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ON THE INVASION OF FRANCE BY THE ENGLISH.

It is now upwards of two hundred and sixty years,—reckoning from the loss of Calais,—since the British, with hostile intent, occupied a portion of ground in what may be called Old France. By Old France we mean France as it was before the accession of the great fenuatories of Burgundy, Brittany, &c. to its domain. The singularity of this event has therefore very naturally called forth a number of speculations as to its consequences. The triumphs of Poitiers,—of Cressy,—and of Agincourt,—are once more fondly anticipated; for, under Lord WELLINGTON, nothing seems too difficult to be achieved—nothing too sanguine to be expected.

It is by no means our wish unnecessarily to depress a very excusable exuberance of public opinion on the important event of the invasion of France by the English. Lord WELLINGTON has certainly, in the whole of his conduct in the Peninsula, gone far beyond what his most enthusiastic admirers ever expected. But the same prudence which has distinguished his defensive operations will, we have no doubt, attend those of an offensive nature. We should therefore set some bounds to our hopes, and not because our army have, in the teeth of the French, crossed a narrow river, run away with ideas that the conquest of France must necessarily ensue.

In our last number we expressed an opinion; that the object of Lord WELLINGTON, in entering France, was more for the purpose of creating a diversion in favour of the Allies in Germany, than with any serious intent of establishing himself on the French territory. In substance we are still inclined to maintain this opinion; but we confess from the conduct of Ministers, in ordering the guns to be fired on Monday last, we augur now that this diversion will be accompanied by some splendid demonstration on the part of Lord WELLINGTON. We have heard it reported, that it is his Lordship's intention, having first secured Bayonne, to penetrate by way of Toulouse and the South of France, to Toulon. The only considerable fleet belonging to the French, would thus become a sacrifice, and a final blow be given to their power at sea. We have before stated, that it is hazardous to publish any opinion as to what Lord WELLINGTON can, or cannot effect; but his prudence, we must think, will operate to prevent any attempt at so dangerous an exploit.—From Bayonne to Toulon is upwards of 400 miles—300 of which being inland, he would have to traverse without the possibility of receiving any assistance from an attending fleet. No strong places intervene, but as SOULZ's army would retreat in our front, and in course be joined by that nader SUCHET, they must, before we arrive, render Toulon too strong for any force which our General could bring against it. For these reasons we cannot for a moment admit the idea of any attempt being made by Lord WELLINGTON on Toulon.—The rich and populous city of Bourdeaux, however, presents a prize almost as important, and more within his Lordship's reach. The road to it, lying at a small distance from the sea, also presents facilities which do not belong to that from Bayonne to Toulon. In case of disaster, retreat might be easy,—the situation of the country not affording the possibility of an enemy surrounding us, or of cutting us off, provided we first acquire possession of Bayonne. Besides, the capture of so important and opulent a city as Bourdeaux, would give an *eclat* to our arms absolutely imperative on the French Emperor to send troops from Germany to the relief of his suffering subjects.

There are likewise other reasons, which in our opinion will tend to prevent our army from penetrating far into France, in an inland direction. The French have taken a lesson from the Spaniards, and have already formed their corps of Guerrillas. We have in Spain witnessed the importance of these irregular troops during the whole of the war, and therefore can well appreciate the effect they are likely to have against us if we proceed far into France.

There are some sanguine politicians who build much on the unpopularity of BONAPARTE in France, and say

there only wants a fair opportunity, by the invasion of an imposing force, and the French to a man would declare against him. We have no such expectations. On the contrary, we believe the invasion of France by our army, will be attended with the same circumstances which usually accompany the invasion of any other country by a foreign force. The French have in no age shewn themselves deficient in *amor patriæ*. Hatred of BONAPARTE, and dislike of his Government, will therefore sink to nothing compared with the desire of rescuing their country from the grasp of an invader. The rivalry between the two nations will absorb every domestic grievance; and NAPOLEON will be indebted to England for a portion of public favour, to which his conduct towards his subjects has given him no pretensions.

Notwithstanding these existing obstacles to our attaining any footing of consequence in the French territories, the advance of our troops must prove highly advantageous to the grand cause of the Allied Powers. The late Conscription, as far as regards the South of France, must by it be rendered of no effect. SOULZ can spare no troops to assist his master: on the contrary, his applications for reinforcements must be frequent and strenuous. On the Allies of NAPOLEON, this invasion must also have a considerable effect. "How can he protect us," they will reason, "if he is unable to save his own kingdom from the power of his enemies?" In the eyes of all Europe the splendour which for so many years has attended the very name of France, will experience a diminution; its character for invincibility will be lost; and the terrors it used to excite in foreign powers, will be changed into doubts as to its ability, or questions as to its strength.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Intelligence from Saxony, of the 4th, gives, upon the events which are passing in that country, or which are preparing in it, the following details:—

"The principal armies still occupy the same positions in the neighbourhood of Dresden, and upon the Bohemian frontiers. They continue to receive the numerous reinforcements of every description.

"The town of Leipsic has suddenly become the very important centre of military movements. The number of troops there is so considerable, that it has been found requisite to lodge a part of them in churches. The neighbourhood is filled with cavalry, forming part of the 3d corps of the army, commanded by the Duke of Padua. Troops which traverse Leipsic, coming from the side of Wurzen, march by Halle and Weissenfels towards Dessau. The Duke of Ragusa's corps d'armee supports the operations of the Prince of Moskwa, who has driven to the other side of the Elbe all the enemy's corps which endeavoured to attempt the passage of that river.

"The communication between Dessau and Magdeburg is completely free.

"Including the Duke of Castiglione's corps d'armee, the French forces between Jena and Magdeburg, are estimated at 150,000 men. This imposing force has occasioned irresolution in the enemy's projects; and the partisan corps under General Czernitscheff is now endeavouring to regain the right bank of the Elbe, but it is possible his retreat will be cut off from it. In the two attacks previously made against Dessau, the enemy had a great number of killed and wounded. He carried off the latter to Jüterbeck.

"Beyond Dresden the French army remains concentrated, ready to act on the first notice. It daily receives reinforcements, especially in cavalry.

"His Majesty the Emperor continues to enjoy the best health.

"The Prussian army, commanded by General Blücher, has entirely retired.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—To day, Thursday, October 14, the Conservative Senate met at two o'clock, under the Presidency of the Arch Chancellor.

The Senator Count Segur, in the name of the Special Committee, appointed in the Sitting of the 12th of this month, made a report of a projet of a Senate Consultum, presented that day, relative to the island of Guadaloupe.

The *Senatus Consultum* was adopted by the Senate.

DECREE.

Art. 1. There shall not be concluded any treaty of peace between the French Emperor and Sweden, till Sweden shall have previously renounced possession of the French island of Guadaloupe.

2. It is forbidden to every Frenchman in the island of Guadaloupe under pain of dishonour, to take any oath to

the Swedish Government,—to accept any office under it,—to afford it any assistance.

3. The present *Senatus Consultum*, shall be transmitted by a message to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

For the Emperor, and in virtue of the power confided to us,

(Signed) MARIA-LOUISA.

By the Empress Regent,
(Signed) CAMBACERES, Duke de Cadore.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Letters from Dresden, of the 8th, announce, that his Majesty the Emperor left that city on the 7th. It is believed he has proceeded to the side of Leipsic and Wittenberg.

RASTATT, Oct. 9.—It was on the 8d that the Russian General Czernitscheff, who had penetrated to Cassel, at the head of a corps of partizans, precipitately abandoned that town, on learning that the French and Westphalian troops were marching against him. He at first retired upon the heights of Sangerhausen, and thence by Münden, upon Göttingen, where we are assured he was overtaken and beaten.

VIENNA, SEPT. 25.—We hear from the Tyrol that all is in motion there, and that General Fenner has already occupied the Brenner. The Emperor Napoleon has issued orders for the formation of a camp near Erfurt. He was himself at Erfurt for a few hours.

GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

The Stralsund Paper of the 5th October contains the following:—

"It is stated in the Berlin Paper of the 2d October, that according to official accounts, an agreement had been concluded between Austria and Bavaria, according to which a corps of 20,000 Austrians was to join the Bavarian Army under Count Wrede, for mutual operations; as likewise, that according to unofficial accounts, Colonel Von Colomb, with a flying army, had appeared before Frankfort on the Main."

STRALSUND, Oct. 5.—It is stated that 20,000 Bavarians have joined the good cause:—other accounts state that 40,000 have really done so.

GOTTENBURGH, Oct. 9.—We may soon expect to hear of something grand. The whole of the Crown Prince's army was crossing the Elbe, and had joined General Blücher, whose left wing was joined to the Austrian right. The Russians have been reinforced by 100,000 men. A Ukase for a new levy of eight in five hundred was issued at Toeplitz, on the 2d September.

BULLETINS OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

BULLETIN.

"Head-quarters at Zerbst, Sept. 23, 1813.

(The last was of the 24th inst.)

"On the 21st at break of day, two Saxon Officers appeared at the Swedish advanced posts before Wörlitz, and informed them that their battalion would come over to our side. Colonel Björnstjern, accompanied by some hussars, went to the front of the battalion to give it a reception. Its Commander, Major Bunau, declared, in the name of his whole troop, that it requested to fight under the standard of his Royal Highness, for the liberty of Germany. This battalion is the first of the King's regiment; its force amounts to eight Officers, and 360 men. It entered Wörlitz with fixed bayonets and drums beating, and will bear the name of the King of Saxony's Legion. In three days at farthest it will be completed to 600 men. The Cossack Officer, Obrees, who was detached with 50 men, on the 23d, near Goldwitz, took one Captain, two Officers, and 40 Saxon dragoons prisoners, after a slight engagement."

"Six Swedish gun-boats under the command of Captain Krüger have cannonaded the town of Stettin, the suburb of Davern, and the batteries which connect both those places, with good effect. On the 24th of August, the guns at Davern were dismounted. Lieutenant-Colonel Fezmain, his Adjutant, a serjeant-major, and several soldiers, were killed, and a greater number wounded on the enemy's side. On the 30th August, the gate of Davern was broke down by cannon shot, and on the 1st of September the fire was directed against the town itself. The boats had a few men killed in these affairs."

"To draw off the attention of the garrison of Wittenberg from the side where the trenches were opened, and therefore to lessen our loss, Gen. Bulow received orders to bombard the place from the opposit side. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th, he caused the suburbs to be attacked. The judicious disposition made by Gen. Hirschfeldt caused the attack to be attended with complete success. The suburbs were taken, and the enemy driven back on all points; we had only a few men wounded, not a single one killed. The attack does great honour to General Hirschfeldt. The trenches were opened on the side of Luthersbrunn, in the night between the 24th and 25th. The bombardment commenced on the same night, and several places were set on fire. The fire continued from ten

o'clock in the evening till five o'clock in the morning. The fire was perceptible from the steeples of Leipsic and Dresden, at the same time a second parallel was opened on the side of the Castle. Woronzow's cavalry keeps Halle, Querfurth, Eisleben, Bernburg, and Halberstadt garrisoned. A detachment has been at Quedlinburg. A part of this cavalry has formed a junction with the great Bohemian Army, and is marched into the rear of Gen. Lefevre, who was skirmishing with General Thielemann. Every thing is in the greatest confusion at Leipsic. This city can no longer raise the contributions of money, provisions, and horses, which are demanded from it on all sides.

"The people are reduced to such a degree of misery that the authorities, who carry the command, have every thing to fear. The French soldiers are tired and weary of a war without an object, which they call the Coffee and Sugar War.

"General Czernitzcheff is gone with 3000 horse on a private expedition.

"Major Hellwig, of General Bulow's corps, has, on the left bank of the Elbe, opened a communication with the van guard of General Schulzenheim, at Dessau.

"The Field-Marshal Count Stednick causes considerable works to be thrown up, above Rostau, and between the Elbe and Mulde. General Baron Winzingerode is forming the town of Alken into a fortress.

"The Military Government between the Oder and the Vistula has placed the whole of the Landsturm on the right bank of the Oder, under the orders of the General commanding the sieges of Stettin and Kustrin. This Landsturm will form a mass of about 55,000 men, in a line of about seven German miles.

"The Landsturm on the left bank of the Oder will in the same extent produce an equal number of men. This force is certainly not necessary, in conjunction with the troops of the line, to hasten the surrender of those places. Consequently, in a line of 14 German miles, there is already organized a mass of one hundred thousand Burghers who are ready to fight for the protection of their homes.

"When Magdeburg shall be enclosed, the Landsturm of that Province will be called out; at every step that the Allied Army moves forward, it will find masses to assist it.

"The letters received from Dresden state, that the Prince of Neuchatel is very much displeased, and that he has made the most urgent remonstrance to prevail on the Emperor Napoleon to make peace. Had his councils been followed, humanity would have less to bemoan."

BULLETIN.

"Head-Quarters, Zerbst, Sept. 30.

"On the 27th September, the enemy commenced making his retreat from Grossehayn to cross the Elbe at Meissen, and it is asserted that he is even preparing to evacuate Dresden.

"Deserters assure us, that the military magazines of that city are already burnt, and that the inhabitants find themselves exposed to the most dreadful misery.

"Gen. Count Tanenzien, without the least delay, detached his light cavalry in pursuit of the enemy; strong detachments are intended for the left bank of the Elbe. That General's infantry has happily joined Blucher's corps d'armee. The head-quarters of the latter were removed to Esterwerda on the 28th. General Bennigsen has been at Zettau since the 25th. By the united activity of the three corps, it is hoped the enemy will soon be forced back into the country between the Elbe and the Saale.

"Wittenberg continues to be strongly bombarded. In the night between the 27th and 28th, the town was on fire in several places; a tower of the castle was on fire and fell in. Exclusive of the bombs, rockets were likewise used, under the very able direction of the English Captain Bogue.

"The garrison answered our attacks with their artillery, but entirely without effect; they may, perhaps, attempt to sally, but General Bulow is before that fortress with 30,000 men, and if it should be necessary, can be strengthened with upwards of 40,000 more.

"The distress of Magdeburg has reached its utmost height. Upwards of an hundred families who were totally without sustenance have left the city. A great part of the garrison, which is composed of all nations, is sickly. The animosity of the Saxons and Westphalians against the French military has broke out into violent disturbances; they have fired on each other with small arms, and the French have even been obliged in their defence to turn the cannon on the mutineers. The Emperor Napoleon has given his Generals orders to take Dessau, let it cost what it will. Information of this was received in sufficient time to give Major-General Schulzenheim timely notice to evacuate the place, and retire by degrees upon the works at the *tete-de-pont*. This was performed on the 27th between twelve at noon and two p. m. The enemy did not undertake anything against General Von Schulzenheim, Col. Bjarnsterna, who was received at Worlitz, received orders to fall back on the right bank of the Elbe. The day before yesterday the party covering the workmen at the *tete-de-pont* reconnoitred nearly as far as Dessau. Those posts of the enemy who had ventured out of the city were

drove into the streets, and the reconnoitring party returned behind the entrenchments. In this skirmish we had 20 men killed and wounded.

"We soon after received information that the enemy at Dessau received reinforcements, and was advancing against the *tete-de-pont*. Field Marshal Count Stednick sent Colonel Bjarnsterna against him with 1000 infantry, some cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. The enemy hastily retired into the town and shut the gates; a few young Officers and soldiers, led away by too much bravery, threw themselves, in despite of the enemy's shower of bullets from the houses and walls, on a gate, and endeavoured to cut it open with axes, but nails and iron bands rendered this impossible; Colonel Bjarnsterna ordered his troops to fall back to the *tete-de-pont*: when he had reached the distance of 100 yards the enemy opened the gate and fired on him with three pieces of artillery. The Colonel halted, returned the fire with his artillery, and marched upon the enemy, who returned back into the town, and fastened the gates after them.

"Our loss consists in two officers killed, and some wounded, and three or four privates killed, and about 40 wounded. Colonel Bjarnsterna had three horses killed or wounded under him.

"In the evening the enemy again left the town, and took his direction towards the bridge across the Mulde, which was entrusted to a battalion under the command of Colonel Aldercreutz. This brave Officer crossed the bridge, attacked the enemy, and drove him briskly back into the town, the gates of which were then closed.

"At nine o'clock yesterday morning, the enemy shewed himself with a corps of about 7 or 8000 men, in the vicinity of Oranienbaum, between the Mulde and the Elbe. As we had drawn our posts in, the enemy shewed symptoms of marching against the entrenchments and forcing them.

"Lieut.-General Baron Sandals put himself at the head of three battalions, went out of our lines and straight upon the enemy; he overthrew him, and drove him briskly upwards of a quarter of a German mile back. As this General had received orders to return back to the *tete-de-pont*, he executed them with such precision, as could not have been excelled on the place of exercise. The fire of musketry against the Tirailleurs continued some hours; and the enemy undertook nothing further. According to the report of the country people, the enemy has lost upwards of 600 men. We had an officer killed, ten wounded; and about 300 privates killed and wounded.

"Field Marshal Count Von Stednick would have passed the night in the *tete-de-pont*; and it required all the persuasion of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince to prevail on him to abstain from that resolution.

"Lieut.-Colonel Merevitz, who had been detached as a partizan to support the operations of General Tettenborn, has forced himself into Brunswick, has surprised the troops there, and made one Colonel and 400 officers and soldiers prisoners.

"The Russian Captain Barotzi was attacked at Halle, by troops superior in numbers to his own, but that brave officer manœuvred so well, that he drove the enemy back, and made some prisoners.

"A detachment that was sent against Mersburg, found that town already evacuated by the enemy. General Count Woronzow having learnt that the enemy had turned himself towards Cothen, caused the Captains Orescott and Lowenstein to march against him with a detachment of Cossacks. They threw themselves on three squadrons of Polish Uhlans, overthrew them, and took the Commanding Officer, and 40 men prisoners.

"The Emperor Napoleon's communication with France is cut off to that degree, that his messengers are obliged to be escorted by whole divisions. It was hitherto only the light troops that carried on this kind of warfare; but latterly the inhabitants of several districts have begun to follow the example of the Spaniards and Russians, in making common cause with the military of the Allies.

"The desertion from the enemy's army is very great—30 or 40 men daily come over to us.

"We have intercepted several dispatches from Count Von Varnoth, the Danish Minister at the Court of Saxony, to M. Von Rosencrantz. As these were intended to give the Danish Court the needful information concerning the state of affairs at Dresden, care will be taken that they shall arrive at their destination."

AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.

Head-quarters at Toplitz, Sept. 24.

General Thielmann, on the 18th September, attacked Merseberg, which surrendered after a sharp resistance. The Russian Colonel Orloff particularly distinguished himself. More than 2000 prisoners in and about the town fell into our hands. They are on their way to Bohemia.

General Thielmann is almost daily engaged with detachments of the enemy; and the advantage has on all occasions been on his side.

After having had, on the 19th, a very sharp cavalry affair in his front, he was so fortunate as to come up with, at Kosen, an enemy's baggage column, when he took 290 waggons laden with cavalry effects, and some carriages belonging to French Generals, cut down 400 men, and

made prisoners four officers and 200 privates. One French General, whose name we have not learned, was killed on this occasion.

Colonel Mensdorf, on the 20th, in the neighbourhood of Lutzen, fell upon an infantry column of several hundred men, and liberated 600 Austrian, Prussian, and Russian prisoners; more than 150 men of the convoy were taken and cut down; and on this occasion Colonel Mensdorf took some additional dispatches of the enemy.

Head-quarters at Toplitz, Sept. 29.

The following accounts have been received from the army acting on the Italian frontier:—With regard to the expedition into Istria, Field Marshal Lieutenant Badivojevich has received accounts that General Nugent had succeeded in taking possession of the strong points of Pola, Capo d'Istria, and Monte Maggiore, where, among other things, he found considerable quantity of artillery and ammunition, namely, forty-six 30-pounders, four 12-pounders, and 240 barrels of gun-powder, and a very considerable quantity of unmanufactured ammunition.

General Nugent was about to commence his operations, from Pisino in Istria, in the rear of the enemy; towards which the English zealously supported him, for they had not only given their marine artillerymen for the working of the cannon, but had also distributed arms and ammunition for the complete arming of the Istrian Landsturm.

REPORT OF THE SILESIAN ARMY, UNDER GENERAL BLUCHER.

Bautzen, Sept. 25.

Already, on the 10th of September, the Silesian Army had united itself to the Austrian corps of Count Bubna. On the 11th, Generals St. Priest and Rapzewich crossed the Spree at Schirgizwalde and Postwitz; General Count Bubna advanced towards Neustadt. On the 12th, before day-break, the enemy evacuated his position at Bautzen and Neustadt, and retired behind Bischofswerda and Stolpen. Here he was one day's march from Dresden, and in immediate communication with his right wing, by Pirna.

On the 14th, General St. Priest advanced. His cavalry entered Drebnitz, where a Chief of Battalion, and several hundred men, were taken prisoners.

The enemy was more and more straitened in his position at Dresden, where according to the reports of prisoners, and of deserters, who came over in troops, the want of forage and provisions was every day more severely felt.

On the 22d, Marshal Macdonald broke up from his position at Schimdefeld, against Bischofswerda. The advanced-guard under the Russian General Rudzewitz, and the Prussian Colonel Katzler, made him march every foot of the ground fighting; but his superior force enabled him to occupy Bischofswerda in the evening, after having suffered very considerable loss from the attacks of our infantry. Our advanced guard had 12 officers and 300 men killed or wounded. On the 23d, the enemy continued his attack. The advanced guard yielded to him the wood of Bischofswerda; but as soon as he debouched from it, they turned about, and the Russian cavalry, under the Russian Generals Witt and Emanuel, with the Prussian cavalry under Colonel Katzler, drove the enemy back into the woods. Ten officers and more than 300 men of the Westphalian Guards remained in our hands; the field was covered with killed and wounded.

The enemy, however, who was very superior in force, pushed forward to Godau. Here the ground opens, the thick woods cease, and towards Bautzen there are plains where masses of cavalry can act with effect. The General in Chief placed the corps of Von Sacken in a concealed position, to fall upon the enemy in front and rear, on the 24th, when he should attack the army. As the enemy remained tranquil till mid day over against our advanced-guard, the General in Chief ordered Baron Sacken to postpone his attack: his columns debouched towards the left wing of the enemy, and the night prevented the effecting any movement in his rear. The decisive attack was therefore, fixed for the 25th, at day break; the enemy however, did not await it, but retired in the night to Bischofswerda.

Thus his third offensive measure against the Silesian army totally failed, with a loss of 2,000 men.

The country has suffered excessively from these marches of the French army. The combined army found the inhabitants of all the towns on the road from Goerlitz to Schimiedfeldt, driven out of their habitations by the barbarity of their allies, and led to the interior of the woods.

Toplitz, Sept. 29.

Accounts from Dresden of the 25th state, that the Emperor Napoleon had been two days in Hartau, near Bischofswerda; but that on the evening of the 24th he again returned to Dresden. (This coincides with the accounts contained in the Report from Blucher's army.) The French army appears to be wholly withdrawing to the left bank of the Elbe. Marshal Oudinot had arrived in Dresden with his corps, which now scarcely amounted to 10,000 men. The want of provisions and forage increased every day in that city; eight men shared daily one ration of bread; the number of sick was incredible. Horses were constantly dying by hundreds. On the other side the Elbe, on the Bautzen road, all the villages, including even Pillnitz, were completely pillaged, and all the cattle driven away. The trees in the Grosse Garten at Dresden had been cut down. In the night of the 25th a magazine of oats, straw, &c. was burned in Dresden: the loss is estimated at 30,000 rix-dollars.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Wittenberg was on fire on the 29th in seven places. The garrison is said to have de-

manded to capitulate, and has required a respite of twelve hours. Several considerable corps of the grand army in Bohemia have already marched toward Hof to join the Bavarians; the force left behind in Bohemia will keep possession of the passes there.

Naparte has, it is said, issued a Proclamation, promising his troops winter-quarters in Saxony, previous to which a diversion would be undertaken against the Silesian army, exhorting them to perseverance and confidence in the genius of their Great Leader.

From Leipsick, 27th Sept. we learn, that a corps of partizans, belonging to Thielman, had an engagement at Mennselwitz, on the 24th, with a part of Arrighi's army, in which both maintained their ground.

Seventy-five thousand wounded French have been brought into Leipsick alone, from the 17th of August to the 23d of September. The churches and public buildings are filled with them. Bertrand is Commandant at that place, where, and in the neighbouring villages, Arrighi has three divisions; they do not amount to more than 12 or 15,000 men.

An intercepted letter from Maret to his Wife, says, that the Emperor is not forsaken, even in so critical a situation, by his great genius; but that his Generals are deficient. Another, from Berthier to a Secretary at Paris, describes the miserable state in which the French army is; and declares that nothing but a speedy peace can save France.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BERLIN GAZETTES.

"Wittenberg has been on fire since the 28th. The Congreve rockets made dreadful havoc. They are thrown *en ricochet*, and keep rebounding till they take fire and explode. In the action on the Gorde, with General Pecheux, they contributed greatly to the victory. They exploded in the midst of the squares, and overwhelmed the enemy with flames, which, like the fire of Nessus, adhered to their cloaks and coats, and consumed all before them. These rockets are under the management of the English Captains Bogue, Wright, and Strangeways of the Royal Artillery."

Sept. 28.—It appears that the Emperor Napoleon was reconnoitring the position of the Allies, from the height of Nollendorf, on the 11th of September, when his horse was wounded. When the animal fell, it was believed in the French army, according to the report of the prisoners—*que l'esperance de la France seroit accomplie*—"that the hopes of France would be accomplished."

TOEPLITZ, SEPT. 22.—Nothing of any consequence has taken place with the armies on this side. No pen, no pencil can draw a picture of the misery which the French prisoners who are brought in present, especially those of the infantry. Tattered, without shoes, without stockings, and, in the strictest sense of the word, starved almost to desperation, they come over to us every hour by 20 or 30 men at a time. Although only two hours before entrusted with the French provisions, they fall on the morsel of bread offered them so ravenously, that their own assurance of having fasted three or four days is quite unnecessary. The most deadly enmity must die away at the sight of these poor wretches! I have with my own eyes seen five French officers come to blows, because they could not agree about an equal partition of a loaf of bread which was given them by a good-natured Cosack, to allay their ravenous cravings.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. MONDAY, OCTOBER 13.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, Oct. 13, 1813.

Captain the Earl of March arrived this morning with a dispatch from Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:—

Leipsick, October 9.

My Lord,—Having deemed it expedient to cross the Bidassoa with the left of the army, I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that that object was effected on the 7th instant.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham directed the 1st and 5th divisions, and the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Brigadier General Wilson, to cross that river in three columns below and in one above the site of the Bridge, under the command of Major-General Hay, the Hon. Col. Greville, Major-Gen. the Hon. Edward Stopford, and Major-General Howard; and Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre, directed that part of the 6th Spanish army under his immediate command to cross in three columns at fords, above those at which the Allied British and Portuguese troops passed. The former were destined to carry the enemy's entrenchments about and above Andaye, while the latter should carry those on the Montague-Verte and on the height of Mandale, by which they were to turn the enemy's left.

The operations of both bodies of troops succeeded in every point. The British and Portuguese troops took seven pieces of cannon in the redoubts and batteries which they carried, and the Spanish troops one piece of cannon in those by them.

I had particular satisfaction in observing the steadiness and gallantry of all the troops. The 9th British regiment were very strongly opposed, charged with bayonets more than once, and have suffered; but I am happy to add, that in other parts of these corps our loss has not been severe.

The Spanish troops under Lieutenant General Don Manuel Freyre behaved admirably, and turned and carried the enemy's entrenchments in the hill, with great dexterity and gallantry; and I am much indebted to the Lieutenant General and to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, and to the General and

Staff Officers of both corps, for the execution of the arrangements for this operation.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham having thus established, within the French territory, the troops of the Allied British and Portuguese army, which had been so frequently distinguished under his command, resigned the command to Lieut. General Sir John Hope, who had arrived from Ireland the preceding day.

While this was going on upon the left, Major-General C. Baron Allen attacked, with the light division, the enemy's entrenchments in the Puerto de Vera, supported by the Spanish division under Brigadier-General Longa; and the Marescal del Campo Don Pedro Giron attacked the enemy's intrenchments and posts on the mountain, called La Rhone, immediately on the right of the light division with the army of reserve of Andalusia.

Colonel Colborne, of the 52d regiment, who commanded Major-General Skerrett's brigade, in the absence of the Major-General, on account of his health, attacked the enemy's right in a camp which they had strongly entrenched; and the 52d regiment, under the command of Major Mein, charged in a most gallant style, and carried the entrenchment with the bayonet. The 1st and 3d Cacadores, and the 2d battalion 93th regiment, as well as the 52d, distinguished themselves in this attack.

Major-General Kempt's brigade attacked by the Puerto, where the opposition was not so severe; and Major-General Charles Allen has reported his sense of the judgement displayed both by the Major-General and by Colonel Colborne, in these attacks; and I am particularly indebted to Major-General Charles Allen for the manner in which he executed this service: the light division took 22 Officers and 400 men prisoners, and three pieces of cannon.

These troops carried every thing before them in the most gallant style, till they arrived at the foot of the rock on which the Hermitage stands; and they made repeated attempts to take even that post by storm; but it was impossible to get up, and the enemy remained during the night in possession of the Hermitage, and on a rock on the same range of the mountain with the right of the Spanish troops. Some time elapsed yesterday morning before the fog cleared away sufficiently to enable me to reconnoitre the mountain, which I found to be least inaccessible by its right, and that the attack of it might be connected with advantage with the attack of the enemy's works in front of the camp of Sarre. I accordingly ordered the Army to Reserve to concentrate to their right; and, as soon as the concentration commenced, Marescal del Campo Don Pedro Giron ordered the Battalion de las Ordenes to attack the enemy's post on the rock on the right of the position occupied by his troops, which was instantly carried in the most gallant style. Those troops followed up their success, and carried an entrenchment on a hill which protected the right of the camp of Sarre, and the enemy immediately evacuated all their works to defend the approaches to the camp, which were taken possession of by the detachments, sent from the 7th division, sent by Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, through the Puerto de Eschalar, for this purpose.

Don P. Giron then established a battalion on the enemy's left; on the rock of the Hermitage. It was too late to proceed farther last night, and the enemy withdrew from their post at the Hermitage, and from the camp of Sarre during the night.

It gives me singular satisfaction to report the good conduct of the officers and troops of the army of reserve of Andalusia, as well in the operations of the 7th inst. as in those of yesterday. The attack made by the battalion of Las Ordenes, under the command of Col. Hore yesterday, and made in as good order, and with as much spirit, as any that I have seen made by any troops; and I was much satisfied with the spirit and discipline of the whole of this corps.

I cannot applaud too highly the execution of the arrangements for these attacks, by the Marescal del Campo Don Pedro Giron, and the General and Staff Officers under his directions.

I omitted to report to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 4th inst. that upon my way to Roncevalles, on the 1st inst. I directed Brigadier-General Campbell to endeavour to carry off the enemy's piquets in his front, which he attacked on that night, and completely succeeded, with the Portuguese troops under his command in carrying the whole of one piquet, consisting of 70 men; a fortified post on the mountain of Arolla was likewise stormed, and the whole garrison put to the sword.

Since I addressed your Lordship last, I have received dispatches from Lieutenant-General Clinton, in Catalonia, to the 3d instant. The General was still at Tarragona, and the enemy were in their old position on the Lobregat.

Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck had embarked for Sicily on the 22d of September.

I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-Camp, Captain the Earl of March, whom I beg to recommend to your Lordship's protection. I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I inclose a return of the loss incurred in the late operations; and a return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the army under Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, in the affairs at Ordal, on the 12th and 13th ultimo.

[This return will be inserted in the Gazette of Saturday next.]

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in the Passage of the Bidassoa, and forcing the Enemy's Lines, on the 7th and 9th October, 1813.

Total British Loss.—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 5 sergeants,

1 drummer, 69 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 12 captains, 22 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 33 sergeants, 3 drummers, 419 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese loss.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 2 sergeants, 41 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 15 sergeants, 1 drummer, 152 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file, missing.

General Total.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 7 sergeants, 1 drummer, 110 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 13 captains, 24 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, 1 staff, 48 sergeants, 4 drummers, 271 rank and file, wounded; 13 rank and file, missing.

Accurate returns have not been received of the Spanish loss, but it is estimated at seven hundred and fifty killed, wounded, and missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj.-Gen.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Bacon, Old Bailey, victualler.
S. Luffkin, Goswell-street, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Davies, Lothbury.
J. Smith, Church-street, Minorities, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Sherwood, Carterbury-square, Southwark.
P. Pedraglio and J. Pedraglio, Rochester, carvers and gilders. Attorney, Mr. Searle, Fetter-lane.
W. Robinson, sen. Craggs, within Padinnam, Lancaster, dealer in malt. Attorney, Mr. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-Garden.
G. Fearand H. Fear, Bristol, tailors. Attornies, Messrs. Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's-Inn, London.
W. Robinson, jun. Lumb Hall, Lancaster, dealer in coals. Attorney, Mr. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.
J. C. Garmeson, Lombard-street, watch-maker. Attorney, Mr. Bishop, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street.
R. Paige, Totnes, mercer. Attorney, Mr. Crauch, Union-court, Broad-street.
J. Jones, Chester, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Philpot and Stone, Harecourt, Temple.
G. Cowen, Mansel-street, Goodman's-fields, L. Levy, Rosemary-lane, and M. Levy, Sberness, stop-sellers. Attorney, Mr. A. Isaacs, Bevis-Marks, St. Mary-axe.
J. King, Blanford Forum, draper. Attornies, Messrs. Austice and Cox, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. FRIDAY, OCT. 22.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 22, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. and from Edward Thornton, Esq:—

Topfitz, Oct. 1.

My Lord,—The affair I mentioned in my dispatch of the 29th ult. near Altenberg, has turned out to be of more importance than was at first imagined: and the Hétman Platow, with his usual ability and gallantry, has accomplished a very brilliant exploit against a considerable body of the enemy.

This corps was under the orders of General Lefebre Deunette, and consisted of some French light cavalry, the Polish uhlands of the guard, and a brigade of light dragoons, under the orders of General Piroi.—Generals Keiselski and Krutecks were also in command.

The force consisted of 8000 cavalry and 700 infantry, one squadron of Mamelukes, and a small party of Tartars of the guard, under the orders of Colonel Murot. The whole were attacked by Platow, and completely put to the route.

General Keiselski is reported by the prisoners to have been killed. Fifteen hundred prisoners, five guns, and forty officers (three of the Staff), are the fruits of this victory.

The army has broken up from hence, and is in movement to the left. The Corps of General Count Wittgenstein was yesterday at Commotau, and that of General Kleist near Brux.

The Austrians are marching upon Chemnitz.—There is a report from the enemy, that Napoleon, attended by the King of Saxony, and family, set out for Leipsig upon the 28th ultimo; the head-quarters are said to be removed there.

The French corps under Marshal Angereau have marched from Bamberg to Coburg, having left a considerable force at Wurzburg.

I have reason to believe the Russian and Prussian army exceed 80,000 men, which will now be assembled on the Chemnitz and Freyberg line: to these may be added the corps of Kleinau, of 10,000 men, together with the Austrians.

General Bennigsen's corps, which has been reviewed this day, is in a very efficient state as to appearance but I have no exact information as to the numbers arriving.

A reinforcement of 7,000 men, of the Prussian corps of General Kleist, is upon the road from Prague.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

Zerbst, October 4, 1813.

My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that General Pozzo di Borgo has received intelligence from the head-quarters of the armies in Bohemia, under the date of the 24th ult. stating that the corps of General Bennigsen having joined the Grand Army, the Allied Sovereigns had come to the resolution of making a movement by their left from Bohemia, and that this movement should be executed on the first of the present month.

This intelligence determined the Prince Royal to attempt the passage of the Elbe. The bridge at Rossian had been already completed, while the works of the *tête de pont* on the left bank had been traced out, and were in a state of progress. Detachments of Swedish troops were in possession of Dessau; and the town of Acken, on the left bank, a little lower down the

river, was fortifying, under the direction of Count Woronzow, in such a manner as to render it a place of considerable strength, while preparations were accelerated for constructing a bridge there.

In the mean time, the enemy, who appear to have had no idea of the passage of the Elbe at Acken, sent strong detachments of troops to occupy Dessau and the line of the Müda, and employed themselves in throwing up works, as well before that town, as in front of the *tête-de-pont* at Rosslau, with intent to impede the passage there, and to obstruct the movements of the army after the passage. This gave occasion to skirmishes between the enemy and the Swedish advanced guard, which was obliged to relinquish Dessau, and to retire to the neighbourhood of the *tête-de-pont* at Rosslau, and indeed to the right bank of the river.

Under these circumstances, the Prince Royal received intelligence from General Blucher on the 1st instant, informing his Royal Highness that he should, on that day, make a movement towards Hertzberg; that on the following day he should be at Jessen; on the 3d at Elster; and on the following day (to-day) would effect the passage of the Elbe at Elster, proceeding upon Kemberg against the French corps stationed there.

The bridge at Acken had just been completed, and yesterday, to-day, or perhaps to-morrow, was each spoken of as the probable day for passing the river.

General Blucher crossed the Elbe at Elster yesterday with some opposition, and attacked the entrenched village of Wartenberg on the opposite bank, which he carried, after an obstinate resistance, making himself master of 16 pieces of cannon. It is understood that this victory, which was carried against a corps commanded by Bertrand, was not obtained without considerable loss, particularly among the troops commanded by General D'York; but the particulars have not yet been received.

The Prince Royal received this intelligence yesterday evening, while he was at Rosslau, or immediately on his return here, and took the resolution of crossing the whole army to-day over the Elbe, at Acken and at Rosslau; the Russians at the former, and the Prussians and Swedes at Rosslau, somewhat later or otherwise, according as it should be understood whether the French would make a stand at Dessau. This, however, was not to be expected, when once the passage of the Russians was completed at Acken, particularly under the position of General Blucher's army; and in effect it was learnt this morning, that the French had retired from Dessau, where, consequently, I learn that the head-quarters of the Prince Royal will be established this evening. His Royal Highness left this place about nine o'clock this morning.

Yesterday evening Mr. Aldercreutz, a son of the General, and an Aid-de-camp of the Prince Royal, returned here from the Imperial head-quarters, to which he had been sent after battle of Donnowitz. He brings intelligence of the actual movement of the Grand Army, as was projected on the first instant; and it was calculated that it would be advanced as far as Chemnitz, on yesterday, the 3d.

I am as yet without details of the affair of General Blucher; but Baron de Wetterstedt has engaged me to detain this messenger until I shall receive a dispatch from him this evening for M. de Rehausen, and he promised me (for he went to day to Dessau) to transmit to me at the same time the same particulars, if he should obtain them. I shall keep this dispatch open for them.

We have indirect accounts of General Czernitschef, having taken possession, with his corps of Cossacks, of the whole city of Cassel, from which Jerome Bonaparte had fled; but nothing has yet been received from himself.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. THORNTON.

P. S.—Ten P. M.—I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship inclosed, a letter which I have just received from Baron de Wetterstedt.

(Signed) E. T.

Head-quarters, Dessau, Oct. 4.

According to reports received from Gen. Blucher, he has been engaged with the 4th French corps, commanded by Gen. Bertrand.

The latter was strongly entrenched in a village between Wartenberg and Bleuin.

Gen. d'York's corps dislodged and overthrew the enemy, taking above 1000 prisoners; 16 pieces of cannon, and 70 tumbrils, with their train, were captured. A body of 2000 men threw themselves into Wittenberg; the remainder of the enemy's troops fell back upon Kemberg. Gen. Blucher pursued them, and his head-quarters will be this evening at the latter place. His cavalry will be at Duben.

By five o'clock this morning, the enemy's troops, under the orders of Marshal Ney, which were in this town, amounting to 18,000 men, had begun their retreat towards Leipzig.

Our advanced posts had, in the course of this evening, pushed on as far as Raguhn and Jesnitz, and to-morrow the junction with General Blucher will take place.

The vanguard of the Russian Army, under the order of Count Woronzoff, occupies Coethen. Bernberg is garrisoned by Russian cavalry. To-morrow the two armies of the Prince Royal and of Gen. Blucher, will make a combined movement in advance, probably in the direction of Leipzig. They form together a total of 127,000, or 130,000 men. His Royal Highness will, without doubt, establish his head-quarters at Raguhn.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) DE WETTERSTEDT.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

The Gazette of last night contains dispatches from Lord Cathcart and Sir Charles Stewart, but they are of dates prior to those published in the Gazette Extraordinary on Friday. Sir Charles, in a letter dated Prague, Sept. 21, says—"It is probable that Bonaparte will remain *à cheval* on the Elbe as long as possible, as the idea of a retreat, from recent recollections, cannot be very agreeable to him."

Lord Cathcart states in a dispatch dated Toplitz, Sept. 25, that the intention of Bonaparte after the failure of the Allies on Dresden, was to make a dash at Prague, and that Vandamme was the sacrifice of that intention. His Lordship says—"Vandamme's orders were to push on towards Prague, and he had positive assurances that a very large force would immediately follow him; he was so much convinced of Bonaparte's intention, that when the Prussians were in sight in his rear, on the 30th ultimo, at Nollendorf, it was impossible for his Generals to convince him that it was not a French column. It also appears that troops did move to support him, but were countermanded, and the officers sent to inform him were killed."

This Gazette also contains the ceremonial of the investiture of the Emperor Alexander with the Order of the Garter.

It likewise contains the dispatches from Sir James Yeo, relative to his action with the Americans on the Lake Ontario, which we gave in *The News* of last week.

BANKRUPTS.

- C. T. Priestley, Halifax, Yorkshire, liquor merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Sykes and Knowles, New-inn.
- J. Webb, New Sarum, Wiltshire, brandy merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Brudrett, Wainwright, and Spinks, Temple.
- W. Arkell, Stratford, Essex, baker. Attorney, Mr. Bentun, Union-street, Southwark.
- T. Masterman, Upper Russell-street, Bermondsey, tanner and leather-dresser. Attorney, Mr. Dean, New-inn.
- J. B. Cramer, Nodchill, Isle of Wight, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Flashman, Ely-place, Holborn.
- G. Kitchin, Piccadilly, hatter. Attorney, Mr. Cole, Clements'-Inn.
- W. Berry, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, tallow-chandler. Attornies, Messrs. Meyrick and Broderip, Red Lion-square.
- J. Trustram, Wood-street, umbrella-maker. Attorney, Mr. Greenwood, Chapter-house-court, St. Paul's Church-yard.
- J. Robson and J. L. Waugh, America-square, coal-factors. Attornies, Messrs. Chapman and Stevens, Little St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-street.
- J. Jackson, Dean-street, Southwark, coal merchant. Attorney, Mr. Niid, Throgmorton street.

A SECOND EDITION of this paper is published every Monday Afternoon, for the purpose of being sent into the Country.—This Edition contains the News of the Day up to Three o'Clock—The Markets, Prices of Stocks, &c. Price per quarter 9s. 3d. payable either in advance, or by reference to a House in London.—Delivered (post-free) to any part of the United Kingdom.

Arrived.	MAILS.	Due.
1	Lisbon	0
0	Gottenburgh	1
0	Corunna	0
2	Heligoland	0

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.	
3 per Cent. Cons.	58½
3 per Cents. Red.	57½
4 per Cents.	71½
Exch. Bills (3)	3, 5 p.
Omnium	7½
Consols for Acct.	58½

THE NEWS.

LONDON:
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24.

ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ALLIED ARMIES ACROSS THE ELBE—THE FRENCH DEFEATED BY BLUCHER AND PLATOFF—RETREAT OF BONAPARTE FROM DRESDEN, AND DEFECTION OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.

At length some grand movements have taken place in Germany, indicative of immediate decisive events. General Blucher has suddenly marched from Bautzen, traversed parts of Upper and Lower Lusatia, and penetrated into Saxony, by way of Elster, a place near Wittenburgh. Here he forced a passage across the Elbe on the 3d instant, having defeated General BERTRAND and the 4th French corps d'armée, who were driven from their strong intrenchments on the left bank, with a loss, in prisoners alone, of 1600 men, 18 pieces of cannon, and many caissons.

In some of the latter French Journals it was stated, that BLUCHER and his army had entirely disappeared. They had in truth disappeared, but only again to appear on a new theatre, where, in conjunction with the CROWN PRINCE, they might effect the most important services.

When at Elster General BLUCHER was within a few hours march of the army of the CROWN PRINCE. Immediately on hearing of the crossing of the Elbe by the Prussians, his Royal Highness left Zerbst and passing the river at Rosslau and Acken, he proceeded to form a junction with them. This was effected on the

5th instant; and the combined armies, amounting to one hundred and thirty thousand men, instantly advanced. Dessau was precipitately abandoned by the French; and the Prince of Moskwa, with about 18,000 men, retreated on Leipsic. The letter from the Baron de WETTERSTEDT to Mr. THORNTON, says, that the head quarters of the CROWN PRINCE, (who is now the General in Chief of the armies of BLUCHER and D'YORK) were expected on the 5th instant to be at Raguhn, a town about thirty miles from Leipsic; but the Prussian cavalry had established themselves at Duben, scarce twenty miles from that place.

We now turn our attention to the grand allied army, which has had its head-quarters so long at Toplitz. The arrival of General BENINGSSEN, with the Russian reserve, seems to have been the signal for their moving. Having therefore communicated their intention to General BLUCHER, and the CROWN PRINCE, on the 1st instant, the Russian and Prussian part of that army, which exceeds 80,000 men, proceeded to Comotan and Brux, with a view to the support of the Austrians who had gone before them to Chemnitz. At this latter place, which is about 40 miles from Leipsic, on the opposite side to that where BLUCHER and the CROWN PRINCE are, they were expected to arrive on the 3d inst. Thus is the French Emperor now situated. The line of the Elbe is evidently abandoned. The whole face of the campaign is changed. The CROWN PRINCE is advancing on Leipsic on the Berlin side, and with an army of 130,000 men, is within 20 miles of that place; whilst on the side next the Rhine the Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, with at least an equal force, have arrived within 40 miles of the same city.

The Extraordinary Gazette in addition to the above important information, also affords us some intelligence of our old friends—PLATOFF and his Cossacks. The operations of the active TITELMANN, it seems had occasioned the French General LEFEBRE DENOUTTE, (the same man who broke his parole near Cheltenham,) to be sent after him at the head of about 10,000 men. He was however met near Altenburgh by the HETMAN, who immediately attacked and routed him. The whole of the French force were dispersed, and 1500 privates, 40 officers, and 5 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Cossacks.

We stated it as our opinion, in our last number, that fear of the defection of his allies, who are in his rear, might operate to induce BONAPARTE to retain his advanced situation at Dresden longer than the dictates of military policy might warrant. This is rendered more than probable by the defection of Bavaria from the French cause. This important event we are not able officially to announce, but we understand Ministers entertain no doubt of it. The circumstance has been notified from the Stage of the principal Theatre in Berlin, and Government are in possession of information, that on the 26th ult. the Bavarian officers in the garrison of Leipsic were arrested by BONAPARTE's orders. The silence of the French Papers, which bring down the accounts from the army to the 3d or 4th instant, is not conclusive on this head, as it would be an act of policy to keep the defection of Bavaria secret, until the levy of the last ordered conscription should be completed.

The accounts by the French papers, which have been received to the 18th instant, might have brought intelligence from Germany to the 11th or 12th instant. The official advices however only come down to the 29th of September, an evident proof that BONAPARTE has had nothing to boast of for many days after the important movements of the Allied Armies, which are detailed in the Extraordinary Gazette. An unofficial article mentions, that he left Dresden on the 7th instant, in the direction of Leipsic; and this we believe to be the fact. But we strongly suspect he has now finally quitted that city, and in this we are confirmed by another article in the French papers, inserted under our foreign head, which states, that Leipsic is about to become the Theatre of great military operations. We also know this from our own sources of intelligence. We gather from *The Extraordinary Gazette*, that the CROWN PRINCE would be able to appear before Leipsic about the 7th inst. with 130,000 men; NAPOLEON, the French Papers inform us, had assembled an army nearly equal in numbers to meet him. On the 7th he left Dresden with his guards to take the command of this army, having ordered Prince POŚIATOWSKI, with Count LOBAU, ST. CYR, and OUBONOR, to oppose any attempt which might be made from Bohemia. Allowing the necessary time for reconnoitring and manœuvring, we do not think that

and his former general action between Napoleon and his former subject could be delayed longer than the 12th inst. and by this time the Austrian army, the Austrian part of which was at Chemnitz on the 3d, must have been at Leipzig. The French other Generals, have with the Allies in Prussia, as the Russians, steps of the advance at a most eventful epoch of the war. The Emperor must either gain a great victory, or have been by the Allies very soon after the 4th, it is impossible that he could maintain his positions, and that he had met no such success, nor indeed any advantage of the least importance, up to about the 11th or 12th, is clear from the silence of the French Paper. The combined armies of the Crown Prince and General Blücher on one side formed a total of from 127,000 to 130,000 men. The Russians and Prussians, on the other, exceeded 80,000; and to these are to be added the corps of Kleinsau, of 10,000 men, and all the Austrians, whose number is not stated. What effective force Bonaparte had left to meet this formidable array, we have no data to calculate, but the circumstance of Ney having under his command only 18,000 men at Dessau, combined with the total inability of the French to prevent Blücher and the Crown Prince from passing their whole force over the Elbe, prove their weakness. The struggle must however be a dreadful one; and when we call to mind, the skill—the perseverance and the incessant activity of the man opposed to us, we confess we wait the event with considerable anxiety.

The *Extraordinary Gazette* published on Monday last, details the particulars of the gallant attack on the French positions on the river Bidassoa. Our army is therefore now in France. Private letters mention that the French peasantry have been kind and civil to them, offering them bread, cheese, and wine. They say they will voluntarily supply us, and remain in their houses, if the Spaniards and Portuguese do not come into their country; but that if they do, they will leave it, after having destroyed every thing before them.

The Austrians, it appears, not only make head against Beauharnois in Italy, but are obtaining advantages which will so give additional interest to the war in that country. General Nugent re-entered Fiume on the 16th ultimo, and is supposed to be now in possession of Trieste. It is reported that his intentions are to make an attempt on Venice, where the French have several new men of war, and two old Venetian 50 gun ships.

In another part of this paper we insert some Swedish and Austrian Bulletins. Their interest is lessened by the more recent advices contained in the *Extraordinary Gazette*, but still they are well worthy of notice. They shew the resolution of the Allies, and how actively their different armies carry on the war. Whether it is the spirit of the deceased Moreau, or that of the more fortunate Bernadotte, we know not, but a new spirit certainly appears to animate their counsels and direct their movements.

A private letter from Gottenburgh states, "that accounts had been received there of a body of Saxons and Bavarians, not less than 30,000 in number, having actually gone over from the French to the Allied Army."

Private letters from Gottenburgh mention, that a grand battle was fought on two successive days, the 2d and 3d instant, near Dresden, which terminated, after a most tremendous carnage, on both sides, in the total defeat of the French. We hardly think this possible.

There is a report, mentioned as such by Sir Charles Stewart, that Bonaparte, accompanied by the King of Saxony and his family, set out from Dresden for Leipzig on the 28th ult. The same statement is repeated by the Gottenburgh letters, with the addition, that the unsafety of the roads, the swarming of the partisan corps, and the approach of Platow with his tremendous Cossacks, forced Napoleon to turn back, and hide his head again in the quarters he meant to have quitted.

Poor King Jerome has been driven from Cassel, his capital, by General Czernicheff and his Cossacks. The French have since re-occupied the city with considerable force, but not before the Russians had acquired a very considerable booty, in the mode of collecting which, as may well be supposed, *Messieurs* the Cossacks were not very nice.

We have authority to state, that no more Tickets will be issued for the entertainment on Lord Mayors day, than can be conveniently accommodated at Guildhall.

The following letter written from the Head-quarters of the Crown Prince, furnishes some additional interesting information relative to the recent movements of the Allied Armies:—

DESSAU, OCT. 4.

"I eagerly embrace the opportunity of informing you that all the Swedish and Russian army passed the Elbe yesterday by Rossau and Achen. The divisions of the army commanded by General Balow, and 12,000 Prussians, under General Tauenzlein, will cross by the bridge at Rossau to-morrow morning, and join us. General Hertscheldt's corps will observe Magdeburgh, and occupy the intrenchments at Achen, and the tetra-de-pont at Rossau. A division of General Botow's corps remains before Wittenburgh.

"In consequence of a concerted plan between the Crown Prince and General Blücher, the latter proceeded rapidly from Bautzen by Hertzberg and Jessen to Elster, where, yesterday morning, he threw two bridges over the Elbe and crossed with three corps of Generals Saclen, Langeron, and Yorck. He found the 4th French corps, commanded by General Bertram, strongly entrenched in a village between Wartenberg and Bleddin. The corps of Yorck, and particularly the division of Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh, dislodged the enemy, overthrew him, and made upwards of 1000 prisoners. A corps of 2000 men fled to Wittenberg; the rest fell back upon Kemberg—Gen. Blücher pursued them, and in the evening fixed his head quarters at Kemberg. The cavalry is at Duben.

"At five this morning the troops under Marshal Ney, who were about 12,000 strong, had begun their retreat towards Leipzig. This evening our advanced posts had already pushed on to Raguhn and Jessnitz; and to-morrow the junction with General Blücher's army will take place. Both armies will then march on 125 to 130,000 strong.

"We have indirect accounts of the entrance of General Czernicheff into Cassel on the 28th of September. He released all the State Prisoners confined in the Castle; and it is said, two Westphalian battalions laid down their arms. The King saved himself almost alone.

"A Courier arrived last night from Toplitz, from whence he set out on the 30th of September, at night; he brought the news that the Grand Army would debouch yesterday and the day before into Saxony, and would be today at Gees and Chemnitz. Platow took 2000 prisoners at Altenberg on the 28th ult.

"It is believed that the Emperor Napoleon is concentrating all his forces at Leipzig, whither he will proceed with the Royal Family of Saxony. Yet we have certain news that he was still at Dresden the night before last.

"The French confess that in the battle before the entrenchments of Rossau with General Sandets, they lost upwards of 1000 men in killed and wounded."

The accession of Bavaria to the cause of the Allies is said to have been expected for some time; for it has been remarked, that although on the eastern frontier of Austria the Bavarian force has ever since the rupture of the armistice outnumbered the Austrian by near 20,000 men, yet not a shot has been fired.

We have heard it stated as a fact that the Austrian Government has transmitted a letter, intercepted by their army, to the Prince Regent, written by Soult to Bonaparte, in which the former says, "that unless he had a reinforcement of 50,000 men, who had never faced the English, he could not succeed against Lord Wellington."

The ceremony of the investiture of the Emperor Alexander with the Insignia of the Order of the Garter, took place at Toplitz on the 27th ult. His Imperial Majesty at the same time conferred a Russian Order on Sir T. Tyrwhitt.

The cartel that carried over Sir Humphry Davey to Morlaix is returned with two Ladies, one of whom is direct from Paris. Our entrance into France was known there, but no one dared to speak openly of it. The public mind was gloomy and desponding, but there had been no disturbances. The new conscription was to take place at Paris on the 7th of next month.—Sir Humphry has obtained the permission of Bonaparte to make a mineralogical tour through France.

The French papers have at length opened on the Crown Prince of Sweden, and the *Journal D'Empire* of the 14th inst. contains a most furious philippic against him. After having detailed some of the former incidents of his life, it concludes by saying—

"It is therefore for uncertain expectancies that Sweden has given up Finland; her natural bulwark, and detached herself from a system followed, with such success during two centuries. And it is a man who owes his dignities and his power but to the influence of the French Government, a military renown acquired in combating the enemies of France; it is him who forgetting all that is sacred in the world, betrays at the same time, his honour, his former country, and the best interests of that nation which had taken him into its entire confidence. Let him walk upon the Continent till his hour has arrived; let him walk, escorted by the Kotzebues, the Gentz, the Schegels, and all the contemptible libellists paid by the English Oligarchy; but let him learn, that he has been judged by his countrymen as he will be judged by posterity; let him know, that the destinies of France are unalterable; that the efforts of her enemies will be wrecked before the valour of her armies, the patriotism of her citizens, and the energy of her Government."

The Duke of Bedford, it is said, is going to Spain. We understand that one of the largest foundries for cannon, in France, is established in the neighbourhood of Bayonne.

We have stated, that the Minister would necessarily require ten millions of money before Christmas, and that most serious doubts had arisen as to the means of obtaining this sum. To have issued Exchequer Bills to this amount would have been vain, for there is at present no demand for them in the market, and the inconvenience of the quantity already issued is most seriously felt, since the duties are now to a great degree paid in Exchequer Bills, which bring no money into the public coffers. To raise it by a Loan would seriously interfere with the Ways and Means for the next year, and would also create the necessity of imposing new taxes, which Government must be convinced would be unproductive. An attempt is therefore to be made to raise money on the Continent for our Allies; that is to say, the Courts of Austria and Prussia are to be allowed to draw bills on this country bearing interest, and made payable six months after the Peace, which bills, it is thought may be negotiated abroad, or may be paid to the persons who provide necessaries and stores to the Allied Armies, instead of money.

The entrance of our troops into the South of France will be, at all events, attended with one advantage. They will fare better than they did on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees. An officer of distinction in a letter to a friend from head-quarters at Lezaca, says, "Sir Willoughby Cotton is at my side making a hearty dinner on the ham of a donkey."

The Ministerial papers have within these few last days rather lowered their tone as to the events likely to follow Lord Wellington's invasion of France. They now assert, that the advance, was merely to change a position, which in the winter season is not strictly tenable. On this subject, they say, "The advantage of the position which the result of the battle of the 7th has given to our army, is, that it enables Lord W. to remain on the frontier, which, had he not possessed La Rhune, and the road lying on the French side of the Bidassoa, would have been next to impossible, as the roads within the Spanish territories, which connected the right and left wing of the British position, are impassable at an advanced period of the year. Consequently the position which he held previous to the 7th would have been rendered untenable. The British army now has its right at Zugamardi, from thence it extends by La Rhune to the *Montagne Verte*, and from thence to the sea, holding what the French Government have invariably considered the strongest line of the Pyrenees, and what Cardinal Mazarine is much praised for having induced the Spaniards to abandon France.

It is said to be the opinion of a high personage, that the fortress of St. Sebastian should at least for the present be retained in British hands. In this we perfectly concur. In our possession it will be impregnable, besides, in case of any dispute with the Spanish Government, what a state would our army be in their advanced positions, did we not hold some point from whence they might return to England.

General Vandamme passed through Lann on the 1st instant, accompanied by a Russian field-yager. The inhabitants, and some military men, a thing which rarely occurs in such circumstances, could not restrain themselves from breaking out in invectives against him. A Westphalian Colonel who, with his regiment, had deserted to the Allies, asked him in French, if he had not some commissions for Bremen, Hanburgh, and Lybeck, where his humanity was still remembered? Vandamme knit his brows, and pretended not to hear him.

A letter from an Officer belonging to the squadron under Sir B. Warren, mentions a report of the Essex American frigate, having been captured and carried into Guadaloupe.

Mr. Larpent, the Judge Advocate, now in Spain, has been exchanged for a French Commissary.

The appeal respecting the right of the Lord Chamberlain to interfere in the performances of the Pantheon Theatre, came on for argument on Friday, before a Bench of Magistrates at the Westminster Sessions. Mr. Gurney was for the prosecution, and Messrs. Alley, Searlet, and Adolphus, ably supported the appeal. The Bench however, did not come to any determination, and the matter stands over for judgment.

SPEED—Sir John Hope died at Dublin on the 25th ult.; sailed from Cork on the 27th; arrived at Corunna on the 2d inst.; joined head-quarters on the 3d; and tasted victory on French ground on the 7th.

The first stone for the new Custom-house is to be laid to-morrow. All the Cabinet Ministers, and other Official Gentlemen, are expected to be present. The Earl of Liverpool, as First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister, is expected to lay the stone.

On Wednesday last, Thomas Shelton, Esq. Coroner for the City of London, held an inquest on view of the body of Mr. Thomas Greigg, who kept a large glass warehouse, in Creed-lane, who put a period to his existence about two o'clock the preceding day, by blowing out his brains with a pistol. Verdict—*Lunacy*.

Eagle Insurance Company, Cornhill, 15th October, 1813. Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Book of this Company will close on the 1st of November next, and that a half-yearly Dividend after the rate of 5 per cent. per annum clear of Property Tax, will commence payment on Monday, the 13th day of December next, between the hours of 11 and 3, and continue paying every following day, Saturdays excepted, till the 1st of January next, and afterwards on every succeeding Friday, between the same hours.—Wm. BERTHAM, Secretary.

The Morning Papers have made out some new Ministerial Arrangements. They tell us, that—

Mr. Canning is coming into office,

Mr. Abbot to have a Peerage,

Mr. B. Bathurst to be Speaker of the House of Commons,

Lord Castlereagh to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Vansittart, giving up the Foreign Department to Mr. Ganning.

Mr. Wharton to retire from the Treasury, and to be succeeded by Mr. Addington.

To this new Ministerial project, we can give the most positive contradiction. There is not the least foundation for any part of it, except, perhaps, for the retirement of Mr. Abbot from the dignity of Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Manners Sutton is mentioned as his successor.

It has been suspected, that on account of the allusion made at the close of the last Session, by Mr. Abbot, the Speaker of the House of Commons, to the fate of the Catholic Bill, that he would not attend another Meeting of Parliament in the same situation. The following paragraph which we copy from *The Courier*, however, tells a different tale:—

"It was some time ago generally supposed that a change would take place in the Speakership of the House of Commons, and that Mr. Abbot wished, from ill health, to retire. We are happy however to be able to state, that the health of the Right Hon. Gentleman is now perfectly recovered, and that he will continue in that high office which he has held with so much honour to himself and such advantage to the country."

We have, however, reason to believe, that the Honourable Gentleman's conduct on the occasion we have alluded to, will be made the subject of severe animadversion in the ensuing Session.

We copy the following account of the behaviour of Bonaparte to the Austrian Minister Count de Metternich, from *The Courier*:

"In the last conference which M. de Metternich had with Bonaparte at Dresden, just before Austria declared war against him, he took the Austrian Minister into his cabinet and locked the door. He then began one of his usual discourses, in which he passed with his usual rapidity from the bitterest invectives to the most magnificent promises, offering territories, indemnities, every possible temptation to keep Austria his Ally.—Now soothing, and now menacing; at one time declaring he would destroy the Austrian name; at another that he would raise it to a splendour it had never known before. Frequently he broke out into these expressions—*Pour Dieu, laissez moi finir avec ces Russes!* After the conference had continued four hours, he went out and locked the door upon M. de Metternich. He remained absent about a quarter of an hour, returned, and continued in the same strain for four hours more, when M. de Metternich, nearly exhausted with fatigue and the passions of the Corsican, was allowed to depart."

It is said, that a Royal Duke (not the Commander in Chief) has given in a plan to Government, by which the Militia force, in part, is to be made immediately disposable; the arrangement is founded on the system adopted in the year 1803, which gave half pay to those Officers of Militia, who procured one hundred men for the regular regiments.

His Majesty's brig *Boxer* has been taken by the United States brig *Enterprize*, after a most severe action, in which both Captains were killed, and buried together at New York, where the two vessels had arrived. The American had a crew of 130—the *Boxer* only 65.

A Treaty, offensive and defensive, has been signed between Austria, Russia, and Prussia. A copy of it has been received in this country.

Sir Thomas Graham is arrived in town. He brought with him the French flag hoisted at the Castle of St. Sebastian's.

The inhabitants of the houses surrounding the Opera House, have received notices to quit on the 6th of April, for the intended improvements.

The copious rains which have lately fallen, have given great assistance to the pursuits of agriculture, and it is to be hoped they will accelerate the rising of the springs, as, before the wet set in, the want of water was a general complaint; at Brighton it was sold about the town like milk. Some streams in the neighbourhood of Rye, that had not before ceased running within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of that town, were completely dry.

The distribution of time, and arrangements of studies for the winter season, at the *Royal Military College*, have been established as follows:—The Cadets rise at seven, breakfast at eight, and attend the French and Mathematical Professors until eleven; from that hour to twelve a general Parade and Drill; from twelve till two, Military Drawing, Fortification, and Geography; from two to three, the Classics; from that time dinner and private recreation until five o'clock; French and Arithmetic until eight, and the Retreat at nine.

The hop duties is now said to amount to 132,000l. A district order has been issued forbidding the military to sport on any manors, without permission of the proprietors having been previously obtained.

The fortifications of Bayonne are strong both by art and nature. Those of the former kind were originally planned by the celebrated Marshal Boufflers and executed under his immediate inspection. He resided at Bayonne during their progress, and one of the public walks near the City still bears his name. Many new works have been subsequently added, particularly since the year 1819, and it is now considered as one of the strongest fortresses in Europe.

Two houses in Pulteney street, Bath, are fitting up for the reception of Louis XVIII, and his suite, who are expected in that city next week.

THEATRE.

COVENT GARDEN.

On Thursday, Mr. CONWAY performed, for the first time, the part of *Jaffier*, in *Venice Preserved*—His delineation of this weak, infatuated character, gave us no reason to change our former opinion, as to the rank or station in the histrionic walk which this Gentleman is capable of filling. His voice will ever prevent him from attaining the summit of his profession, but his person, and his general knowledge of the principles of his art, must always render him respectable. In the taunting scene with the libidinous *Renuall*, and in the detail he gives to *Pierre* of that wretch's attempt on the virtue of his wife, he was excellent, but in all his conversations with *Belvidera* he was tame and spiritless.

The part of the bold, honourable, but mistaken *Pierre*, was most ably sustained by Mr. YOUNG, who, in his acting, hardly left us any thing to regret for the absence of his great predecessor, KEMBLE.—Mrs. M'GIBSON played *Belvidera*, and though she possesses not the thrilling tones of a SIDONS, nor the traits of sensibility so apparent in the acting of a SMITH, yet her performance occasionally reminded us of both.—She did not overact her part, and what she did, she did respectably.

After the Play, a new *melo drama*, called *The Miller and his Men*, was brought out for the first time. Like all similar pieces, it depends for success more on the interest excited by situation,—in the splendour of its scenery, and in the appropriateness of its music, than on any particular excellence either in its characters—its plot, or its dialogue. A Nobleman, lost in the midst of a storm in a forest, and his foolish servant—a hospitable old cottager and his daughter, who receive them—a band of banditti, at the head of whom is the *Miller*—and a Lover sighing after the cottager's daughter, are characters which have been so often before the public, that it is next to impossible to elicit any thing new from them. A good deal of interest is, however, excited in the situations into which these people are thrown, and, above all, a gunpowder explosion is made in the last scene, which, of itself, would render successful a much worse piece than *The Miller and his Men*.

The music of the overture, and that incidental to the piece, are both beautiful. Mr. BISHOP is the author; and Mr. POCOCK the writer of the dialogue.—FARLEY, who in the bills is called the arranger of the action (a very important post in a *melo drama*) has a very good part assigned him, and he acts it well. The piece was given out for representation amid thunders of applause.

On Friday evening an exquisite musical treat was provided at this Theatre; Miss STEPHENS appearing for the first time in *Polly* in the *Beggar's Opera*. At first, she was a good deal embarrassed, but she threw so much plaintive tenderness in her voice, that he must have been a stoic to have been unmoved at it: In "Cease your fanning," and in the scene with *Lucy*, she exhibited a good deal of playful gaiety; and we have no doubt, when accustomed to the size of the house, and to the presence of so large an auditory, (a most terrific sight for so young a debutante,) she will prove herself not deficient in comic talent. The other characters in this Opera were well filled. INCLEDON proved, that when he pleases he can be INCLEDON still. Nor should we omit Mrs. LISTON in *Lucy*. Her figure is against her, and we were at first surprised that Mrs. STERLING had not been selected to fill the part. But though the latter lady might have proved a better personal representative of the credulous *Lucy*, she never could have surpassed the former in spirit of action or sweetness of voice. Altogether the Opera was remarkably well performed, and given out for repetition amidst the loudest expressions of admiration.

Mr. Kemble's engagement at Covent-garden Theatre takes place in January. He is to perform twelve nights. He is now upon the eve of returning to Ireland, where he is engaged during the interval.

Arbaces, with the whole of its admirable music, is getting up at Drury-lane, with all the vocal strength of the house. *Arbaces* and *Mandane* by BRAHAM and Mrs. DICKENS. This friendly rivalry is as it should be. When Greek meets Greek, then comes the enchantment of sweet harmony."

A person calling himself a Colonel, has lately been guilty of several fraudulent practices at Portsmouth, from whence he went to Rye, in the Isle of Wight, and frequented the balls, theatre, and library, and appeared quite the man of fashion; he had his Lady with him, and they sat first regularly, and were considered a new-married couple, their having been there some time; they were not suspected, and were afterwards trusted at the different shops; they run up accounts at Telf's hotel, Hidgeout's the grocer, Williams' and Colliers' at the Library, and on their departure, gave bills on Messrs. Esdaile and Co. bankers, London, receiving a large balance out of each bill.—On Messrs. Williams and Colliers' bill being presented, the swindle was detected, but the bird was flown, and nothing further was heard of till Saturday last, when notice arrived from the Town Clerk of Oxford, that a person answering the description was in custody there, having attempted, without success, to defraud the tradespeople there, and he was detained till it was ascertained if he was the person. The person whom he had defrauded out of a curicle, and another out of horses, attended, and swore to him, and he will be tried at the next Hampshire Assizes. He drove into Oxford with the horses and curicle before mentioned, and on being taken, wanted to compromise, by giving up the horses, carriage, and money, but which the Magistrate would not permit.

THE REV.

DEVEREUX'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR

OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,—A deference—much more than my opinion, which I respect, reluctant, to notice a statement, however repugnant to the 27th of Sept. which appeared in your paper, represented as having. I am in that statement, addressed by the unhappy two confidential his relatives in Ireland.—If some Leary to two of individual, under any circumstances, in any violation of one of the most sacred laws of society, how indignant must I feel to be told, how capable of committing it, on the occasion, under the circumstances, in question? But how a plain tale will put this statement down, how a plain tale, perceiving, from the conversation which had taken place between him and Colonel O'Kelly, on the evening, that he could not convince that Gentleman of his innocence of the actual perpetration of the crime for which he was the next morning to suffer, requested me to draw up an appeal to the Public, in which he would, he said, most solemnly, and most unequivocally, assert that innocence. I accordingly drew up the first of the following papers, which he would, most willingly, have signed; he had himself, in the course of the night, drawn up, and actually signed the second; and would have put both into the hands of the sheriff, the moment before he was launched into eternity, had I not, on more mature reflection, thought it prudent to advise him to suppress them, and to let things take their usual regular course.—(That this latter object was not accomplished is owing to what took place, from another quarter, immediately before his execution). In the propriety of my advice he most readily and most cheerfully acquiesced; and I destroyed, as I thought, the papers in his presence; the fragments, however, were, through the officiousness of one of the turnkeys, collected and pasted upon paper, and are now in my possession.—Their contents are transmitted to you for the satisfaction of the public, and are with the exception of the names, verbatim as follows. That they are faithful copies may be ascertained by yourself, if you will do me the honour of calling on me for the purpose. The slightest inspection of them will show that they were not taken from any body in any of the passages of the prison; that they were not addressed to any of his relatives in Ireland; that they were not, in short, either letters or sealed papers of any description, but merely declarations of Leary's innocence of the actual murder of Clifford.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient humble Servant,

JOHN DEVEREUX.

White-street, Moorfields, October 20, 1813.

"HONOURED SIR,—Before this paper can meet the eye of the Public, to whom I entreat it may be communicated, I shall be arraigned before the Tribunal of the Eternal, confronted, perhaps, with him for whose murder I shall have undergone the dreadful sentence of the law. With all the solemnity of one under circumstances so appalling to human nature, I attest the Great Arbitrer of my Destiny, who will, I am persuaded, if I make him party to a falsehood, plunge me into eternal perdition; I attest the spirit of the murdered Clifford, who must, if I embroiled my hands in his blood, cry out for vengeance on my guilty soul; I attest Heaven and Earth to witness that I did not contribute, either by word or by deed, to the perpetration of the crime for which I am going to suffer. I acknowledge, however, the justice of my punishment, because I ought, as I had it in my power, to have prevented its perpetration. For this, and for every other offence of which I stand culpable in the sight of the Almighty, I am most heartily sorry, and most earnestly implore pardon of him, of my country, and of my fellow-citizens. I throw myself upon the mercy of my crucified Redeemer, and through his merits alone, humbly, but firmly, hope for the remission of my manifold transgressions. I have, with the most undoubting confidence in his all-merciful goodness, endeavoured to prepare for the awful moment which is to usher me into his immediate presence; I, in imitation of his divine example, most cordially forgive my prosecutors, and die in sentiments of the most perfect charity with all mankind.

"To ———— Hoy, Esq. one of the Sheriffs of the City of London."

"Newgate, September 20, 1813.

"To the Heavenly Father to whom I am in hopes to see this morning or this day, & to the Public at large.—I own that I am not guilty of the crime that I am to suffer for this morning, & is laid to my charge—and all ye congregation & good Christians—my countrymen swore my life away falsely, which is true, & the officers wronged me in like—stated what I never mentioned, & my Joseph Mus—as well as the rest—but as a good Christian I do freely forgive them all, & all others that would grudge me—from my heart I do sincerely forgive them—in hopes that God will forgive me in my last & dangerous battle & if I have offended him any ways, I offer myself freely unto his satisfaction & care. All you good Christians pray for my soul, & God bless his children.

"Dated this 20th day of September, 1813.

"JAMES LEARY."

POLICE.

GUILDHALL-TAYLORS.

On Saturday, J. Stevens, F. Sleigh, A. Rowman, T. Askell, B. Pearson, J. Dixon, W. Brown, T. Henton, and J. Banner, nine men employed in the tailors' division of Mr. Maherly, the army contractor's works, at Paul's Wharf, Thames-street, were brought up, charged with being concerned in robbing Mr. Maherly to a very great amount. It appeared that Mr. Stevens, the manager, had for some time suspected that a system of robbery, to an alarming degree, prevailed among the workmen on his employer's premises; he, therefore, resolved to take measures in order to detect the plunderers. With this view information was sent to Henry Carage, the ward beadle, of Castle Baynard, and he was desired to come down between six and seven on Friday evening, before the tailors were dismissed from work, and to bring a party of constables with him. The ward beadle did so, and he and the constables were secreted under a gateway, through which the workmen had to pass. On a signal given by Mr. Stevens, the whole party, to the number of twelve or fourteen, rushed from their hiding place, and each seized one of the workmen. As might be expected, the whole corps of plunderers were thrown into confusion; but the officers only succeeded in securing the nine prisoners, out of about 70 men, at least in such situations as to attach any actual guilt to them.

H. Carage deposed, that he first seized a man who had nothing on him; he then laid hold of Stevens, who dropped a piece of blue cloth, which had the Storekeeper General's mark on it. Witness found out the prisoner's lodgings, and on searching them discovered five more pieces of the same sort of cloth.

George Carter, a clerk in the employment of Mr. Maherly, took Sleigh, and found a piece of the same sort of cloth under his coat.

Samuel Bailey seized Askell, and saw one of the patrol take from him a similar piece of blue cloth.

George Martin found a piece of blue cloth, with the broad arrow on it, in the lodgings of Bowman.

Pearson was taken by one of the constables, concealed in one of the cutting-rooms, where he had no business after seven o'clock. This was about twenty minutes after that hour. There was nothing found on him.

H. Mackarel took a piece of blue cloth from Dixon's basin.

J. Cannon, the street keeper, found a piece of white serge concealed in Brown's breeches.

Fitzgerald, a constable, found another piece wrapped round Henton's loins.

J. Wyatt took a piece of white serge from the person of Hanmer.

Besides these, a large quantity of cloth was picked up by the constables in the yard, which had no doubt been dropped by the other workmen in the confusion.

At the request of Mr. Stevens, the prisoners were remanded till Tuesday next, in order to give Mr. Maherly time to inform the Commissary General, and the Government Storekeeper, as the cloth in question had been sent in by Government in order to be made into clothing for the Spadiards.

MONDAY.—In consequence of various pieces of cloth which could be sworn to, from having the storemaster's mark upon them, having been picked up by the Officers, in the avenue in which the search was made among the workmen employed by Mr. Maherly, on Friday afternoon, without the possibility of tracing the same home to any of the workmen in particular, the whole of the remaining workmen, 37 in number, were, on Saturday evening, apprehended, on suspicion of being concerned in a conspiracy along with the other nine already in custody, and were this day brought up, with the view of undergoing an examination.

Mr. CONST and Mr. GURNEY attended on the part of the prosecution, and, as the examination of the nine prisoners, upon whom the property was found, and whose cases were greatly involved in the charge to be endeavoured to be substantiated against the other prisoners now to be examined, prayed that the whole business might come together, and that those thirty-seven men might be remanded in the mean time.

Mr. ALEY, for the prisoners, did not object to this; on which

The worthy Alderman (Goodbehere) ordered the prisoners to be remanded, and that the whole of the persons concerned should be brought up for examination to-morrow.

TUESDAY.—The Tailors who had been remanded on Saturday and Monday were this day brought up before Mr. Alderman BIRCH for a final examination.

Mr. CONST, Counsel for the prosecution, proceeded to state the particulars of the case. Mr. Maherly, in consequence of the suspicion he had for some time entertained, employed constables to search his men on Friday last, as they came from work. Nine were then seized; and various articles, and among them pieces of cloth marked with the broad R, were found on the ground, to the number of 25 or 27 pieces. The others who escaped by overpowering the constables, came as usual the next day, and were told that there was no work for them, but that they might call in the evening for their wages; they accordingly did so, and to the number of 37, were taken into custody. The evidence against the first nine (part of which has already appeared) was then gone into a second time

It was stated by the Overseer, that the men always received a certificate with the cloth weighed out to them, with which the work when returned was compared.

The prisoners, some of whom denied the charge, while others left the whole to their Counsel, were committed for trial. One of them, of the name of *Hinton*,

requested to be sent on board of ship; this, however, the Alderman thought proper to refuse.

Eleven others were next brought up, and answered to their names.

The witnesses who had given evidence before, appeared against the prisoners, and testified to the fact of their having escaped on the Friday, by overpowering the constables, and of the 27 pieces of cloth (which were produced in Court) being found in the yard and out the staircase.

The Learned Counsel stated, that a combination and conspiracy could be clearly proved, whose object was to injure every man who dared to refuse becoming an accomplice, in every possible way, and which, from the number of its members, had anticipated complete impunity.

John Bond was then examined, and stated the regulations as to the persons leaving work, and the number that sat in the different rooms; the signal for dismissal was the dropping of a pair of shears at seven o'clock.

Stevens, the overseer, Mr. Wyatt, and Mr. Ryder, were also examined. The former two stated the fact of the cloth dropping on the floor, and from the bustle and confusion that prevailed, could not point out the particular individuals. The last mentioned witness stated, that the certificate given to the man along with the cloth, contained the date, the name of the person, to whom it was delivered, and the weight in pounds and ounces; and upon being returned, the weight of the garment was to be stated, and the weight in shreds and cuttings. The men, however, could make up deficient weight, and were in the practice of doing so, by making urine upon the cloth. The witness then mentioned some instances of deficient weight in the case of some of the men employed.

The police officer then stated, that Wedderburn, one of the prisoners, had said, he thought what they had done was no robbery; that some men were cleverer than others; and that should they hang a dozen a week, they could not put a stop to it, for the moment a man became an apprentice to a tailor he became a thief.

Others of the prisoners, of the names of *Brickman, McLean, Mather, Edwards, Parks, Listet, Gartland, and Butler*, either denied the charge, or left the whole to their Counsel.

Robert Wedderburn said, that he could not account for the conduct of others; he knew that in his own country, the West Indies, tailors were much given to cabbage, and he presumed the case was the same here. For himself, he did not pretend to more honesty than other men; but supposing he had no regard to honesty, he certainly had some to prudence, some regard to himself and his family. In the employ of Mr. Maherly, he had not held a situation of trust, and nothing was so odious as the character of an informer; indeed, he would sooner go to Botany Bay than become one. On Friday night he knew nothing of any cloth being taken, and had repeatedly asked the officers to take charge of him, but they were too busy. Next morning he had come to his work as usual, which was no sign of dishonesty, and had been then taken into custody. A certain deficiency of weight was allowed, and he had once, where eight ounces were allowed, only taken five. Mr. Maherly had threatened, that if any man brought back more than the weight, he should be discharged, as it could not be honestly come by. To say that the same weight must be brought back that was given out, could only be to make him black; (a laugh) — (The prisoner being a native of the West Indies was excessively swarthy).

The Alderman observed, that in a case of this nature, where so many were implicated, it was out of his power to discriminate between the innocent and the guilty. That was the province of the Jury.

Mather and Graves, two of the men charged, made protestations of their innocence; but the Alderman, though he admitted the hardship in the case of an innocent man, felt himself unable here to draw a distinction; and the whole, to the number of eleven, were committed for trial.

The remaining 25 were then brought to the bar, and the same evidence that had been given in the case of the others was brought forward in theirs.

The Alderman then asked each man individually, what he had to say; when almost all of them left the whole to their Counsel.

The prisoners were all of them committed.

BOW-STREET.

ROBBERIES AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—On Wednesday *John Telfor* was brought to the office, charged with having committed divers robberies in the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden.

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Brandon, the box-book and housekeeper, that there had been repeated robberies committed in the Theatre for a considerable time past, both of property belonging to it, and also to the different performers.

A number of persons employed in the theatre had been suspected of being the thieves, and some had been discharged on account of the suspicion that attached to them. The prisoner was employed in the theatre as a dresser, and had been on the establishment for 20 years. He was a great favourite with the proprietors and performers, and was much respected by all being considered very steady, and in fact the last man in the theatre who would have been suspected of dishonesty.

On Monday night, as Mr. Brandon was walking across the stage, he observed a small old pocket-book lying before him; he picked it up, and found it to contain between thirty and forty pawnbrokers' duplicates. Most of the property appeared to be pledged in the name of John Taylor, but nothing appeared in the book so as to inform him to whom it belonged.

Most of the pledges were made at the shop of Mr. Periman, a pawnbroker in Compton street; and curiosity led him there, to ascertain, if possible, to whom they belonged. One of the duplicates was for pledges made on Monday, consisting of a pair of knee-buckles, and a pair of shoes. On Mr. Brandon seeing them, he recollected that Mr. Charles Taylor had worn them in a character, on Saturday night. On a description being given by Mr. Periman of the person who had made the pledge, Mr. Brandon was soon convinced that it was not Mr. Taylor, but he suspected the prisoner; and on Mr. Periman seeing him at the Theatre, he identified him as the man; upon which he was given into the custody of Donaldson, the constable, who, on searching him, found a pair of buckles, and asked him if they did not belong to Mr. Liston; the prisoner acknowledged they did. Donaldson also found upon him a key, which proved to be a pass or master-key, which opened every lock in the theatre. Donaldson locked up the prisoner, and proceeded to his lodgings in Salamauca street, Lambeth, where he found a great variety of articles, of considerable value, belonging to the proprietors of the theatre, and a number of the performers. John Collins, the property man, belonging to the theatre, identified a pair of boots, found by Donaldson in the prisoner's lodgings, as belonging to the theatre; he had them in use on Saturday evening, and he wanted them again on Thursday night, but could not find them. He also shewed Mr. Charles Kemble's name written in the inside of them, they having been made for that gentleman. He also identified several other articles found in the prisoner's lodgings, or that were pledged, as belonging to the theatre.

James Flower, a tailor, of Long-acre, who is employed in the theatre, identified some calico, a belt, a sash, and trowsers.

William Prickett, the store-keeper belonging to the theatre, proved large quantities of thread, bilding, moreen, &c. at least so far as his belief went, to be the property of the theatre, and which was found in the prisoner's lodgings.

Mr. Liston, the comedian, said he had every reason to believe the buckles found upon the prisoner, were his property; he had a similar pair, which were stolen from the theatre. He also believed a pair of stockings produced by Mr. Periman, the pawnbroker, and which had been pledged by the prisoner, to be his property.

Win. Jones, shopman to Ab. Drey, a pawnbroker, in St. Martin's-lane, produced a ring, a shirt, and handkerchief, which had been pledged by the prisoner, and were owned by Mr. C. Taylor. He also produced a variety of other goods, the property of the proprietors and different performers.

David Periman, a pawnbroker, of Compton-street, produced a great variety of articles of very considerable value, belonging to the proprietors and performers, which had been pledged by the prisoner in the name of John Taylor. Among them were three pairs of buckles, several pairs of stockings, a gold brooch, a gold ring, a pair of boots, &c. belonging to Mr. Chas. Taylor. Also a pair of black breeches, which Mr. Taylor recollected giving to the prisoner, he being his dresser. Mr. Taylor further said, the discovery was particularly distressing to him, as he had turned away a person on suspicion of having stolen the gold brooch. The boots found pledged he described to be among the few articles saved from the fire when the theatre was burnt, he having by chance taken them home with him; they had in consequence become favourites with him, and he had had them new topped at his own expense, so that the tops were his, and the legs and feet the proprietors. The property stolen being principally Mr. Taylor's, Mr. Nares asked him, how out of such a great variety of articles he never missed more than he had described? Mr. Taylor in reply said, the prisoner knew well what he wanted to act in, and he supposed, that he always contrived to take those articles out of pawn that he knew would be wanted, if he pledged others to redeem them.

William Bradwell, a shopman to Periman, the pawnbroker, produced three remnants of velvet, which he had taken in pledge of the prisoner, and which were identified to belong to the proprietors of the theatre.

Mr. Mathews, the comedian, proved two pair of paste buckles, which had been pledged by the prisoner at Mr. Periman's shop, to be his property; they were of an antique make, and he had no hesitation in swearing positively to them. A black silk handkerchief was shewn him; he said he had lost such an article, but added, it would be too much for him to swear to a black silk handkerchief. Periman related a ludicrous circumstance of nine one pound bank-notes being pawned. The idea of pledging bank-notes, although upon a serious investigation, caused some mirth;—however extraordinary it may appear, yet Periman declared, that he had received bank-notes as pledges, and that he actually had some now belonging to a female servant, and she regularly paid the interest; no reasonable cause could be assigned, but the conjecture was, that she took them to the pawnbroker's for safety.

Mr. Farley, the comedian, recognised a broach and a ring, produced by Periman, as pawned by the prisoner, to be his property. He stated, that Mr. Harris had done him the favour to grant him a master or pass key, which would open nearly every lock in the theatre. He missed it about three weeks since, and he had every reason to believe that the key found by Donaldson, the constable, on the prisoner, was his.

The prisoner, who had concealed his face during the examination, on his being asked by Mr. Nares, what he had to say to the charges, burst into a flood of tears, and acknowledged that most of them were true; adding, it was distress that drove him to the crime. He was committed for trial, and Mr. Brandon over to prosecute for the Proprietors.

HATTON-GARDEN.

Information being received at this Office, that Joshua Annable, a baker, residing in Silver-street, Clerkenwell, was in the habit of selling adulterated bread, a search-warrant was granted, and three Police Officers went to put it in execution. Last Thursday evening, having entered the house, the baker strove to prevent the officers from searching the premises: remonstrance was in vain: he collared one officer, and pinned him up against the wall, but being overpowered, the officers proceeded to make search: they found a tub nearly filled with the refuse of washed potatoes, which is left after running them through a sieve, to mix the finer part with the flour. They also found a quantity of old ship salt, which generally remains, or is shook off the beef or pork used on ship-board; this salt he said he used for cheapness. Some of it was mixed with water, in a large tub in the bake-house; also a large quantity of bread, which was of the full weight, but of an adulterated quality. They brought the baker before Mr. Capper, the Sitting Magistrate, where the bread was also produced. The officers swore to the charge of the assault. Mr. Capper told him he had a mind to fine him 10l. for the offence, which he would pass over; but for his gross imposition on the public, in selling them such bread, he should fine him in the penalty of 20l., which he accordingly did. The baker not paying the fine, was committed for three months to the House of Correction.

UNION-HALL.

On Thursday, three Bakers were brought up and fined in penalties exceeding 40l. for exposing to sale bread short of weight. The bread was sent to a charitable institution.

COURT OF CONSCIENCE.

VINE-STREET, PICCADILLY, OCT. 19, 1813.

A case of material importance was decided by the Magistrates of Westminster, in attendance at this Court, which may have a beneficial effect in preventing the many impositions practised on the public by the agents and servants of the Proprietors of Stage Coaches. A Tradesman, of Piccadilly, was summoned, at the suit of Mr. Willan and Co. the Coach Proprietors, to appear before the Court, on a demand for 36s. for the carriage of a box to and from Portsmouth. The box was sent, on the 10th of April last, to the office of an agent of Mr. Willan in Piccadilly, directed to Colonel Acheson, Crown Inn, Portsmouth, to the care of Mr. Billeter; but although by the Colonel's letters it appeared he had made repeated applications to Mr. B. yet he as repeatedly denied having received any such box. The Colonel was consequently compelled to sail without it. The agent was again applied to, to produce the box, and about six weeks since it was returned, and a demand made of 36s. which demand was resisted, and for this Mr. Hatchard was summoned by Mr. Willan. When the box was returned, "to the care of Mr. Billeter" was evidently cut out, and hence the mystery solved, as to the box not having been sent as directed. How this arose Mr. Willan's servants can best explain.—The Magistrates dismissed the case, and Mr. Willan's agent paid the costs.

On Wednesday, at four o'clock, the neighbourhood of St. James's was put in motion in an unusual extreme. Some wit, who had a wish to try his talent in invention, gave written directions to several tradesmen for a great variety of goods, which he ordered to be sent to Signor Naldi's apartments in St. James's-street, and although this mode of hoaxing has been so generally known and felt, the thing succeeded to a great extent. Musical instruments of all sorts were conveyed to the spot where the amusement was to go forward: doctors and coal porters, tailors and lawyers, dress-makers and opticians, were all collected together to laugh at each other; the most ludicrous meeting was between a big drum and a coffin, which came in contact with each other at the corner of Jermy-street; the attendants upon the latter instruments, who were all dressed in old canonicals, began to suspect, upon seeing the drum, that the funeral was to be a military one, and they accordingly dispatched a messenger to procure the apparatus for the sepulchral honour of a hero. The mistake was, however, soon found out, and the chagrin of the disappointed shopkeepers was inconceivable. They recovered in some little time, and departed amidst loud vociferations proceeding from a great crowd of spectators.

On Friday, the 15th instant, Bramsley Goodluck and G. Manners, were fully committed for trial, charged with having, on the 9th of October instant, in the parish of St. Andrew, Canterbury, fraudulently obtained the sum of 8l. 19s. under false pretences, with intent to defraud Wm. Baker, Esq.—It appeared that the prosecutor, in consequence of being accosted on the Parade by one of the prisoners, and asked by him if he would purchase some silk handkerchiefs, accompanied him to the Butchers' Arms, in Butchery-lane, where, being introduced into a private room, the other prisoner made his appearance, and produced, as a great bargain, some pieces of very fine French Cambric, which, he said, were worth 24l., but, as a particular favour, would let the prosecutor have them for ten pounds, which sum was accordingly paid for them; but, on further examination afterwards, the supposed French Cambric turned out to be only Scotch cotton cambric, of the value of one guinea!—We mention these particulars in order to guard the public against similar depredations, as we understand there are other persons of a like stamp traversing the country as hawkers and pedlars. In this instance Manners sated, that he was the servant of Bramsley Goodluck, and was instructed to accost young farmers in particular, with an inquiry if they wished to purchase any collar-band goods.

PEDESTRIANISM.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Rainer, the Kentish butcher, started on Wednesday night, the 13th inst. at ten o'clock, to perform the great match of 100 miles in eighteen successive hours. He went off with great confidence, and was backed at odds. He went 20 miles in two hours and 48 minutes; he then halted, ten minutes and took refreshment; he went off again as fresh as when he started, to 35 miles, and again took some cold fowl and a cup of tea, rested 12 minutes, and went on to 50 miles, quite fresh and well, when a dreadful storm came on, and the rain came down in torrents, through which he persisted in going, although all his friends, and his father with tears in his eyes, used every persuasion to make him give up the match, as a serious injury was certain, as well as the impossibility of his winning; the bad state of the ground, together with the rain, was sufficient to relax the strongest powers of man, yet, from the game, and obstinate manner in which he went on, he was backed at odds, and persisted he could win it, until he came to the last mile, when he came to 69 miles in twelve hours and nine minutes, he fell and could not rise again; he was seized with a cold shivering, with violent pains, and lay in the marquee two hours before a postchaise was got to take him home, where he now remains much dejected and constitutionally injured; and the opinion of the medical Gentleman who attends him is, that Rainer can no longer reign.

J. BAXTER, T. PAIN. Umpires.

Tenterden, Oct. 17.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Saturday night, after the Glasgow mail had changed horses at Poimont, the guard and coachman being both intoxicated, the latter having dropt the reins, in endeavouring to recover them fell from his seat, and the coach going over, his head, he was killed on the spot. Meanwhile the horses being at full speed, the guard was so perfectly incapacitated that he could make no effort to stop them, and they continued at the gallop along Linlithgow-bridge, till they came to the Post-office in that town, where they stopped, without the slightest injury. The trepidation of the passengers may easily be conceived.

A person, pretending to be an Officer of Dragoons, and the son of a Noble Lord, after living some days at Stevens's Hotel, has just decamped, leaving a large bill unpaid.

BIRTHS.

Lately, at Canterbury, a poor woman of the name of Hoston, the wife of a farrier belonging to the 1st, or Royal Dragoons, of three girls.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, by the Rev. T. Young, at Richmond, G. Lys, Esq. of Clapham terrace, to Miss Laura Yart, of Richmond, Surrey.

On Monday last, J. Feake, Esq. of Durrington-house, in Essex, to Miss Rebecca Smith.

On the 19th inst. at Camberwell, J. Martin, Esq. Billeter, Essex, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas Howell, Esq. Oswestry, Shropshire.

On the 19th inst. at Henbury, Mr. J. H. Butterworth, only child of J. Butterworth, Esq. M. P. to Mary Anne, only child of T. Stock, Esq. of Henbury-court, Gloucestershire.

On the 20th inst. at Lewisham church, the Rev. W. B. Collyer, D.D. of Blackheath, to Miss Mary Hawks, of Lutterworth, of Leicestershire.

On Saturday morning last, at St. Clement Danes, Strand, Mr. John Livock, of Hampstead, Coal Merchant, to Miss Mary Millcan, niece of Mr. George Ward, of Arondel-street, Strand, Coal Merchant.

DIED.

Suddenly, on Thursday evening last, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. J. Langton, of the Bell, St. Martin's le Grand. On the 16th instant, at Chelsea, Surrey, Mrs. Vardon, aged 53.

On the 13th inst. at his house at King's Langley, Herts, G. Crawford, Esq. in the 72d year of his age.

On the 8th inst. at Muncaster Castle, the Right Hon. Lord Muncaster: he is succeeded in the titles and the estates of Muncaster and Water-hall, Yorkshire, by his only brother, the Right Hon. Lowther Pennington, General of his Majesty's forces.

On Sunday last, at Hastings, Mr. George Sparke, of the Bank of England.

On the 15th inst. at his chambers in New Inn, Richard Loxham, Esq.

On the 17th inst. at Calshot-castle, in the county of Hants, after a few minutes' illness, Lieut.-General Sir Harry Burrard, Bart. Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards.

On Thursday last, — Martyr, Esq. Solicitor to the Board of Directors of Greenwich Hospital.

At Christopher Godmond's, Esq. at Lec, in Kent, Mr. Searles, sen. of the Kent-road, in consequence of the overturning of his chaise on Saturday se'night.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Table with columns for dates (1813, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) and various public funds (Bank Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced, etc.)

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22.—Our Wheat market was dull this morning, having an increase to our former supply by the arrival of several vessels from Suffolk; what few sales have been effected, were at a reduction of 2s. per quarter from Monday's prices.—The quantity of Barley now here is very considerable; but that of fine quality sold full as well as on Monday, while the second sorts are scarcely saleable at a decline of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter.—Oats and Peas are 2s. per quarter cheaper.—In other articles there is no alteration.

Table with columns for ENGLISH and FOREIGN wheat, rye, barley, malt, peas, and flour prices per quarter.

WEIGHT AND PRICE OF BREAD.

Table showing weight and price for Peck Loaf, Half Peck Loaf, and Quarter Loaf.

PRICE OF MEAT AT SMITHFIELD.

Table showing prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, and Pork per stone of 8lb.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT MARKET.

Table showing prices for Beasts, Sheep and Lambs, Calves, and Pigs.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Table showing prices for Hay and Straw on Monday and Friday.

PRICE OF TALLOW.—FRIDAY, OCT. 22.

Table showing prices for various types of tallow (St. James's Market, Clure Market, etc.)

Price of Candles, per dozen, 14s. 6d.—Moulds, 16s. 0d. * * * The above is the Wholesale Price to the Trade.

COAL EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, OCT. 22.

Table listing various coal types and their prices (Adair's Main, Backworth, etc.)

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table showing exchange rates for various locations (Hamburg, Altona, Amsterdam, etc.)

MAILS.

Table showing arrival and departure dates for Heligoland, Lisbon, Dublin, and Gottenburgh.

