrief, whose supposed love for Eliza, and subsequent flight, were current through the country. This story is immediately believed (the challenge sent to Demetrief, and returned by him, having been found on Narensky), and the banditti agree that he shall wreak his vengeance on his foe. Before the attack on Samoyloff takes place, Demetrief, who had fled to this very forest for concealment, where he lived by hunting, picks from the ground the identical challenge he had received from and returned to Narensky. He is immediately convinced, that his *quondam* friend is in the hands of the banditti, and to aid him he also joins the gang. Samoyloff is attacked—his daughter torn from him, and conveyed to the cavern, and he himself led to a distant part of the forest for assassination—when suddenly the villains are opposed by Narensky and Demetrief, neither of whom are known to Samoyloff, and with the assistance of a party of troops, who being in search of Afonassy, the post-master's servant, who has deserted from a recruiting party, they overcome the freebooters. The lovers are made happy, and the virtue of Demetrief stands confessed.

There is a minor plot, in which Alexey and Evanias are the principals; and they are lovers also, though of a coarser species. Alexey, the character sustained by Mr. Braham, is a young peasant, whose father perished in battle, and whose mother now depends on him for subsistence. He is enamoured of Evanias, the daughter of the post master of the village, who is anxious to unite her with Obmanschikoff, an *older*, but a *richer* lover.—As Sir John Falstaff pricked down none for the wars, but such as were able to purchase their freedom, Obmanschikoff makes use of a

similar authority to get his rival out of the way. But, by the interference of Samoylof, the rustic lovers defeat his intention.

The first and second acts are, with reference to the dialogue, serious and comic, heavy in the extreme; but the beautiful music of Braham and Reeve, admirably executed by Mr. Braham and Mrs. Dickons, gave a certain buoyancy and lightness to scenes, which, without it, must inevitably have failed. The third act is more amusing—it presents many good stage situations, and the mind is kept constantly alive by the various incidents which lead to the *dénouement*.

The scenery is beautiful and characteristic, and the opera was received with approbation.

We have heard this piece ascribed to the pen of a Mr. Brown, a gentleman who resided some years in Russia.

COVENT-GARDEN, Jan. 15.—After an absence of about two years, Mr. KEM-

BLE this evening resumed the buskin on the London boards, in his much-admired character of *Coriolanus*. It is quite unnecessary for us to attempt to characterise his acting; suffice it to say, that we never saw him more effective in the performance.

His reception by the audience was flattering in the highest degree, though but a well-deserved tribute to pre-eminent merit. On his first appearance the whole pit rose simultaneously, and waved hats and handkerchiefs, amid the most enthusiastic exclamations of Huzza! Bravo! &c. Before these cries had ceased, a complimentary circle of laurel fell at his feet, which had been thrown from an upper box on the Prince's side; an incident which, though we believe not unusual formerly in Paris, we never before witnessed in a London theatre. Mr. Kemble's present engagement at Covent-garden is said to be limited to twelve nights. He has brought great houses.

POETRY.

GRAND ASSEMBLY OF FREEMASONS.

ST. JOHN'S DAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1813.

THE following Ode, Anthem, Songs, and Glees, were recited, sung, and performed, during the Grand Ceremony at Freemasons' Hall, on the occasion of the Union of the Two Grand Lodges of England; and at the Banquet which followed, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. [See page 6.]

ODE.

Written for the Occasion by WALLER RODWELL WRIGHT, Esq. and recited by Brother POPE.

STROPHE I.

Oh, for a hand, whose magic pow'r
Might wake the lyre of other days
To lofty and immortal lays.
Such as in bold majestic swell
Burst from the Theban's classic shell,
Where, through Olympia's consecrated
shade,
Alpheus rolls his turbid course,
That lingered oft those shades among,
And listen'd to the mighty song;
Or those melodious strains,
Whose gentle but resistless force
Bæotia's very rocks obeyed
What time amidst her wild and desert plains,
The sacred dome and high-embattl'd
tow'r
In self-compact order rose,
And taught the wand'ring sons of Greece,
Unfelt before, the happiness that flows
From social union, harmony, and peace.
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXV. Jan. 1814.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Or rather, for that holy extasy,
Which bade the Royal Bard of Jesse's
line
Attune his harp's inspir'd minstrelsy
To songs of seraphim and themes divine,
For, while in this auspicious hour,
Our hands and hearts we thus unite,
And seek in closer folds to bind
The compact of fraternal love,
The vow which Angels might ap-
prove,
Of peace and charity to all mankind;
While taught by Faith, before the
throne
Of heaven's High Architect we bend,
With hope that rests on Him alone,
While stars like these their radiance
blend,
Their genial influence deign to pour
On this our high and solemn rite;
Like Sion's hallow'd strain the song should
rise
That wafts our grateful tribute to the skies.

EPODE I.

Vain is the hope—no Master's hand
To-day explores the breathing lyre;
No gifted bard whose Heav'n-imparted
fire
Subdues the yielding soul to his command;
But simple are the votive lays,
That breathe our gratitude and praise
To that creative Pow'r,
Whose wisdom sketch'd the vast design
Of Nature's universal plan;

H

Whose mighty fiat o'er the realm of night,
Shed the first glories of eternal light;
Whose spirit hov'ring on the vast profound,
Laid the foundations sure, and wide
By Truth's unerring geometric line,
Above, below, on every side
Life, harmony, and beauty breath'd
around;
The orbs of Heav'n their circling course began;
And angels hailed Creation's natal hour.

STROPHE II.

One last and greatest work remained,
Hushed was the strain; in silent awe
The host of Heav'n with wonder saw
The cold and senseless mass that lay,
Uniform'd, amidst its native clay,
Now kindling with a spark divine,
True to the laws of that mysterious spell,
Which binds in one concordant chain
The earth, the air, the ambient main,
Its latent pow'rs unfold—
Each limb in due proportion swell.
In beauteous symmetry combine
To frame a structure of immortal mould.
But when in this fair form its Maker deign'd
To breathe an intellectual soul;
Then first the angelic hymn began,
Which the bright spheres still echo as they roll,
Glory to God in Heav'n, and peace to man.

ANTISTROPHE II.

And shall the heir of immortality
Alone regardless of this high behest,
Quench the celestial glow of charity
Which heav'nly love hath kindled in
his breast?
Perverting reason's holy light,
Deny the Pow'r by which 'twas
giv'n?
Or arrogantly deem it just,
To close with wild fanatic hate
Fair Mercy's everlasting gate,
Against his erring brother of the dust;
Far, far from such unhallow'd strife,
In man a kindred soul we view,
To all who share the ills of life,
Our pity and relief are due;
Nor ask we what religious rite
Conveys his orisons to Heav'n,
Enough for us, if comfort we impart,
Or soothe the anguish of a breking heart.

EPODE II.

Lo! where our silent emblems breathe
Their sacred influence o'er the soul,
In mystic order ranged; while round
the whole
A starry zone the sister Virtues wreath.
Ye, who by compass, square, and line,
Those hidden truths can well divine,
To all besides unknown.
In each symbolic form pourtray'd—

Ye, who with firm undaunted mind,
Have pierc'd the vaulted cavern's awful gloom,
And mark'd the holy secrets of the tomb,
Still let your actions to the world proclaim
The secret lessons of our art,
By whatsoever mystic rite convey'd,
The rules of moral life impart;—
Nourish bright charity's ætherial flame:
And breathing love and peace to all mankind,
Like incense rise at Heaven's eternal throne.

STROPHE III.—IRREGULAR.

Fair Queen of science, nurse of ev'ry art
That crowns the happiness of social life,
Whose dictates from the desolating strife
Of warring passions, purify the heart—
In ev'ry clime, through every age,
The prince, the poet, and the sage,
Have knelt before thy hallowed shrine;
And nations own'd thy origin divine.
Great HERMES founder of the Memphis rite;
And MITRAS erst through Persia's realm rever'd;
And he, who to ELEUSIS bore
The treasures of thy mystic lore,
But chiefly those by holy truths inspir'd;
The chosen servant of the living God,
Who Sinai's holy precinct trod,
And he, with love of sacred wisdom fir'd,
The Mighty Prince, whose pious hand,
To th' eternal fount of truth and light
That holy temple rear'd,
The pride and wonder of Judea's land
His great and comprehensive mind
A nobler edifice design'd,
That time and envy should defy—
Founded on truth's eternal base,
Vast as the ample bounds of space,
And sacred to fraternal unity.

ANTISTROPHE III.—IRREGULAR.

Long were the task, and arduous to recount
What streams deriving from the sacred source
Of Sion's pure and unpolluted fount,
Through ev'ry clime have roll'd their de-
vious course—
From where Phœnicia greets the eastern tide,
To fair Crotona's western tow'rs;
Or where, amidst Athenian bow'rs,
Ilissus bids his waters glide
In gentle course to meet th' Ægean main;
Or how, in later times, 'midst dire alarms,
When fierce contending nations rush'd
to arms,
And delug'd Palestine's ensanguin'd plain,

The vanquish'd victor cast aside his sword,
Yielding his stubborn pride to thy command

With humble soul the God of Peace ador'd,
And turn'd repentant to his native land.

Yes; from that memorable hour,
The western world has own'd thy pow'r:

And tho' Ambition's frantic strife
Will sometimes blast the joys of life,
Thy influence bade her feudal discords
cease,

And taught her sons the nobler arts of
Peace.

Before the brightness of thine orient ray,
The shades of Prejudice and Error fled,
And languid Science rais'd her drooping
head,

To greet the fervid blaze of thy advancing
day.

EPISODE III.—IRREGULAR.

Alas! that e'er a cloud should rise,
To dim the glories of thy name—
Or little jealousies divide
The souls by kindred vows allied;—
But see! while thus our rites we blend,
The mingled sacrifice ascend.

And borne to Heaven in one united
flame,
Chase every ling'ring shadow from the
skies.

And as the sea-worn mariner,
When darkness shrouds each guiding
star,

With transport greets the polar orb of
light,

Piercing the murky veil of night;
Or those twin stars, whose milder beams
assuage

The tempest in its wildest rage,
And pours his tributary strain
To the propitious Rulers of the main;
Such joy is ours: be such the lay
That celebrates this happy day.

Join then, ye sons of Art, in triumph join!
To hail the Ruling Star of Brunswick's
Royal line.

And ye fraternal stars, whose gentle sway
Our sever'd powers have gloried to obey,
Edward! Augustus! Hail! Illustrious
names!

Whose Princely Souls confess a nearer tie
Than birth and kindred blood alone supply,

Accept the tribute each so justly claims:
While thus our former pledges we renew
Of grateful homage, and affection true.

And though to one alone be giv'n
To bear the ensign of supreme command,
And rule our free united band,

In all our orisons to Heav'n
Your blended names shall still be found,
To both the votive goblet shall be crown'd;
And both, while life and memory remain,
Hold in our grateful hearts your undi-
vided reign.

ANTHEM.

Composed by Brother WESLEY.

*(The vocal parts in this and the following
Pieces, written by the R. W. Brother Per-
ry, were sustained by Brothers Kelly, Bel-
lamy, Taylor, Phillips, Pyne, Dignum,
Leet, Evans, Clark, &c. &c.)*

Behold! how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
For Brethren, such as Masons are,
In Unity to dwell.

Oh! 'tis like ointment on the head;
Or dew on Sion hill!
For then, the Lord of Hosts hath said,
Peace shall be with you still.

SONG,

Composed by Brother KELLY.

Mountains may fall and rocks decay,
And isle on isle be swept away—
But Masonry's primeval truth,
Unbroke by force, unchang'd by time,
Shall bloom in renovated youth,
And energy sublime.

GLEE,

Composed by Brother KELLY.

Lo! see from Heaven the peaceful dove,
With olive branch descend!
Augustus shall with EDWARD join,
All rivalry to end:
And taught by their fraternal love,
Our arms our hearts shall interweave,
The union to approve.

CHORUS,

Composed by Brother KELLY.

Royal AUGUSTUS, EDWARD hail!
For now beneath the BRUNSWICK line,
One system shall prevail,
O'er all the earth, with truths divine,
Shall Masonry extend its sway,
Till time itself shall pass away,
In unity to shine.

GLEE,

Composed by Brother KELLY.

The well-known sign we mark and fly
The wound to heal—to still the sigh—
And wipe the tear from sorrow's eye.
For ours the aim is, ours the art
To meliorate the human heart;
Of wild desires to stem the flood,
And act as if of kindred blood.

SONG,

Composed by Brother KELLY.

Hark! I hear the Warden call—
"Masons to your sports away;
"Join the banquet in the hall;
"Give your hearts a holiday!"
When around the festive bowl,
We delight in song and glee;
Gay and open is the soul,
When it feels secure and free,

Joyous as the Jest goes round,
Taunt nor gibe can Masons fear;
None, by sacred pledges bound,
Prate again of what they hear.

When we toast the fair we prize,
Not a tongue shall slander tell;
Masons' hearts, by honour's ties,
Guard the sex they love so well.

And tho' we fill our glasses high,
Feeling still shall warm the breast;
We have not left the poor man dry—
So the cheerful cup is blest.

GLEE,

Composed by Brother ATTWOOD, for Three Voices.

In Masons hearts let joy abound!
Let the fraternal health go round!
Fill up the bowl, then—fill it high!
Fill all the goblets there!—for why
When Masons meet should they be dry?
Why, Sons of Candour, tell me why?

Our work is done. We've fed the poor:
We've chased the wolf from sorrow's door.
Fill up the bowl, then—fill it high!
Fill all the goblets there—for why
Should every mortal drink but I?
Why, Sons of Morals, tell me why?

FROM THE CARMEN TRIUMPHALE,
For the COMMENCEMENT of the YEAR
1814.

BY R. SOUTHEY, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

IN happy hour doth he receive
The laurel, meed of famous bards of yore,
Which Dryden and diviner Spencer wore,
In happy hour, and well may he rejoice,
Whose earliest task must be,
To raise the exultant hymn for victory,
And join a nation's joy with harp and voice,

Pouring the strain of triumph on the wind,
Glory to God, his song—Deliverance for mankind!

Wake lute and harp? My soul take up the strain!

Glory to God! Deliverance for mankind!

Joy, for all nations, joy! but most for thee

Who hast so nobly fill'd thy part assign'd

O England! O my glorious native land!

For thou in evil days didst stand

Against leagu'd Europe all in arms array'd,

Single and undismay'd,
Thy hope in Heaven and in thine own right hand.

Now are thy virtuous efforts over paid,
Thy generous counsels now their guerdon find,—

Glory to God! Deliverance for mankind!

Dread was the strife, for mighty was the foe
Who sought with his whole strength, thy overthrow.

The nations bow'd before him; some
in war

Subdu'd, some yielding to superior art;
Submit, they follow'd his victorious car.
Their Kings, like Satraps, waited round
his throne,

For Britain's ruin and their own.
By force or fraud in monstrous league
combin'd

Alone in that disastrous hour
Britain stood firm and brav'd his pow'r;
Alone she fought the battles of mankind.

O Virtue, which above all former fame
Exalts her venerable name!

O joy of joys for every British breast!
That with that mighty peril full in view,
The Queen of Ocean to herself was true;
That no weak heart, no abject mind pos-
sess'd

Her councils, to abase her lofty crest,—
Then had she sunk in everlasting shame,—
But ready still to succour the oppress'd,
Her red cross floated on the waves unfurl'd,
Offering redemption to the groaning world.

THE PAST.

WHILE memory endures,
Still will the varied Past,
The ardent schemes of hope allay,
And in each fleeting scene pourtray
Our destiny at last.
Man's fatal bane,
Who strives in vain

To steep in Lethe's streams regret, remorse,
and pain.

II.

Why do our thoughts recoil?
If social bliss inspire,
And pleasures new, and prospects bright,
And hope, and joy, and fond delight,
The throbbing bosom fire:
To muse on thee,
And quickly flee

Thy cheerless dull idea, for festive mirth
and glee.

III.

Why oft in solitude?
When midnight's silent gloom
Gives to each grief a deeper shade,
And fear, and dread, and death pervade,
Portentous of our doom:
Dost thou suggest,
In conscious breast,
Each guilty word, and deed, each guilty
thought suppress.

IV.

Why shrinks the sinful soul?
'Neath thy avenging ire,
As when black clouds the heath o'er-
spread,
And thro' the gloom gleams lightning red,
And rolls the thunder dire,
The traveller hies
And trembling flies
Some last resort to find, but sinks dismay'd
and dies,

V.

No bland oblivious balm,
Nor Time's revolving years,
Nor Fortune's ever-varying wiles,
Nor Hope, with gay delusive smiles,
Nor Sorrow's flowing tears;
Can peace impart,
To sooth the heart,
That rankles with, Remorse, thy deep-en-
venom'd smart.

VI.

Lo, in yon grated cell,
Reclines the woe-worn frame
Of him, yet young, whose youthful years,
Stain'd with affection's anxious tears,
End in unheeded shame;
His pale face gleams,
And threat'ning seems,
As now of parents, friends, and home, he
sadly dreams.

VII.

Thou like the partial world,
When Fortune sheds her smiles,
Each thought propitious, canst suggest,
And from past toils we feel more blest,
Exempt from cares and wiles;

Yet dost oppress
Our wretchedness

With unavailing grief, for former happi-
ness. C. H. S.

LINES

To the Memory of Mr. THOMAS BECKET, formerly of Pall-Mall, Bookseller, who died November 11, 1813, aged 91; and of his Second Daughter, MARGARET BECKET, who died on the 18th of the same Month, aged 41. Intended to be inscribed on their Tomb-Stone by the sorrowing ANDREW BECKET, Son of T. B.

Siste viator.

STOP, trembling Eld! stay, generous youth,—

Lo! the rude tomb of Thomas Becket;—
The friend of Honour and of Truth.

What need of heralds then to deck it?
Her parent's worth to equal, Margaret tried;

But found the effort vain;—and nobly died!

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1813.

JANUARY.

9. **A**PPARED in the London Gazette, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Declaration in answer to the American Manifesto, relative to the war between Great Britain and the United States of America.

14. Arrived an account of a dreadful shock of an earthquake in the island of Jamaica, which occurred on the 14th of November.

16. Arrived Paris papers up to the 13th, containing an account of the secession of the Prussian General d'York from the French force under M'Donald, and the Convention between the former and the Russian General Wittgenstein. Also containing a Senatus Consultum for placing at the disposal of Buonaparte 350,000 men.

—Despatches arrived from Lord Cathcart, dated St. Petersburg, December 22, containing an account of the operations of the Prince of Smolensko, from the French army from Wilna; during which it appeared that the French lost above 20,000 men in prisoners, near 200 pieces of cannon, seven general officers, a great quantity of Buonaparte's personal baggage, and all their magazines.

—The following persons were executed at York, convicted of having been Luddites, viz. J. Hill, J. Crowther, N. Hoyle, J. Heath, J. Ogden, T. Brook, J. Walker, J. Swallow, J. Batley, J. Fisher, W. Hartley, J. Haigh, J. Hoy, and Job Hay.

FEBRUARY.

2. The House of Commons met for the first time after the recess.

10. Arrived Cadiz papers, containing official notification of Lord Wellington's appointment to the command of all the Spanish armies in the Peninsula. Also the Declaration of the Spanish Cortes, that the Tribunal, commonly known by the name of the Inquisition, was incompatible with the Constitution.

16. Arrived an account of the death of Joel Barlow (author of "The Columbiad") and American Envoy to Buonaparte, on his return from the North of Europe to Paris.

18. An Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the subject of the war with America, was proposed in both Houses of Parliament, by Earl Bathurst and Viscount Castlereagh respectively, and agreed to, *nem. con.*

22. Arrived French papers, containing the Speech of Buonaparte to the Conservative Senate, on the 14th of this month, also a copy of the Concordat, signed between the Pope and Buonaparte.

23. Sir F. Burdett's motion for leave to bring in a Bill to provide against the necessity of a Regency.—Negatived by 238 to 75.

25. Official intelligence of the taking of Konigsberg, Elbing, Marienberg, and Marienwerder, by the Russians.

—Discussions on the Catholic Claims in the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Grattan.

MARCH.

2. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales's note to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the conversation thereon.

3. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Vansittart) brought in a series of Financial Resolutions; the object of which was, to supersede the necessity of imposing new taxes, by applying, underspecified regulations, part of the income of the Sinking Fund to the public service.

4. Mr. Cochrane Johnstone's motion in the House of Commons relative to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.—Strangers excluded during the discussion.

5. Report to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, made by Members of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on several documents relative to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

12. The Marquis of Wellesley's motion in the House of Lords, relative to the war in the Peninsula.

18. An order issued to the Custom-house, authorising the clearance of vessels for Prussian ports, and the admission of Prussian vessels into English ports.

19. Account of the capture of the Java frigate, by the United States frigate Constitution, after a desperate engagement, in which Captain Lambert, of the Java, with most of the officers and many seamen, were killed. The action took place on the 29th of December.

22. The House of Commons went into a Committee, and agreed to a series of Resolutions proposed by Lord Castlereagh, on the subject of the East India Charter.

23. Death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick.

— Captain Irby's despatch, detailing the desperate action, on the 7th of February, between the Amelia frigate and the French frigate Arethusa.

25. Despatches from Lord Cathcart, detailing the successes of the Russians, and communicating the intelligence of a Treaty, offensive and defensive, having been signed and ratified between their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia.

APRIL.

7. The first stone of the Episcopal Chapel in Bethnal-green-road, belonging to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, laid by the Duke of Kent.

8. Arrived French papers, containing the appointment of the Empress of France to the Regency.

10. Despatches from Lord Cathcart communicated the intelligence of an unlimited Armistice between the Austrians & Russians.

15. Westminster Meeting held in Old Palace-yard, to address her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

20. Official account of the action between the Java and the Constitution.

28. Corunna Mail, announcing that the Marquis of Wellington had been created

Duke of Vittoria, and Marshal Beresford Marquess of Campo Mayor, by the Prince Regent of Portugal,

MAY.

2. The Queen's chamber violently entered by a female domestic of the palace, seized with a shocking fit of insanity; and her Majesty's indisposition in consequence.

4. Command issued by the Lord Chamberlain, that no persons, of what quality soever, do stand behind the scenes, or come upon the stage, during the performance in the King's Theatre, Haymarket.

— Discovery of the imposition practised by Anne Moore, commonly known by the name of the Fasting Woman of Tuthury.

8. Account of the loss of the Peacock, in an engagement with the American brig Hornet, brought by his Majesty's ship Seahorse.

17. Official account of the defeat of Marshal Suchet, by the allied troops under the command of Sir J. Murray.

— French papers arrived, announcing the arrival of Buonaparte at Dresden on the 8th of this month.

20. Judgment of the Court of King's Bench on Mr. Creevey, for a libel, contained in a published speech delivered by him in Parliament.

21. Prussian official account of the great battle of Lutzen.

— The Manifesto arrived of the Spanish Regency against the Archbishop of Nice, the Pope's Nuncio.

22. German papers, giving intelligence of a levee-en-mass in Prussia.

24. The Catholic Bill thrown out in a Committee of the House of Commons, by a majority of four; the numbers being, 247 for, 251 against.

26. French papers arrived, containing Buonaparte's proclamation to his army.

30. Murder of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar.

— French account of the Battle of Bautzen, fought on the 20th of this month.

JUNE.

1. Hamburgh papers, received, stating the arrival of the Crown Prince of Sweden at Stralsund.

3. French papers received, detailing the battles of Bautzen, Wurchten, and Reichenbach, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of May. Marshal Duroc killed on the latter day by a cannon-ball.

4. Account arrived of the occupation of Hamburgh by the French.

11. The Treaty between Great Britain and Sweden laid before Parliament.

14. Intelligence received of the Marquis of Wellington having broken up from Frenada, and commenced the campaign by the possession of Salamanca.

25. Mr. Creevey's motion in the House of Commons relating to a breach of the privilege of Parliament.

JULY.

3. Intelligence of the great victory near Vittoria, obtained by Lord Wellington over the French army commanded by Marshal Jourdan; in which the enemy were completely routed, with the loss of 115 pieces of cannon, 415 waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, treasure, &c. and the French commander's baton, of a Marshal of France. This glorious victory was gained on the 21st of June. Lord Wellington continued the pursuit, and, on the 25th, took the enemy's only remaining gun.

5. The rank of Field-Marshal conferred upon Lord Wellington by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

7. Splendid fete at Carleton-House.

— Grand and general illumination for three successive nights.

9. Capture of the Chesapeake by the Shannon, after a desperate action of about 15 minutes.

10. Intelligence of the commencement of the plague at Malta.

20. National festival at Vauxhall, in honour of the battle of Vittoria.

22. The Prince Regent proceeded in state to the House of Lords, and closed the Session with a Speech.

24. Spanish papers announcing that the Cortes had ordered medals to be struck in commemoration of the battle of Vittoria; and had conferred a territorial property on Lord Wellington.

25. Intelligence of the defeat of the Americans in Canada.

AUGUST.

3. Foreign papers announce that a Conference had taken place between the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, which lasted three days, at Truchenberg.

8. A monument to Mr. Pitt exhibited in Westminster-abbey.

10. Intelligence of another Glorious Victory, obtained by the Marquis of Wellington over Marshal Soult, who superseded Jourdan in the command of the French army.

— The arrival of General Moreau in Germany.

12. Intelligence of the assault on St. Sebastian, and of great battles in the Pyrenees.

16. The Prince of Orange arrived with despatches from Lord Wellington, announcing the total defeat of Marshal Soult, with the loss of 15,000 men, and his retreat into France.

— Capture of the American sloop of war *Argus*, by the *Pelican*.

23. Despatches from Lord Wellington, announcing the fall of the fort of Zaragoza.

26. The Emperor of Austria's Declaration of War against France, and the Renewal of Hostilities.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Arrival of the Austrian Manifesto against France.

2. Arrival of the First and Second Bulletins of the Crown Prince of Sweden.

3. Arrival of French papers, announcing successes over the Allies by the enemy, on the Bober.

5. Intelligence of the capture, by the Americans, of the Macedonian frigate.

8. Intelligence arrived of the defeat of the French by the Crown Prince of Sweden.

14. Intelligence of the defeat of the enemy by General Blucher in Silesia.

— Despatches from Lord Wellington, announcing the taking of the town of St. Sebastian by storm, on the 31st ultimo.

17. James Leary convicted at the Old Bailey for the murder of Edward Clifford.

— Despatches arrived from Lord Wellington, announcing the fall of the Castle of St. Sebastian.

20. French papers arrived, communicating intelligence of great battles fought at Dresden on the 4th and 5th, in which General Moreau was mortally wounded by a cannon-shot from the redoubts of Dresden.

— Farther accounts of the defeat of the enemy in Silesia.

— The French General, Vandamme, a prisoner.

21. Despatches received from Sir C. Stewart, giving the details of the defeat of Vandamme, McDonald, and Lauriston, and the retreat of Davoust from Schweinin.

22. Arrived the 11th Bulletin of the Crown Prince of Sweden, announcing his victory over Marshal Ney on the 6th inst. at Jutterbach, called the battle of Donnawitz.

OCTOBER.

3. Dr. Howley consecrated Bishop of London.

7. A solemn service was performed in the Catholic chapel, King-street, on the death of General Moreau.

14. French papers received, containing the Senatus Consultum for raising an additional 280,000 men, with the Speech delivered by the Empress.

18. Despatches from Lord Wellington, detailing his entrance into France.

21. Intelligence received of the capture of his Majesty's brig *Boxer* by the American brig *Enterprise*.

22. Arrived a Copy of the Treaty, offensive and defensive, signed between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

— Despatches received from Lord Cathcart and Sir C. Stewart, communicating intelligence of the departure of Buonaparte from Dresden for Leipzig, on the 7th inst.; the passage of the Elbe by the Crown Prince of Sweden and General Blucher; the advance of the allied army from Bohe-

mia; and several important advantages over the enemy during these operations.

24. Intelligence of the capture of the *Weser*, a French frigate of 44 guns.

26. Official intelligence of the taking of Bremen.

27. French papers received, containing an Address presented from the Municipal Corps of Paris to the Empress, and Buonaparte's proclamation to the people of Italy.

28. Intelligence of the taking of Oldenburg.

29. Despatches arrived from the Earl of Aberdeen, announcing a Treaty of Alliance between Austria and Bavaria, and the junction of the Bavarian General, Wrede, at the head of 35,000 men, with the Allies.

NOVEMBER.

1. Account of the closing of the Session of the Extraordinary, and installation of the Ordinary, Spanish Cortes.

2. Intelligence of the capture of the French frigate *La Trave*, of 44, by the *Andromache* of 38 guns.

— Intelligence received of the loss of the *Laurentinus* frigate, in a hurricane, off the Bahamas.

4. The Session of Parliament opened by the Prince Regent, with a Speech from the Throne.

— Despatches from Sir C. Stewart, announcing the total defeat of the French army, commanded by Buonaparte in person, in the great battles of Leipzig, and the taking of that town by the Allies; the enemy was successively defeated on the 16th and 18th, and Leipzig taken on the 19th of October, the enemy's loss amounting to upwards of 80,000 men, and 180 pieces of cannon, and many generals of the first rank in the French army killed or taken prisoners.

5. General illuminations for three successive nights.

7. French papers received, containing Buonaparte's account of the battle of Leipzig, transmitted to the Empress.

9. Despatches received from Lord Wellington, announcing the fall of Pampeluna on the 31st of October.

— Procession of the Lord Mayor (Right Hon. William Domville), the other City Officers, and Livery of London, to the Courts at Westminster.

10. French papers received, communicating intelligence of Buonaparte's retreat from Erfurth to Frankfort, and detailing a battle in the vicinity of the latter place.

11. Lord Castlereagh submitted to the House of Commons his plan for the augmentation of the disposable force.

— Arrival of American papers, detailing the action on Lake Erie.

12. Terms of the new loan of 22,000,000*l.* proposed.

15. Loan contracted for.

17. Debate in the House of Commons on the Resolution for a grant to his Majesty to make good his engagements with Foreign Powers.

18. Resolution of the Common Council at Guildhall to address the Prince Regent on the late brilliant successes.

19. Sir R. Dallas took his seat as a Puisne Judge in the Court of Common Pleas.

21. Intelligence received of a Counter-revolution in Holland.

22. Arrived French papers, containing several *Senatus Consulta*, and the speech of St. Jean D'Angely, containing an *expose de motifs*.

— A legation arrived from Holland to the Prince of Orange.

24. Despatches from Lord Wellington, announcing the defeat of Marshal Soult, with the loss of 51 pieces of cannon and 2000 prisoners, dated St. Pe, Nov. 13.

25. Intelligence received of the surrender of Dresden by Marshal St. Cyr, with 25,000 men.

27. Intelligence received of the Swiss Declaration of Neutrality.

— Intelligence of the taking of a suburb of Dantzic.

DECEMBER.

2. Intelligence received of the safe arrival of the Prince of Orange at Scheveling, on the 29th of November.

— Dutch papers, containing an account of the reception and measures of the Prince of Orange in Holland.

3. Intelligence received of the evacuation of the Brill and Helvoetsluys by the French.

5. Intelligence received of the refusal of the Austrian Commander-in-chief to ratify the terms of Capitulation agreed upon between General Kleinau and St. Cyr, at Dresden.

7. Account of the Prince of Orange's entry into Amsterdam, where he was saluted by the title of William I., Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands.

— Official account of the surrender of Cuxhaven.

8. Intelligence received of the surrender of Marshal St. Cyr, with the troops under his command, as prisoners of war. Rejection of offers made by Buonaparte to surrender all the garrisons on the Elbe, Oder, and Vistula.

16. A Bulletin of the Crown Prince, announces the passage of the Elbe by the Swedish army.

— Received the Declaration of the Allied Powers, dated Frankfort, December 1.

20. Parliament adjourned to the 1st of March.

27. Lord Castlereagh left London on his way to the Continent.

— The Union of the two Grand Lodges of Freemasons of England took place.

28. Official account of the defeat of the

American army under General Wilkinson, in Canada.

29. Despatches received from Lord Wellington, dated St. Jean de Luz, December 14, announce a series of victories obtained by his Lordship over Marshal Soult, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of this month.

29. Arrived by the Heligoland mail, copies of letters from General Tettenborn, announcing the occupation of the Duchies of Holstein and Sleswic by the Allied Army under the command of the Crown Prince of Sweden, the retreat of Marshal Davoust to Hamburgh, and the granting of an Armistice to the Danish force.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

DECEMBER 13.

A BILL to rectify a singular mistake in the Madder Duties Act, which received the royal assent on Friday (namely, the omission of the word Madder, throughout the Act), was read a first time.

14. The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Brandy Duty, Madder Act Amendment, Marine Mutiny, Felons' Transportation, and Temporary Insolvent Debtors' Bills.

17. The Royal Assent was notified, by commission, to the East Indies Duties, Ditto Circuitous Trade, Ditto Shipping, Irish Spirit Distillation, Police, London Militia Enlistment, Irish Peace Preservation, Bryanstone, Dorset and Montague Squares Improvement, and the Sun and West of England Fire and Life Insurance Bills.

20. The Royal Assent was notified, by commission, to the Five Millions Exchequer Bills, French Wines, British and Irish Spirits Interchange Suspension, Frame Breaking, Portsmouth Works, County Fire Office, Imperial Assurance, and other Bills.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

Lord Holland, advertent to a paper published in this country, which was stated to be a Declaration of the Allied Powers, wished to know whether it was authentic, or not? If it was authentic, whether the Government of this country was a party to it? The Declaration contained these words; "The first use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have made of victory, has been to offer peace to his Majesty the Emperor of the French." He need not read the rest of the wise and magnanimous language of that Declaration. But another question arose out of the words which he had read, whether or not the offer had been rejected, or whether a negotiation was actually going on?—Lord Liverpool replied, that he believed the Declaration to be an authentic document; that it was framed and published at Frankfort without a previous concert with the British Government as to its publication; but that the Allies were in full possession of the sentiments of this Cabinet. As to the question whether any overture of peace had been made to France, or whether it had

been rejected, his public duty would not permit him to give any answer.

Lord Liverpool then prefaced his motion for adjournment, by observing, that Parliament had met unusually early;—that it had therefore sat, and would on the whole sit, as many or more days than usual;—and that it had done much more public and private business than was usual at so early a period. A shorter adjournment would not serve in the least to facilitate the object of public business, or to render the period of prorogation more early. He then moved that the House adjourn till the 1st of March.—Lord Darnley moved an amendment to substitute the 1st of February for the 1st of March.—Lord Holland said, that if the offer of peace, which had been made by the Allies, had been rejected, the best policy Ministers could pursue, would be, to state the fact to the House. They had his approbation for their moderate language and conduct, which in no degree sanctioned certain publications, which it was impossible for any man of proper feeling to read without disgust. Sounding a violent and barbarous war-whoop through the country—abounding in coarse, vulgar, virulent epithets—in such language, indeed, as would have been degrading to the worst part of the *Jacobin Clubs*, these publications completed their abominable character by excitations to assassination. He conceived so long an adjournment to be disrespectful to Parliament, whose continued sitting would give confidence to the Allied Powers, convince them that the same policy would be persevered in, and might assist Ministers with its counsel in any emergency that might arise. He trusted, however, when the House again met, Ministers would be ready to move an address of congratulation to the Prince Regent on account of the return of the blessings of peace, or present documents to prove that the continuance of the calamities of war was to be ascribed solely to the obstinacy and insatiable ambition of the enemy.—The amendment was negatived without a division; the original motion was carried; and the House adjourned to the 1st of March.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DECEMBER 13.

MR. HORNER, after briefly adverting to the labours of the Committee appointed to examine all the Poor Bills passed since 1800, and of the Bill now in progress to repeal such as contained clauses altering the law of the land in the mode of assessments, rating, &c. as well as settlement; and authorizing the inflicting of punishment on paupers, by whipping or confining them, at the discretion of the governors of workhouses, or of the trustees of the poor; said, that he should move that it be a standing order of the House for the present Session, that no such clause or clauses be proposed in any Select Committee; and to give efficacy to the whole, a third standing order, that the Chairman of every Select Committee on such Bills do report to the House, whether those orders have been strictly complied with;—Agreed to.—On the suggestion of Sir S. Romilly, the clauses by which the trustees of the poor in some places are authorized to let out the poor at so much per head, are hereafter to be considered.

14. Sir James M'Intosh inquired, whether it was known to his Majesty's Ministers, before his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange left this country, that it was his intention to exercise powers, or assume a style and title, unknown to the ancient laws of the United Provinces; and whether he had assumed those titles and authorities with the privy and consent of his Majesty's Government?—Lord Castlereagh replied, that his Serene Highness had been invited to Holland by a provisional Government; and his Majesty's Ministers did not know what functions of that Government he would be called upon to exercise, or what titles would be conferred upon him by the people of that country. He was happy, however, to state, that to the authority he now exercised, and to his present title, he had been called by the spontaneous and unanimous voice of the whole nation. Ministers had cautiously abstained from making out the credentials of the ambassador at the Hague, until a formal notification had been received from Holland of the new style and title conferred.

Sir James M'Intosh gave notice that he should, on Monday, oppose the adjournment for a longer period than usual, unless the necessity of it was shewn.

17. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that in consequence of the misapprehension that prevailed among tradesmen in the metropolis, and their having refused to a certain degree the copper currency of the realm, he thought it proper to state, that it was illegal to refuse the Tower halfpence, which, on the issuing of the new coin, would be received at the Mint at their full current value. He trusted this declaration would remove all needless alarm.

20. New writs were issued for Monmouth

and Inverness, vacant by the appointments of Lord C. Somerset and Mr. C. Grant, jun.

Lord Castlereagh assured Mr. Horner, in reply to an interrogatory, that the paper purporting to be a Declaration of the Allied Powers was authentic; and that the most perfect cordiality existed between the different sovereigns; but would not state what overtures had been made, and whether they had been rejected.

Lord Castlereagh then moved, that the House do adjourn till the 1st of March. —Sir John M'Intosh, in an able and argumentative speech, contended, on constitutional grounds, for a shorter adjournment. He approved of Ministers having abstained from suggesting to the people of Holland any change in their ancient and venerable form of government. He regretted that change which was reported to have taken place; but should be satisfied if it was the spontaneous wish of the people, and not dictated to them by a few gentlemen constituting the Provisional Government. He approved highly of the moderation shewn by the Allied Powers in their Declaration; and trusted that no attempt would be made to violate the neutrality of Switzerland; as the furnishing to France a quota of troops limited by treaty, was never heretofore considered by the public law of Europe as an act of hostility. —Colonel St. Paul (in a *maiden speech*) blamed the opposition of Sir James M'Intosh, which he thought both feeble and finical.—Mr. Whitbread reprobated the animadversion of Colonel St. Paul upon the speech of his hon. and learned friend (Sir J. M'Intosh), on whose accession he congratulated both Parliament, and the country at large. No one was more competent to explain the public law of Europe, or discuss state measures, than his learned friend. But, though he agreed with him in all his general principles respecting Holland and Switzerland, and in his opposition to long adjournments, he would not oppose the present motion. He reposed the utmost confidence in Ministers. In recognizing the splendid Declaration of the Allies, they had shewn they were guided by moderate counsels. That Declaration must put an end to the absurd follies which had been revived, of interminable war with Buonaparte, and of conquering and punishing France. These wild, wicked, and mischievous chimeras must now be put down; for the Allies, after all their victories, have not altered the principles, or, to use their own words, the conditions on which they will receive peace. —Messrs. Abercrombie and Protheroe, and Sir S. Romilly, spoke in favour of the amendment.—Mr. Grenfell against it.—It was then put and negatived, and the original motion carried without a division. —Adjourned till March 1.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOV. 6.

THIS gazette contains inclosures transmitted to the Admiralty by Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, commander-in-chief on the Halifax station, reporting the performance of the three following naval events: 1. American letter of marque, *Paragon*, off Cape Cod, mounted with four guns, and twenty men, captured by the boats of the *Nymph* frigate, and *Curlew* sloop. 2. Fifteen vessels destroyed up Long Island Sound, by the *Acasta* and *Atalante* frigates. 3. A building yard in the upper part of the Chesapeake, destroyed, two or three large schooners burnt, and the militia disarmed, by a body of troops under Sir Sidney Beckwith.

The gazette also states the capture of *Le Lion*, French privateer, of Boulogne, of sixteen guns, and sixty-nine men, by the *Snap*, Captain Dashwood; the American privateer schooner *Elbridge Gerry*, of fourteen guns, and sixty-six men, by the *Crescent* sloop, Captain Oliver, off Cape Raw; and the *Aalberg* Danish privateer, and a ship her prize, by two gigs from the *Hawke* privateer, commanded by Mr. Phillips, after a heavy fire from three Danish gun-boats, and ten privateers.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 9.

Lord Arthur Hill has this morning arrived with Despatches from Field Marshal the Marquess of Wellington to Earl Bathurst, dated Vera, Nov. 1, 1813, of which the following are extracts.

Vera, Nov. 1, 1813.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the line since I addressed your Lordship last.

The enemy's garrison of Pamplona, made proposals to Don Carlos D'Espana, to surrender the place on the 26th October, on condition, first, that they should be allowed to march to France, with six pieces of cannon; secondly, that they should be allowed to march to France under an engagement not to serve against the allies for a year and a day. Both these conditions were rejected by Don Carlos D'Espana, and they were told, that he had orders not to give them a capitulation on any terms, excepting that they should be prisoners of war, to which they declared they would never submit.

Vera, November 1, 1813.

Since I wrote to your lordship this morning, I have received a letter, of which I enclose a copy from Mariscal del Campo Don Carlos D'Espana, in which he announces the surrender by capitulation, of the fortress of Pamplona, the garrison being prisoners of war, upon which event I beg leave to congratulate your lordship.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Don Carlos D'Espana, and that of the

troops under his command during the period that he has commanded the blockade, that is, since the beginning of August. In every sortie which the enemy have made, they have been repulsed with loss, and the general and the officers and troops, have, on every occasion, conducted themselves well. Don Carlos D'Espana was severely wounded on the 10th of September, as reported in my despatch of the 19th of that month, but having reported that he was able to continue to perform his duty, I considered it but justice to allow him to continue in a command, of which he had to that moment performed the duties in so satisfactory a manner; and I am happy that it has fallen to his lot to be the instrument of restoring to the Spanish monarchy so important a fortress as Pamplona.

Not having yet received the detail of the terms of the capitulation, I must delay to forward them till the next occasion.

(TRANSLATION.)

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

Glory be to God, and honour to the triumphs of your Excellency in this ever-memorable campaign.

I have the honour and the great satisfaction of congratulating your Excellency on the surrender of the important fortress of Pamplona, the capitulation of which having been signed by the superior officers entrusted with my powers, and by those delegated by the general commanding the place. I have, by virtue of the authority which you conferred upon me, just ratified. The garrison remain prisoners of war, as your Excellency had determined from the beginning that they should, and will march out to-morrow at two in the afternoon, in order to be conducted to the Port of Passages.

Our troops occupy one of the gates of the citadel, and those of France the place.

May God guard the precious life of your Excellency.

Dated from the camp in front of Pamplona, 31st October, 1813.

(Signed) CARLOS ESPANA.

His Excellency Field-marshal the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

TUESDAY, NOV. 9.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 9.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K.B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Hannibal, in Cawsand Bay, the 6th instant.

I have frequently had occasion to commend the active and enterprising spirit of Captain Scriven, of the *Telegraph* schooner, whom their lordships have so recently promoted to the rank of commander; the gallantry and professional skill that he has again displayed in destroying a French national brig of very superior force, under the

circumstances mentioned in the accompanying letters are highly honourable to him.

Surveillante, in Passages,

MY LORD, Oct. 14, 1813.

I have the honour to congratulate your lordship on the destruction of the French national brig *Flibustier*, one of the finest corvettes of France, by his Majesty's schooner *Telegraph*, of a force every way inferior, almost in the mouth of the *Adour*, covered in some degree by the enemy's batteries, and witnessed by some thousands of both armies. The *Flibustier* had been waiting an opportunity to steal out of *St. Jean de Luz* for some months past; the near approach of the Marquis of Wellington's army made it absolutely necessary, and a dark and stormy night determined her commander to risk the attempt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. R. COLLIER, Capt.

Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c.

His Majesty's Schooner Telegraph,

SIR, Oct. 14.

In obedience to your orders, to report to you the circumstances attending the destruction of the French national brig *Flibustier*, I do myself the pleasure to acquaint you, that the *Flibustier* having taken advantage of a favourable moment sailed from *St. Jean de Luz*, and at day-light of the 13th, was discovered, attended by three *Trincadores*, when she was immediately chased by his Majesty's schooner under my command, the *Challenger* and *Constant* in the offing, seven or eight miles distant; the enemy being becalmed, had anchored under the protection of some French batteries, close to the mouth of *Bayonne*; a partial breeze lasted time enough to enable his Majesty's schooner to close and commence action, which after being maintained for three quarters of an hour, ended by the corvette's crew suddenly quitting her and pulling for the shore, which, from its nearness, they were easily enabled to effect, in spite of a well-directed broadside; for, as the corvette was perceived to be on fire, my endeavours were, if possible, to save the vessel, and boats were sent for that purpose, but without success. By papers found on board of her, I learnt, that the *Flibustier* was commanded by *Monsieur Daniels*, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, and a Member of the Legion of Honour, that she mounted sixteen French twenty-four-pounders (carronades), two long nine-pounders, a brass howitzer gun, and four brass three-pounders, having on board one hundred and sixty men. She appears to have been bound to *Santona*, for the relief of that garrison, having on board treasure, arms, ammunition, and salt provisions, and from her large complement of men, probably some officers and soldiers for that garrison. I beg to express my thanks to *Mr. Blyth*, master, and *Mr. Pearson*, master's-mate, for their zeal and good conduct, and to assure

you how much I was pleased at the animated conduct of my crew, who saluted the enemy with three cheers before a shot was fired. I had no means of ascertaining the enemy's loss in killed or wounded, though, from appearances on board, it must have been considerable; but I have the pleasure to state, that the *Telegraph* did not lose a man.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) TIM. SCRIVEN, Lieut. & Com. *Sir George Collier, Knt. &c.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 9.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Lake of his Majesty's ship *Magnificent*, to Commodore Malcolm, giving an account of his having on the 30th of last month, captured the *Amiable*, American ship, letter of marque, pierced for eighteen, and mounting six guns, with twenty-one men, besides passengers, bound from *Concarneau* to *Charleston*.

SATURDAY, NOV. 13.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT,

DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 11.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, was this Day received by Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-general Sir G. Prevost, Bart. commanding his Majesty's Forces in North America.

Head-quarters, St. David's, Niagara Frontier, Aug. 25.

Major-general Proctor having given way to the clamour of our Indian allies, to act offensively, moved forward on the 20th ult. with about three hundred and fifty of the 41st regiment, and between three thousand and four thousand Indians, and on the 2d inst. attempted to carry by assault the block-houses and works at *Sandusky*, where the enemy had concentrated a considerable force. The Indians, however, previously to the assault, withdrew themselves from out of the reach of the enemy's fire.

The handful of his Majesty's troops employed on this occasion, displayed the greatest bravery; nearly the whole of them having reached the fort, and made every effort to enter it; but a galling and destructive fire being kept up by the enemy, within the block-houses, and from behind the picketting which completely protected them, and which we had not the means to force, the major-general thought it most prudent not to continue longer so unavailing a contest; he accordingly drew off the assailants, and returned to *Sandwich*, with the loss of twenty-five killed, as many missing, and about forty wounded. Amongst the former are, Brevet Lieutenant-colonel Shortt, and Lieutenant J. G. Gordon of the 41st regiment.

I am happy to be able to acquaint your lordship, that it appears, by further accounts received from Major-general Proctor to the 23d inst. that the enemy had been disappointed in an attempt to create distrust and disaf-

fection amongst our Indian allies, by a deputation of chiefs, sent by them for that purpose, and that in a talk, which took place between the deputies from the American Indians, and the chiefs of our Indian warriors, the contempt with which General Harrison's proposals were received by the latter, and the determination expressed by them of adhering to the cause of their Great Father in England, appeared sensibly to affect the deputies, and afford strong grounds to believe, that the nations whom they represented, will not be induced to take up arms against us, or their Indian brethren acting with us.

On my arrival at this frontier, I found two thousand British soldiers, on an extended line, cooping up, in Fort George, an American force, exceeding four thousand men: feeling desirous of ascertaining in person the extent of the enemy's works, and of viewing the means he possessed of defending the position he occupied, I ordered a general demonstration to be made on Fort George, to commence by the attack and surprise of all the American picquets thrown out in its front. This service was executed to my entire satisfaction; the picquets were driven in, a great part of them being taken, with a very trifling loss, and I found myself close to the fort, and the new entrenched camp which is formed on the right of that work, both of them crowded with men, bristled with cannon, and supported by the fire from Fort Niagara, on the opposite side of the river; but no provocation could induce the American army to leave their places of shelter, and venture into the field. Having made a display of my force in vain, a deliberate retreat ensued without a casualty.

Since I had the honour of addressing your lordship on the 1st inst. every possible exertion has been made by Commodore Sir James Yeo, but in vain, to bring the enemy's squadron to a decisive action: repeatedly has he offered them battle, and as repeatedly have they declined it, which their great superiority in sailing, together with the light and baffling winds prevailing on the lake at this season, has enabled them hitherto effectually to do. He however, was fortunate enough, on the night of the 10th inst. to get so close in with the enemy, as to render an action inevitable, unless they chose to sacrifice two of their schooners in order to avoid it: to this sacrifice they submitted, and Sir James had the satisfaction, after a few shots had been fired, to take possession of two very fine schooners, the one carrying one long 32 pounder, and two long sixes, and the other one long 32-pounder and one long twelve, with a complement of forty men each. Having proceeded to York for the purpose of refitting his prizes, he sailed from thence with them in pursuit of the enemy on the 13th inst. and having followed them down the lake on the 17th, again saw

them on the 18th, but was unable to come up with them. On the night preceding that of the capture of the above vessels, two of the enemy's largest schooners, carrying nine guns, each, overset and sunk, in carrying sail to keep from our squadron, and, excepting 16 persons, all on board perished, in number about one hundred. Sir James Yeo has been into Kingston with his squadron, to take in provisions and refit, and since sailing has cruised off York and Niagara, but has not seen any thing further of the enemy's fleet.

I understand that Commodore Channcey, with his squadron, after the loss of his schooner in the night of the 10th, returned to Sacket's harbour, from which place he sailed suddenly on the 14th, and again returned to it on the 18th, pursued by our fleet. I have not yet been able correctly to ascertain whether he has since left it.

[This gazette likewise contains official notifications of the appointment, by the Prince Regent, of Lieutenant-general Lord Charles Somerset, to be governor and commander-in-chief of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope; of a renewal of the appointment of Henry Savage Yeames, Esq. to be his Majesty's consul in the Russian ports in the Black Sea; of the honour of knighthood being conferred on Nathaniel Conant, Esq. on his appointment as chief magistrate at the public office, Bow-street; and of the like honour being conferred on Colonel George Elder, Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword; and likewise of the appointment of the lord chamberlain, of Robert Southey, Esq. to be Poet Laureat to his Majesty.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 20.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Farquhar, of his Majesty's Ship Desirée, addressed to Admiral Young, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*H. M. Gun-brig, No. 12, off
Brock, River Weser,
Nov. 1, 1813.*

I had the honour to inform you, by my letter of the 30th ultimo, that I had ordered Captain M'Kerlie, with a gun boat, and a strong division of row-boats, to proceed up this river to this place, for the purpose of seizing two corvettes building, as well as all other vessels, naval stores, &c. which he could find belonging to the enemy. I now beg to acquaint you, that I arrived here yesterday, and found that Captain M'Kerlie had taken possession of the two corvettes, as also two gun-brigs, and several other vessels belonging to the enemy. I have ordered the Burghers to do duty, and have landed a party of marines as a guard and protecting force, whilst we are employed in getting the corvettes ready to move down to the squadron.

The whole of the country between this and Bremen is entirely free from the French, and in possession of the allies.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, addressed to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. &c. and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

H. M. S. Wolfe, off the False Duck Islands, on Lake Ontario, the 12th Sept. 1813.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's squadron under my command, being becalmed off Genesee river, on the 11th inst. the enemy's fleet, of eleven sail, having a partial wind, succeeded in getting within range of their long twenty-four, and thirty-two pounders; and from their having the wind of us, and the dull sailing of some of our squadron, I found it impossible to bring them to close action. We remained in this mortifying situation five hours, having only six guns in all the squadron that would reach the enemy (not a carronade being fired); at sunset a breeze sprung up from the westward, when I steered for the False Duck Islands, under which the enemy could not keep the weather gage, but be obliged to meet us on equal terms; this, however, he carefully avoided.

Although I have to regret the loss of Mr. William Ellery, midshipman and three seamen killed, and seven wounded, I cannot but conceive it fortunate, that none of the squadron have received any material damage, which must have been considerable, had the enemy acted with the least spirit, and taken advantage of the superiority of the position they possessed.

(Signed) JAMES LUCAS YEO, Com.

[This gazette likewise contains a letter from Captain Godfrey, of the *Emulous*, which states that the boats of that sloop, under Lieutenant Wright, had burnt, in Great Machias bay, a privateer of two guns, and eleven men.

The gazette also contains a letter from Captain Gordon, of the *Sea-horse* frigate, stating, that on the 10th instant, he chased off Beachy Head, the French privateer *Subtilé*, Captain D. Drosier, for three hours, nor did she surrender until she was so much damaged by shot that she immediately after went down. Only twenty-eight of the crew out of seventy-two were saved. The captain and the whole of the officers were either killed or drowned. She sailed from Dieppe on the Monday preceding, and had captured a Swedish brig and a collier.]

Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated,

Vera, Nov. 8, 1813.

I have the honour to send the copy of the capitulation of the garrison of Pamplona.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the line since I addressed you on the 1st instant, and I have not heard from General Clinton.

I have the honour of transmitting to you, in order to its being laid before his Excellency the commander in chief of the national armies, the capitulation granted to the garrison of the town and citadel of Pamplona, in the terms prescribed by the order of his Excellency the commander in chief. I have not been able to transmit it to you before, it having been necessary for me to retain it, with a view to ensure the fulfilment of its conditions. I also enclose a certificate, which I required from the head of the civil administration of the place, before I entered into any treaty with the enemy, in order that I might be sure that none of the inhabitants had perished during the blockade, either from ill treatment or want.

(Signed) CARLOS D'ESPANA.

The officers nominated by the French major-general Cassan; and those nominated by Don Carlos D'Espana, having met between the advanced posts of the place and those of the blockading troops, on the 30th of October, agreed upon articles of capitulation (18 in number) by which the French garrison were to march out with all the honours of war, lay down their arms, colours, and eagles at the distance of three hundred yards from the barriers: surrender themselves prisoners of war, and march to the port of Passages to embark for England. Subalterns and soldiers to keep their knapsacks, and officers their swords.

Certificate alluded to in the Letter of Don Carlos D'Espana above.

I Don Joseph Joachim Foncellas, President of the Municipality of Pamplona, certify, that Brigadier Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, Colonel Goldfinch, and Colonel Don Ventura Mena, officers appointed by Field marshal Don Carlos D'Espana, commander in chief of the right of the line of blockade, having appeared before me, and required that I would state what had been the conduct of the French garrison during the blockade, I explained to them, that, with respect to the people, it had been conformable to good discipline, and that the arrangements made by the governor during the scarcity which prevailed in consequence of the blockade, did not occasion the death of any inhabitant.

In order that this may avail those whom it may concern. I give it in the convent of St. Peter, the 30th day of October, 1813.

(Signed) MARQUIS OF FONCELLAS.
(True copy) A. WIMPEN.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 20.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 19.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this day received at Earl

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1813.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, NOV. 21, 1813,

The Baron Perponcher, and Mr. James Fagel, have arrived this day from Holland, deputed by the Provisional Government, which has been established in that country, to inform his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, that a counter-revolution broke out in that part of the United Provinces on Monday last, the 15th instant, when the people of Amsterdam rose in a body, proclaiming the House of Orange, with the old cry of *Orange Boven*, and universally putting up the Orange colours. This example was immediately followed by other towns of the provinces of Holland, and Utrecht, as Haerlem, Leyden, Utrecht, the Hague, Rotterdam, &c. The French authorities were dismissed, and a temporary Government established and proclaimed, in the name of the Prince of Orange, and until his Serene Highness's arrival, composed of the most respectable members of the old government, and chiefly of those not employed under the French,

Amsterdam, Nov. 16, 1813.

The events of last night have shewn the necessity of appointing without delay an administration in this great city, which, in its form and composition, may ensure the confidence of the good citizens; in consequence, the officers of the Schuttery (armed burghers), have agreed to undertake the establishment of such an administration, and a number of the most respectable inhabitants have been called out and invited by them to take upon themselves, at so critical a moment, the honourable and interesting task of effecting every thing that can contribute to prevent or stop the incalculable evils of anarchy.

The following gentlemen have been this day appointed, desired, and authorised to regulate and divide among themselves the functions in the manner they will judge most expedient.

Mr. J. C. VAN DER HOOP.
Mr. P. A. VAN BOETZELAER.
Mr. D. W. ELIAS.
J. P. CHARLE.
J. HUYDECOOPER VAN MAARSEVEEN (absent.)
W. BOREEL (absent.)
J. N. VAN EYS (absent.)
Mr. C. VAN DER OUDERMEULEN.
Mr. VAN LOON JANSZEN.
Mr. D. J. VAN LENNEP.
H. VAN SLINGELANDT.
J. HODSDON (excused.)
Mr. D. HOOFT (absent.)
G. TEN SANDE.
A. MENDES DE LEON.
J. A. WILLINK

J. J. TEYSSET (excused.)
Mr. W. F. MOGGE MUILMAN (excused.)
J. J. MAY.
Mr. P. A. BRUGMANS.
Mr. J. D. MEIJER.
Mr. O. W. J. BERG (excused.)
Mr. J. S. VAN DE POLL.
Mr. A. A. DENTZ VAN ASSENDELEF.
Amsterdam, Nov. 16, 1813.

The colonel and chief of the municipal guards, who has the great satisfaction of acquainting the public with the above circumstances, cannot let pass this opportunity, without admonishing his fellow citizens in the most earnest manner to behave with temper and moderation; and, at the same time, manifesting his expectations and wishes that the joy which will be excited by these events, may not induce or mislead the inhabitants to improper behaviour towards any person whatsoever, or to pillage or plunder any private or public buildings; since the officers and all the members composing the municipal guard, are strictly resolved to repel, with all the powers of which they are in possession, all and any trespasses which may be committed, to the end that the perpetrators receive due punishment for their offences. (Signed)

The Colonel and Chief of the Municipal Guard, C. R. R. VON BRIENEN.

In the Name of his Highness the Prince of Orange.

LEOPOLD, COUNT OF LIMBURGH STIRUM,
GOVERNOR OF THE HAGUE.

As the blessed restoration is fast approaching, I give notice to all the inhabitants of the Hague, that their wishes will soon be fulfilled, and that a provisional government will immediately be established to provide for every thing, until his Serene Highness shall appear among us.

In the mean time I invite all good citizens to watch for the preservation of peace and order. I promise to the lowest a day of rejoicing, at the public expense; but I warn every one who would pillage and plunder, that the heaviest penalties will be inflicted upon them.

(*Circulate this.*)
ORANGE BOVEN.

Holland is free!—The allies advance upon Utrecht.—The English are invited.—The French fly on all sides.—The sea is open.—Trade revives.—Party spirit has ceased.—What has been suffered is forgiven and forgotten.—Men of consequence and consideration are called to the government.

The government invites the Prince to the sovereignty.—We join the allies, and force the enemy to sue for peace.—The people are to have a day of rejoicing at the public expense, without being allowed to plunder, or to commit any excess.—Every one renders thanks to God.—Old times are returned

Orange Boven!

TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

This Gazette contains Despatches from Lord Cathcart, Sir Charles Stewart, and the Earl of Aberdeen, dated from Leipzig of the 20th to the 22d Oct. They relate to the battles fought in that neighbourhood; but, excepting Lord Aberdeen's despatch, which we subjoin, they contain no additional facts. Sir C. Stewart states, that Marshal St. Cyr had attacked and defeated Gen. Tolstoy, while blockading Dresden.

Despatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, dated Leipzig, Oct. 22, 1813, addressed to Lord Castlereagh.

MY LORD,

I am happy to be enabled to furnish your lordship with the latest information contained in a communication made to me by Count Metternich, this evening, by which it appears that the result of the great battles of the 16th, 18th, and 19th, surpasses all conception. The number of prisoners already taken is more than 40,000; every hour adds materially to the amount. On the 20th, the corps which advanced in pursuit of the enemy took 120 pieces of artillery. The whole number of cannon taken amounts to about 300, and 1000 caissons have fallen into the hands of the Allies. The booty taken in this city is immense. The suburbs of the town and the principal gates are blocked up with carriages, baggage wagons and equipages of every description.

It is impossible to form a notion of the disorder which reigned among the enemy during the flight. Buonaparte quitted the town with considerable difficulty, as all the principal streets were completely impassable, from the disorderly mass of fugitives. Prince Poniatowski and Marshal Macdonald finding it impossible to escape, spurred their horses, and leaped into the Pleiss. The banks of the river being marshy and difficult of access, Poniatowski was seen to perish by his aid-de camp, who is now a prisoner. Since the day before yesterday, several thousand bodies have been taken from the river. The streets and high roads are covered with dead bodies and with wounded, whom hitherto it has been found impossible to remove.

Twenty-seven generals have been already taken, but it is possible the list may be augmented, as the number of prisoners of every rank becomes greater hourly. Among those who have been recognized, besides Lauriston, Regnier, and Bertrand, are Mandeville, Peri, Krazinski, Bronikowski, Kaminski, Rautenstrauck, the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, Count Frederick of Hochberg, the Prince Witgenstein, &c.—General Latour Maubourg is dead of his wounds. General Souham is mortally wounded.

In the action of the 16th, Buonaparte himself very narrowly escaped being made prisoner. In consequence of a most desperate charge made by the Austrian cuiras-

siers, the French line was broken through, and Buonaparte, with the persons round him owed their safety to the fleetness of their horses.

According to intelligence received from General Blucher, whom his Majesty the King of Prussia has just made field-marshal, he entered Weissenfels last night, and took 2000 prisoners, as well as 1600 wounded, which the enemy left in their flight.

The grand army under the command of Field-Marshal Prince Swartzenburgh, is advancing by forced marches in the direction of Jena. His Imperial Majesty went yesterday to Zeitz, in order to follow the enemy, who it is not imagined, can have more than 30,000 men. On the 24th of this month, General Wrede will be at Wurtzburgh, with about 60,000 men.

The Austrian army is animated with the best spirit, which is increased by the just title the commander in chief has acquired to their confidence. His Imperial Majesty has decorated him with the Great Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa. The Emperor of Russia has conferred on him the Great Cross of the Order of St. George; and full justice is rendered to his merits by the unanimous voice of the allied army.

I cannot conclude without congratulating your Lordship on the brilliant prospect which opens before us. The long sufferings of many nations are drawing to a close. The deliverance of Europe appears to be at hand. That ray of hope for the salvation of the civilized world, which has so steadily beamed from our own happy shores, is now rapidly diffused over the whole continent. If any thing can add to our feelings of exultation, as Englishmen, at this prospect, it is, the reflection that this event will be mainly attributable to the unshaken constancy and perseverance of Great Britain. I am truly happy to be able to state to your lordship, that this feeling is not confined to ourselves, but is admitted and avowed by all those who are most entitled to consideration.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ABERDEEN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 23, 1813.

Despatches from Captain Farquhar, commanding his Majesty's naval forces in the Weser to Mr. Croker, dated Braak, 12th November, stating, that he had received from the senate of Bremen, a notification, under date of the 9th instant, of its happy reinstatement to its ancient constitution, and of its ardent wish to enter into the most friendly intercourse with the authorities of his Britannic Majesty.

This gazette likewise contains despatches from Admiral Fremantle, dated between the 6th September and 5th August. They state that most of the islands in the Adriatic, from Lissa upwards, were freed from the French yoke: that the Austrian flag was flying at Fiume. Segni and Porto Re; and

that the whole of Istria and Croatia were rising *en masse* to drive out the enemy. Admiral Fremantle was off Fiume, in the *Milford*, and General Nugent was at Lippla.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, NOV. 24.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. dated,

MY LORD, *Gottingen, Nov. 2, 1813.*

The intended movement of the main body of the army of the North on Cassel, as detailed in my last despatch, has been arrested, and the Prince Royal has been induced to direct his operations towards Hanover and the North, for the following reasons: Marshal Davoust is still in position on the right bank of the Elbe, and seems very unwilling to separate from the Danes, so long as he can retain his hold; the corps of Lieutenant General Walmoden is not of sufficient force to act offensively, without considerable aid. The extermination of the enemy in the North of Germany, the possession of Bremen, the mouths of the Weser and the Elbe, the speedy reduction of Hamburg, the advantage of opening an immediate communication with England during the winter, the liberation of his Majesty's Electoral dominions, and the organization of its civil and military power, the facility that will be afforded to the future operations of the Northern army, either in Holland or on the Rhine, when their rear is entirely secure; and lastly, the hope of cutting off Marshal Davoust completely from Holland, are the united considerations which have determined his Royal Highness to alter his proposed movement, and the army of the North is now in march for Bremen and Hanover, from whence it will be directed against the remaining forces of the enemy in the north of Germany. The Prince Royal transferred his head quarters from Mühlhausen to Dingelstadt on the 29th, on the 30th to Helligstadt, and yesterday to this place. The advanced guard, under Lieutenant-general Woronzoff, and the Russians under General Wänzingenode, entered Cassel on the 30th. The Swedes and Prussians were in the neighbourhood of Helligstadt on that day, when his Royal Highness determined on a change in his line of movement. Report arrived from General Czernitscheff, dated from Neuhaus, the 27th. He details that having joined General Stowiski and another partisan corps from the grand army, he proceeded to Fulda, which town he occupied, making 500 prisoners; he then destroyed the enemy's magazines, and proceeded to break down the bridges, and

render the roads as impracticable as possible, having contrived to post himself between the enemy's main body and their advance. The manner General Czernitscheff harasses them is not to be described. While in his position at Fulda, he perceives the advance of their collected force, consisting of some squadrons of Gens d'Armes, moving towards the town, he immediately advances with his Cossacks, charges, and overthrows them: and then returns to follow the advanced guard, on the great road towards Frankfort, carrying destruction to all the enemy's means before their arrival. General Czernitscheff states that Buonaparte went from Eisenach to Vach, and that he had the intention of going to the Weser, but the march of the Prince Royal and Marshal Blücher prevented him, and he suppresses his route will now be Wetzlar; he adds, his army is now reduced to 50,000 men armed and collected; many of the enemy, however, are retiring in different directions, even without arms; the retreat forcibly resembles that from Russia. A party of Cossacks took a French colonel with a letter from Jerome Buonaparte to Murat; I enclose a copy of it, as it is an interesting document. Many accounts agree that the greatest consternation reigns in France, and interior discontent is manifesting itself very generally.

From the intrepid and dexterous exploits of the partizans, we can turn with equal rejoicings to the grand movements of the Allies. The Emperor's head quarters were at Melrichstadt on the 31st ult. at Munerstadt on the 1st inst. and they are to be at Heltersheim this day. The grand army continues the march of its columns on Frankfort: on the 7th it will arrive at Aschaffenburg, and on the 9th on the Mayne.

By letters from General Count Wrede, of the 28th he announces that he had attacked and carried the town of Hanau on that day with the first divisions of Austrians and Bavarians; he made a large number of prisoners; two more divisions of his army were to join him on the 29th, and on the 30th all the Wurtemberg troops. General Wrede was in communication with Orloff, Mensinkoff, and the partizan light corps of the grand army. General Wrede confirms the report of the enemy having only 6000 men in Frankfort; they will probably retire to Cassel; he mentions also the enemy's retreat by Wetzlar and Coblenz, and adds, he will take measures accordingly.

Marshal Blücher, with the Silesian army reports from Philipstadt and Hunsfeldt, on the 29th, that such is the disorder of the enemy's flight he cannot for a moment desist from the pursuit, however harassed his troops may be. His excellency is daily making prisoners, and is marching upon Wetzlar.

General Bennigsen reached Halle on the 29th. It seems the corps of General Gou-

vion St. Cyr, originally stated to have left Dresden for Torgau and Wittenburg, and latterly supposed to be moving to Chemnitz, has nevertheless not left Dresden. A part of General Regnier's corps (probably separated from the French army by the operations of the Allies and the battle of Leipsig), has been the corps that has been mistaken for General G. St. Cyr's. This corps is now encamped near Torgau, on the right bank of the Elbe. General Bennigsen is moving to the Elbe to act with all the different corps under his orders there in the most vigorous manner. There is a report of a corps of the enemy, about 18,000 men, under General Molitor advancing from Holland, but I do not believe it has advanced further than Kovesden and Bourfranger. General Cara St. Cyr re-occupied the town of Bremen a few days since, with a part of his force, General Tettenborn evacuating it. It will, however, be soon again free.

The movement of the Prince Royal's columns in march is as follows; The Russians proceed from Cassel by Paderborn to Bremen and Oldenbourg; the Prussians, under General Bulow to Minden; and the Swedes to Hanover.

It is with inexpressible satisfaction I report to your lordship the entrance yesterday of the allied troops into his Majesty's electoral dominions. The enthusiasm, loyalty, and unbounded joy of the people is not to be described; and although ten years have separated this country from its legitimate sovereign, it is obvious he lives in their hearts with the same deep-rooted affection as ever. The reception of the Prince Royal must have been beyond measure gratifying to his Royal Highness, while the few English present were greeted with unbounded acclamations.

It is a remarkable and gratifying anecdote, that during the elevation of new authority, and the destruction of every ancient memorial, the bust of our revered monarch (which I believe was a present of her Majesty's to the professors and students) has retained its place in this university, and no sacrilegious hand has ever offered to remove it.

Active measures are taking, under the authority of the regency, for the re-establishment of all the civil authorities; and his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, with the utmost attention and care in providing for his troops by requisitions, has made arrangements for the payment, and in every thing considers the country and its inhabitants as the most favoured soil.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

LETTER FROM JEROME BUONAPARTE TO
GENERAL MURAT.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

I learn that you are arrived at Vach; this news disquiets me. My situation is

horrible—tell me the truth, whether I should fall back, for I have with me but four or five thousand miserable conscripts—how is the Emperor—do not make me wait for an answer—you will conceive my anxiety. I embrace you as I love you.

JEROME NAPOLEON.

MY LORD, Hanover, Nov. 11, 1813.

I have little to detail to your lordship since my last despatches. I have as yet seen no official account from whence a judgment can be formed of the manner in which Buonaparte, with the remnant of his army extricated himself by Hanau and Frankfort, and passed the Rhine at Cassel. The sanguinary and hard-fought actions by General Wrede, merit unquestionably the highest encomiums. The force of Buonaparte, as he retired on the great line of his communications, was probably augmented by troops at Erfurt, and other places on its march; and in his battles with General Wrede, he seems to have brought forward 70 or 80,000 men, a force much beyond what we estimated him to possess, after his various losses. It is quite clear, however, he did not think himself secure with this number, as during the last battle he appears to have sought his safety with an escort of 10,000 cavalry, which General Czernitscheff very gallantly, and a little roughly handled.

Marshal Blucher's army seems to have been directed out of the great line of road on Frankfort, on which they were following the enemy, and they were marching on Wetzlar and Coblenz. It was considered, when General Wrede occupied Hanau and Frankfort, that Buonaparte would march on Coblenz; but by Marshal Blucher being turned into another direction, it appears no part of the grand army could or did arrive in time to take part in the actions with Wrede, which is to be lamented.

The Prince Royal moved his head-quarters to Hanover on the 6th. The Prussians under General Bulow at Minden, and General Winzingerode will arrive in a day or two at Bremen. The Swedes are marching towards Harburgh.

The corps of General Bennigsen is descending the Elbe, and is at Leutzen. This general, with General Count Walmoden, will operate on the right bank against Marshal Davoust's position on the Stecknitz. Generals Winzingerode and Bulow will, however, not be delayed in commencing their march towards Holland. General Bennigsen brings ample force with him. General Bulow will, in a few days, have recruited his army, in his Prussian Majesty's ancient States, to the numbers it amounted to before the opening of the campaign. The ample, generous, and liberal aid of the Prince Regent, in arms and clothing, is of an invaluable consequence at this moment to these brave Prussians. The last convoys are all on the road to Marshal Blucher's and General Bulow's armies; and they are the means

of re-equipping and arming these corps d'armee forthwith nearly to their original establishments. It must be as grateful to the English nation, as creditable to its government, to see how opportunely this aid is at hand. The gratitude of Marshal Blucher and General Bulow, as expressed to me, must be agreeable to you.

Marshal Blucher's march route is, I believe, as follows: at Freyberg the 10th, Wegerbush the 11th, Fregburg the 12th, and Mulheim, near Cologne, the 13th.

I forbear to re-capitulate the enthusiastic demonstrations that have followed the entry of the allies again into this capital.

CHAS. STEWART, Lieut-Gen.

P.S. An account is just received that a part of the French garrison of Magdeburg has been entirely defeated, and driven under the walls of the place. Seven hundred infantry, and six cannon have been taken.

[Here follows a copy of the supplement to the Frankfort Gazette of the 4th November. It contains a despatch from General Fresnel, the successor of General Wrede, in the command of the Austro-Bavarian army, which advanced to Hanover, to cut off the retreat of the French to Frankfort. It appears that there was a series of engagements, in all of which General Wrede was victorious, and Buonaparte defeated. In an engagement that took place on the 19th, between Rottenbach and Geluhausen, General Delamotte took from the French two cannon, and four thousand prisoners, among which were two generals and one hundred and fifty officers. On the 30th October, General Wrede made a reconnoissance, and, having ascertained that Buonaparte, who was approaching, had still from 60 to 80,000 men, while his own force, in consequence of having sent out large detachments, was only 30,000 men in front of Hanau, he determined to impede the retreat, which he could not wholly prevent. Having made the necessary dispositions, he was attacked by Buonaparte in person, who brought up one hundred and eighty pieces of cannon to compel him to give way. In this object Napoleon failed, as the combined army retained possession of the field of battle until night, when the left wing was withdrawn behind Hanau. The enemy then commenced his retreat, and to cover it, attempted to carry Hanau by assault. To spare the town from bombardment, General Wrede withdrew the garrison on the morning of the 31st October; but the French having on their entrance, began a general pillage, the allied army recovered it by assault, but with the loss of its commander-in-chief Wrede, who was mortally wounded in the attack. This irreparable loss so incensed the Austro-Bavarian troops that they put every Frenchman in the town to the sword. The Austro-Bavarian loss is computed at seven thousand killed and wounded, and some missing. That of the

enemy was fifteen thousand killed and wounded. The greatest part of the latter perished in the wood of Lampner, the rapidity with which the enemy effected his retreat not having permitted him to carry them off. The road from Hanau to Frankfort was covered with dead bodies, dead horses, and dismounted ammunition waggons. Fugitives were taken upon all the roads, and besides those already enumerated, fifteen thousand had been brought in, who were unable to keep up with the army; among them are Generals Morsel and Avesani and 280 officers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, EXTRAORDINARY, OF WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, NOV. 25, 1813.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been this Day received by Viscount Castlereagh, from the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. from Viscount Cathcart, K. T. Lieutenant-general Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. and E. Thornton, Esq.

From the Earl of Aberdeen, dated Frankfort, November 7.

MY LORD,

His Imperial Majesty made his public entry into Frankfort yesterday morning. He was met at some distance from the town by the Emperor Alexander and his attendants. His Majesty received the keys of the city from the chief magistrates at the Hanau gate, and afterwards proceeded on horseback through the principal streets to the cathedral church, where *Te Deum* was performed. As I accompanied his Imperial Majesty on this occasion, I was a near witness of the enthusiastic applause with which he was received. The streets, the windows, and even the roofs of the houses were crowded with spectators, who appeared to vie with each other in demonstrations of joy; it was impossible to mistake the sincere and heartfelt emotion by which they were produced. The affectionate regard of the inhabitants was loudly testified, at seeing the sovereign who, twenty-one years ago, had been crowned within their walls, re-appear in the character of their deliverer. In the evening, the two emperors went to the theatre, and were received with acclamations; every sentiment of the piece which had reference to their exertions in the cause of Europe, was loudly applauded. Pleasing as it is to dwell on these circumstances, I am equally happy in being able to inform your lordship of the continued progress of the allies, and of the substantial acquisitions which have been recently made by the accession of different princes to the common cause. The States of Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau, and Baden, have respectively addressed themselves to his Imperial Majesty. They have renounced the

Confederation of the Rhine, and in imploring his Majesty's mediation with the allied powers have expressed their desire to join the alliance. Other states of less importance have followed the same course, and I may now venture to congratulate your lordship on the complete dissolution of that formidable confederacy, instituted by Buonaparte for the double purpose of proving either an impregnable bulwark to France, in the event of foreign invasion, or the instrument in his hands of the subjugation of the rest of Europe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ABERDEEN.

Extract of a Despatch from Viscount Cathcart, K.T. dated Frankfort on the Maine, Nov. 8, 1813.

The Emperor Alexander made his entry into the city of Frankfort on the Maine, at noon, on the 8th instant, at the head of the horse artillery, and about 50 squadrons of the cavalry of the Russian Imperial guard and reserve, and some squadrons of the Prussian guard, amidst the loudest acclamations of many thousand inhabitants. His Imperial Majesty stopped near the quarter prepared for him to see his cavalry pass, which they did in the most perfect parade order, after a march of one hundred English miles, cantoning and assembling from cantonments included, which they performed in forty-eight hours, viz. from Schwinforth, by Wurtzburgh and Aschaffenburg, to this place. On the following day the Emperor Francis arrived. The Emperor of Russia met his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty at some distance from Frankfort, and both sovereigns proceeded to the cathedral, where divine service was performed, and *Te Deum* sung.

The last despatch I had the honour to address to your lordship was dated the 30th ult. from Meningen. Napoleon has escaped from the Cossacks and his other pursuers, and has carried the remains of his guard, and some other corps, to the left bank of the Rhine, leaving but few troops here.

The possession of a fortress at Erfurth, has been the great instrument by which this retreat has been effected. It was thought possible he would make some stand behind this post; while, on the contrary, he redoubled his speed; and having possession of the best road, while the cross roads by which the allies endeavoured to intercept him were scarcely passable, he gained several marches. General Count Wrede gallantly arrested his progress for two days at Hannau; on the first of which, particularly, the French fought with great obstinacy, and the loss has been considerable on both sides. There is one small spot, where an officer of rank, who saw it, assures me, that the carnage of men and horses was most extraordinary. The efforts of this Austrian and Bavarian army, though they stopped the enemy for two days,

could not prevent his arriving at Mayence before the columns under the orders of the Field-marshal Schwartzberg could overtake him. There are different accounts of the enemy's force; but considering the numbers left on the field of battle at Leipsig, and in that city, the number of prisoners sent to the rear during the retreat, by all the corps which came up with the enemy, and the losses inseparable from all retreats of so difficult and protracted a nature, it seems impossible that he can have carried 50,000 men with him, though there are persons who estimate the force still higher. Buonaparte was present in the battle of Hannau, and his officers are said to have displayed more talent on that occasion than they have lately shewn.

The main army is assembling here, and will be ready for ulterior operations. Field-marshal Blucher's army is moving to the Rhine, in the direction of Ehrenbreitstein. His head-quarters are this day at Limbourg. The King of Prussia has been at Berlin and Breslau since the battle of Leipsig. His Majesty is expected here immediately.

Despatch from Viscount Cathcart, K.T. dated Frankfort on the Maine, November 10, 1813.

MY LORD,

The enemy had retained a position at Hockheim, and was employed in restoring the old lines, which passed from the tete-dupont at Cassel, round that position and back to the Rhine. Marshal Prince Schwartzberg determined to put a stop to this view, and to occupy the position himself. With this view an attack was made yesterday, in which the lines were carried by assault, and the enemy was driven into the works of Cassel, with the loss of several hundred prisoners, and four pieces of cannon. I have the honour to enclose, herewith, the report I have this moment received of this gallant affair from Major general Sir Robert Wilson. It has been the constant practice of the major-general throughout this and the last campaign, to accompany every attack of consequence that has taken place within his reach, and on this occasion he was with one of the storming parties. In adverting to this circumstance, it is but justice to this officer, to state that the zeal, activity, and intrepidity which he has displayed on every occasion, have conciliated for him the esteem of all officers of every rank and nation, who have been witnesses of them, and have certainly done great credit to his Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART.

MY LORD, *Frankfort, Nov. 10, 1813.*

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the corps of Count Guilay, and General Meerveldt, with the Austrian reserve cavalry, moved to dislodge the enemy from

Hockheim, which town and position it was understood he was fortifying. Count Guilay marched upon the chaussee from Hockst. General Meerveldt's corps, commanded by Prince Louis Lichtenstein, was directed on the Donner Muhl, between Hockst and Cassel. The attack commenced about two o'clock P.M. The enemy fired vigorously from the cannon at Hockst, upon six pieces of cannon, in a work which headed the column of Prince Louis, and threw many shells from their mortars at Cassel. The Austrian artillery, however, advanced with so much courage and rapidity, that the enemy's fire was soon slackened, when the columns of infantry rushed forward, and carried the entrenchment and town, which was surrounded by a high wall, and double palisadoe at the entrances. The entrenchments had not been completed, but were traced on a considerable scale. Four pieces of cannon were taken, and the commander of the town, the aide-de-camp of General Guilemeau, various officers, and several hundred men, were made prisoners. The remainder of the enemy, (the corps of General Bertram) retreated upon Costheim and Cassel, and occupying the intervening wooded ground, maintained, for the rest of the day, a sharp tirailleur fire, but in which they must have suffered much, as the Austrian cannon played on them from a height above their position, and other guns on the left bank of the Maine threw their fire in flank. The Austrian loss is not considerable; but several officers are much regretted. The Prince Marshal has ordered the heights above Cassel to be fortified; until the works are completed, the corps engaged yesterday will occupy the ground.

The sight of the Austrian flag again waving victorious over the Rhine, and of the enemy's great military depot, whence issued those armies that have caused so much desolation and misery in Germany, excited an interest in yesterday's operations which every individual felt, and which was finally expressed by peals of enthusiastic acclamations as the Prince Marshal passed.

I have, &c.

ROBERT WILSON.

Despatch from Lieutenant-general the Hon. Sir C. Stewart, K.B. dated Hanover, Nov. 16, 1813.

MY LORD,

It is with sincere satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that accounts were received this morning at this place, by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, from General Thielman, commanding the Saxon troops on the Elbe, which state that General Gouvion St. Cyr, and the French garrison of Dresden (consisting of near 16,000 men), after ineffectually attempting to obtain a capitulation, surrendered as prisoners of war to General Kleinau, commanding the allied forces be-

fore the place. I congratulate your lordship on this good intelligence, and have, &c.
C. STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

Extract of a Despatch from Edward Thornton, Esq. dated Bremen, Nov. 15, 1813.

I have the honour of informing your lordship, that I arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, the Prince Royal having reached it early in the morning of the preceding day. I found here the messenger Daniels, whom Sir C. Stewart despatched from Hanover, and who, after having made an unsuccessful attempt to go down the Weser, returned to this place. He proceeds again to-day. He gives me the opportunity of informing your lordship that the Prince Royal has received information, that the Russian troops belonging to the corps of General Winzingerode are in possession of Groeningen, and have advanced as far as the Yssel, where they occupy Zwol, Zurphen, and are in the neighbourhood of Deventer. The corps d'armée, under the command of General Bulow, is marching upon Arnheim; but the fatiguing marches which it has had to sustain, have rendered it necessary to give the troops a few days repose between Munster and that place. This intelligence appears to have determined his Royal Highness to proceed in person to Holland, at the head of the Russian and Prussian troops, leaving the conduct of the affairs in the North, Davoust, and the re-capture of Hamburg, to General Baron Adlercreutz, with the Swedish troops and the corps of Count Walmoden, and the Russian troops under the command of General Bennigsen.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 24, 1813.

The Marquis of Worcester has arrived with a Despatch, of which the following is a Copy addressed to Earl Bathurst, by the Marquis of Wellington.

MY LORD, St. Pe, Nov. 13.

The enemy have, since the beginning of August, occupied a position with their right upon the sea, in front of St. Jean de Luz, and on the left of the Nivelle, their centre on La Petite La Rhue in Sarre, and on the heights behind the village, and their left, consisting of two divisions of infantry, under the Comte d'Erion, on the right of that river, on a strong height in rear of Anhoue, and on the mountain of Mondarin, which protected the approach to that village; they had one division under General Foy, at St. Jean Pied de Port, which was joined by one of the army of Arragon, under General Paris, at the time the left of the allied army crossed the Bidassoa, on the 7th October: General Foy's division joined those on the heights behind Anhoue, when Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill moved into the

valley of Bastan. The enemy, not satisfied with the natural strength of this position, had the whole of it fortified, and their right, in particular, had been made so strong, that I did not deem it expedient to attack it in front.

Pamplona having surrendered on the 31st October, and the right of the army having been disengaged from covering the blockade of that place, I moved Lieutenant-general Sir R. Hill, on the 6th and 7th, into the valley of Bastan, as soon as the state of the roads, after the recent rains, would permit, intending to attack the enemy on the 8th instant; but the rain which fell on the 7th instant having again rendered the roads impracticable, I was obliged to defer the attack till the 10th, when we completely succeeded in carrying all the positions on the enemy's left and centre, in separating the former from the latter, and, by these means, turning the enemy's strong positions, occupied by their right on the lower Nivelle, which they were obliged to evacuate during the night, having taken 51 pieces of cannon, and 1400 prisoners. The object of the attack being to force the enemy's centre, and to establish our army in rear of their right, the attack was made in columns of divisions, each led by the general officer commanding it, and each forming its own reserve. Lieutenant-general Sir R. Hill directed the movement of the right, consisting of the 2d division, under Lieutenant-general Sir W. Stewart, the 6th division, under Lieutenant-general Sir H. Clinton, a Portuguese division, under Lieutenant-general Sir John Hamilton, and a Spanish division, under General Morillo, and Colonel Grant's brigade of cavalry, and a brigade of Portuguese artillery, under Lieutenant-colonel Tulloh, and three mountain guns, under Lieutenant Robe, which attacked the positions of the enemy behind Anhoue.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford directed the movements of the right of the centre, consisting of the 3d division under Major-general Colville, the 7th division, under Mariscal de Campo Le Cor, and the 4th division, under Lieutenant-general Sir Lowry Cole. The latter attacked the redoubts in front of Sarre, that village, and their heights behind it, supported on their left by the army of reserve of Andalusia, under the command of the Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Giron, which attacked the enemy's positions on their right of Sarre, on the slopes of La Petite La Rhone, and the heights beyond the village, on the left of the 4th division. Major-general Baron Alten attacked with the light division, and General Longa's Spanish division, the enemy's positions on La Petite La Rhone, and, having carried them, co-operated with the right of the centre on the attack of the heights behind Sarre.

General Alten's brigade of cavalry, under the direction of Lieutenant-general Sir Stapleton Cotton, followed the movements of

the centre, and there were three brigades of British artillery with this part of the army, and three mountain guns with General Giron, and three with Major-general C. Alten. Lieutenant-general Don Manuel Freyre moved in two columns, from the heights of Mandale towards Ascain, in order to take advantage of any movements the enemy might make from the right of his position towards his centre; and Lieutenant-general Sir John Hope, with the left of the army, drove in the enemy's out-posts in front of their entrenchments on the lower Nivelle, carried the redoubt above Orogne, and established himself on the heights immediately opposite Sibour, in readiness to take advantage of any movement made by the enemy's right. The attack began at day-light, and Lieutenant-general Sir Lowry Cole having obliged the enemy to evacuate the redoubt on their right, in front of Sarre, by a cannonade, and that in front of the left of the village having been likewise evacuated on the approach of the 7th division, under General Le Cor, to attack it, Lieutenant-general Sir Lowry Cole attacked and possessed himself of the village, which was turned on its left, by the 3d division, under Major-general Colville, and on its right by the reserve of Andalusia, under Don Pedro Giron, and Major-general Baron Alten carried the positions on La Petite La Rhone. The whole then co-operated in the attack of the enemy's main position behind the village. The 3d and 7th divisions immediately carried the redoubts on the left of the enemy's centre, and the light division those on the right, while the 4th division, with the reserve of Andalusia on the left, attacked their positions in their centre. By these attacks, the enemy were obliged to abandon their strong positions, which they had fortified with much care and labour; and they left in the principal redoubt on the height, the 1st battalion, 88th regiment, which immediately surrendered.

While these operations were going on in the centre, I had the pleasure of seeing the 6th division, under Lieutenant-general Sir H. Clinton, after having crossed the Nivelle, and having driven in the enemy's picquets on both banks, and having covered the passage of the Portuguese division, under Lieutenant-general Sir John Hamilton, on its right make a most handsome attack upon the right of the enemy's position behind Anhoue, and on the right of the Nivelle, and carry all the entrenchments, and the redoubt on that flank. Lieutenant-general Sir John Hamilton, supported with the Portuguese division the 6th division on its right, and both co-operated in the attack of the 2d redoubt which was carried.

Major-general Pringle's brigade of the 2d division, under Lieutenant-general Sir W. Stewart, drove in the enemy's picquets on the Nivelle, and in front of Anhoue, and then Major-general Byng's brigade of the 2d di-

vision, carried the entrenchments, and a redoubt further on the enemy's left, in which attack the major-general and these troops distinguished themselves. Major-general Morillo covered the advance of the whole to the heights behind Anhoue, by attacking the enemy's posts on the slopes of Mondarin, and following them towards Itzattee. The troops on the heights behind Anhoue were by these operations, under the direction of Lieutenant-general Sir R. Hill, forced to retire towards the bridge of Cambo, on the Nive, with the exception of the divisions in Mondarin, which, by the march of a part of the 2d division, under Lieutenant-general Sir W. Stewart, was pushed into the mountains, towards Baygory.

As soon as the heights were carried on both banks of the Nivelle, I directed the 3d and 7th divisions, being the right of our centre, to move by the left of that river upon St. Pe, and the 6th division by the right of that river, upon the same place, while the 4th and light divisions, and General Giron's reserve, held the heights above Ascaïn, and covered this movement on that side, and Lieutenant-general Sir R. Hill covered it on the other. A part of the enemy's troops had retired from their centre, and had crossed the Nivelle at St. Pe; and as soon as the 6th division approached the 3d division, under Major-general Colville, and the 7th division, under General Le Cor, crossed that river, and attacked, and immediately gained possession of, the heights beyond it.

We were thus established in the rear of the enemy's right; but so much of the day was now spent, that it was impossible to make any further movement; and I was obliged to defer our further operations till the following morning.

The enemy evacuated Ascaïn in the afternoon, of which village Lieutenant-general Don M. Freyre took possession, and quitting all their works and positions in front of St. Jean de Luz during the night, retired upon Bidart, destroying all the bridges upon the Lower Nivelle. Lieutenant-general Sir J. Hope followed them with the left of the army, as soon as he could cross the river; and Marshal Sir W. Beresford moved the centre of the army, as far as the state of the roads, after a violent fall of rain, would allow; and the enemy retired again on the night of the 11th, into an entrenched camp in front of Bayonne.

In the course of the operations of which I have given your lordship an outline, in which we have driven the enemy from positions which they had been fortifying with great labour and care for three months, in which we have taken 51 pieces of cannon, six tumbrils of ammunition, and 1400 prisoners, I have great satisfaction in reporting the good conduct of all the officers and troops. The report itself will shew how much reason I had to be satisfied with the conduct of Marshal Sir W. Beresford, and Lieutenant-general

ral Sir R. Hill, who directed the attack of the centre and right; and with that of Lieutenant-generals Sir G. L. Cole, Sir W. Stewart, Sir J. Hamilton, and Sir H. Clinton; Major-general Colville, Baron Alten, Mariscal de Campo P. Le Cor, and Mariscal de Campo Don P. Morillo, commanding divisions of infantry; and with that of Don Pedro Giron, commanding the reserve of Andalusia. [The Marquis of Wellington here calls his lordship's attention to the conduct of Major-generals Byng and Lambert, who conducted the attacks of the 6th division; of the 51st and 68th regiments, under the command of Major Rice and Lieutenant-colonel Hawkins, in Major-general Inglis's brigade, in the attack of the heights above St. Pe, on the afternoon of the 10th; of the 8th Portuguese brigade, in the 3d division, under Major-general Power; and of Major-general Anson's brigade. He likewise acknowledges the great assistance received from Sir G. Murray, Sir E. Pakenham, Lord F. Somerset, Colonel Dickson, Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, the Prince of Orange, and all his staff-officers.] Our loss although severe, is not so great as might have been expected, considering the strength of the positions attacked, and the length of time, from day-light till dark, during which the troops were engaged; but I am concerned to add, that Colonel Barnard, of the 95th, has been severely, though I hope not dangerously, wounded; and that we have lost in Lieutenant-colonel Lloyd of the 94th, an officer who had frequently distinguished himself, and was of great promise.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

P.S. Since the returns of the enemy's loss were received, we have taken 100 more prisoners, and 400 wounded.

Abstract of Loss, Rank and File, Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

British. Killed.—229. Wounded.—1534. Missing.—54. *Portuguese.* Killed.—56. Wounded.—432. Missing.—15.

British Officers Killed, Nov. 10.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant R. G. Power. 27th regt.—Major T. Johnstone. 32d.—Ensign John O'Brien Buller. 40th. Ensign Alexander Dobbin. 43d.—Captain T. Capel, and Lieutenant Edward Freer. 51st.—Lieutenant Maurice Stephens, and J. E. Taylor. 57th.—Major Dudley Ackland, and Lieutenant G. Knox. 60th.—Lieutenant T. Eccles. 61st.—Captain W. H. Furnace, and Lieutenant Christopher Kellett. 68th.—Captain H. Bury Irwin, and Lieutenant Roger Stopford. 85th.—Lieutenant Arthur Johnston. 87th.—Ensign Morgan Helliard. 91st.—Captain David McIntire. 94th.—Major T. Lloyd (Lieutenant-colonel.) 1st light batt. K. G. L.—Lieutenant G. Boyd. Brunswick Light Infantry.—Lieutenant G. Scharhorn.

British Officers Wounded. General Staff. Major-general James Kempt, slightly, and Major-general J. Byng, slightly. 3d Foot Guards—Assistant-adjutant-general Lieutenant-colonel C. Rooke, severely. 7th Fusiliers—Brigadier-major Captain T. D. Cotton, severely. 1st Foot Guards—Brigadier-major Captain Charles Allix, severely. Royal Artillery—Lieutenant James Day, severely. Coldstream Guards, 1st batt.—Ensign W. Anstruther, severely. 3d Foot—Captain C. Cameron, severely. 4th ditto, 1st batt.—Lieutenant Jeffy Salvin, severely. 5th ditto, 1st batt.—Captain G. Clarke, and Lieutenant C. Elias Bird, severely. 11th ditto, 1st batt.—Captain C. Turner, Lieutenant Robert Gethlin, and Lieutenant James F. Fregnell, severely; Ensign J. Moulds, slightly; Ensign Matthew Trimble, severely. 24th Foot, 2d batt.—Captain James Brickell, severely; Ensign Robert Marsh, slightly. 27th Foot, 3d batt.—Lieutenant W. Phibbs, severely; Ensign J. Galbraith, S. Ireland, severely. 31st Foot, 2d batt.—Captain James Girdlestone, severely. 32d Foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant John Boase, slightly. 36th Foot, 1st batt.—Captain W. Blakeney, severely; Captain W. Gillim, severely; Lieutenant W. Tunstall, severely; Lieutenant T. L'Estrange, slightly; Ensign James McCabe, severely; Ensign J. Skerry, slightly. 38th Foot, 1st batt.—Ensign Andrew Oliver, slightly; Assistant-surgeon S. Cotman, severely. 40th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant-colonel H. Thornton, severely; Captain J. H. Barnett, severely; Captain P. Bishop, severely; Lieutenant Nathaniel Carter, slightly; Lieutenant J. Richardson, severely; Adjutant Isaac Cheetham, slightly. 42d Foot, 1st batt.—Captain Mungo M'Pherson, severely; Lieutenant Kennet M'Doughal, severely. 43d Foot, 1st batt.—Captain Robert Murcheson, severely (since dead); Lieutenant Wyndham Madden, severely; Lieutenant J. Angrove, severely; Lieutenant Edward D'Arcy, slightly; Lieutenant J. Meyricke, slightly; James Considine, severely; Lieutenant Alexander Steele, slightly; J. McLean, jun. slightly; Ensign J. Marshal Miles, slightly. 48th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant Stephen Collins, severely; Lieutenant Francis M. Scott, severely; Lieutenant Z. Thatcher, slightly; Ensign B. Thompson, severely. 51st Foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant Walter Mahon, severely; Lieutenant H. Martin, slightly. 52d Foot, 1st batt.—Captain William Reddal, severely; Lieutenant Charles Yorke, slightly; Lieutenant G. Ulrick Barlow, severely; Lieutenant Matthew Anderson, severely; Lieutenant C. Kenny, slightly; Lieutenant Matthew Agnew, slightly. 53d Foot, 2d batt.—Captain James Mackay, severely. 57th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant-colonel Duncan M'Donald, severely; Captain J. Burrowes (major), severely; Captain Hector M'Lane, severely; Lieutenant Robert Ross, severely; Lieuten-

ant J. Hughes, severely. 60th Foot, 5th batt.—Captain James Stopford, severely; Lieutenant J. Passley, severely; Ensign H. Shewbridge, slightly. 61st Foot, 1st batt. Captain J. Horton, severely; Captains M. Annesley, and H. Eccles, severely; Lieutenant Robert Belton, severely; Lieutenant Arthur Toole, severely. 66th Foot, 2d batt. Captain Robert Pyne, severely; Lieutenant Robert Dobbins, severely; 68th Foot—Captain A. Archdall, slightly; Captain Nathaniel Gledstanes, severely; Lieutenant Robert Clark, severely; Lieutenant W. Mendham, severely; Ensign Joseph Gibson, slightly; Ensign Thomas Browning, severely. 79th Foot, 1st batt.—Ensign J. Thompson, slightly. 82d Foot, 1st batt.—Captain G. Marshal, severely; Lieutenant C. Mortimer, severely; Lieutenant Kingston Cuthbert, Lieutenant W. Mason, severely; Lieutenant B. Sydserff, severely; Lieutenant Richard Whitaker, severely. 83d Foot, 2d batt.—Lieutenant Herbert Wyatt, severely; Lieutenant Francis M. Barry, slightly; Lieutenant C. Watson, slightly; Ensign Francis Burgess, severely. 8th Foot, 2d batt.—Major Hugh Gough (Lieutenant-colonel), severely; Lieutenant J. Kelly, severely; Lieutenant Joseph Leslie, severely; Ensign James Kennedy, severely; Ensign H. Barley, severely. 94th Foot—Lieutenant J. Thornton, severely, and Lieutenant James Tweedie, slightly. 95th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant-colonel Andrew F. Barnard, (Col.) severely; Captain Charles Smyth, severely; Lieutenant W. Haggup, severely, and Lieutenant Daniel Fendiam, severely. 95th 2d batt.—Captain W. Cox, slightly; Lieutenant Charles Eaton, severely; Lieutenant H. Scott, severely; and 2d Lieutenant J. Doyle, severely. 95th, 3d batt.—Lieutenant James Kirkman, slightly and Lieutenant Loftus Jones, severely. Chasseurs Brittan.—Adjutant Louis Bousingault, slightly. 1st Line Batt. K. G. L.—Captain W. Humbruck, severely, left arm amputated. 2d do. do.—Lieutenant Lewis Behne, severely; Adjutant Bernhard Rief Kugel, slightly. 2d Line Batt. K. G. L.—Lieutenant-colonel Ducken, slightly; Lieutenant C. Wille, severely. Brunswick Light Infantry.—Captain W. Koch, severely; Lieutenant W. Unruh, severely; Lieutenant Otto Broembsen, severely; Ensign C. Burman, severely.

Volunteers. 40th Foot, 1st batt.—G. Booth, severely. 39th, 2d batt.—J. A. Blood, slightly. 87th, 2d batt.—R. Bagnall, severely; W. K. Bourne, severely.

British Officers Missing. 5th regt. 1st batt.—Captain J. Hamilton. 27th ditto, 3d batt.—Lieutenant W. Crawley, 51st ditto, Captain J. H. Phelps.

[Here follows a list of five Portuguese officers killed, and 35 wounded. Among the latter are Captain Dugald Campbell, severely; and Lieutenant-colonel Donald M'Neal, slightly.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

WE have now to record the passage of the Rhine by the allies, with the important addition of the accession of Switzerland to the great cause of Europe; the allies pledging themselves (in an admirable declaration) to replace that country in the state of integrity and independence in which it stood before the French revolution.

It appears, that the allied army, 160,000 strong, entered Switzerland on the 20th ult. penetrated to Zurich and Berne, and crossed the Rhine at Basle, without firing a shot. Count Bubna announced to the Swiss commandant on the frontier, that the allied army meant to enter Switzerland. On the 20th ult. 5000 men, part of seven regiments of Austrian cavalry, proceeded to Zurich. At the same time, a corps of about twenty or thirty thousand troops passed the Rhine by the bridge of Basle. It is insinuated in the French papers, that the Swiss people declaimed loudly against this infraction of their neutrality; so far, however, from that being the fact, Prince Schwartzberg entered Switzerland, announcing that his troops came as deliverers; an intimation which was so fully understood, and so well relished, that a diet was immediately summoned, with the declared intention of changing the constitution.

One-and-twenty different states, some of a first rate magnitude, others of an inferior size, containing collectively a population of forty millions, have now been liberated from the yoke of France.

Detachments of the allies have made their way to Langres, in Champagne, full a hundred miles within the old French frontier.

Every fact that transpires, leads us to believe, that Buonaparte totters upon the throne which, a few months back, he vainly imagined he had secured at the expense of so much blood and treasure. It is rumoured, that, when the allied sovereigns resolved upon passing the Rhine, they determined not to enter into any negotiation, which had not for its basis the resignation by him of the throne of France. This resolution must have proceeded from a conviction, that no peace could be honourable or permanent which left him in possession of power. The Emperor of Austria is said to have fully concurred in this determination, and to have declared that no objection existed on his part to the restoration of the Bourbons, though he would neither attempt to force them upon the people by arms, nor would he offer any opposition to the wishes and efforts of France for that great and desirable object. We may add, in confirmation of the rumour that Buonaparte would not be treated with as sovereign of France, that the general basis proposed by the Austrian Monarch, through M. de St. Agnau, in his conference with Prince Metternich, and Count Nesselrode, was,

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"The independence, by sea and land of all the countries and states politically known at the beginning of the French revolution." Buonaparte, in a long letter, accepted this general basis. But in this letter there was a good deal of quibbling, which produced a despatch from Prince Metternich. The correspondence ceased soon afterwards, and the allies immediately passed the Rhine.

From the *Rotterdam Courant* of the 13th. "An eye-witness relates the following: When the Field-marshal Prince Schwartzberg observed the defeat of the French, after three days fighting, at Leipsic, he was anxious to convey the tidings himself to his sovereign, who, together with the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, were stationed upon a height, about two miles from the field of battle. The field-marshal galloped up at full speed, and saluting the emperor with his sword, said, "Your Majesty, the battle is at an end: the enemy is beaten at all points—they fly—the victory is ours!" The emperor raised his eyes to Heaven, and a tear was his answer: but his Majesty, dismounting, and, having deposited his hat and sword on the ground, fell on his knees, and aloud returned thanks to God. This example was followed by the other two monarchs, who, having also kneeled, said, "Brother, the Lord is with you!" At the same instant, all the officers in attendance, as well as the guard, kneeled down, and, for several minutes, a dead silence reigned; after which, more than an hundred voices cried, "The Lord is with us!" The sight of three crowned heads, accompanied by a great number of distinguished warriors, kneeling under the canopy of Heaven, and, with tears praising the God of Battles, was most affecting."

PROCLAMATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS TO THE FRENCH NATION.

FRENCHMEN.—Victory has conducted the allied armies to your frontier. They are about to pass it. We do not make war upon France; but we repel far from us the yoke which your government wished to impose upon our respective countries, which have the same rights to independence and happiness as yours. Magistrates, landholders, cultivators, remain at your homes. The maintenance of public order, respect for private property, the most severe discipline, shall characterise the progress and the stay of the allied armies. They are not animated by the spirit of vengeance; they wish not to retaliate upon France the numberless calamities with which France, for the last twenty years, overwhelmed her neighbours, and the most distant countries. Other principles, and other views, than those which led your armies among us, preside over the counsels of the allied monarchs. Their glory will consist in having put the speediest period to the misfortunes of Europe. The only con-

quest which is the object of their ambition is that of peace ; but, at the same time, a peace which shall secure to their own people, to France, and to Europe, a state of real repose. We hoped to find it before touching the soil of France—we come thither in quest of it.

The Marshal Prince SCHWARTZENBERG,
Commanding in chief the Grand
Allied Army.

Head-quarters at Lœrrach,
Dec. 21, 1813.

SPEECH OF LACEPEDE, PRESIDENT OF THE
FRENCH SENATE, TO BUONAPARTE, WITH
HIS REPLY THERETO.

On the 30th of December, Napoleon, being seated on the throne, received the Senate in a body ; when his Excellency, Count Lacépède, the president, presented the following address :

"SIRE.—The Senate comes to offer to your Imperial Majesty the tribute of its attachment and gratitude for the last communications which it has received, by the medium of its committee ; your Majesty adheres to the proposal even of your enemies, which has been transmitted by one of your ministers in Germany : what stronger pledge could you give of your sincere desire of peace ?

"Your Majesty certainly believes that power is strengthened by being limited, and that the art of favouring the happiness of the people is the chief policy of kings. The Senate thanks you for it in the name of the French people.

"It is also in the name of this same people that we thank you for all the legitimate means of defence which your wisdom may take to ensure peace.

"The enemy has invaded our territory. He designs to penetrate to the centre of our provinces. The French, united in sentiment and interest under a chief like you, will not suffer their energy to be cast down.

"Empires, like individuals, have their days of mourning, and of prosperity ; it is in great exigencies that great nations shew themselves.

"No, the enemy shall not tear asunder this beautiful and noble France, which, for these fourteen centuries, has maintained itself with glory through such diversities of fortune ; and which, for the interest of the neighbouring nations themselves, can always throw a considerable weight into the balance of Europe. We have for pledges your heroic firmness, and the national honour.

"We will fight for our dear country between the tombs of our fathers, and the cradles of our infants.

"Sire, obtain peace by a last effort, worthy of yourself and of the French ; and let your hand, so often victorious, let fall your arms, after having signed the repose of the world.

"This, Sire, is the wish of France, the wish of the Senate ; this is the wish and want of the human race."

BUONAPARTE'S REPLY.

"I am sensible to the sentiments which you express towards me.

"You have seen by the documents which I have caused to be laid before you, what I do for the sake of peace. I will make, without regret, the sacrifices implied by the preliminary basis which the enemy has proposed, and which I have accepted. My life has but one object, the happiness of the French.

"Mean time, Bearn, Alsace, Franche Comte, Brabant, are invaded ; the cries of this part of my family rend my heart. I call the French to succour the French : I call the French of Paris, of Bretagne, of Normandy, of Champagne, and of the other departments, to the succour of their brethren. Shall we forsake them in their distress ? Peace, and the deliverance of our territory, ought to be her rallying cry. At the sight of all this nation in arms, the enemy will fly or will sign peace, on the basis which he has himself proposed. *The question is now no more to recover the conquests we have made.*"

Every thing in Holland goes on well.

An article from Florence corroborates former statements of the Austrians having reached Verona : that Murat remained at Rome ; and that *the best understanding subsisted between him and the British Government.*

Another victory has been gained in France by the Marquis of Wellington, and his gallant army. His lordship's despatches, dated 14th December, from St. Jean de Luz, give an account of the defeat of Soult, in a series of actions, continued from the 9th to the 13th inclusive, and of the defection of the Dutch and German regiments in the enemy's army.

The immediate consequence of these victories has been, to put Lord Wellington in possession of the whole country up to the banks of the Adour ; to clear it of the enemy's detachments from St. Jean Pied de Port to that river ; and to drive the main French army, beaten and dispirited, within their entrenchments, close under the guns of Bayonne. The loss of Soult's army was not less than 12,000 to 15,000 men.—Our 9th British regiment of infantry, 1st battalion, was entirely surrounded, but gallantly cut its way through the enemy, and carried off 150 prisoners.

The total number of the British and Portuguese rank and file, who have been killed in the several actions is 572, and the wounded about 3,400.

Davoust appears determined to defend Hamburg to the last extremity. He ordered such of the inhabitants, as had not laid in a supply of provisions sufficient to last till next July, to quit the place. All the houses upon the Hamburg berg, which lies between Hamburg and Altona, were to be demo-

lished : and all other houses within 600 toises of that city, in every direction, were consigned to the same fate. It is a well-authenticated fact, that, after the French re-established their domination in that city, they seized on young ladies of the first families, and compelled them to work with common labourers on the fortifications, as a punishment for having embroidered the standards of the Hanseatic legion,

By letters from Hanover, accounts are received of the restoration of the Duke of Brunswick to his territories in Germany. After passing through Holland to congratulate the Prince of Orange, his Serene Highness proceeded towards Brunswick with his suite, and was met a few miles before he came to that city, by a large troop of his nobility and gentry on horseback, habited in the uniform of his Highness's corps (provided at their own expense), who escorted him to the gates ; upon his arrival at which, a carriage, drawn by eight fine bays, was brought up, and conveyed his Serene Highness to the palace, amid the acclamations of the populace, while three hundred young ladies of the city, clad in white, strewed the way with flowers, and a band of various instruments united in the patriotic English air of "God save the King."

DENMARK has at length been compelled to listen to her true interests, and to renounce the degrading friendship of France. She has not only made peace with Sweden, but has concluded a treaty of alliance with us, which was signed by Mr. Thornton on the 14th instant ; and by which she engages to bring 10,000 men into the field against the common enemy, provided we pay her, in the present year, a subsidy of 400,000*l.* Without this assistance, it is probable that, in the reduced state of her resources and territory, Denmark would be really unable to maintain such a force on the war footing, and in activity. Besides paying the subsidy above-mentioned, we are to cede all our conquests, except the small island of Heligoland. Those foreign possessions which it was utterly beyond the power of Denmark

to recover by force of arms, we have consented gratuitously to restore ; we shall give up a great balance of prisoners of war ; and, lastly, by the revival of trade with this country, the only effectual remedy to the financial difficulties of Denmark will eventually be afforded. Stralsund continuing a *dépôt* for English produce will be of mutual benefit to ourselves and the Danes. A stipulation to concur in abolishing the slave trade does honour to both nations ; and the proffered mediation of England between Denmark and the Allies places us at once in the most friendly and dignified relation to the former power. It must be admitted that the treaty with Sweden is not so advantageous. Norway is ceded to Sweden in exchange for Swedish Pomerania.

Advices from our Commander-in-chief in Canada, announce a brilliant victory over the Americans, who were talking of spending their Christmas at Quebec !—It appears, that the American General Wilkinson had under his command 10,000 men, and a formidable train of artillery. With this force he promised to winter at Montreal, and effect the conquest of Upper Canada. He embarked in about 300 small vessels from Sackett's Harbour, sailed down the river St. Lawrence on the 3d of November, and advanced to Grenadier Island, from whence he proceeded to the vicinity of Prescott, where he landed on the 8th, 5000 men near Fort Iroquois. Strengthened by a body of dragoons, he advanced to Matilda, where, on the 10th, his rear was much harassed by Lieutenant-colonel Morrison of the 89th, who followed him with 800 men. On the 11th ult. while the Lieutenant-colonel still continued his pursuit, the enemy concentrating their force, attempted to make a stand against our little army of 800 men : but they were entirely defeated, driven off the field, and pursued with the loss of about 1000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our loss was 22 killed, and 147 wounded. The enemy fled to the northern banks of Cornwall, where he passed the river St. Lawrence to the American side.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 25.

THE niece of Mr. Ruff (King's Messenger), an amiable young woman, fell, or threw herself, out of a window, three stories high at Piccadilly. She was found early in the morning, lifeless, and nearly naked, on the sill of a cellar window in the yard, where she had fallen with so much violence as to beat the roof of her skull in, with the blood flowing copiously from the wound.

27. This evening, Lord Viscount Castlereagh left town on his important mission to the head-quarters of the Allied Powers : the persons who composed his Lordship's suite were, the Viscountess his Lady ; Lady Emma Mount Edgcumbe, as a compa-

nion to Lady Castlereagh ; Mrs. Robinson, her Ladyship's principal waiting-woman ; Mr. F. Robinson, and Mr. Planta, of the Foreign-office, as Secretaries to the Mission ; Mr. Ward, a young gentleman, a relative of Viscount Castlereagh ; Mr. Richmond, the Noble Viscount's Special Messenger ; Mr. Ruff and Mr. Williams, the King's Messengers ; and Mr. Krouse, Messenger to Mr. Planta. The whole proceeded from his Lordship's residence in St. James's-square, in four carriages, amidst the huzzas of a large crowd collected to witness his departure.

" Windsor Castle, Jan. 1.—His Majesty's bodily health continues to be good, but his

disorder is undiminished.—H. HALFORD, W. HEBBERDEN, R. WILLIS, M. BAILLIE, J. WILLIS.

7. A Court of Directors was held at the East India House; when James Cobb, Esq. was appointed Secretary to the Company, and sworn into the said office accordingly. Joseph Dart, Esq. Assistant Examiner, was appointed Assistant Secretary.

An inquest was held last week at Somers Town on the body of a young woman, who was, in consequence of her clothes catching fire, burned to death. When in the agonies of death she was taken in labour, and delivered of a fine child, which is alive.

2. A Coroner's Inquest was held at the White Horse, Baldwin's Gardens on the body of Amelia Helen Mann, wife of a publican in Gray's Inn Lane, who left her husband's house on Wednesday evening, under pretence of going to the Sans Pareil Theatre with a female friend; but, in reality, was accompanied thither by a journeyman baker, with whom a previous assignation had been made.—They left the Theatre together at nine o'clock, and adjourned to the Sun Tavern, a house of ill fame near Temple Bar, where she was shortly after struck with apoplexy—and although medical assistance was at hand, in a few hours expired! It was at first suspected she had been poisoned, and the baker was, in consequence, held in custody; but apoplexy was proved to be the sole cause, and the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict to that effect. The deceased was a handsome woman only 25 years of age.

19. About two o'clock this morning an alarming fire was discovered in Denmark-street, St. Giles's, which, from the impossi-

bility of procuring water, the plugs being completely frozen, destroyed five houses before it was subdued. One unfortunate female, named Mary Ann Cooney, a girl between fourteen and fifteen years of age perished in the flames.

The friends of Messrs. Colman and Morris will be glad to learn that those Gentlemen have agreed to refer all matters in dispute between them, respecting the Haymarket Theatre, to arbitration, and have applied to the Lord Chancellor for his sanction: which his Lordship has already given, adding—"I never granted a motion with greater pleasure."

NEW OPERATIONS FOR CATARACT.—An experiment of the most important kind has recently been tried upon the pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, by direction of the governors of that institution, with a view to ascertain the comparative success of the different operations for cataract. The operation of extraction had been performed, it appears, upon the blind pensioners for the last fifteen or twenty years, by celebrated oculists; but not, it is understood, with very satisfactory terminations. The governors have lately appointed a gentleman oculist to the hospital (into which all the blind men in the navy are sent when invalided), who has performed a series of novel operations for cataract, upon a large number of patients with singular success. We have not been informed of the peculiarities in his operations, nor have we accurate intelligence of the results of these, compared with the old methods; but those results, we learn, are decidedly in favour of the former.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

JUST published, and may be had Gratis, ASPERNE'S SELECT CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, comprising the Most Esteemed Works and Publications in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, and a List of Established Books on TRADE AND COMMERCE, and on Subjects Connected with the SHIPPING INTEREST OF GREAT BRITAIN, which are constantly on Sale, WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FOR EXPORTATION, at No. 32, CORNHILL.

George Ormerod, Esq. of Charlton, near Chester, has in considerable forwardness, a History of the Hundred of Edisbury, in Cheshire, which may probably be followed by the other Hundreds.

Mr. Elton, translator of Hesiod, is printing in three octavo volumes, Specimens of the Classical Poets in a chronological series from Homer to Tryphiodorus, translated into English verse, and illustrated by biographical and critical notices.

The Rev. J. S. Clarke, by permission of

the Prince Regent, is preparing for the press, from MSS. in the library at Carlton House (recently received from Rome), the Life of James II. king of England; also that monarch's Advice to his Son, and his Last Will.

Mr. Robertson Buchanan, author of Essays on the economy of Fuel, has, in the press, a practical Treatise on Millwork and other machinery.

Madame D'Arblay has nearly ready for publication, the Wanderer, or Female Difficulties, in five volumes.

Corasmin, or the Minister, a romance, by the author of the Swiss Emigrants in three volumes, will soon appear.

Sir Wm. Ouseley's Travels in 1810-11-12, are in the press, and expected to form two large volumes. This work will contain an account of the countries he visited, especially of Persia, from which he returned by way of Armenia, Turkey in Asia, Constantinople, and Smyrna; and will be illustrated by

maps, views, and various other engravings.

Dr. Charles Badham, physician to the Duke of Sussex, is printing a new Translation of Juvenal in English Verse, with the Latin text of Rupert, and copious notes, in two octavo volumes.

Capt. Lockett, of the Bengal military establishment, is preparing for the press an account of his Researches among the Ruins of Babylon, which he minutely explored in 1811. It will form a quarto volume, and be illustrated by engravings.

Sir James Mackintosh is preparing a History of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1688 to the French Revolution in 1789, which is expected to extend to four quarto volumes.

Lady Morgan (lately Miss Owenson), has in the press a National Tale, after the manner of the Wild Irish Girl.

Mr. C. M. Clarke, member of the College of Surgeons, shortly will publish, Observations on those Diseases of Females that are attended by Discharges.

Alphonso, king of Castile, a Spanish tragedy, is printing in a quarto volume.

Mrs. West has in the press, Alicia de Lacy, an historical novel, in three volumes.

Mr. Machenry, author of an improved Spanish Grammar, will publish in February, Exercises on the Etymology, Syntax, Idioms, and Synonyms of the Spanish Language.

The Papers of the late Mr. John Smeaton, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, including his Treatise on Mills, are preparing in a quarto volume, to correspond with his Reports and Estimates.

Mr. S. Bankes, member of the College of Surgeons, has in the press, a Treatise on the Diseases of the Liver, and Disorders of the digestive Functions, with admonitory hints to persons arriving from warm climates.

J. Philippart, Esq. speedily will publish Memoirs of General Moreau; including an account of his celebrated campaigns. He is also preparing the Lives of the British Generals, from the period of the Conquest, on the plan of Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.

R. Southey, Esq. Poet Laureat, has nearly ready for publication, Inscriptions, Triumphal and Sepulchral, recording the acts of the British army in the Peninsula.

Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland's Travels in South America, are printing in French with numerous engravings, in four quarto volumes. The same work, in two octavo volumes, with engravings. Also an English Translation, by Helen Maria Williams, in octavo, with engravings.

The first part of the *Memoires et Lettres du Baron de Grimm*, anterior to the year 1770, have lately been discovered and printed in Paris. A selection from them is printing both in French and English, on the same plan as the former volumes published in London.

A humorous work will soon appear, entitled *The School of Good Living*, or a literary and historical Essay on the European Kitchen, beginning with Cadmus, the cook and king, and ending with the union of cookery and chemistry.

The Dictionary of the English Language, by Dr. Samuel Johnson, with numerous corrections, and the addition of Several thousand words, by the Rev. Henry J. Todd, is in a state of great forwardness for the press.

A second edition of Dr. Hamilton's Inquiry concerning the National Debt, is in the press; in which the statements of our financial operations are brought down to the present time, including an account of Mr. Vansittart's plan of finance adopted last session of parliament, and additional observations on sinking funds.

Mr. Elms, of Chichester, is preparing a new edition of *Parentalia*, or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens; with an appendix of original letters, and other valuable documents of Sir Christopher Wren, many of which have never before been published.

The Rev. John Sharpe proposes publishing, in a royal quarto volume, a Translation of William of Malmesbury's History of the Kings of England, from the arrival of the Saxons in 440, to his own times, in 1143, collated with authentic MSS. and with an introduction and notes.

A superb and improved edition of the *Delphin Classics*, in quarto, to be entitled *The Regent's edition of the Classics*, is preparing for publication, and will be dedicated, by permission, to the Prince Regent.

The Rev. T. Vivier has in the press, a new edition of French and English Dialogues for the use of young ladies.

Mr. Britton, the antiquary, is engaged in preparing a pamphlet, to expose the severity of the late judicial decision against the interests of literature, in the case of the claims of the Public Libraries to eleven copies of every new publication. The subject is sufficiently important to deserve public attention; and its final determination must, one way or the other, materially affect the literary world.

Mr. Britton's History and Description of Salisbury Cathedral, is announced for publication in the course of the present year. It will be produced in five numbers, at five different periods, viz. April 1, June 1, Aug. 1, Oct. 1, and Dec. 1, each.

A Third edition of Mr. Ware's Observations on the Ophthalmia, Psorophthalmia, and purulent eyes of New-born Children, &c. with many additions, is ready for publication.

Grant's abridgment of a Grammar of the English Language, for the use of the Junior Classes; and his Key to the Exercises in his Grammar, with notes and illustrations, are ready for publication.

BIRTHS.

VISCOUNTESS GAGE, of a son and heir.——The Countess of Ilchester, of a daughter.——At Bath, Mrs. Ashe, wife of Mr. Ashe, manager of the concerts in that city of two boys.——The Marchioness of Ely, of a son and heir.——At the British Palace in Tabris (ancient Tauris),

the Lady of his Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. of a son and heir.——The Right Hon. Lady C. Macdonald, of a daughter.——The lady of Sir John Thomas Stanley, Alderly, of a daughter.——The Countess of Galloway, of a son.——The lady of Sir John Shelly, Bart. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LORD Ruthven, to the daughter of W. Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield, Scotland. Hon. E. Law, M. D. eldest son of Lord Ellenborough, to Lady Octavia Stewart, youngest daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.——T. Bewes, Esq. of Beaumont-house, Devon, to Eliza, eldest daughter of T. H. Davies, Esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.——A. Greville, Esq. to the sister of Sir Bellingham Graham, of Norton Congers, Yorkshire.——Lieutenant-colonel J. P. Hamilton, 83d regt. to the second daughter of J. Fane, Esq. M. P. for Oxfordshire.——R. Spankie, Esq. Inner Temple, to the daughter of J. Inglis, Esq. of Mark-lane.——Captain Wynyard, Coldstream Guards, to the third daughter of J. Sowerby, Esq. of Putteridge Bury, Herts.

——Major Drake, 95th regt. to the eldest daughter of J. Fane, Esq. M. P.——At New York, F. Jeffry, Esq. of Edinburgh, to the daughter of C. Wilkes, Esq.——Mr. W. Dunn, to Miss Pearson, of Haberdasher's-house, Hoxton.——J. K. Powditch, Esq. of Camberwell, to Miss C. Hirst, of Chelsea.——J. C. Arney, Esq. to the third daughter of B. Combe, Esq. of Guildford-street, Brunswick-square.——S. Olding, Esq. to the eldest daughter of J. Aldersey, Esq. of Homerton.——A. Batson, Esq. of Church-row, Limehouse, to the only daughter of T. Baker, Esq. of Roden-lodge, Barking, Essex.——J. B. Richards, Esq. to the third daughter of H. Peters, Esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, Major O'Neal, of the quarter-master-general's department. He was on his way to join the army under Sir T. Graham, in Holland, and retired to his bed apparently in good health, at his inn in Canterbury; but was found dead in the morning.

At Caerphilly, Mr. Edward Jones, a performer on the Welsh harp, of considerable celebrity. In the early part of his life, the superior talent he possessed, introduced him to the notice of some persons of distinction, under whose auspices he might have acquired fame and riches; but being naturally of an unambitious disposition, he chose a life of comparative obscurity.

"In the Welsh vales, 'mid mountains high."

At Catton, aged 68, J. Ives Harvey, Esq. alderman of Conisford ward. He served the office of sheriff of Norwich, in 1779, and of mayor in 1783.

Mrs. Johnes, mother of T. Johnes, Esq. of Hafod, the member for Cardiganshire.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hester Buckworth, daughter of the late Sir Everard Buckworth, Bart.

At Sudbury, near Harrow, aged 95, Mrs. Jane Moore, of the queen's household.

At Wovercott, Oxon, Mrs. Sarah Hicks, aged 87; also the same evening, aged 106, Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks.

In St. James's-place, the Countess of Lucan, mother to the present Earl, and Countess Spencer.

Doctor Ogilvie, almost the only survivor of a number of literary characters among the Scottish Clergy, whose fame commenced with the accession of his present Majesty, and has adorned the long course of his reign. Though chiefly known as a poet, and a critic in belles lettres, he published several Sermons, an Essay on the Theology of Plato, and an Examination of the Arguments against Christianity, that have been adduced by deistical writers. As a preacher, he was distinguished by an easy flow of language, and an energy and pathos of natural eloquence, which frequently touched the hearts of his audience, and never failed to excite interest and attention; and though he was a man of learning and genius, who resided in a remote district, his manners were bland and unassuming, and his character had all the simplicity of a child. His works, as an author, are before the public, and will speak for themselves. It may, however, be mentioned in this place, that his first poem, viz. that on the "Day of Judgment," was composed in his 16th, and published in his 18th year; that the last considerable poem which he wrote, namely, that entitled "Human Life," was published in 1806, when he was 74 years old; and that, in his 78th year, he wrote a beautiful short Elegy to the memory of the late learned and ingenious Professor Scott.

Aged 76, Mr. T. Goulding, of High-field, near Sheffield. Previous to his death, he gave orders for his coffin to be made, with directions how it was to be lined, and requested his body to be put in as soon as possible after he expired.

At Good-house, Somersetshire, Prudence Halliday, youngest daughter of the late John Halliday, Esq. M.P. and sister to John Halliday, Esq. many years colonel of the Somersetshire militia, and representative for the borough of Taunton in three successive parliaments.

At Bath, aged 82, D. Hartley, Esq. son of the celebrated Dr. Hartley. His multiplied infirmities having, for some years, secluded him from society. Mr. Hartley had passed away from the public recollection; yet his very eccentricities, at one time, gave him notoriety, and he bore no inconsiderable share in the political transactions of his day. The son of Dr. Hartley would of course be a scholar; Mr. H. was accordingly bred at Oxford, and, receiving early in life the appointment to one of Dr. Radcliffe's travelling fellowships, he had an opportunity of familiarizing himself with the languages of the continent, which afterwards proved highly advantageous to him. He was, at his death, senior fellow of Merton College, and, we believe, the oldest member of the university. With the advantages of such an education, Mr. Hartley was introduced into public life, and sat during two parliaments as representative for Hull. In the debates concerning the American contest, he took an active part in favour of the colonies; but the mildness of his personal character preserved him from the excesses of party. At the close of that most unfortunate war, he was appointed to assist at the negotiations which ended in the recognition of American independence; and, as British minister, he signed the treaty of peace in 1783. Mr. Hartley, however, was not a successful speaker; his materials were ample, and his diligence was indefatigable; but he was unnecessarily minute in his details, feeble in his arguments, and languid in his delivery. With such an obstacle, he could not rise to high employment: and, accordingly, withdrawing from politics, he applied himself to the cultivation of belles lettres, and to mechanical and physical pursuits, for which he had always a great predilection. Amongst his plans, will be recollected one for securing houses from the ravages of fire, by means of thin plates of iron closely fastened to the tops of the joists; for this invention he procured a patent in 1776, and parliament voted him a sum of money to defray the expense of his experiments.

At Brighton, aged 48, Charles Henry Frazer, Esq. He was found lying dead, high to Hove; on a view of the body, the coroner's jury, the following day, returned their verdict—*Found dead, supposed to have expired in a fit of apoplexy.* The deceased maintained a highly respectable character, and

was, for many years, envoy at the court of the United States of Holland; a situation in which he conducted himself with so much propriety, that a very liberal pension from government was the reward of his services. He married a niece of the late Mrs. Charlotte Smith, and has left eight orphan children to deplore his loss.

At Basingstoke, J. Mulford, Esq. in the 94th year of his age, a gentleman, remarkable for several eccentricities. In his early days he associated for some time with the gypsy tribe. When his conduct assumed a more sober complexion, he resided in different places as a respectable gentleman, attracting notice by the peculiarity and even splendour of his dress. He afterwards professed an attention to the duties of a religious life, and built two chapels, with dwelling houses for the ministers, at his own expense. Although he shewed great generosity to others, his own expenditure in his kitchen, parlour, or wardrobe, was of the most frugal kind. His manner of life was somewhat in the hermit style. It need scarcely be said that he never entered into the matrimonial state. As to his family and its antiquity, Mr. Mulford once said, "My arms are three moles and three mole-hills, and my great ancestor was mole-catcher to William the Conqueror." About a year before his death, Mr. Mulford found out that beards were never designed to fall beneath the tonsor's razor; and, therefore, his own chin was indulged with the venerable luxury of a very long beard, which completed the costume of the patriarch. It was his wish, for many years, to leave the world suddenly, if it pleased God, that he might not occasion much trouble to any attendant. In this respect his wish was granted. He died in his chair, in his parlour, across which he had walked several times, without pain, a few hours before his departure, having looked out of the window and observed what a fine day it was for gossiping people to go about and say, "Old Mulford is dead!" It is said, that he has left behind him about 20,000*l.* a considerable part of which is bequeathed to some poor relations, nor has he forgotten the two chapels which he erected. While his death is gain to several, it will be a loss to many more, who will miss his frequent acts of benevolence, particularly the poor in his own neighbourhood.

Nov. 27. At Hampton, Middlesex, John Hillman, Esq. in his 37th year. Nature had bestowed on him a frankness of manners, and a benevolent heart. The strictest integrity guided all his actions, and, in assisting the wants of others, he enjoyed a satisfaction which nothing could surpass. Mr. H. carried on business many years in co-partnership with the Hon. Thomas Harley, alderman of London, his respect for whom is marked by a legacy to each of his four daughters. His faithful domestics he has handsomely provided for; and has bequeath-

ed to the Marine Society, to the Asylum for Female Orphans, to the Society for the Liberation of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts, to the Bath General Hospital, to the Gloucester General Infirmary, and for the further endowment of the Charity School at Painswick, each 500*l*.

Dec. 16. Rowland Blount, Esq. of Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, but formerly of Liverpool.——Mr. J. Pitchfork, of Balsover, Derbyshire. He went to Sheffield, with an intent to be married; but having slightly crushed one of his fingers, a mortification ensued, and he died the Thursday following.

17. At March Hall, near Shrewsbury, W. Wood, Esq. He was aide-de-camp to Sir John Clavering, in India, and an important witness on the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. a close friend of Charles Fox, and well acquainted with both the Burkes. He has left many MSS. relating to those times and affairs.——In Leinster street, Dublin, the Right Hon. Alexander Crookshank.——Aged 72, Mr. G. Hulm, of the Strand, oilman.——In Bath, aged 82, Robert M'Clin-tock, Esq. of Dunmore in the county of Donegal.

18. At Putney Heath, Mary Elizabeth, wife of John Winter, Esq.——At Kensington, Mrs. Mary Rush, widow of the late W. Rush, Esq. and mother of Sir William Rush, of Pall-Mall.

19. Aged 73, Mr. R. Benbow, of Great Malvern; and, on Thursday, during the burial of her husband, Mrs. Benbow, aged 74.——At Trafford House, Lieutenant E. Trafford, of the 1st or Royal Dragoons, after a tedious and severe illness, brought on by fatigues undergone in the Peninsula.——Aged 84, Mr. R. Lemon, 47 years chief clerk of his Majesty's Record Office in the Tower of London.

20. At Wansworth, Barbara, relict of Frederick Halm, Esq.——In Greville-street, aged 73, Joel Edwards, Esq.——At the Rev. J. Edwards's, Malmesbury, Wilts, in his 74th year, Joshua Ellis, Esq.——At Bath, the Rev. John Russel Greenhill, of Cottisford, Oxfordshire, rector of Fringford, in the same county, and of Marsh Gibbon, in the county of Bucks.——Aged 62, the Rev. R. C. Smith, vicar of St. Paul's Walden, Herts, 40 years a constant resident.——At Plymouth, suddenly, Mr. Chowne, grocer.——At Salt-hill, H. Whittield, D.D. rector of the united livings of St. Margaret's Lothbury, and St. Christopher's London, and of Wexham, Buckinghamshire.

21. In Seymour-place, Mrs. Van der Gucht, relict of the late Benjamin Van der Gucht, Esq. of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.——At Turnham Green Terrace, aged 81, W. Griffin, Esq.——At Garboldisham-hall, Norfolk, John Scott, Esq. formerly of the council of the island of Jamaica.

22. At Newington-house, Oxfordshire,

George White, Esq. clerk of elections, House of Commons.——In Portman-street, Mrs. Traill, wife of W. Traill, Esq. and daughter of the late Sir George Colebrook, Bart.——At Shee's Town-house, Ireland, in his 36th year, J. O'Shee, Esq. colonel in the Austrian army.

23. In Montague-place, Russell-square, Mary, wife of Sir William Rule.——At Webb's County Terrace, New Kent Road, aged 83, Richard Payne, Esq.——At Westerham, Kent, in his 83d year, Hughes Minet, Esq.——At Marwood-hill, near Barnstaple, C. Newell Cutcliffe, Esq. deputy-lieutenant for the county of Devon, and of the firm of Cutcliffe, Drake, Gribble, and Co. Barnstaple Bank.

24. At Baron Masere's, in Rathbone-place, where she was on a visit, aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitaker, relict of the late Rev. John Whitaker, vicar of Punbury, Kent.——At Pentonville, C. Miller, Esq. of King-street, Cheapside.

25. Aged 73, Mrs. Green, wife of J. Green, Esq. of Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, and late of Croydon, Surrey.

26. In Staffordshire, Dame Margaret, wife of Sir Thomas Sheppard, Bart. of Thornton-hall, Bucks.——At Crouch-end, Hornsey, Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas Hodgkinson, of Hatton-garden.——In her 34th year, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. J. Wood, tea-dealer of Bishopsgate street.——At Oreston, near Plymouth, the lady of Lieutenant Edeveam, of the royal navy.

27. Elizabeth Jane, wife of J. Alcock, Esq. of Roehampton.

28. At Buccleugh-place, Edinburgh, aged 94, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, of Muckraw. She was the only child of the late Samuel Shaw, Esq. of Muckraw, and relict of J. Bennet, Esq. Had she lived to see the day after her interment, she would have entered into the 60th year of her widowhood; and she was born on the day of the interment of her father-in-law, the late Rev. A. Bennet, of Whiteside, minister of the gospel at Muiravonside, which was in the 20th year of the last century.

29. In the circus, Bath, the Hon. Frances Hamilton, relict of the late Hon. C. Hamilton, uncle to the present Marquis of Abercorn.——At Stanwell House, near Staines, T. Raikes, Esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street.——In Hertford-street, May-fair, Lady Sarah Sebright, widow of the late Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart.

30. Aged 64, William Ramsay, Esq. secretary to the Hon. East India Company.——At Brompton, in his 53d year, T. F. Warren, Esq. late of the island of Jamaica.——Mrs. Bingham, wife of Colonel Bingham, of the Dorset militia, of Bingham's Melcombe, Dorsetshire.——J. A. Bonney, Esq. of Percy-street, solicitor.——At Slebech-hall, Pembrokeshire, N. Philip, Esq.——In her 62d year, Elizabeth Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. King, rector of

Witnesham, Suffolk, late master of the free-grainmar school at Ipswich, and formerly second master of Newcastle school, under the late Dr. Moysey.

31. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Home, widow of J. Home, Esq. of Bassendean.—Aged 75, Benjamin Lacam, Esq. of Cecil-street, Strand.—In Suffolk-street, suddenly, aged 71. J. Casamajor, Esq.—Aged 77, Mr. James Fuller, butler and steward to the late Hon. Henry Cavendish, of Bedford-square.—In Gloucestershire, in her 85th year, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, widow of the Hon. and Rev. G. Talbot, D. D. and eldest daughter of Jacob, Viscount Folkestone.

JAN. 1. At Edinburgh, Elizabeth, wife of W. Boswell, Esq. Advocate, and youngest daughter of the late James Boswell, Esq. of Auchinleck.—Aged 76, in Sloane-street, Chelsea, Mrs. C. Henshaw.—In Cupar, Fife, in her 95th year, W. Paston, Esq. of Kirklands.

2. In Gerrard-street, Soho, aged 21, Elizabeth, only child of Mr. John Hughes.—In his 43d year, Mr. T. Howard, jun. of St. Paul's Church-yard.—At his chambers, in the Temple, in the 68th year of his age, Thomas Lowten, Esq. Clerk of *Nisi Prius*, Deputy Clerk of the Pipe, &c. &c. He was a Solicitor of the first eminence; and in his professional and official duties, had uniformly conducted himself with such ability and knowledge of the law, as to acquire the esteem and respect, not only of his clients and the profession, but of many of the first and most distinguished luminaries of the law, who occupied the Woolsack, the Bench, and the Bar; many of whom have acknowledged, that they drew much legal knowledge from his clear, comprehensive, and discerning mind. He was generally considered to be as well acquainted with the theory and practice of the Law, as any member of the profession; and was scarcely ever known to be incorrect in the professional advice or opinion that he gave. Having had a long course of successful practice, and having held some very lucrative situations, we understand that he has left behind him a very considerable property. He retained the full possession of his faculties to the last, and continued in the practice of his official duties; but about two years since, anxious to serve those who had been attentive to his interest, he relinquished his practice as a Solicitor and Conveyancer, in favour of Mr. Brundett, who had for above 20 years been in his office, and, during great part of that period, his confidential Assistant, Mr. Wainwright, his nephew, and Mr. Spiuiks; both of whom had also been many years in his office. Mr. Lowten was one of eight gentlemen who constituted the Whig Club. Such was the respect in which his integrity was held by his own profession, that a *Lowtonian Society* was formed many years ago, by the most eminent attorneys in Lon-

don, which exists to this day.—In his 80th year, J. Allnatt, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Berks, senior Alderman and Father of the Corporation of Wallingford, who had five times served the office of Mayor of that Borough.—In his 51st year, Wm. Croke, Esq. Solicitor, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell.—At Brisby, Norfolk, aged 67, the Rev. Weaver Walter, Rector of Brisby, and Vicar of Gately, in that county.

3. At Longstowe-hall, Cambridgeshire aged 62, Charlotte Eleonora, wife of the Rev. Dr. Thomson.—Mr. Street, widow of the late Thomas Street, Esq. of Knightsbridge.—In Duke-street, aged 36, Thomas Goddard, Esq.—At Chiswick, Middlesex, Wm. Curtis, Esq. Surgeon.—At Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire, aged 55, the Rev. Richard Pearce, LL.B. late Rector of that parish.

4. In Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, aged 73, John Abbott, Esq.—In Somerset-street, Portman-square, aged 61, John White, Esq. of Loughbrickland, county of Down.—At Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, aged 49, Mr. T. Slatter, mercer.—Aged 75, T. Halstead, Esq. formerly one of the Aldermen of Cambridge.—At Rathmines, near Dublin, aged 80, G. Taylor, Esq.

5. At Ardgowan, suddenly, Lieut.-Col. Aeneas Macintosh, of the 79th regiment, in the 34th year of his age. He entered the service at the early age of 17, and distinguished himself in various campaigns and expeditions in different quarters of the globe. In the year 1799, in the expedition to the Hellder, he was twice wounded. At the attack of Flushing, in 1809, he commanded the left wing of the 85th regiment; and on that occasion his services were so highly appreciated, that he received, in general orders, the thanks of Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote. He also signalized himself in an eminent degree at Fuentes de Honor, in 1811, under the immediate eye of Field-Marshal Wellington, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In the same year, he volunteered and led the Forlorn Hope in the attack of Fort San Christoval. He was interred at Greenock on the 8th inst. with military honours.—The magistrates, the officers of the Local Militia, and the principal gentlemen of Greenock, attended. Colonel Macintosh was the son of the late Lachlan Mackintosh, Esq. of Balnepsich, and nephew to the present Sir Aeneas Macintosh, of Macintosh, Bart.—At the Hot Wells, Bristol, in her 53d year, Johanna, wife of John Neck, Esq. of Sunning, Berks.—In her 61st year, Mrs. Bernard, the Lady of General Bernard, of Heaton Lodge, near Huddersfield.

6. In Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, Edward Harwood, Esq. author of the late ingenious publication in Latin, on imputed Greek coins. He was the eldest son of the

late Rev. Dr. Harwood, well known to the learned world.——In John-street, Berkeley-square, G. Delmont, Esq.——At Bath, Mrs. Maberly, wife of the late Thos. Astley Maberly, Esq.——Aged 20, A. Desoustre, a natural son of M. Liancourt (now Duc de Rochefoucault), by his French servant, during his residence in Bury St. Edmunds with Madame Genlis and the ill-fated Pamela, afterwards Lady Edward Fitzgerald.——In Fludyer-st. Westminster, Mrs. Houghton, wife of W. Houghton, Esq. Secretary and Chief Clerk to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland.——In the Minories, Mrs. Gray, widow of the late Benjamin Gray, Esq. of Lawrence Pountney hill.——Aged 76, Mr. Finney, of Frith-st. Soho-square.

7. Mrs. Wilson, wife of J. Wilson, Esq. Proprietor of the European Museum, niece of the late Gen. Gadsden, and first cousin to the Hon. H. Gibbs, Colonel of the Charles-town Artillery, and Chancellor of South Carolina.——In College-street, Westminster, Mrs. Barrett, widow of the late Wm. Barrett, Esq. of Parliament-place.——In child bed, in her 46th year, Mrs. A. Crutchley, wife of J. Crutchley, of Ebury-street, Chelsea, one of the King's Marshalmen.——It was seven years since she had a child before.

8. At Cheam, in his 78th year, Thomas Palmer, Esq.——Aged 74, J. R. Lawrence, Esq. of the Bedford Office.——At Barnstable, Mis. Chichester, wife of Col. J. P. Chichester.

9. Of a decline, brought on by over fatigue, Captain Tillard, late Commander of his Majesty's ship San Juan, at Gibraltar,——T. Eldridge Baker, Esq. Assistant Auditor to the East India Company.——Aged 69, Mr. John Bloom, of Spital-square.——At Croydon, suddenly, aged 66, Mr. J. Grantham, late of Newbury, Berks.——At Turnham-green, aged 70, Samuel Bate, Esq.

10. In Bold-street, Liverpool, in his 76th year, Charles Caldwell, Esq.——At Crieff, Scotland, the Rev. Robert Stirling, Minister of that parish, in the 74th year of his age, and 48th of his ministry.——After only a few hours indisposition, in his 72d year, the Rev. T. Kerich, Rector of Great and Little Horningsheath, near Bury St. Edmund's.——At Notting-hill, Kensington, in her 52d year, Mrs. Mary Morton, wife of G. E. Morton, Esq.——Mr. W. Weldon, fisherman, of New Romney.——He fell a victim to the inclemency of the weather, having been frozen to death on the Sands near that place.

11. At Worcester, Mrs. Tomkyns, widow of the late T. Tomkyns, Esq. of Buckenhill, Herefordshire.——Gen. Sir T. Trigge, K. B. Colonel of the 44th regiment of foot, Lieut.-General of the Ordnance, and Col. (on second) of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

12. Miss Fenton, only daughter of Perrot Fenton, Esq. of Doctors' Commons.——In his 53d year, Mr. J. Thomas, of Charing-cross.——At his father's, aged 29, the Rev. Geo. Hanway Standart, youngest son of Osborne Standart, Esq. of No. 4, Great James-street, Bedford-row.——At Westbrooke-house, near Weymouth, in his 59th year, F. J. Tyssen, Esq.——Evan Thomas, a native of Wales, formerly a clergyman, afterwards a maker of rhymes, and a printer: latterly a judicial astrologer, and an inmate of the house of industry, at Shrewsbury.——At Aylesford, Kent, in her 23d year, Elizabeth, wife of William Bowles, Esq. of West Malling, Kent.

13. At Traveroux, Limpsfield, Surrey, Mr. Richard Sandiland.——At Cheltenham, P. Touchet, Esq. of Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts, 15 years Commercial Resident at Radnagore, on the Civil Establishment of the Hon. East India Company.——The Rev. H. Punctard, A. M. Rector of Fomham St. Martin, in Suffolk, to which living (in the gift of Sir Charles Kent, Bart.) he was instituted in November, 1771.——In South Audley-street, in his 78th year, the Rev. W. Garstang, 46 years one of the Chaplains of the Portuguese Chapel Royal in this country.

14. At Brighton, Rachel, the lady of R. B. Harcourt, Esq. of Baker-st.

15. At Brompton, Middlesex, Wm. Peyton, Esq.——At Gosport, Sam. Holworthy, Esq. Captain of the East Suffolk Militia.——In Carmarthen-street, Lieut.-Col. Aubrey, formerly M. P. for Wallingford, and only brother of Sir J. Aubrey, Bart. M. P. The deceased was an Inspecting Field Officer for the county of Bucks, and one of the oldest Majors in his Majesty's army, having been appointed to that rank on the 7th of June, 1782.——At the memorable battle of Bunker's-hill, in America, in 1775, this Officer commanded a company in the 47th regiment of foot, and was one of the few officers present in that sanguinary action, who escaped without being wounded.

16. Elizabeth Lavenu, wife of Mr. Lavenu, music-seller, of New Bond-street.——Mr. Woodbridge, jun. of Greenford-green, Middlesex.——Aged 71, James Barker, Esq. many years of the Army Pay Office, Whitehall.——Aged 84, Dr. Rob. MacLaurin, a practitioner in midwifery, and formerly teacher of anatomy in this city.——At the Rectory-house, Whitton, Northamptonshire, in his 61st year, the Rev. Wm. Lucas Rose, Rector of that parish, and of East Haddon, in the same county.

17. At his son's, in Grafton-street, Soho, aged 66, Mr. Charles Ray, of Wigton, Cumberland.——In his 68th year, Wm. Beckley, Esq. late of Fort street, Spitalfields, and of Maryland-point, Essex.——In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 61, Mrs. Hooper, relict of the late J. Hooper, Esq. of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.——Aged 80, Mr. P. Vin-

cent, of Wardour-street, Soho.—Mrs. Murdoch, of Hans-place, Sloane-st.—At Moor Park, Hertfordshire, aged 79, Rob. Williams, Esq.—Aged 50, Thomas Savage, Esq. of Rotherhithe.

18. At Bermondsey, aged 42, Ann, wife of William Martin Carter, Esq.—In her 50th year, Miss M. Wicks, of Twickenham.—At Falmouth, aged 76, Mr. John Bunny.—Mr. Bunny has carried on business in that town for the last 40 years in the drug line, and was well known for his eccentricities.

19. Mrs. Sikeman, of Pimlico.—Aged 58, E. Williams, Esq. of Upper Berkeley-st, Portman-square, Commissioner of Hackney Coaches, Hawkers, &c. formerly Major in the 32d regiment.—At Marston St. Lawrence, Northamptonshire, after a short illness, in his 61st year, Sam. Blencowe, Esq.

20. At Park-place, Camberwell Grove, aged 65, Mrs. Barber.—In his 73d year, the Rev. Dr. Duncan, late Minister of the Scots Church, Peter-street, Golden-square.—At Chelsea, Mr. J. P. Lejeune.

21. Lady Maria Hamilton, eldest surviving daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn.

22. Aged 76, D. Nantes, Esq. of London-street, Fenchurch-street.—At Gloucester-terrace, New-road, Whitechapel, in consequence of being dreadfully burnt by her clothes taking fire, aged 36, Mary, the wife of Mr. James Bull.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Nancy, in France, after a few days illness, Col. H. de Berniere, of the 9th regiment of foot.—He was wrecked on the coast of France, when going on service, in December, 1805, and had been from that time a prisoner of war. He has left a widow and three young children to lament his irreparable loss.

At Valenciennes, Richard, Viscount Barrington.—He is succeeded by his brother, the Rev. G. Barrington, Prebendary of Durham.

On board the Unite frigate, on his return to England from Sicily, for the recovery of his health, in his 31st year, J. Smith, Esq. eldest son of T. Smith, Esq. of Stoke Newington. He had for some years been British Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Sardinia.

In the late battles near Bayonne, Lieut. Col. S. C. Martin, 1st Foot Guards, eldest son of the late W. B. Martin, Esq. of Whiteknights, in Berkshire. He received a ball through the heart, which closed his honourable and virtuous life without a groan, deeply lamented by both officers and men.

On the 19th Dec. at Bidart, in consequence of a severe wound (with after amputation) received while accompanying his regiment in a charge made upon the enemy in the action of the 9th, near Bayonne, Ensign Humphrey Jervis, of the 2d batt. 84th reg. and second son of Sir J. J. W. Jervis, Bart.—It is to be noticed, as some-

what uncommon in the same family, that his father, Sir JOHN J. W. JERVIS, should have lost both a brother and a son, named HUMPHREY, on service in the army, and of two regiments next following in number—the former having been Major of the 83d regiment, and who had signalized himself in the Maroon war in Jamaica (having twice received the thanks of the Assembly of the island); whilst the latter, who fell on the 9th December, near Bayonne, was of the 84th Regiment.—At the commencement of the war, the present Baronet armed and clothed two companies of Riflemen at his own expense, near Clifton (still continued under his command); while we are informed, that his sons are all engaged in the service of their King and Country.

Drowned in a river, in the retreat of the French army under Buonaparte, from Leipsic, Prince Poniatowski, commander of the Poles, who constituted part of the rearguard. Colonels Kieki, his Adjutant, and Hepakowski, Adjutant of the General of Division Krasinski, who arrived at Warsaw on the 8th of November last have given the following particulars respecting the death of the Prince:—On the 19th of October, when the French army was retreating, the Emperor assigned part of the suburbs of Leipsic, next to the Borna road, to Prince Poniatowski. This post he was to defend with a body of not more than two thousand Polish infantry. Perceiving that the French columns on his left flank were hastily retreating before a superior force, and that there was no possibility of getting across the bridge, incessantly crowded as it was with artillery and carriages, he drew his sabre, and turning to the officers immediately about him—"Gentlemen," said he, "it is better to fall with honour," and at the head of a few Polish cuirassiers, and the officers attending him, he fell furiously upon the advancing columns. He had been wounded both on the 14th and 16th; on this occasion he received a musket ball in his left arm. With the words above mentioned, he sprung forward, but found the suburbs already filled with allied troops, who hastened to him, to make him prisoner. He cut his way through them, was again wounded through his cross, threw himself into the Pleisse, and with the assistance of the surrounding officers, reached the opposite shore in safety. The horse which he rode was left behind in this first river, and the Prince, greatly exhausted, mounted another which was brought him. He then proceeded to the river Elster, but it was already lined with Prussian and Saxon riflemen; and seeing them advancing upon him on all sides, he plunged into the river and sunk, together with his horse. Several officers who precipitated themselves into the water after the Prince were likewise drowned, and others taken prisoners on the bank or in the river. The Prince was

nephew to Stanislaus Augustus, the last King of Poland. His funeral obsequies were performed on the 19th November, in the church of the Holy Cross at Warsaw, in the presence of the most distinguished Russian and Polish families in that city. In the middle of the church, which was most brilliantly lighted up, stood a tasteful canopy, under which was placed a coffin richly decorated, covered with the mantle of the Prince, and adorned with the military insignia of the deceased. Close to it were suspended his eight orders, proofs of his distinguished valour, his services to his country, and the regard of foreign powers. Below was seen the medallion of the Prince

with his coronet, Marshall's staff, and coat of arms. The high mass was said by his Excellency the Bishop of Zambizycki, and was accompanied with select music performed by amateurs of the capital.

At Guadaloupe, Capt. Chas. Robertson of the Royal Engineers, second son of Col. Robertson, of the Royal Westminster Volunteers.

At Smyrna, T. Wittenoom, Esq. of Southampton.

In Ceylon, the Hon. George Turnour; and also two of his daughters. He was the fourth son of the late Earl of Winterton, and in his Majesty's Civil Service in that Island.

A LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

FROM TUESDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1813, TO TUESDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1814.

DECEMBER 28th.

Bankrupts.

APPLETON, M. Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer, Feb. 8, White Hart, Kingston upon Hull. [Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.]
Chapman, T. South Clifton, Nottinghamshire, shop-keeper, Feb. 8, Angel, Norwich. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
Tagg, J. Knutsford, Cheshire, innkeeper, Feb. 8, Angel, Tutton. [Fairbanks, Seething-la.]
Ballans, T. Frome, Somersetshire, linen-draper, Feb. 8, Elephant and Castle, Bath. [Nethersole and Co. Essex-st.]
Smyth, J. Tunstall, Staffordshire, nurseryman, Feb. 8, Legs of Man, Burslem. [Berridge and Co. Hatton garden.]

JANUARY 1st, 1814.

Lawrence L. and Solomon, A. S. Falmouth, merchants, Feb. 12, Guildhall. [Howard, Jewry-st.]
Reed, J. North Shields, master mariner, Feb. 12, Guildhall. [Winter, Sergeants'-inn.]
Godney, W. and Hutton, R. Kingston upon Hull, corn-factors, Feb. 12, White Hart, Kingston upon Hull. [Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.]
Gregory, J. Neath, Glamorgan, linen-draper, Feb. 12, Ship and Castle, Neath. [Cardales and Co. Gray's-inn.]
Cartledge, W. and J. Uttoxeter, hat-manufacturers, Feb. 12, White Hart and Star, Uttoxeter. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]
Fulloon, J. Suffolk pk Hackney-road, corn-dealer, Feb. 12, Guildhall. [Barber, Chancery-la.]
Samuels, E. J. Great Prescott-st. Goodman's-fields, lapidary, Feb. 12. [Howard, Jewry-st.]
Brown, R. Close, Huddersfield, shear-maker, Feb. 12, Hotel, Leeds. [Lambert and Co. Gray's-inn.]
Shaw, J. Greenwich, Kent, victualler, Feb. 12, Guildhall. [Pearson, Elm-court, Temple.]
Tim, J. Boston, Lincolnshire, merchant, Feb. 12, Green Dragon, Boston. [Lodington and Co. Secondaries Office, Temple.]
Cussack, P. Norwich, tailor, Feb. 12, Woodcock, St. Gregory's, Norwich. [Presland and Co. Brunswick-sq.]
Crow, F. Lockwood, Yorkshire, wool-stapler, Feb. 12, Rose and Crown, Huddersfield. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]

JANUARY 4th.

Walker, J. Wortley, Leeds, Yorkshire, merchant, Feb. 15, Hotel, Leeds. [Lamberts and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.]
Brazier, T. Oxted, Surrey, carpenter, Feb. 15, Guildhall. [Lloyd, Clement's-la.]
Taylor, W. Woolwich, victualler, Feb. 15, Guildhall. [Godmond, Earl-st. Black-frisars.]
Polton, A. and Evans, L. Lime-st. and Chingford Mills, Essex, millers, Feb. 15, Guildhall. [Swaine and Co. Old Jewry.]

Gray, E. and Laver, T. Newgate-st. worsted trimming manufacturers, Feb. 15. [Swan, New Basinghall-st.]
Fiercier, J. and Smethurst, J. Stockbrook-mill, Chadderton, Lancaster, cotton-spinners, Feb. 15, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Willis and Co. Warrford-co.]
Coath, W. Liskeen, Cornwall, victualler, Feb. 2 and 15, Phelps's Rooms, Plymouth Dock. [Tink, Plymouth.]
Hutton, M. Laverich-hall, Durham, merchant, Feb. 15, George, Newcastle upon Tyne. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-la.]
Royle, C. Manchester, calenderer, Feb. 15, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Hurd, Temple.]
Mecham, W. High st. Shoreditch, chinaman, Feb. 15. [Metcalf, Basinghall-st.]
Bilson, W. Amptill, Bedfordshire, grocer, Feb. 15, Guildhall. [Robinson and Co. Charterhouse-sq.]

JANUARY 8th.

Bankruptcies superseded.

Cleaver, W. S. E. and C. Battersen, soap manufacturers.

Bankrupts.

Ingall, T. Bawtry, Yorkshire, grocer, Feb. 19, Rein-deer, Doncaster. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
Burrows, R. and Winn, W. Broken wharf, Upper Thames-st. merchant, Feb. 19, Woolpack, Norwich. [Windus and Co. Chancery-la.]
Ingledew, S. Wood-st. Cheapside, warehouseman, Feb. 19. [Battye, Chancery-la.]
Shemhand, V. Oxford, linen-draper, Feb. 19, Guildhall. [Ware and Co. Borough High-st. Southwark.]
Greenwood, J. Huddersfield, shuttle-maker, Feb. 19, 11, and 19, Wellington Arms, Huddersfield. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
Padfield, R. Gurney, Slade, Somersetshire, miller, Feb. 13, 16, and 19, Swan, Wells. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
Weston, J. and Thornton, T. Kingston upon Hull, timber-merchants, Feb. 19, Dog and Duck, Kingston upon Hull. [Ellis, Chancery-la.]
Ward, R. Stretton, Burton upon Trent, victualler, Feb. 19, White Hart, Burton upon Trent. [Hicks, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.]

JANUARY 11th.

Cook, J. and Shepherd, D. Ipswich, Suffolk, maltsters, Feb. 22, Bear and Crown, Ipswich. [Taylor, John-st. Bedford-row.]
Anthony, R. Plymouth, grocer, Feb. 22, Royal Hotel, Plymouth. [Price, New-sq. Lincoln's-inn.]
Beare, T. Southampton, plumber, Feb. 22, Dolphin, Southampton. [Hicks, Bartlett's-build. Holborn.]

Gotley, D. Canterbury, hatter, Feb. 22, Guildhall. [Shephard, Dean-st. Southwark.]
 Brown, W. jun. Anusby, Lincolnshire, cow-jobber, Feb. 22, Angel, Grantham. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
 Bunn, T. Southtown, Suffolk, and Bunn, R. New-castle, Northumberland, merchants, Feb. 22, Black Lion, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. [Francis, New-sq.]
 Gilardons, B. Exeter, jeweller, Feb. 2 and 22, Old London Inn, Exeter. [Darke and Co. Prince's-st. Bedford row.]
 Burrows, E. and Winn, W. Broken-wharf, Upper Thames-st. merchant, Feb. 22, Woolpack, Norwich. [Windus and Co. Chancery-la.]
 Frimling, J. Chislehurst, Kent, coach-master, Feb. 22, Guildhall. [Shephard, Dean st. Southwark.]
 Lepastier, J. Minorities, watch-maker, Feb. 22, [Russen and Co. Crown-co. Aldersgate st.]
 Woodgate, E. sen. Burrow's-build. Black-friars-road, timber-merchant, Feb. 22, Guildhall. [Oldham, Earl st. Black-friars.]

JANUARY 15th.

Ambrose, E. King-st. warehouseman, Feb. 22. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.]
 Holdsworth, T. Auction Mart Coffee-house, victualer, Feb. 2 and 26. [Stevens, Sion-college-gardens, Aldermanbury.]
 Duke, M. York, comb-manufacturer, Feb. 1 and 26, Black Swan, York. [Bell and Co. Bow-church-yard.]
 Powell, J. High Holborn, linen-draper, Feb. 5 and 26. [Lawless and Co. St. Mildred's-co. Poultry.]
 Fleming, R. York-st. Westminster, carpenter, Feb. 26. [Richardson and Co. Bury-st. St. James's.]
 Southey, S. Bristol, painter, Feb. 26, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-la.]
 Clay, G. Poplar, baker, Feb. 26, Guildhall. [Stratton and Co. Shoreditch.]
 Evans, J. Margate, victualler, Feb. 26, Guildhall. [Williams, Corsitor st. Chancery-la.]
 Maddocks, W. Tower-royal, broker, Feb. 5 and 26. [James, Bucklersbury.]
 Coles, J. New Bond-st. jeweller, Feb. 4 and 26. [Frowd and Co. Serle-st. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Ferne, E. H. St. John-st. West Smithfield, baker, Feb. 26. [Ashfield, Mark-la.]
 Moore, E. West-sq. dealer, Feb. 26. [Reynolds, Gray's-inn.]
 Dowdell, G. Castle-st. Southwark, flour-factor, Feb. 26. [Ashfield, Mark-la.]
 Shaw, R. and T. Stoke-upon Strent, Stafford, corn-factors, Feb. 26, Crown, Stone. [Leigh, Poultry.]
 Fairbairn, J. Union-st. Southwark, baker, Feb. 1 and 26, Guildhall. [Argill, Whitechapel-road.]
 Lawrence, W. Green-st. Enfield-highway, tanner, Feb. 26, Guildhall. [Seymour and Co. Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq.]

JANUARY 18th.

Isaacs, J. Hackney-crescent, Hackney-road, jeweller, Feb. 1 and March 1, Guildhall. [Isaacs, Bury-st. St. Mary-axe.]
 Thistle, E. Bridge-st. Vauxhall, mercer, Feb. 2 and March 1, Guildhall. [Bell and Co. Bow-church-yard.]
 Beall, J. Bull-head-co. Newgate-st. hardwareman, Feb. 1 and March 1. [Baxter and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
 Woodgate, E. jun. and Woodgate, J. Upper Ground-st. Christ Church, Surry, timber-merchant, Feb. 1 and March 1, Guildhall. [Gregson and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.]
 Oliver, G. Skinner-st. linen-draper, Feb. 1 and March 1. [Dawes, Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.]
 Sayer, J. Norwich, wine-merchant, March 1, White Swan, Norwich. [Tilbury, Falcon-st. Falcon sq.]
 Lloyd, W. J. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, money scrivener, Feb. 3, 4, and March 1, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Morton, Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.]
 Frankis, W. Painswick, Gloucestershire, dealer, Feb. 1, 2, and March 1, Talbot, Bristol. [Whitcomb and Co. Sergeants'-inn.]
 Powell, S. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 8, 9, and March 1, Globe, Liverpool. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-la.]
 Griffiths, J. Worcester, umbrella-maker, Feb. 7, 8, and March 1, Hop-pole, Worcester. [Cardale and Co. Gray's inn.]

Tilt, W. St. Paul's-church-yard, confectioner, Feb. 1 and March 1. [Montrion, Basinghall-st.]
 Marks, J. Cross-st. Manchester warehouseman, Feb. 12 and March 1, Guildhall. [Isaacs, Bury-st. St. Mary-axe.]
 Winspeare, E. Kensington, victualler, Feb. 1 and March 1, Guildhall. [Seton and Co. George-st. Adelphi.]
 Denman, J. Croydon, Surrey, plasterer, Feb. 1 and March 1, Guildhall. [Lee, Three Crown-co. Southwark.]
 De Mattos, G. Cross st. Finsbury-sq. and Windsor-pl. City-road, merchant, Feb. 1 and March 1, Guildhall. [Gregson and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.]
 Champion, J. St. Paul's Church-yard, wholesale grocer, Feb. 1 and March 1. [Montrion, Basinghall-st.]
 Orton, C. Honey-lane Market, butcher, March 1, Guildhall. [Wilke, Warwick-sq.]
 Slater, A. Gawsforth, Chester, cheese-factor, Feb. 1 and March 1, Guildhall. [Broderick, Bow-church-yard.]

JANUARY 22d.

Bankruptcy superseded.

Jeffery, A. Thornford, Dorsetshire, dealer in cattle.
 Gregory, J. Fishbourne, W. and Mappin, S. Sheffield, cutlers.

Bankrupts.

Phillips, J. Tower-st. cheesemonger, Feb. 8 and March 5. [Noy, Mincing-la.]
 Rees, W. King's-mews-gate, linen-draper, Feb. 12 and March 5. [Rowland and Co. Gray's-inn-pl.]
 Hallett, W. and Hardie, J. Queen-st. Cheap-side, druggists, Feb. 12 and March 5. [Hindman, Basinghall-st.]
 Field, J. Southampton-row, druggist, Feb. 5 and March 5. [Sheppard, Dean-st. Southwark.]
 Thwaites, J. High Holborn, linen draper, March 5, [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.]
 Bray, W. F. Broad-st. Carnaby-market, auctioneer, Feb. 1 and March 5. [Melvin, Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq.]
 Dean, J. Clapton, linen-draper, Feb. 8 and March 5, Guildhall. [Alliston and Co. Freeman's-co.]
 White, W. Tonbridge, common brewer, Feb. 5 and March 5, Guildhall. [Hatton, Dean-st. Southwark.]
 Hall, J. Nottingham, lace-merchant, Feb. 12 and March 5, Guildhall. [Pasmore, Warnford-co. Throgmorton-st.]
 Milbourn, R. New Malton, Yorkshire, corn-factor, Feb. 2, March 4, and 5, Talbot, New Malton. [Shierwin and Co. Great James-st. Bedford-row.]
 Rason, J. Upper John st. Fitzroy sq. stay-maker, Feb. 5 and March 5. [Osbaldeston, London-st.]
 Edwards, R. Great Surrey-st. Black-friars road, linen-draper, Feb. 1 and March 5, Guildhall. [Gregory, Wax-chandlers' hall, Maiden-la, Wood-st.]
 Sturbe, F. Castle-la Westminster, dealer, Feb. 1 and March 5, Guildhall. [Rogers and Co. Manchester-buildings, Westminster.]
 Deploe, J. and Smallwood, J. Newington-common, coach-maker, Feb. 2, 5, and March 5, Guildhall. [Pike, Gate-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
 Gwynne, L. Borough High-st. seedsman, Feb. 2, 5, and March 5, Guildhall. [Swain and Co. Frederick-pl. Old Jewry.]
 Willans, W. Dorking, Surrey, brandy-merchant, Feb. 8 and March 5, Guildhall. [Gregson and Co. Angel co.]

JANUARY 25th.

Payne, G. Hunter-st. North, timber-merchant, Feb. 5 and March 8. [Godmond, Earl-st. Black-friars.]
 Holt, D. Lexton, Essex, miller, Feb. 8, 9, and March 5, White Hart, Colchester. [Forbes and Co. Ely-place.]
 Blanchard, T. Lloyd's Coffee-house, broker, Feb. 9, 5, and March 8. [Lawless and Co. St. Mildred's-co. Poultry.]
 Longstaff, G. Nottingham, merchant, Feb. 16, 17, and March 8, Flying Horse, Nottingham. [Gaskell, Holborn-co.]
 Bates, W. Burgh Mill, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, corn-miller, Feb. 4, 5, and March 8, New Court House, Wakefield. [Evans, Hatton garden.]
 Jury, W. Back-hill, Hatton garden, bricklayer, Feb. 5 and March 8. [Flashman, Ely-pl. Holborn.]

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS,

FROM THE 27TH OF DECEMBER, 1813, TO THE 24TH OF JANUARY, 1814, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	December 24 to December 27.	December 27 to January 3.	January 3 to January 10.	January 10 to January 17.	January 17 to January 24.
BREAD, per quarter	0 11	0 11	0 11	1 01	1 01
Flour, Fine, per sack	60 0 a 60 0	65 0 a 60 0	65 0 a 60 0	65 0 a 60 0	65 0 a 60 0
Seconds	45 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0
Wheat, per quarter	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 84 0	50 0 a 84 0	50 0 a 84 0	50 0 a 84 0
Barley	30 0 a 43 0	30 0 a 44 0	30 0 a 44 0	30 0 a 44 0	30 0 a 44 0
Oats	14 0 a 24 0	14 0 a 24 0	14 0 a 24 0	14 0 a 24 0	14 0 a 24 0
Rye	36 0 a 40 0	36 0 a 40 0	36 0 a 40 0	36 0 a 40 0	36 0 a 40 0
Malt	50 0 a 75 0	50 0 a 75 0	50 0 a 75 0	50 0 a 75 0	50 0 a 75 0
Beans, Horse	44 0 a 50 0	44 0 a 50 0	44 0 a 50 0	44 0 a 50 0	44 0 a 50 0
Pease	50 0 a 75 0	50 0 a 75 0	50 0 a 75 0	50 0 a 75 0	50 0 a 75 0
Onions, per bushel	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0
Potatoes, Ware, per ton	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0
Middling	4 0 a 5 0	3 10 a 4 0	4 0 a 4 10	4 0 a 4 10	4 0 a 4 10
Beef	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0
Mutton	6 0 a 7 4	6 0 a 7 4	6 0 a 7 4	6 0 a 7 4	6 0 a 7 4
Lamb	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Veal	7 0 a 8 6	7 0 a 8 0	7 0 a 8 6	7 0 a 7 4	7 0 a 8 6
Pork	7 0 a 8 4	7 0 a 8 4	7 0 a 8 4	6 0 a 7 4	7 0 a 8 0
Beef	4 4 a 6 8	4 4 a 6 0	4 8 a 6 4	4 4 a 6 0	4 4 a 6 0
Mutton	4 5 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 4	5 0 a 6 4	5 0 a 6 2	5 8 a 6 0
Lamb	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Veal	5 4 a 7 8	5 0 a 7 4	5 4 a 8 0	5 4 a 7 0	6 0 a 8 0
Pork	7 0 a 8 4	6 4 a 8 0	7 0 a 8 4	6 0 a 7 4	6 0 a 8 0
Sugar, Raw, per cwt.	3 16 11	3 17 3	3 15 5	3 15 5	3 17 10
Tallow, per ditto	106 0	109 0	112 0	114 0	114 0
Candles, Store, per dozen	14 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6
Ditto, Mould	15 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.	112 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	112 0
Ditto, Mottled	124 0	124 0	124 0	124 0	124 0
Ditto, Curdled	128 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	128 0
Coals, Newcastle	62 0 a 65 0	50 6 a 60 0	54 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	64 0 a 71 0
Ditto, Sunderland	56 0 a 60 0	51 0 a 57 0	51 0 a 57 0	52 0 a 61 0	55 6 a 70 0
Hops, in bags	5 10 a 9 9	5 10 a 9 9	5 10 a 9 9	5 10 a 9 9	5 10 a 9 9
Kent	5 5 a 8 10	5 5 a 8 10	5 5 a 8 10	5 5 a 8 10	5 5 a 8 10
Sussex	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Essex	6 10 a 12 0	6 10 a 12 0	6 10 a 12 0	6 10 a 12 0	6 10 a 12 0
Ditto, in pockets	6 0 a 10 10	6 0 a 10 10	6 0 a 10 10	6 0 a 10 10	6 0 a 12 12
Kent	12 0 a 16 0	12 0 a 16 0	12 0 a 16 0	12 0 a 16 0	12 0 a 16 0
Sussex	2 12 6 a 4 15	2 13 a 4 18	3 0 a 5 0	3 0 a 5 0	3 0 a 5 0
Farnham	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Hay	1 10 a 1 16	1 10 a 1 19	1 7 a 1 16	1 7 a 1 16	1 10 a 2 0
Clover	3 10 a 4 10	3 10 a 4 15	3 10 a 4 15	3 15 a 4 15	3 10 a 5 0
Straw	3 0 a 6 0	4 10 a 6 0	5 0 a 6 0	5 0 a 5 15	5 0 a 6 0
Hay	1 10 a 1 16	1 10 a 1 16	1 10 a 1 16	1 10 a 1 16	1 10 a 2 0
Clover	3 10 a 4 10	3 10 a 4 12	3 10 a 4 15	3 3 a 4 15	4 10 a 5 0
Straw	0 0 a 0 0	5 0 a 6 0	5 0 a 6 0	4 10 a 6 0	6 6 a 7 7
Whitechapel	1 10 a 1 16	1 10 a 1 16	1 10 a 1 16	1 10 a 1 16	1 12 a 1 15

Amount of Cattle sold in Smithfield from December 27. 313. to January 24. 1814.

	Monday, Dec. 27.	Friday, Dec. 31.	Monday, Jan. 3.	Friday, Jan. 7.	Monday, Jan. 10.	Friday, Jan. 14.	Monday, Jan. 17.	Friday, Jan. 21.	Monday, Jan. 24.
Beasts	1,820	646	2,120	780	2,780	620	2,120	680	2,180
Sheep	9,840	3,450	10,210	4,340	13,340	5,240	13,130	3,040	11,540
Calves	90	90	90	80	60	80	90	90	70
Pigs	220	250	260	240	240	240	180	200	200

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

Stations.	Line.	30-44.	Frigates.	Stores and Yachts.	Bombs, Fire Ships.	Brigs.	Cutters.	Sch. G. V. Lug. &c.	Total.
Downs	5	2	2	2	0	19	5	3	36
North Sea and Baltic	0	1	8	5	2	26	10	4	58
English Channel and Coast of France	20	0	17	14	0	56	12	11	110
Irish Station	1	0	4	4	0	10	0	7	26
Jersey, Guernsey, &c.	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	6
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar	13	0	16	6	1	12	3	3	54
Mediterranean and on Passage	56	1	23	12	2	20	1	1	96
Coast of Africa	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4
Halifax, Newfoundland, &c.	8	2	21	16	0	13	1	8	69
West Indies & Leeward Islands	1	0	3	2	0	10	0	3	19
Jamaica, and on Passage	3	0	6	7	0	9	1	0	26
South America	5	1	10	2	0	8	1	1	26
Cape of Good Hope and Southward	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	7
East Indies and on Passage	2	0	10	2	0	3	0	1	18
TOTAL AT SEA	91	7	124	76	5	172	35	45	555
In Port and Fitting	39	3	28	23	9	27	5	14	151
Guard Ships	5	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	16
Hospital Ships, Prison Ships, &c.	31	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	36
TOTAL IN COMMISSION	166	20	157	110	7	199	40	59	758
Ordinary and repairing for Service	59	16	71	37	4	12	1	3	203
Building	23	4	14	27	0	3	0	0	71
TOTALS	248	40	342	174	11	214	41	62	1032

Canal Shares.—Government Life Annuities.—Loan for 1813.—&c. 87

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, Mines, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Canals.

Dudley, div. 2l. - - - - -	45l. a 45l. 10s. persh.
Ellesmere - - - - -	73l. ditto.
Grand Junction, div. 7l. - - -	220l. ditto, ex div.
Grand Surrey - - - - -	80l. ditto.
Grand Union, New, 75l. sh. - -	3l. 10s. ditto prem.
Kennet and Avon - - - - -	20l. 10s. ditto.
Leicester and Northampton, or Old Union, div. 4l. - - -	105l. ditto.
Oxford, div. 28l. - - - - -	550l. ditto.
Swansea, div. 10l. - - - - -	175l. ditto.
Shropshire, div. 4l. - - - - -	78l. ditto.
Stratford - - - - -	26l. 10s. ditto.
Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk, div. 50l. - - - - -	1170l. ditto.

Docks.

Commercial, div. 8l. per cent.	137l. per cent.
East India, div. 6l. per cent.	112l. ditto.
London, div. 5½l. per cent.	98l. a 100l. ditto, ex div.
West India, div. 9l. per cent.	150l. ditto, ex div.

Insurance Companies.

Albion, 500l. sh. 50l. paid. div. 6l. per cent. - - - - -	43l. per share.
Eagle, 50l. sh. 5l. paid, div. 6½l. per ct. 2l. 5s. ditto.	
Globe, 100l. sh. all paid, div. 6l. - - - - -	105l. a 100l. ditto.
Hope, 50l. sh. 5l. paid - - - - -	2l. 7s. ditto.
Imperial, 500l. sh. 50l. paid, div. 2l. 11s. 8d. per share - - -	45l. ditto.

Rock, 20l. sh. 2l. paid. div. 5l. per cent. - - - - - 2l. 10s. ditto.

Water-Works.

East London, 100l. sh., all paid	61l. pershare.
Grand Junction, 50l. sh. all paid	38l. a 35l. ditto.
Kent, 100l. sh. all paid - - - - -	50l. a 57l. ditto.
West Middlesex, 100l. sh. all paid	28l. a 30l. ditto.

Mines.

Beeralstone Lead and Silver 100l. sh. 15l. pd. div. 5l. ½ year	55l. per sh. pr.
Butepit, 100l. sh. 5l. paid - - -	25l. ditto pr.
Comb Martin, 100l. sh. 7l. 10s. pd.	30l. ditto pr.
Garras, 7l. 10s. paid - - - - -	20l. ditto pr.

Bridges, &c.

Strand, 100l. sh. - - - - -	48l. per share.
Ditto Annuities - - - - -	15l. pr.
Vauxhall, 100l. sh. 90l. paid - -	41l. per share.

Literary Institutions.

London, 75 gu. sh. - - - - -	43l. per share.
Russell, 25 gu. sh. - - - - -	00l. ditto.
Surrey, 30 gu. sh. - - - - -	13l. 10s. ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Severn and Wye Iron Railway, 50l. sh. - - - - -	10l. ditto disc.
Highgate Archway, 50l. sh. - -	15l. per share.
Gas Light and Coke Company	5l. 5s. ditto.
London Flour Company, 25l. sh. 14l. pd.	5l. per sh.

R. L. PERCY,

London, 26th January, 1814. Stock-broker and Canal Agent, No. 7, Throgmorton-street.

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

3 per cent. Stocks being now 61 and under 62.	
A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock 4 12 0	average-rate 100l. money 7 12 1
40	4 17 0 8 0 4
45	5 3 0 8 10 3
50	5 12 0 9 5 1
55	6 2 0 10 1 8
60	6 15 0 11 3 2
65	7 14 0 12 14 7
70	9 4 0 15 4 1
75 and upwards	11 11 0 19 1 10

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3½ per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

* * * Annuities are granted on *Joint Lives* also.

Particulars may be had, gratis, at the Government Life-Annuity Office, Bank-street; or by writing, to the Superintendent, if the postage be paid.

LOAN of £27,000,000, for the Service of the Year 1813.

PAYMENTS.

9th Payment, 18 Feb. 10l. per cent.

NEW LOAN of £22,000,000, for the Service of the Year 1814.

Contracted for on Monday, November 15, 1813, by Messrs. Barnes, Steers, and Ricardo, Messrs. Baring, J. J. Angerstein, and George Ward, Barwis, Ellis, and Co. and Trower and Battey (the Contractors for the last Loan.) 110l. 3 per cent. Reduced, 67½ 3 per cent. Consols, for every 100l. sterling subscribed.

The dividend upon the Consols to commence from July, and upon the Reduced from October last; and the first half yearly payments to be exempt from the property duty. Discount after the rate of 5l. per cent. per annum for payments made in full.—All Exchequer Bills dated between Dec. 1, 1813, and Nov. 12, 1813, to be accepted in payment for half the amount of the instalments, at the rate of 10l. 5s. for every 100l. Exch. Bill.

PAYMENTS.

Deposit, 19 Nov. 10l. per ct. | 3d ditto, 14 Jan. 1814, 20l. per ct. | 5th ditto, 18 Mar. 10l. per ct. | 7th ditto, 6 May, 2d Paym. 10 Dec. 10l. ditto. | 4th ditto, 11th Feb. 20l. per ct. | 6th ditto, 15 April 20l. per ct. | 10l. per cent.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE. from Dec. 28th, 1813, to Jan. 25th, 1814, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, 24 U.	31—6 a 30—0	Leghorn	62
Anist at sight	30—8 a 29—4	Genoa	34
Rotterdam, c. f. 2 U.	9—10 a 9—2	Venice, n. c. Liv. Pic. ineffect. per	
Hamburg, 24 U.	28—0 a 29—0	Found sterl.	52
Altona, 24 U.	28—1 a 29—1	Malta	60
Paris, 1 day's date	20—30 a 21—0	Naples	42
Ditto, 2 Usance	20—50 a 21—23	Palermo per oz.	125 a 145d.
Bordeaux, ditto	20—50 a 21—30	Lisbon	72 a 75
Madrid, effective	51 a 53	Operto	71 a 73
Caliz, effective	48 a 49	Rio Janeiro	70
Hilboa, effective	59 a 63	Dublin	5 a 6
Gibraltar	44 a 45	Cork	6 a 6½

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 3½ per cent.

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	5l. 10s. 0d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	New Dollars	0l. 6s. 11½d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.
Gold in Bars	5l. 8s. 0d. a 5l. 10s. 0d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	0l. 0s. 0d.
New Doubloons	5l. 10s. 0d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES GETHNALL, BROKER.

25th January, 1814.

Printed by Joyce Gold, 103, Shoe-lane, London,

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM DECEMBER 27, 1813, TO JANUARY 26, 1814, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt Reduce	3perCt Consol	5perCt Navy.	5perCt Consol	Long Anns.	Irish 3perCt	Imp. 3perCt	Imp. Anns.	Omn.	New Omn.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	So. Sea Anns.	Nw So. Sea.	5perCt Ind. Bon.	3perCt Ex. Bills.	Consol for Ac.	St. Lot. Tick.
Dec. 27	83 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/2 p.					Ind. par 4s 6s	6s	64 1/2	5 1/2 221 10s
28	242	62 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					4s 1s dis. 3s 6s	pr. 64 1/2	5 1/2 221 10s	
29	242	62 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					2s 3s dis. 4s 6s	pr. 64 1/2	5 1/2 221 10s	
30	241 a 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					1s 2s dis. 3s 6s	pr. 64 1/2	5 1/2 221 10s	
31	236 a 3 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					1s 2s dis. 3s 6s	pr. 63 1/2	4 1/2 221 10s	
Jan. 1	61 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					par 1s d. 3s 5s	pr. 63 1/2	4 1/2 221 10s	
2	62 1/2	62 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					par 1s d. 3s 5s	pr. 63 1/2	4 1/2 221 10s	
3	233 1/2	62 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					par 1s d. 3s 5s	pr. 63 1/2	4 1/2 221 10s	
4	233 1/2	62 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					par 1s d. 3s 5s	pr. 63 1/2	4 1/2 221 10s	
5	236	62 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					par 1s d. 3s 5s	pr. 63 1/2	4 1/2 221 10s	
6	240 a 1/2	62 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					par 1s d. 3s 5s	pr. 63 1/2	4 1/2 221 10s	
7	240 a 1/2	62 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					par 1s d. 3s 5s	pr. 63 1/2	4 1/2 221 10s	
8	245	64 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					par 1s d. 3s 5s	pr. 64 1/2	5 1/2 221 10s	
9	244 a 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					par 1s d. 3s 5s	pr. 64 1/2	5 1/2 221 10s	
10	244 a 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					par 1s d. 3s 5s	pr. 64 1/2	5 1/2 221 10s	
11	245 a 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					par 1s d. 3s 5s	pr. 64 1/2	5 1/2 221 10s	
12	247	65 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	15 1/2					13 1/4 p.					par 1s d. 3s 5s	pr. 65 1/2	6 1/2 221 10s	
13	Thanks giving	Day	No business	done	done	15 1/2					17 1/2 p.					par 1s pr. 5s 7s	pr. 66 1/2	7 1/2 221 10s	
14	248	65 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	15 1/2					17 1/2 p.					1s d. par 4s 7s	pr. 66 1/2	7 1/2 221 10s	
15	250	65 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	15 1/2					17 1/2 p.					1s d. par 4s 6s	pr. 66 1/2	7 1/2 221 10s	
16	252 a 33 60 1/2	65 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	15 1/2					17 1/2 p.					par 1s d. 3s 6s	pr. 66 1/2	7 1/2 221 10s	
17	252 a 33 60 1/2	65 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	15 1/2					17 1/2 p.					par 1s d. 3s 6s	pr. 66 1/2	7 1/2 221 10s	
18	252 a 33 60 1/2	65 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	15 1/2					17 1/2 p.					par 1s d. 3s 6s	pr. 66 1/2	7 1/2 221 10s	
19	252 a 33 60 1/2	65 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	15 1/2					17 1/2 p.					par 1s d. 3s 6s	pr. 66 1/2	7 1/2 221 10s	
20	252 a 33 60 1/2	65 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	15 1/2					17 1/2 p.					par 1s d. 3s 6s	pr. 66 1/2	7 1/2 221 10s	
21	257 a 1/2	66 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	16 1/2					18 1/2 p.					par 1s pr. 3s 5s	pr. 66 1/2	7 1/2 221 10s	
22	257 a 1/2	66 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	16 1/2					18 1/2 p.					par 1s pr. 3s 5s	pr. 66 1/2	7 1/2 221 10s	
23	258 1/2	66 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	16 1/2					18 1/2 p.					par 1s pr. 3s 5s	pr. 66 1/2	7 1/2 221 10s	
24	258 1/2	66 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	16 1/2					18 1/2 p.					par 1s pr. 3s 5s	pr. 66 1/2	7 1/2 221 10s	
25	258 1/2	66 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	16 1/2					18 1/2 p.					par 1s pr. 3s 5s	pr. 66 1/2	7 1/2 221 10s	
26	259 a 1/2	66 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	16 1/2					18 1/2 p.					par 1s pr. 3s 5s	pr. 66 1/2	7 1/2 221 10s	

* * All Exchange Bills dated prior to March, 1813, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaigne, in the year 1715, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.