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This Paper is published at an early hour every Sunday Morning, at "The News" Office, No. 28, Bridges-street, and distributed throughout the Metropolis, and within the Two-penny Post District, by Nine o'Clock.—Communications (post-free) respectfully attended to.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES,—Lady DOUGLAS, LADY ANNE HAMILTON,—BRIDGET, VIS-COUNTESS PERCEVAL,—and THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

Our Readers will perhaps wonder at our vanity in thus thrusting ourselves into such grand society; but, as *Malvolvo* says—"Some are born great—some achieve greatness—and some have greatness forced upon them." The latter is our case. We assure them we have no fondness for the connection; and, as far as respects ourselves, shall dissolve it as quick as possible. It shall, however, be done with honour, and of that the Public will be enabled soon to judge.

Lady DOUGLAS (or some one for her,) has recently published a statement of the circumstances attending her intimacy with the Princess of WALES. We at first designed to select for insertion a few passages from this book, but it is for the most part composed of such gross and indecent matter, that we hardly know what page to give which will not call a blush into the cheek of our fair readers.—It must therefore suffice for us to say, that every thing comprised in Lady DOUGLAS's extraordinary affidavit is here solemnly re-asserted. One circumstance is particularly dwelt upon, and in such a manner as we think loudly calls for notice on the part of the illustrious accused. Lady DOUGLAS roundly declares the Princess to have been the author of some filthy drawings and letters, sent to her, and her husband Sir JOHN DOUGLAS. She says, Sir JOHN, Sir SIDNEY SMITH, and herself, can swear to the drawings and the words upon them being the work of the Princess of WALES. How a person can swear to a drawing, we know not; and we believe it to be no less difficult (if what we have heard from the first authority be true) for any one to swear, with any positiveness, to the hand-writing of the Princess of WALES. The writer of this is ready to make oath before any Magistrate in the kingdom, that he was informed by Lady ANNE HAMILTON, at the time when her Ladyship so ingeniously mistook him for "Mr. PHIPPA, the Oculist," that the Princess of WALES prided herself on being able to write twenty different hands—and that it was her frequent diversion to imitate the hand writing of those persons with whom she was in the habit of corresponding. Lady ANNE also added, that her Royal Highness had endeavoured to imitate her's, but in her opinion with no success. This conversation took place in consequence of a question put to her Ladyship respecting the authenticity of a letter in our possession, and which purports to be written by the Princess of WALES. After hearing Lady ANNE HAMILTON on this subject, we never wondered at the variety of contradictory opinions which have been given on the genuineness of that letter. If all this be correct,—and we again voluntarily offer to make an affidavit that such was the substance of this part of our conversation with Lady ANNE HAMILTON,—how can any one swear, with certainty, to the hand-writing of the Princess of WALES? The Book, however, notwithstanding its bad language and indelicacy, is curious; and will no doubt be read with avidity. One remark in the Preface we cannot avoid quoting, as it seems to refer to persons with whom it has been our good fortune to get acquainted:—

"As to the conduct of those by whom that illustrious female is immediately surrounded—those
"Rash, inconsiderate, fiery, volunteers,
With Ladies' faces, but fierce dragon's spleens,"
we forbear to dilate upon it; because, by their respectable and absurd endeavours, they have made themselves sufficiently ridiculous, and marred the cause they attempted to support; besides, let it be remembered, that our object is not "to sting and venom!"

GLORIOUS NEWS.

DELIVERANCE OF HOLLAND FROM THE FRENCH YOKE.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1813.
FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 21, 1813.
The Baron Perponcher, and Mr. James Fagel, have

arrived this day from Holland, deputed by the Provisional Government which has been established in that country, to inform his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, that a Counter-Revolution broke out in part of the United Provinces on Monday last, the 15th instant; when the people of Amsterdam rose in a body, proclaiming the House of Orange, with the old cry of *Orange boven*, and universally putting up the Orange colours.

This example was immediately followed by the other towns of the provinces of Holland and Utrecht, as Haarlem, Leyden, Utrecht, the Hague, Rotterdam, &c.

The French authorities were dismissed, and a temporary Government established, and proclaimed, in the name of the Prince of Orange; and until his Serene Highness's arrival, composed of the most respectable members of the old Government, and chiefly of those not employed under the French.

Amsterdam, Nov. 16, 1813.

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

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

[Here follow the names of 24 Gentlemen.]

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

(Signed) The Colonel and Chief of the Municipal Guard,
G. C. R. VON BRIENEN.

In the Name of His Highness the Prince of Orange.
LEOPOLD, COUNT OF LIMBURG STIRUM, GOVERNOR OF THE HAGUE.

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

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

[Circulate this.]

ORANGE BOVEN.

HOLLAND is free!—The Allies advance upon Utrecht.—The English are invited.—The French fly on all sides.—The sea is open, trade revives.—Party spirit has ceased.—What has been suffered, is forgiven and forgotten.—Men of consequence and consideration are called to the Government.—The Government invites the Prince to the Sovereignty.—We join the Allies, and force the enemy to sue for peace.—The people are to have a day of rejoicing at the public expense, without being allowed to plunder, or to commit any excess.—Every one renders thanks to God.—Old Times are returned.
Orange Boven!—(Up with Orange!)

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOV. 23, 1813.

Dipatches of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount CASTLEREAGH, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from his Excellency General Viscount CATHCART K. T. Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir CHARLES WILLIAM STEWART, K. B. and his Excellency the Earl of ABERDEEN, K. T.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL VISCOUNT CATHCART, DATED LEIPSIG, OCT. 19, 1813.

My Lord—The Allies have gained a complete victory, and Bonaparte, who left Leipsig at ten o'clock

this morning, is retiring with such precipitation and disorder, that Generals Regnier, Lauriston, Bertrand, and several others, were taken in this city or near it.

The intention of the enemy being apparent, the Russian reserve, and the troops which had been least engaged, marched at an early hour up the Elster to endeavour to stop him, Cossacks having been already detached, under the Altaman, Count Platoff, to destroy bridges, and to occasion every possible difficulty and embarrassment. General Blucher has also detached a strong corps to go up the left bank of the Saale.

[His Lordship then proceeds to enumerate the operations which led to this great event, commencing from the 1st of October, official details of which have long since been published.]

In the afternoon of the 18th, the Emperor of Austria arrived, and joined the other Monarchs near the village of Probsteyda, where their Majesties remained till dark.

The enemy had then been driven from every part of his position, into a circle within cannon shot of Leipsig, from whence a column had already begun its march towards the south-west. In the night, the village of Stetteritz and Probsteyda were abandoned, and occupied by the Allies; but Bonaparte continued to hold Leipsig, and the villages connected with the suburbs, with a strong rear guard towards the Allies.

He seems to have counted upon the presence of the Saxon Electoral Family, and the solicitations of the inhabitants to preserve the city, to gain time, and to provide for his own security, but he was disappointed. The Emperor Alexander received a flag of truce, sent in the name of the King of Saxony, offering to capitulate to save the town. His Imperial Majesty gave his answer aloud, in the hearing of many hundred officers, with remarkable force and dignity; he said, in substance, that an army in pursuit of a flying enemy, and in the hour of victory, could not be stopped a moment by considerations for the town; that, therefore, the gates must be immediately opened, and, in that case, the most strict discipline should be observed; that if the German troops in the place chose to join their countrymen in this army, they should be received as brothers; but that he considered any proposal sent, while Napoleon was at hand, as extremely suspicious, as he well knew the enemy he had to deal with; that as to the King of Saxony personally, who had taken a line of determined hostility, he gave no answer, and declined making any communication.

The heavy cannon and columns of attack were ordered to advance. In the mean while, the Prince Royal attacked and stormed the city on the other side, a Prussian corps being the first in the square.

General Toll, who had been sent with the Saxon flag of truce to ensure the correct delivery of the message, was, at that moment, in the Elector of Saxony's apartment, and, running out, called to the Saxon guards to lay down their arms, which they instantly did; their example being followed by the Baden and Wurtemberg troops. The action continued some time in the further part of the town, and, before it ceased, the Emperor and the King entered with the Field Marshal, and met the Prince Royal at the door of the Elector of Saxony's quarters. General Blucher arrived at the same time. All the cannon was taken, the particulars of which are not yet collected.

A guard of Russian grenadiers immediately mounted over the Elector of Saxony, and their Majesties rode out to see the Prince Royal's army. The Emperor of Austria arrived during the day in Leipsig. The Austrian and Bavarian army, under General Wrede, will reach Wurtzburg the 24th. The Russian reserve will get to Pagan this evening.

The extent of the result of this important day cannot as yet be ascertained. Near half a million of soldiers fought in this battle, probably one of the most extensive and most generally engaged that ever took place, at least in modern history.

The presence of the Sovereigns has certainly a most animating effect on their armies. All have behaved well; the Austrians have had a full share, and many of their Generals have been wounded. The Field Marshal Prince Schwartzberg received the Grand Cross of Maria Theresa from the hands of his Imperial Master, and that of the first class of St. George from the Emperor Alexander. General Barclay de Tolly is created a Count.

This is the eighth general action, seven of them commanded by the Ruler of France, in which I have seen the Emperor Alexander in the field at the head of his army; as usual, unmindful of personal danger, he approached every column, animating the officers and men by his presence and example, and, by a few energetic words, touching the chords which produce the strongest effects on the minds of Russian soldiers, confidence in the Supreme Being, resignation to his Will, and attachment to their Sovereign.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

OCTOBER 20.—P. S. During the action, whole brigades of Bavarian and Saxon troops came over and joined the Allies, some artillery and cavalry are said to have been actually engaged with the French.

Near three hundred pieces of artillery, some of which were buried, and upwards of thirty thousand prisoners, including the sick and wounded found in this place, have already been ascertained to be in the possession of the Allies.

Exclusive of the King of Saxony and his family, the following are among the most distinguished prisoners: Comte de Hohberg, Baron de Hokorn, Prince Emile de Hesse, Baden and Hessian Generals; General Count Lauriston, Dhesvain, Delmas, Regnier, Aubry, Charpentier; General of Division Krasinky; Prince Poniatowski, drowned; Bony, Bertrand, Latour-Maubourg, dead of his wounds.

The armies are in full pursuit of the enemy. The grand army to turn his left; part of General Blücher's army observe his right; and he is followed by the Prince Royal with Generals Bennigsen and Blücher.

DISPATCH FROM LIEUTENANT GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR C. STEWART, DATED LEIPZIG, OCT. 21.

My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, by intelligence received from Count Tolstoy's corps, which was left to watch the force under General Gouvion St. Cyr, in garrison at Dresden, the enemy finding the army had moved away, commenced an offensive operation on Count Tolstoy, which they have followed up with some success, as he was much overpowered by numbers. He has taken up a position at Peterswalde, by the last accounts.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.

DISPATCH FROM THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, DATED LEIPZIG, OCT. 22, 1813.

My Lord,—I could expatiate with the utmost satisfaction on all the particulars of the glorious and decisive victories, which have been obtained by the persevering valour of the Allies, in the neighbourhood of this city, but as these events have been fully detailed to you by others more competent to the task, I shall spare your Lordship the fatigue of a tale twice told.

I am, however, enabled to furnish your Lordship with some of the latest information on this subject, contained in a communication made to me by Count Metternich this evening; by which it appears, that the results of the 16th, 18th, and 19th, surpass all conception. The number of prisoners already taken is more than 40,000: every hour adds materially to the amount. On the 20th, the corps which advanced in pursuit of the enemy took 120 pieces of artillery. The whole number of cannon taken amounts to 300, and more than 1,000 caissons have fallen into the hands of the Allies. The booty taken in this city is immense. The suburbs of the town, and the principal gates are blocked up with carriages, baggage-waggons, and equipages of every description.

It is impossible to form a notion of the disorder which reigned among the enemy during the fight. Bonaparte quitted the town with considerable difficulty, as all the principal streets were completely impassable from the disorderly mass of fugitives.—Prince Poniatowski and Marshal MacDonald finding it impossible to escape spurred their horses and leapt in the Pleisse. The banks of the river being marshy and difficult of access, Poniatowski was seen to perish by his Aid-de-Camp, who is now a prisoner. As MacDonald has not been discovered, it is supposed that he shared the same fate. Since the day before yesterday, several thousand bodies have been taken from the river. The streets and high roads are heaped with dead bodies, and with wounded whom hitherto it has been found impossible to remove.

Twenty-seven Generals have been already taken, but it is possible the list may be augmented, as the number of prisoners of every rank becomes greater hourly. Among those who have been recognised, besides Lauriston, Regnier, and Bertrand, are Mandeville, Peri, Krasinsky, Brownikowsky, Kaminiensky, Rautens-tranck, the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, Count Frederic of Hechberg the Prince Wittgensteins, &c.

General Latour Maubourg is dead of his wounds. General Soham is mortally wounded.

In the action of the 16th, Bonaparte himself very narrowly escaped being made prisoner. In consequence of a most desperate charge made by the Austrian cuirassiers, the French line was broken through, and Bonaparte, with the persons round him, owed their safety to the fleetness of their horses.

According to intelligence received from General Blücher, whom his Majesty the King of Prussia has just made Field-Marshal, he entered Weissenfels last night, and made two thousand prisoners, as well as one thousand six hundred wounded, whom the enemy left in their flight.

The grand army under the command of Field Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, is advancing by forced marches in the direction of Jena.

His Imperial Majesty went yesterday to Zeitz, in order to follow the enemy, who, it is not imagined, can have more than eighty thousand men.

On the 25th of this month General Wrede will be at Wurtzburg, with about sixty thousand men.

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

I cannot conclude without congratulating your Lordship on the brilliant prospect which opens before us. The long sufferings of many nations are drawing to a close. The deliverance of Europe appears to be at hand. That ray of hope for the salvation of the civilized world, which has so steadily beamed from our own happy shores, is now rapidly diffused over

the whole Continent. If any thing can add to our feelings of exultation, as Englishmen, at this prospect, it is the reflection that this event will be mainly attributable to the unshaken constancy and perseverance of Great Britain. I am truly happy to be able to state to your Lordship, that this feeling is not confined to ourselves, but is admitted and avowed by all those who are most entitled to consideration.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ABERDEEN.
Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Appleton, Rotherhithe, timber-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Jupp, Carpenter's-hall, London-wall.
J. Pierce, Manchester, painter. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.
H. Mould, Winchester, cabinet-maker. Attorney, Mr. J. Alexander, New-square, Lincoln's-Inn.
S. Drake, Portsea, boot-maker. Attorney, Mr. Shelton, Sessions-house.
J. Schofield, Manchester, dyer. Attorneys, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.
J. Hayes, Portsmouth, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Shelton, Sessions-house.
T. Breary, Derby, hosier. Attorneys, Messrs. Philpot and Stone, Temple.
J. Hawkins, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, butcher. Attorneys, Messrs. Willis and Co. Wernford-court, Throgmorton-street.
S. Lade, Dodbroke, Devonshire, innholder. Attorneys, Messrs. Lawb and Co. Princes-street.
J. Wells, Newcastle-court, tailor. Attorney, Mr. T. H. King, Temple chambers, Fleet-street.
N. Temple, Fleet-street, wine-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Harmer, Hatton-garden.
J. Waddell, Kingsland baker. Attorney, Mr. Wilson, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street.
T. Scrivener, Loughton, Essex, corn-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Reed, Leigh-street, Burton-crescent.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Nov. 24, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Viscount CASTLEREAGH, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir CHARLES WILLIAM STEWART, K. B.

My Lord, *Gottingen, Nov. 2.*

The intended movement of the main body of the army of the North on Cassel, as detailed in my last dispatch, has been arrested, and the Prince Royal has been induced to direct his operations towards Hanover and the North, for the following reasons:—

Marshal Davoust is still in position on the right bank of the Elbe, and seems very unwilling to separate from the Danes, so long as he can retain his hold; the corps of Lieut.-General Walmoden is not of sufficient force to act offensively without considerable aid. The extermination of the enemy in the North of Germany; the possession of Bremen, the mouths of the Weser and the Elbe; the speedy reduction of Hamburgh; the advantage of opening an immediate communication with England during the winter; the liberation of his Majesty's Electoral dominions, and the organization of its civil and military power; the facility that will be afforded to the future operations of the northern army, either in Holland or on the Rhine, when their rear is entirely secure; and lastly, the hope of cutting off Marshal Davoust completely from Holland, are the united considerations which have determined his Royal Highness to alter his proposed movement, and the army of the north is now in march for Bremen and Hanover, from whence it will be directed against the remaining forces of the enemy in the North of Germany.

Reports arrived from General Czernicheff, dated from Neuhaus the 27th. He details, that having joined General Slowiewski with another partizan corps from the grand army, he proceeded to Fulda which town he occupied, making five hundred prisoners: he then destroyed the enemy's magazines, and proceeded to break down the bridges and render the roads as impracticable as possible, having contrived to post himself between the enemy's main body and their advance: the manner General Czernicheff harasses them is not to be described. While in his position at Fulda he perceives the advance of their collected force, consisting of the same squadrons of gens d'armes, moving towards the town, he immediately advances with his Cossacks, charges and overthrows them, and then returns to follow the advanced guard on the great road towards Frankfort, carrying destruction to all the enemy's means before their arrival. General Czernicheff states, that Bonaparte went from Eisenach to Vach, and that he had the intention of going to the Weser, but the march of the Prince Royal and Marshal Blücher prevented him, and he supposes his line will now be Wetzlar; he adds, his army is reduced to fifty thousand men, armed and collected; many of the enemy, however, are retiring in different directions, even without arms, the retreat forcibly resembles that from Russia. A party of Cossacks took a French Colonel, with a letter from Jerome Bonaparte to Murat; I enclose a copy of it, as it is an interesting document. Many accounts agree that the greatest consternation reigns in France, and interior discontent is manifesting itself very generally.

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

General Bennigsen reached Halle on the 29th. It seems the corps of General Gouvion St. Cyr, originally stated to have left Dresden for Torgau and Wittenberg, and latterly supposed to be moving to Chem-

nitz, has nevertheless not left Dresden. A part of General Regnier's corps, (probably separated from the French army by the operations of the Allies and the battles of Leipzig), has been the corps that has been mistaken for General Gouvion St. Cyr's. This corps is now encamped near Torgau, on the right bank of the Elbe. General Bennigsen is moving to the Elbe to act with all the different corps under his orders there in the most vigorous manner.

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

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

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

CHAS. STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.
Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM JEROME BONAPARTE TO GENERAL MURAT.

My dear Brother,—I learn that you are arrived at Vach—this news disquiets me. My situation is horrible—tell me the truth, and whether I should fall back, for I have with me but four or five thousand miserable conscripts—how is the Emperor—do not make me wait for an answer—you will conceive my anxiety.

I embrace you as I love you
(Signed) JEROME NAPOLEON.

My Lord, *Hanover, November 11.*

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

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

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

The corps of General Bennigsen is descending the Elbe, and is arrived at Leutzow. This General, with Lieutenant-General Count Walmoden, will operate on the right bank against Marshal Davoust's position on the Stecknitz. Generals Winzingerode and Bulow will, however, not be delayed in commencing their march towards Holland. General Bennigsen brings ample force with him. General Bulow will, in a few days, have recruited his army, in his Prussian Majesty's ancient States, to the number it amounted to before the opening of the campaign. The ample, generous, and liberal aid of the Prince Regent, in arms and clothing, is of an invaluable consequence at this moment to these brave Prussians. The last convoys are all on the road to Marshal Blücher's and General Bulow's armies; and they are the means of re-equipping and arming these corps d'armee forthwith, nearly to their original establishments. It must be as grateful to the English nation, as creditable to its Government, to see how opportunely this aid is at hand. The gratitude of Marshal Blücher and General Bulow, as expressed to me, must be agreeable to your Lordship.

Marshal Blücher's march route is (I believe) as follows:—at Freyburg the 10th, Wegerhsh the 11th, Freyburg the 12th, and Muhlheim, near Cologee, the 13th.

I forbear to recapitulate the enthusiastic demonstrations

that have followed the entry of the Allies again into this capital.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

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

I enclose the bulletin published at Halle on the 9th inst. C. S.

BULLETIN PUBLISHED AT HALLE, NOV. 9, 1813.

An estafette which arrived last night from Calbe to the Royal Military Government, brings the account that yesterday, the 8th inst. part of the French garrison of Magdeburg was totally defeated between Calbe and Schonebeck, and pursued as far as the ramparts of Magdeburg. The enemy lost 700 infantry, and 400 horse, together with six guns.

The Prussians have entered Schonebeck and Salze amid the most joyful acclamations of the inhabitants. The magazines of salt and fuel at Schonebeck are rescued, and those valuable salt-works, intended to have been destroyed by the enemy, who devastates every thing, are saved.

Near Frohse many Frenchmen were driven into the Elbe, and last night the number of prisoners amounted to several thousand men.

My Lord,

Hanover, Nov. 11, 1813.

Since closing my dispatches, I have seen the inclosed Supplement to the Frankfort Gazette, of the 4th inst. containing an account of the operations of General Wrede at Hanau and Frankfort, on the 29th, 30th, and 31st ult.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH AT HANAU BY THE BAVARIANS UNDER GENERAL WREDE.

COPY OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE FRANKFORT GAZETTE, OF THE 4TH OF NOVEMBER, 1813.

Head-quarters, Frankfort, Nov. 3, 1813.

After the capture of Wurtzburg, the combined Austrian and Bavarian army directed its march on Hanau, in order to encounter the grand French army, which was effecting its retreat by that place. On the 29th of October, our advanced guard encountered the enemy between Rottenbach and Gelnhausen; and after a severe combat, the General of Division, De la Motte, took from him two cannon, and four thousand prisoners, among which were two Generals, and one hundred and fifty officers.

The 30th, in the morning, the General in Chief, Count de Wrede, made a reconnoissance, from which it was positively ascertained that the enemy had still from sixty to eighty thousand men. In consequence of the detachments which the combined army had made, it had only thirty thousand men in front of Hanau; and the General-in-Chief, who, with forces so unequal, could not oppose the project of the enemy to effect his retreat by the road to Frankfort, determined at least to render that operation as difficult as possible. In consequence, he placed the combined army before Hanau, the right wing leaning upon the Reuzing, and the left a *cheval* upon the roads which lead from Gelnhausen to Frankfort.

The advanced guard had orders to retire into the position of the army, which movement General Delamotte executed with the greatest regularity. On the left wing of the combined army, in the plain between the town of Hanau and the wood of Lampner, several batteries had been placed to receive the enemy when he should debouch. The greatest part of the cavalry had also been posted there, to prevent as much as possible, the enemy from forming.

On the 30th, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the enemy advanced upon the road, in heavy columns, whilst their tirailleurs passed through the wood. One hundred and eighty pieces of cannon were brought forward to oblige the allied army to give way. The Emperor Napoleon made every effort to obtain that object, but in vain. The allied army, with heroic bravery, kept possession of the field of battle until night. The heavy charges of cavalry on the left wing, and all the attacks upon the right, were repulsed. The Bavarian General, Count Bekers, with his division, particularly contributed, by the most glorious firmness, to this success.

The enemy had suffered considerable loss, particularly in his old guard. The object of the Commander to impede the retreat of the enemy, was accomplished; and, in the night, he withdrew his left wing behind Hanau, in order not to expose it without necessity, as well as to enable him to renew the combat on the following day.

The enemy commenced his retreat. In order to cover it, he attacked Hanau by assault, which was occupied by the Austrian brigade de Dimar: several of his attempts were fruitless; and he was obliged to content himself with throwing some shells into the town; this fire, however, did but little damage during the night.

In order to spare the town, and prevent the renewal of the bombardment, the General-in-Chief withdrew the garrison on the 31st of Oct. at 3 in the morning. The French, however, on their entry into Hanau began to pillage, and drive out the inhabitants who were occupied in extinguishing the fire, the General in Chief resolved to prevent

the destruction of the town, and caused it to be retaken at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The General, accompanied by his suite, and with the Austrian General de Goppert, at the head of a column of grenadiers and Austrian chasseurs, directed the assault in person, which took place with the greatest regularity. In half an hour the town was taken, but the Commander in Chief was mortally wounded. This irreparable loss for the allied army, incensed the troops to a degree, which rendered it no longer possible to restrain them; every Frenchman that could be found in the city was bayoneted. The enemy posted themselves beyond the gates upon the bridge of the Reuzing, but in spite of the most spirited resistance; he was immediately driven from his position, and the next morning he completely effected his retreat. The allied army is in pursuit of him.

The troops of the combined army vied with each other, in giving proofs of the most distinguished valour. Their loss is comparatively inconsiderable; it amounts in the total to seven thousand killed and wounded, and comprising some missing; the army has lost neither colours nor cannon; the enemy, on the contrary, have left upon the field of battle, fifteen thousand men, killed and wounded; the greatest part of the latter have perished in the wood of Lampner; the rapidity with which the enemy effected his retreat not having permitted him to carry them off. The road from Hanau to Frankfort is covered with dead bodies, dead horses, and dismounted ammunition waggons; and proves the disorder in which the remains of the grand French army fled. Fugitives are taken upon all the roads, and besides those already mentioned, fifteen thousand prisoners have recently been brought in; their numbers augment every instant. Among these prisoners are found the Generals Morsell and Avesani, and two hundred and eighty officers.

FRESNEL.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, Nov. 24, 1813.

The Marquess of WORCESTER has arrived with a Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to the Earl BATHURST by the Marquess of WELLINGTON,

Dated St. Pe, November 13, 1813.

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

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

Pamplona having surrendered on the 31st of October, and the right of the army having been disengaged from covering the blockade of that place, I moved Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, on the 6th and 7th into the valley of Bastan, as soon as the state of the roads, after the recent rains would permit, intending to attack the enemy on the 8th instant; but the rain which fell on the 7th instant having again rendered the roads impracticable, I was obliged to defer the attack till the 10th; when we completely succeeded in carrying all the positions on the enemy's left and centre, in separating the former from the latter, and by these means turning the enemy's strong positions occupied by their right on the lower Nivelle, which they were obliged to evacuate during the night, having taken fifty-one pieces of cannon, and fourteen hundred prisoners.

The object of the attack being to force the enemy's centre and to establish our army in rear of their right, the attack was made in columns of divisions, each led by the General Officer commanding it, and each forming its own reserve. Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill directed the movement of the right, consisting of the 2d division, under Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir William Stewart, the 6th division, under Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton, a Portuguese division, under Lieutenant-General Sir John Hamilton, and a Spanish division, under General Morillo, and Colonel Grant's brigade of cavalry, and a brigade of Portuguese artillery, under Lieutenant Colonel Tulloh, and three mountain guns, under Lieutenant Robe, which attacked the positions of the enemy behind Anhone.

Marshal Sir William Beresford directed the movements of the right of the centre, consisting of the 3rd division under Major-General the Honourable Charles Colville, the seventh division under Mariscal De Campo Le Cor, and the fourth division under Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Lowry Cole. The latter attacked the redoubts in front of Sarre, that village and the heights behind it, supported on their left by the army of reserve of Andalusia, under the command of the Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Giron, which attacked the enemy's positions on their right of Sarre, on the slopes of La Petite La Rhune and the heights beyond the village, on the left of the

4th division. Major-General Charles Baron Alten, attacked with the light division and General Longa's Spanish division, the enemy's positions on La Petite Le Rhune, and having carried them, co-operated with the right of the centre on the attack of the heights behind Sarre.

General Alien's brigade of cavalry, under the direction of Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, following the movements of the centre, and there were three brigades of British artillery with this part of the army, and three mountain guns with General Giron and three with Major-General Charles Alten.

Lieut.-General Don Manuel Freyre moved, in two columns, from the heights of Mandale towards Acaain, in order to take advantage of any movements the enemy might take from the right of his position towards his centre; and Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, with the left of the army, drove in the enemy's outposts in front of their entrenchments of the Lower Nivelle, carried their redoubt above Oroque, and established himself on the heights immediately opposite Sibour, in readiness to take advantage of any movement made by the enemy's right.

The attack began at day-light, and Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Lowry Cole having obliged the enemy to evacuate the redoubt on their right, in front of Sarre, by a cannonade, and that in front of the left of the village having been likewise evacuated on the approach of the 7th division under General Le Cor, to attack it, Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole attacked and possessed himself of the village, which was turned, on its left, by the 3d division, under Major-General the Honourable Charles Colville, and on its right by the reserve of Andalusia, under Don Pedro Giron, and Major-General Charles Baron Alten carried the positions of La Petite La Rhune.

The whole then co-operated in the attack of the enemy's main position behind the village. The 3d and 7th divisions immediately carried the redoubts on the left of the enemy's centre, and the light division those on the right, while the 4th division, with the reserve of Andalusia on the left, attacked their positions in their centre. By these attacks, the enemy were obliged to abandon their strong positions, which they had fortified with much care and labour; and they left in the principal redoubt on the height, the 1st battalion 83th regiment, which immediately surrendered.

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

Major-General Pringle's brigade of the 2d division, under Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir William Stewart, drove in the enemy's piquets on the Nivelle and in front of Anhone, and then Major-General Byng's brigade of the 2d division carried the intrenchments and a redoubt further on the enemy's left, in which attack the Major-General and these troops distinguished themselves.—Major-General Morillo covered the advance of the whole to the heights behind Anhone, by attacking the enemy's posts on the slopes of Mondarin, and following them towards Iizatec. The troops on the height behind Anhone were, by these operations, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, forced to retire towards the bridge of Cambo, on the Nive; with the exception of the division in Mondarin which, by the march of a part of the 2d division, under Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir William Stewart, was pushed into the mountains towards Baygory.

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

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

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

In the course of the operations of which I have given your Lordship an outline, in which we have

driven the enemy from positions which they had been fortifying with great labour and care for three months, in which we have taken fifty one pieces of cannon, six tumbrils of ammunition, and fourteen hundred prisoners. I have great satisfaction in reporting the good conduct of all the officers and troops.

I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Marquis of Worcester, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship.—I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

P. S. I enclose a return of killed and wounded.

General Total of British, Portuguese and Spanish loss—2 General Staff, 6 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Majors, 44 Captains, 80 Lieutenants, 42 Esquires, 6 Staff, 161 Sergeants, 29 Drummers, 2320 Rank and file, 41 horses. E. M. PAKENHAM, Adjutant-General.

Since the returns of the enemy's loss were received, we have taken one hundred more prisoners, and four hundred wounded.

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

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from his Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. from his Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. and Edward Thornton, Esq.

DISPATCH FROM THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, K. T. DATED FRANKFORT, NOV. 7, 1813.

MY LORD,—His Imperial Majesty made his public entry into Frankfort yesterday morning. He was met at some distance from the town by the Emperor Alexander and his attendants. His Majesty received the keys of the city from the Chief Magistrates at the Hanau gate, and afterwards proceeded on horseback through the principal streets to the Cathedral Church, where Te Deum was performed. As I accompanied his Imperial Majesty on this occasion, I was a near witness of the enthusiastic applause with which he was received. The streets, the windows, and even the roofs of the houses, were crowded with spectators, who appeared to vie with each other in demonstrations of joy; it was impossible to mistake the sincere and heartfelt emotion by which they were produced. The affectionate regard of the inhabitants was loudly testified at seeing the Sovereign, who, 21 years ago, had been crowned within their walls, re-appear in the character of their deliverer. In the evening the two Emperors went to the Theatre, and were received with acclamations; every sentiment of the piece which had reference to their exertions in the cause of Europe, was loudly applauded.

Pleasing as it is to dwell on these circumstances, I am equally happy in being able to inform your Lordship of the continued progress of the Allies, and of the substantial acquisitions which have been recently made by the accession of different Princes to the common cause. The States of Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau and Baden, have respectively addressed themselves to his Imperial Majesty. They have renounced the Confederation of the Rhine, and, in imploring his Majesty's mediation with the Allied Powers, have expressed their desire to join the alliance. Other States of less importance have followed the same course, and I may now venture to congratulate your Lordship on the complete dissolution of that formidable Confederacy, instituted by Bonaparte, for the double purpose of proving either an impregnable bulwark to France, in the event of foreign invasion, or the instrument in his hands of the subjugation of the rest of Europe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

To the Right Hon. Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

EXTRACT OF A DISPATCH FROM VISCOUNT CATHCART, K. T. DATED FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, NOVEMBER, 8, 1813.

The Emperor Alexander made his entry into the city of Frankfort on the Maine, at noon, on the 5th instant, at the head of the horse artillery and about fifty squadrons of the cavalry of the Russian Imperial Guard and reserve, and some squadrons of the Prussian Guard, amidst the loudest acclamations of many thousand inhabitants.

His Imperial Majesty stopped near the quarter prepared for him to see his cavalry pass, which they did in the most perfect order, after a march of 100 English miles (counting and assembling from cantonments included), which they performed in forty-eight hours; viz. from Schwinfurth, by Wurtzburg and Aschaffenburg, to this place.

On the following day the Emperor Francis arrived. The Emperor of Russia met his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty at some distance from Frankfort, and both Sovereigns proceeded to the Cathedral, where Divine Service was performed, and Te Deum was sung.

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

The possession of a fortress at Erfurt has been the great instrument by which this retreat has been effected.—It was thought possible he would make some stand behind this post, while, on the contrary, he redoubled his speed; and having possession of the best road, while the cross roads by which the Allies endeavoured to intercept him were scarcely passable, he gained several marches.

General Count Wrede gallantly arrested his progress for two days at Hanau; on the first of which, particularly, the French fought with great obstinacy, and the loss has been considerable on both sides. There is one small spot, where an officer of rank who saw it, assures me, that the carnage of men and horses was most extraordinary.

The efforts of this Austrian and Bavarian Army, though they stopped the enemy for two days, could not prevent his arriving at Mayence, before the columns under the orders of Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg could overtake him.

There are different accounts of the enemy's force; but considering the numbers left on the field of battle at Leipsic, and in that city, the number of prisoners sent to the rear during the retreat by all the corps which came up with the enemy, and the losses inseparable from all retreats of so difficult and so protracted a nature, it seems impossible, that he can have carried 50,000 men with him, though there are persons who estimate the force still higher.

Bonaparte was present in the battle of Hanau, and his Officers are said to have displayed more military talent on that occasion than they have lately shown.

The main army is assembling here, and will immediately be ready for ulterior operations.

Field-Marshal Blucher's army is moving to the Rhine, in the direction of Ehrenbreitstein. His headquarters are this day at Limbourg.

The King of Prussia has been at Berlin and Breslau since the battle of Leipsic. His Majesty is expected here immediately.

DISPATCH FROM VISCOUNT CATHCART K. T. DATED FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, NOV. 10, 1813.

MY LORD—The enemy had retained a position at Hockheim, and was employed in restoring the old lines, which passed from the tete-de-pont at Cassel round that position, and back to the Rhine.

Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg determined to put a stop to this work, and occupy the position himself. With this view an attack was made yesterday, in which the lines were carried by assault, and the enemy was driven into the works of Cassel, with the loss of several hundred prisoners and four pieces of cannon.

I have the honour to inclose herewith the report I have this moment received of this gallant affair from Major-General Sir Robert Wilson. It has been the constant practice of the Major-General, throughout this and the last campaign, to accompany every attack of consequence that has taken place within his reach, and on this occasion he was with one of the storming parties.

In adverting to this circumstance, it is but justice to this Officer to state, that the zeal, activity, and impetivity, which he has displayed on every occasion, have conciliated for him the esteem of all Officers of every rank and nation, who had been witnesses of them, and have certainly done great credit to his Majesty's service. I have the honour to be &c.

The Viscount Castlereagh, &c. CATHCART.

Frankfort, Nov. 10, 1813.

MY LORD—I have the honour to acquaint you, that the corps of Count Guilay, and General Meerveldt, with the Austrian reserve cavalry, removed to dislodge the enemy from Hockheim, which town and position it was understood he was fortifying.

Count Guilay marched upon the chaussee from Hockst. General Meerveldt's corps, commanded by Prince Louis Liechtenstein, was directed on the Donner Muhl, between Hockst and Cassel.

The attack commenced about two o'clock, p. m. The enemy fired vigorously from the cannon of Hockst, upon six pieces of cannon in a work which headed the column of Prince Louis, and threw many shells from their mortars at Cassel.

The Austrian artillery, however, advanced with so much courage and rapidly, that the enemy's fire was soon slackened, when the columns of infantry rushed forward, and carried the entrenchments and town, which was surrounded by a high wall, and double palisade at the entrances.

The entrenchments had not been completed, but were traced on a considerable scale.

Four pieces of cannon were taken, and the Commander of the town, the Aid-de-Camp of General Guilemeau, various Officers, and several hundred men, were made prisoners.

The remainder of the enemy (the corps of General Bertram) retreated upon Cosheim and Cassel, and occupying the intervening wooded ground, maintained, for the rest of the day, a sharp tirailleur fire, but in which they must have suffered much, as the Austrian cannon played on them from a height above their position, and other guns on the left bank of the Maine threw their fire in flank.

The Austrian loss is not considerable; but several Officers are much regretted.

The Prince Marshal has ordered the heights above Cassel to be fortified; until the works are completed, the corps engaged yesterday will occupy the ground.

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

(Signed) ROBERT WILSON, Major-Gen.

DISPATCH FROM LIEUT. GEN. THE HON. SIR CHARLES STEWART, K. B. DATED HANOVER, NOV. 16, 1813.

MY LORD—It is with sincere satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that accounts were received this morning at this place by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, from General Thiel-

man, commanding the Saxon troops on the Elbe, which state, that General Gouvion St. Cyr, and the French garrison of Dresden (consisting of near 16,000 men), after ineffectually attempting to obtain a capitulation, surrendered as prisoners of war to General Kleinau, commanding the allied forces before the place. I congratulate your Lordship on this good intelligence, and have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

EXTRACT OF A DISPATCH FROM EDWARD THORNTON, ESQ. DATED BREMEN, NOV. 19, 1813.

I have the honour of informing your Lordship, that I arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, the Prince Royal having reached it early in the morning of the preceding day. I found here the Messenger Daniels, whom Sir Charles Stewart dispatched from Hanover, and who, after having made an unsuccessful attempt to go down the Weser, returned to this place. He proceeds again to-day. He gives me the opportunity of informing your Lordship, that the Prince Royal has received information that the Russian troops belonging to the corps of General Winzingerode are in possession of Groeningen, and have advanced as far as the Yssel, where they occupy Zwol, Zutphen, and are in the neighbourhood of Deventer. The corps d'armee, under the command of General Bulow, is marching upon Arnheim; but the fatiguing marches which it has had to sustain have rendered it necessary to give the troops a few days repose, between Munster and that place.

This intelligence appears to have determined his Royal Highness to proceed in person to Holland, at the head of the Russian and Prussian troops, leaving the conduct of the affairs in the North, Davoust and the recapture of Hamburg, to General Baron Aldercrenz, with the Swedish troops and the corps of Count Waldmoden, and the Russian troops under the command of General Bennigen.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains the official account of the embarkation of the Prince of Orange at Deal—also a declaration from the Prince Regent revoking the blockade of the Dutch ports. It also contains an account of the operations of the Silesian army since the battle of Leipsic, the substance of which has already appeared.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. Thomas, Machen, Monmouthshire, iron-master. W. Hodgson, Leeds, corn-factor. B. Bowen, High-street, St. Mary-la-Bone, upholsterer. G. Storey, Northallerton, innkeeper. J. Trusdell, Horseley-down-lane, coal dealer. J. Larman, Chisboring, Essex, victualler. J. Senior, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, blanket-mannufacturer. J. Gawthorn, Kingston upon-Hull, ship-owner. T. Simpson, Minorities, grocer. G. E. Platt, Blakewell, Derby, manufacturer of marble ware. J. Rose, Parliament-street, Westminster, druggist. T. Jennings, Seymour place North, St Pancras, carpenter. R. Palmer, Worthing, plumber. G. Wilkinson, Newcastle-under-Lyne, builder. J. Forsyth, Leadenhall-street, bookseller. T. Coward, Fountain-place, City-road, carpenter. T. and W. Reeves, Wakefield's-rents, Old-street, Middlesex, builders. G. Taylor, Furness, Chester, lime-dealer. J. C. White, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, merchant. W. Harden, Southampton-common, brick-maker. J. Barrow, Kendal, Westmoreland, linen-draper. W. Eccles, King's-Lynn, Norfolk, woollen-draper. J. Roberts, Manchester, cotton twist dealer. W. Smith, Hopton, Suffolk, butcher. R. Witts, Chatham-place, merchant. J. Richards, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, merchant.

Table with columns: Arrived, MAILS, Due. Rows: 0 Lisbon, 2 Gottenburgh, 1 1, 0 2

Table with columns: PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY. Rows: 3 per Cent. Cons. 61 1/2, 3 per Cents. Red. 60 1/2, 4 per Cents. 76 1/2, Exch. Bills 3 1/2 to 5 pm.

TO THE READERS OF THE NEWS.

LORD PERCEVAL AND BRIDGET HIS WIFE, V. THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

We have always deemed ourselves accountable to the public in general, and particularly to the Readers of The News, for our conduct relative to the incongruous connection between us and Lady PERCEVAL. We have never forgotten, that we have been made the instrument of an imposition, which we do now, and always did, hold in the greatest abhorrence. Nor has it for one moment escaped our recollection, that it is incumbent upon us—nay, our bounden duty, to do all in our power to drag the author of that imposition, whosoever that author may be, before the bar of the public. This, we now trust, we shall soon be able to effect. We have been regularly served with Notice of Trial for the Sittings after this Term. If, therefore, our gentle Prosecutrix continues of the same mind, (for alas! it does not at present depend upon us,) the case will come on the latter end of this week or the beginning of the next, in the Court of King's Bench, in Westminster Hall. We have engaged three able Counsel, and have no doubt of receiving justice from the hands of a British Jury. The Trial will be a very interesting one, from the nature of the charges which will be made; and we shall take that not a tittle of it shall be lost to the public.

* * * On the first Sunday in January, *THE NEWS* will be printed on an entire beautiful New Type, now casting by Messrs. FRV and STEEL.

THE NEWS.

L O N D O N :
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

LIBERATION OF HOLLAND AND HANOVER!
DREADFUL DISTRESSES Suffered by the FRENCH in their RETREAT to the RHINE—SURRENDER of DRESDEN—DEFEAT of SOULT by LORD WELLINGTON, &c. &c.

SINCE the commencement of our professional labours it has never been our fortunate lot to publish such a Paper as the present. It literally overflows with good news—so much so that we hardly know where to commence our observations. We have however been so lavish in our insertion of Official Documents, and the Dispatches of our Ambassadors, and the Bulletins of the CROWN PRINCE of SWEDEN are written in so clear and comprehensive a manner, that we shall for the present content ourselves with giving a brief summary of the important events which have occurred; referring, at the same time, to the State Papers in which their interesting details are given at length.

We insert FOUR *Extraordinary Gazettes*. The first contains accounts of the glorious Revolution in Holland. Of this dreadful blow to the power of BONAPARTE some additional particulars will also be found in another part of the paper. The *Gazette* of Tuesday, and the second and fourth *Extraordinary Gazettes*, contain the details of the entrance of Leipzig by the Allies, and of the disastrous retreat of BONAPARTE to the Rhine—of the dreadful defeat he suffered from the Bavarians at Hanau—of the restoration of the ancient government of Hanover—of the arrival of the Emperors of GERMANY and RUSSIA at Frankfort—of the storming of the French lines at Hockheim—of the entire dissolution of the Confederation of the Rhine, and the accession of its members to the allied cause—of the arrival of Marshal BUECHER at Ehrenbreitstein, on the Rhine, about 60 miles below Mentz—and finally, of the unconditional surrender of Dresden by Marshal GOVION ST. CYR, with 16,000 men, and immense quantities of cannon, &c. &c.

There is another *Gazette Extraordinary*, which, amid all the triumphs of our Allies, exhibits the British not the last in the train of victory. This details the particulars of the successful attack on the French lines in front of Bayonne, by Lord WELLINGTON.—Two thousand prisoners and fifty pieces of cannon, are the immediate fruits of this glorious victory, and the possession of the opulent city of Bourdeaux, we expect ere this, has been its ultimate result.

Such are the glorious triumphs it has been our province to record. They require no comment. All we hope will tend to peace—a permanent—an honorable and a glorious peace.

Intelligence is hourly expected of the surrender of the Dutch and Scheldt fleets. The former, it is believed, only wait the arrival of the STADTHOLDER, to hoist the Orange flag, and the sailors of the latter are merely withheld from doing the same by their officers.

If BONAPARTE does not yield to the terms of peace to be proposed by the Allies, it is said to be their intention to invade France at five different points—at none of which is there at present (or likely soon to be) any force strong enough to resist them. The grand allied army purpose to cross the Rhine at Mentz—about 60 miles lower down that river is BUECHER, who designs to cross at, or near Cologne. The CROWN PRINCE, whom the last accounts left at the entrance of Holland, will find little to detain him there; it is therefore probable he will cross the Maese, and enter France by way of French Flanders. BEAUMARQUIS will soon be compelled to abandon Italy, if he has not already done it; the south of France will of course be exposed to invasion from an Austrian force in that direction—whilst on the eastern frontier Lord WELLINGTON advances by way of Bourdeaux. Such is the situation into which his insatiable ambition has thrown BONAPARTE. All now depends on the fidelity of his Generals. If one entrusted with a great command—SOULT for instance, was to take a lesson from our General MONCK, his crown would more than totter on his head.

The *Gazette* of last night announces their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of CUMBERLAND and CAMBRIDGE

to be Field-Marschals in the Army of England. But the Duke of CAMBRIDGE is also to have the additional Commission of a Field-Marshal in Hanover, whither his Royal Highness is immediately to proceed as Commander in Chief and Governor-General, in the name of the PRINCE REGENT.—We shall make no other remark on these promotions than merely to observe, that from the warlike achievements of these Royal Commanders, the Marquis of WELLINGTON and Prince SCHWARTZENBERG must feel highly honoured by the association.

It is confidently reported, that dispatches have arrived from Lord Wellington, stating that another action had taken place between the Allied Armies in France and that commanded by SOULT, in consequence of which St. Jean de Luz has been taken, after some severe opposition, and the Allies have since gone into winter-quarters.—The severity of the weather, we understand, rendered further operations impracticable.

There is reason to believe not only that Stettin has fallen, but Dantzic, though no official information of this event has arrived. Government have, however, received letters from Colonel McDonald, who is before Dantzic, stating that on the 1st instant the Allies attacked and carried by storm the Stuckelberg, with the loss on the part of the enemy of 500 killed and wounded.

Intelligence was on Friday received from Quebec to the date of the 10th ult. with the painful information that the whole of the troops under General Proctor, with the exception of the Commanding Officer and a few others, who had made their escape, were either destroyed or taken prisoners, in the neighbourhood of Moravia Town.

Letters from Paris confidently assert, that Talleyrand has been dispatched by Bonaparte with proposals of peace to the Allied Sovereigns at Frankfurt. We think this very probable; indeed we can no other way account for the gradual rise in the French funds but by supposing that Napoleon is cajoling his subjects by prospects of peace.

Mr. Dallas, Secretary to the Legation from the United States of America to St. Petersburg, arrived in town on Friday morning from Gottenburgh, with dispatches for Government. We understand that the Commissioners, Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, had, since the glorious triumphs of the Allied Armies over those of the common enemy, manifested such a spirit of moderation and conciliation as to induce the Emperor Alexander to accept as length the gracious office of Mediator between Great Britain and the United States.—May his Majesty's mediation and influence be the means of establishing an honourable and permanent peace between the two countries.

At Bayonne the inhabitants were in great consternation, at the idea that SOULT would attempt to defend the works, which, though strong and extensive, do not effectually cover the town; and in case of a bombardment, or an attack with rockets, the latter would be exposed to certain destruction. At Bourdeaux the few remaining persons of property were collecting together their moveables, and leaving the city.

It is a curious circumstance, that during the late pursuit of the French by General Buecher, he ordered a bridge to be constructed over the Saale. This was effected upon the same spot where his Majesty King Frederick, previous to the battle of Rossbach, had ordered to be constructed a bridge of rafts, and it is worthy of remark that the same carpenter who was employed on the present occasion, had, at that time, when a youth, been one of the workmen.

A notice was stuck up at the Post Office on Wednesday morning, that a Mail for Holland would be made up on Friday, and so continue as in former times.

Sir George Collier, we have reason to suppose, has arrived off the Garonne, for the purpose of intercepting the American vessels, of which there are said to be nearly 200 in the port and river of Bourdeaux; and from the accounts sent home by this active officer, Lord Wellington's entry into that town seemed likely to meet with little, if any, opposition.

The French were still in Hamburgh on the 5th. On the preceding day they sealed up the money in the bank of Hamburgh, amounting to about 800,000l. sterling, and carried it off to Holstein.

It is said, that one whole division of SOULT's army, opposed to Lord Wellington, consists of Dutchmen, under the command of General Vandermaesen. On learning the events that have taken place in their native country, it would not be surprising were they to come over in a body to the Hereditary Prince of Orange, who is with his Lordship. At all events, the French can place no confidence in them.

It was reported last week, that Beauharnois, in consequence of an arrangement with the King of Bavaria, his father-in-law, had gone over to the Allies with the whole of the army under his orders, and consisting of 20,000 men. We know not what credit is due to this rumour, but scarcely any thing is now too improbable for relief.

The port of London was opened on Tuesday for imports from Holland, when several freights of plate and conger eels arrived at Billingsgate, to the great delight of those epicures who delight in Dutch dainties.

It seems that at the battle of Leipzig, the French General Latour Maubourg had one of his feet taken off, and yet Napoleon forced him to leave the place, in consequence whereof he died not far off. Three other French Generals have had limbs amputated.

The Earl of Clancarty is appointed Ambassador to the Hague; and Mr. Hopner, Secretary of Legation.

On Tuesday a Cabinet Council was held, to take into consideration the expediency of the liberation of the Dutch prisoners, and their embarkation for Holland.

It is not from Gottenburgh now that we shall have the latest news from the Allies, the nearer road through Holland being open.

Several of the Prince of Orange's friends are going over to Holland to see him resume his Government—the Earl of Yarmouth, Mr. Irving, and several other Noblemen and Gentlemen. A trip to Amsterdam is to be the fashionable winter amusement.

The Earl of Yarmouth sold off his stud at Tattersall's last week: from this circumstance it is conjectured that the Noble Lord has it in contemplation to pay a long visit to the Continent.

As soon as the Allies had decided the fate of the Continent at Leipzig, they sent off Couriers to the Danish Government, who reached Holstein on the 25th. It is said, that they have resolved to make a last attempt to detach Denmark from France.

A Berlin paper, of the 24th ult. says, "According to accounts received here last night, a great fire broke out at Dantzic on the evening of the 19th, and at the departure of the post on that day, half the city, according to all appearance, was in flames. The bombardment was at the same time briskly continued."

The Toulon fleet, it seems, had a brush with our squadron near the mouth of that harbour on the 5th instant, which ended, as usual, in the enemy skulking back into port. From the account given of this affair by the French Admiral, we have no doubt of his having suffered most severely.

The prosperous effects of the renewal of our commerce with Holland, are daily manifested in a degree the most gratifying, by the almost impassable state of Thames-street, and other streets on the banks of the River, from the incessant cartage of sales of goods to ship for Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other Dutch ports.

At the Levee on Thursday the Stadtholder took leave of the Prince Regent, previous to his embarkation for Holland, which took place on Friday at Deal, under a royal salute.

Most of the Gentlemen of the Common Council who attended the Address to the Prince Regent on Thursday, wore roses of orange ribbons to their button-holes, with appropriate medals. The horses to the Lord Mayor's state-carriage were profusely decorated with orange ribbons. The servants and horses of a number of others who attended the Levee, were also decorated with orange ribbons.

A Deputation from the Emperor Alexander presented the Prince Regent on Thursday with the three principal Russian Orders of Knighthood, St. Andrew, Alexander Newsky, and St. Ann, with which his Royal Highness was invested. At the Levee the Prince received a congratulatory Address from the Corporation of London.

On Thursday the long-pending cause between Sir F. Burdett and the High Bailiff of Westminster, was decided in favour of the former. The Judges declaring, that as he was not a candidate he was not subject to the expenses of the hustings, &c.

There is no doubt but the Netherlands and Switzerland will immediately follow the example of Holland. Italy is already lost to France, and there is not a Frenchman in a hostile position on the German side of the Rhine, except those cooped up in the Prussian fortresses, whose fate is certain. Thus all obstacles to peace are removed, for Bonaparte cannot desire to retain that of which he is no longer in possession.

The Governor of Moscow, Count Rostopchin, has published the following curious Notice relative to the French General Vandamme, who is arrived in that city. It is one way of retaliating upon him the cruelties he practised in Moscow last year:—"The Commander in Chief of Moscow makes known to those who are desirous of seeing the French prisoner of war Vandamme, that his height is two ells, seven ells, stout made, 46 years of age, dark complexion. He has certainly nothing extraordinary about him, yet those who are desirous to have a sight of him are to address themselves to the Town Major Colonel Dolievig."

The Crown Prince's Bulletin, which contains the Swedish account of the battle of Leipzig, concludes with the following bitter reflection on the military conduct of Napoleon. Coming as it does, from so great a Commander, we know of nothing more likely to hurt the reputation or wound the feelings of the French Chief than this severe censure on his talents as a soldier:—"It is inconceivable how a man, who had commanded in thirty pitched battles, and who had exalted himself by military glory, in appropriating to himself that of all the old French Generals, should have been capable of concentrating his army in so unfavourable a position as that in which he had placed it at the battle of Leipzig—the Elster and the Pleisse in his rear, a marshy ground to traverse, and only a single bridge for the passage of 100,000 men, and 3000 baggage waggons. Every one asks, is this the great Captain who has hitherto made Europe tremble?"

Monday morning the Nottingham Militia marched from the Tower, and mounted guard at the different Palaces. It is an unprecedented circumstance, we believe, since the Guards were raised, for a Militia or a marching regiment to do duty at any of those places. The Nottingham is to be relieved by the Staffordshire.

We are happy to learn that the affairs of that old and favourite place of amusement, the Haymarket Theatre, are at length on the point of being amicably adjusted. An arbitration has been agreed upon between Messrs. Colman and Morris, which we hope will ultimately tend to the re-opening of a place, for years the scene of many a nirthful hour.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH PAPERS.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

SITTING OF THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER.

The Senate assembled at two o'clock in the afternoon, under the Presidency of his Serene Highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire.

His Excellency Count Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angely, Minister of State, Councillor of State, and Count Able, were introduced. They presented three projects of *Senatus Consulta*, (see hereafter the Sitting of the 15th of November.) Count Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angely set forth the motives for the first in the following manner:—

MOTIVES FOR THE SENATUS CONSULTUM WHICH PLACES 300,000 MEN AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MINISTER AT WAR.

"Monsieur Senators.—That memorable Sitting is still present to you, in which at once fulfilling the august duties of Regent, Wife, Mother, and a Frenchwoman, the Empress came to point out to you the necessities of France.

"The sentiments which she excited in this hall were rapidly communicated to all parts of the Empire, and still live in all hearts.

"All who were Frenchmen acknowledged, that in the actual situation of civilized Europe, the nation could not hope to preserve its rank, maintain its dignity, provide for its safety, defend its territory, but by proportioning its efforts to conquer, to the efforts attempted to subject it; but by increasing the power of its armies, the extent of its resources, above the power, above the resources of the States coalesced against it.

"But at that epoch, gentlemen, the defection of Bavaria was not consummated; French loyalty honour itself by refusing to give credit to it.

"You were then still ignorant how the Saxons had in the midst of battle deserted their ranks in our armies, to occupy those which had been previously prepared for them in the armies of our enemies; how the artillery, furnished, provided from our arsenals, had been turned against our battalions, suddenly assailed by batteries intended to protect them.

"Those events, of which no examples are found but in the ancient history of the barbarous Kings of Asia—those events, for which Europe had not hitherto to blush on account of her cabinets, to be afflicted for her nations,—have been attended with circumstances which a few weeks before, could not have presented themselves to your thoughts.

"However, gentlemen, our enemies themselves confess it, on considering their defeats and their losses, the French armies have supported their ancient and imperishable renown, notwithstanding all those events.

"But, by the force of circumstances, glorious victories have become sterile; reiterated triumphs insufficient; and the unforeseen and deplorable event of the bridge at Leipzig, has added to the advantages of the enemy—ever happy, for once, to obtain a triumph without a battle, trophies without danger, and success without glory.

"Upon this fresh misfortune, each of you, gentlemen, has seen a universal sentiment of devotion, of generosity, manifest itself in all parts. In the midst of public, and even private, griefs, French hearts were filled with indignation at the thought alone, conceived by the enemy, of triumphing over France, of devastating her territory, of imposing laws on her.

"The cry of alarm, and for assistance, raised by our children, by our brothers still in arms, still fighting with glory, has resounded on the banks of the Seine, on the Rhone, the Moselle, and the Loire, upon the mountains of the Vosges, the Alps, and the Pyrenees. All old Frenchmen have anticipated by their wishes, the wants of the country, the danger and sacrifices necessary to prevent dangers and sacrifices which otherwise would be very frightful, by their extent and by the humiliation with which they would be accompanied.

"What, in short, gentlemen, would our situation be, if the enemies who are already on some points of our frontiers, and who menace them on another side, should penetrate upon our territory? What peace could there remain for us to expect, but the peace of slavery or the peace of the tomb? By what insolent and debasing conditions would powers, whom their interests divide, revenge themselves for the *eclat* of our successes, the humiliation of their defeats, the necessity that made them subscribe to treaties which they have violated, and even for the generosity which consented to them?

"Judge of it,—let France judge of it, gentlemen, with you, by what your enemies have dared at Dresden, before our united, menacing, victorious armies.

"That Congress, hope of the world, called for, desired by the Emperor, which, like that of Westphalia in 1648, could alone have balanced and regulated the interests of Europe, was rejected notwithstanding the persevering entreaties of the French Cabinet.

"The apparent preparations for it were but the deceiving means under which were concealed the effective preparations of a general confederacy. The pretended Plenipotentiaries were in effect but agents charged to settle the plan of campaign already determined upon, and not ambassadors preparing plans for a desired peace; pas-

sonate men, who, by appealing to arms and force, instead of appealing to justice and reason; men previously determined to discuss nothing, and pretending to dictate a capitulation in place of discussing a treaty!

"They then reckoned upon those defections which we will leave equitable posterity, impartial history, the care of characterising; they reposed upon those violations of treaties which the gold of England had paid for before hand; which threats had prepared, which fear had promised, which weakness gave reason to expect. They had not yet arrived before the walls of Dresden, where they afterwards suffered such striking reverses, and already they wished to dictate laws.

"What would they do, had they crossed the Rhine or the Scheldt, the Alps or the Pyrenees? I do not ask what justice, I ask what treatment France could expect from them, what repose Europe could hope for from them.

"The answer, gentlemen, is in the annals of history.

"At the conclusion of the reign of Louis XV. Europe thought she had a balance, crowns a guarantee, civilization a bulwark; the throne of Poland existed.

"An impious coalition was formed. A triumvirate of kings dared to confide to each other their ambition, by pointing out the victim, marking out each part in the common prey; and Poland, at first dismembered, entirely disappeared, some lustres afterwards from the number of European crowns.

"What bitter regrets has not France, suffered; what shameful reproaches has not France experienced, whose weakness has tolerated that wicked political enterprize, which has since brought about results so great, so remarkable!

"Well, gentlemen, my question is answered by these reproaches, by these regrets.

"Poland debased, divided, destroyed, oppressed, is a terrible lesson for France, threatened by the same Powers who disputed for the parts of the Polish monarchy.

"The manes of Poniatowski; the manes of the late King of Poland, so miserably driven from his throne; the manes of the last General of the Poles, so gloriously buried under laurels, tell you with what enemies you have to contend, and what are the means of obtaining from them the peace which we wish, and the repose which Europe desires.

"It is to drive far from the empire that league which threatens it.

"If the coalesced armies could penetrate or establish themselves on this side the Pyrenees, the Alps, or the Rhine, the day of peace would not shine for France. It can only rise for us in proportion as we shall have sent to a distance, and driven the enemy far from our territory.

"It is to satisfy this wish, this want, this duty of the Monarch and the people, that new forces are necessary, and the Emperor demands them with confidence from the nation which has offered them with so generous an eagerness.

"In referring to the callings which the *Senatus Consultum* authorises upon the classes previously liberated, and in going back to the year 1811, his Majesty gives way to the empire of circumstances as much as to the counsels of justice, wisdom and humanity.

"The men who shall come to range themselves under the French eagles, will unite strength to courage, to support the honour of them; whilst the young conscription shall acquire in the service of the armies of reserve, that vigour which they still want, to second the sentiments with which they are animated, and of which the last levies have given proofs upon the field of battle, that astonished our old phalanxes.

"The national guards, the arming of which has honourably anticipated danger, shall return to their homes; the fathers of families who compose them, shall be restored to their professions,—to their labours.

"Senators, the words which shall proceed from this place, to call to arms the descendants of those same Frenchmen, who, at so many glorious epochs have repulsed the barbarians from the land of the brave, the country of the arts, the centre of civilization—these words will be repeated by all fathers; by all mothers, by all wives, by all brothers, whose husbands, children, brothers, are at this moment, paying that debt they owe to the country. How many does not France reckon of them? How many I know of them myself, who with eyes still moistened with tears shed on account of their unfortunate losses; who, with hearts still moved with fears for those whom Providence has preserved to their love, only think of sending to their assistance the brave men who yet remain to them.

"Noble children of our dear France, generous defenders of our glorious country, who shut towards the Rhine, towards the Pyrenees, the entrance into France against the English, the Russians, and their allies, you shall not be abandoned without assistance in the holy and honourable contest to which you are devoted. Yet a short time, and numerous battalions of men, powerful in force and in courage, shall proceed to your aid, to ensure victory, and to deliver the French land.

"It is thus, Gentlemen, that surrounded by all the force, all the power of the nation, the Emperor, moderate, as when he granted Austria the peace of Loeben and

Campo-Formio, in the hope of signing that of Europe at Rastadt: generous as at the epoch when he erected thrones, and endowed them from his conquests, after the victories of Jena and of Austerlitz, will be able to prepare peace with wisdom, by balancing the conditions with justice, and signing it with honour."

Count Mole afterwards set forth the motives of two others projects of *Senatus Consulta*, relative, the first, to the prorogation of the powers of the deputies of the Legislative Body of the 4th series; the second, to the appointment of the President of the Legislative Body, and to the Imperial sittings of that Body.

[Here follow the decrees, issued in the usual style, confirming their adoption.]

That relative to the placing 300,000 men at the disposal of the Minister at War, consists of five Articles as follow:—

"Considering that the enemy had invaded the frontiers of the Empire on the side of the Pyrenees and the North; that those of the Rhine, and beyond the Alps, are threatened; we have and do decree,

Art. 1. Three hundred thousand conscripts taken from the classes of the years 11, 12, 13, 14, 1816, 1807, and following years to, and comprehending 1814, are placed at the disposal of the Minister at War.

2. One hundred and fifty thousand men shall be levied without delay, to be immediately placed in activity.

The remaining one hundred and fifty thousand men shall be left in reserve, to be levied only in case the eastern frontier should be invaded. The conscripts that shall be levied in the twenty-four departments, which, according to the *Senatus Consultum*, of the 24th August, 1813, have been furnished to the Army of Spain, shall have the same destination.

3. There shall be formed armies of reserve, which shall be placed at Bordeaux, Metz, Turin, and Utrecht, and at other points where they shall be necessary to guarantee the inviolability of the territory of the empire. Conscripts married previous to the publication of the present *senatus consultum*, shall be dispensed with from assisting in the formation of the contingent.

4. The present *senatus consultum* shall be transmitted to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

PARIS, NOV. 14.—To-day, Sunday at noon, his Majesty the Emperor and King being on his throne, surrounded by the Princes Grand Dignitaries, the Ministers, Grand Officers, Grand Eagles of the Legion of Honour, and Officers on service about his Majesty, received the Senate, who were conducted to this audience by a Master and Assistant of Ceremonies, introduced by his Excellency the Grand Master, and presented by the Prince Vice-Grand Elector. His Excellency the Count Lapeade, President, spoke in these terms:—

ADDRESS OF THE SENATE TO THE EMPEROR.

"SIRE—The thoughts of the Senate have constantly accompanied your Majesty, in the midst of the memorable events of this campaign; it shuddered at the dangers which your Majesty ran.

"The efforts of the enemies of France have in vain been seconded by the defection of our Allies, by treasons unexampled, by extraordinary events, and by fatal accidents—your Majesty has surmounted them all—you have fought for Peace.

"Before the resumption of hostilities, your Majesty offered the assembling of a Congress, to which all the Powers, even the most insignificant ones, should be called, to conciliate all differences, and lay down the basis of a peace honourable to all nations.—Your enemies, Sire, opposed themselves to the assembling of this Congress.—It is upon them that the whole blame of the War must fall.—Your Majesty, who knows better than any person the wants and the sentiments of your subjects, knows that we desire Peace. However, all the nations on the Continent have a still greater occasion for it than we, and if, notwithstanding the wish and the interests of fifty millions of souls, our enemies, refusing to treat, should wish, by imposing conditions, to prescribe to us a sort of capitulation, their fallacious hopes would be rendered abortive. Frenchmen will shew, by their devotion and by their sacrifices, that no nation has ever better understood its duties towards the Country, Honour, and the Sovereign.

His Majesty replied:—

"SENATORS—I accept the sentiments which you express towards me.

"A year only has elapsed since all Europe was with us; now all Europe is marching against us. It is because the opinion of the world is formed by France, or by England. We should therefore have every thing to dread without the energy and the power of the nation.

"Posterity shall say, that if great and critical circumstances presented themselves, they were not above France and me."

On the same day, Mr. Crawford, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy, Extraordinary from the United States of America, had the honour of being admitted to an audience, and presented to his Majesty his credentials. After the audience, his Majesty held a Council of Commerce. Their Majesties afterwards went to pay a visit to her Serene Highness Madame, Mere, who is slightly indisposed, and from thence proceeded to the Palace of St. Cloud.

PARIS, NOV. 16.—His Majesty hunted to day, for several hours, in the plain of Satory.

GERMAN PAPERS.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—According to a report from General Radivojevic, dated the 23d instant, the negotiations opened between General Nugent and the French Commandant of the castle of Trieste, have been broken off, and in consequence the bombardment recommenced on the 23d. Our troops have carried by assault a redoubt in advance of the castle, which may be expected to fall in a few days. The English Captain Rowley performed signal service on this occasion, and directed one of the batteries.

LEIPSI, Oct. 30.—On the 25th the body of Prince Poniatowski was found in the Elster, very near our city. It was buried next day with all the honours due to his rank.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—There have been brought in here the French General of Division Lauriston, as also 110 Officers, and 3,500 soldiers, as prisoners of war.

Departed, the French Generals, Bertrand, Charaix, and Harlet, with 2,500 prisoners of war, for Stargard and Stralsund.

STRALSUND, Nov. 11.—Accounts received last night, state the fortress of Stettin to have fallen, and the town to have been taken possession of. We have no particulars of the capitulation.

MUNICH, Oct. 28.—On the 23d, our Government issued an order, abolishing all the ordinances issued since 1810, by which the commerce in colonial produce and English merchandise was either altogether prohibited, or subjected to special imposts. To this order is subjoined a new tariff of duties on colonial produce and English merchandise.

CASSEL, Nov. 3.—On the 26th the French troops evacuated this capital. It was occupied on the 28th by the advanced guard of the corps of Lieutenant General St. Priest. On the 30th, at mid-day, his Highness the Electoral Prince made his solemn entrance amidst the roaring of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the acclamations of the inhabitants. In the evening the city was magnificently illuminated.

It appears, that on the 6th instant, the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia, entered Frankfort in great state, with the restoration of his titles and power as Emperor of Germany.

We congratulate the public on the probability of a speedy decree in the prices of the necessary articles of butter and cheese: several thousand casks of the former arrived last week from Holland; and large supplies of both articles are expected from thence.

The Duke of Richmond is appointed Governor of Hull, in the room of Sir William Meadows, deceased. Lieutenant General Wilford, Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards, vice Sir W. Meadows. Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. Colonel of the 25th Light Dragoons, vice Wilford.

Sir Thomas Graham is to command the Expedition to Holland. The important and honourable mission of assisting in the conformation of the independence of Holland, could not have been better entrusted than to the General who had so large a share in the emancipation of Spain. Sir Thomas Graham will take his departure immediately.

It was generally believed in Hanover, that the whole force with which Bonaparte accomplished his escape to the left bank of the Rhine did not exceed 25,000 men, and the rest of the Grand Army either deserted, or killed, or became prisoners.

The Dutchmen resident in the city have all obeyed the patriotic summons, "Orange Boven!" and mount the orange cockade, with branches of orange at their breasts. Several of them appeared at the theatres on Monday night, decorated in this manner.

"Orange Boven" (up with the Orange) was the watch-word or war-cry when the Dutch first resisted the Duke of Alva, and the tyranny of Philip the 2nd. It is no joke now to say that "The Dutch have taken Holland."

The Guards embarked at Greenwich on Wednesday for Holland. During the embarkation, a serious accident had like to have happened. Owing to one of the platforms giving way, a number of the soldiers were precipitated into the water. Happily no lives were lost; the officers of the Marine Society, with the boys under their care, having promptly attended on the occasion, and picked up those who were in danger of losing their lives. They afterwards conveyed upwards of 100 men on board the different transports appointed to receive them.

On Thursday se'night, an Inquest was held at Carrickfergus, on the body of John Hooper, a boy belonging to his Majesty's ship *Helena* (now lying in that harbour), who had inflicted a severe wound on his throat with a knife, on the Monday morning previous. It appeared from the evidence of Surgeon Dease, of the ship, and others, that the unfortunate youth had been threatened with punishment in consequence of improper conduct; that he secreted himself on Monday morning at muster-time; that a corporal of marines was ordered between decks to search for him; who found him on the cable-tire, hiding behind the mast; that he did not answer when spoken to, and on dragging him from the place of concealment, his throat was cut, and bleeding profusely; a knife was found beside him. Every assistance was immediately given; but he expired, from loss of blood, on Wednesday evening. Verdict—*Felo de se*.

A shocking murder was committed at Weilfoot, in Cumberland, on Saturday se'night. Between eight and nine that evening, the body of Mary Richardson was found in an orchard behind her father's house, mangled in a most barbarous manner. It appears that the young woman was pregnant, and had been decoyed out by a slight tap at the window. A reward is offered for the discovery of the perpetrator, who, we trust, will not long escape punishment.

BULLETIN OF THE CROWN-PRINCE.

Head-quarters, at Hanover, Nov. 10, 1813.

The Prince Royal has transferred his head-quarters to Hanover, after having marched by Gottingen, Einbeck, and Eltzi.

The Emperor Napoleon has repassed the Rhine at Mentz; he left the roads covered with dead and dying. These sad irrefragable testimonies of his defeats have indicated to the allied armies the route which they had to pursue: Hanau, in fine, has become to Napoleon a new Berezyna. It is only to the heroism of his soldiers, and the talents of his Generals, that he owed his safety.

General Czernischeff, who constantly formed the advanced-guard of the French army during its retreat towards the Rhine, greatly contributed to the result of the battle of Hanau. That General harassed the enemy during the whole of the 30th of October; and having learned on the 31st, that a corps of 10,000 cavalry was escorting the Emperor Napoleon, he resolved to charge them with five regiments of Cossacks, in which he succeeded even beyond his hopes, for he several times overthrew the enemy, who was compelled to retire under the fire of his cannon, and took from him 400 prisoners.

This General, from Erfurt to the banks of the Rhine, has been incessantly a-head of Napoleon; sometimes attacking his advanced-guard, at other times retarding his march by blowing up the bridges, cutting up the roads, or throwing up abattis. These operations, which the Emperor Napoleon affects to consider as an unfair mode of war, because they are pernicious to him, compelled him to engage in many combats, in which General Czernischeff took 4000 prisoners, including two Colonels and 30 other officers. This General's division has always acted as the flying corps of the north of Germany,—of that army which Napoleon found at Gros Bienen, at Dennewitz, and at Leipsic.

Marshal Davoust still occupies his old position on the Stecknitz, and can no longer effect his retreat to France.

The army recovers from its fatigues, and is repairing its clothing and equipage.

The Regency of the Electorate of Hanover has been re-established, and the enemy now occupies on the Lower Elbe only Harburg, Stade, and the small fort of Hope: but it may be presumed, that he cannot long defend them. The inhabitants of all classes have displayed at Hanover, and other places of the Electorate, proofs of the most touching affection for their Sovereign. The Prince Royal, whose fortune it formerly was to command them as an enemy's General, has received with sensibility, the marks of recollection and of acknowledgment, which they have given him, for the manner in which he acted towards them.

The head-quarters of the Grand Allied Army were on the 5th at Frankfort. Thus, then, the unheard-of efforts which France has made in 1813, have had the same results as those she made in 1812. The French legions, which caused the world to tremble, are retiring and seeking safety behind the Rhine, the natural frontier of France, and which would be still a barrier of iron, had not Napoleon wished to subjugate all nations, and to ravish from them their country. Although these limits appear fixed by nature, the Russian army presents itself before them, because Napoleon went to seek the Russians at Moscow; the Prussian army appears before them, because, in breach of his sworn faith, Napoleon still retains the fortresses of that monarchy; the army of Austria appears before them, because she has insults to revenge, and because she recollects that, after the peace of Presburg, the title of Emperor of Germany was torn from her Supreme Chief: if the Swedes are there, also, it is because, amid profound peace, and in violation of the most solemn treaties, Napoleon treacherously surprised them at Stralsund, and insulted them at Stockholm.

The Allies regret the misfortunes of the French; they lament the calamities which the war brings in its train; and far from being dazzled, like Napoleon, by the success with which Providence has favoured their arms, they are ardently desirous of peace. All nations sigh for that boon of heaven, and Napoleon, Napoleon alone, has hitherto placed himself in opposition to the happiness of the world. Hence all the Princes, lately his allies, hasten to abjure the ties which connected them with him; even those whose States had been aggrandised in consequence of his power, or his influence, renounce their aggrandizement and his pretended friendship.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

On the motion of Lord Bathurst, the Militia Volunteer Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S Insolvent Debtors' Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The Militia Service Bill was, on the motion of Earl Bathurst, read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

The Clergy Suspension Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25.

The Sinking Fund Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25.

In the Scotch cause Dempster, and others, against the Magistrates and inhabitants of St. Andrew's in behalf of themselves and all those who chose to play at the game of Golf on St. Andrew's links, Sir S. ROMILEY, and Mr. BROOCHAM, were heard for the appellants, and Mr. ADAM and Mr. HUNTER for the respondents. The object of the original action was to prevent St. Andrew's links from being converted into a rabbit-warren; the apprehension of which had (as Mr. Broocham stated it) thrown the whole civilized world into the utmost alarm: and subscriptions had even been entered into at Calcutta to maintain the action. Golf was described to be a national Scotch game; upon which the LORD CHANCELLOR expressed his satisfaction, that there was no ground in England, South of Northumberland, where the soil was so bad, and the grass so thin, that it could be played. It was stated at the bar, that the game was often played on Blackheath. The complaint being, that rabbits injured the Golf course by scraping and scratching it, his Lordship asked, whether, it was not the nature of Scotch rabbits to *scratch* better than the English rabbits? Further proceeding in the cause postponed till Monday.

Counsel were heard on the part of Mr. Wright against the Clergy Suspension Bill.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, NOV. 22.

Several petitions were presented from Insolvent Debtors in different parts of the kingdom.

The Helstone Election Bill was read a second time.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House having resolved itself into this Committee, Lord PALMERSTON rose to move a vote for the Land Forces of his Majesty. In the Army there had been an increase of 9000 men, on which account an additional sum of 280,000l. would be requisite. The whole sum required for the Army, for 1814, would be 8,460,000l. of which he should at this time take 6,000,000l.

The Noble Lord then moved a Resolution voting the sum of 6,000,000l. which was agreed to, and the Report of the Committee ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. LOCKHART postponed his Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors until Monday next.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

LONDON MILITIA.

Sir W. CURTIS obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to accept the services of a certain proportion of the Militia of the City of London out of the United Kingdom, for the vigorous prosecution of the War.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Lord CASTLEREAGH obtained leave to bring in Bills to enable his Majesty to accept the services of the Local Militia out of their county, under certain restrictive regulations—to amend the Intercourse Act between England and Ireland, for the purpose of permitting regiments of Regular Militia to volunteer out of their rotation—and to enable his Majesty to augment the 60th regiment to any number not exceeding ten battalions.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

HELSTONE.

The House went into a Committee on the Helstone Election Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, paragraph by paragraph.

Mr. BANKES said, that in preparing this Bill, he had endeavoured to render it as perfect as possible, in order, that as so extraordinary a system of corruption had perhaps never before been exposed, it might be taken as a precedent for Parliament to act upon, if a similar example should ever come before them. It had therefore been deemed advisable to fix the freehold qualification for a vote at the value of 10l.

Mr. SWAN said, that these small freeholders whom it was proposed to exclude, were the only persons who had shewn themselves throughout the business averse to corruption; for, as to the great men in that quarter, he would assert, that *there was not a Peer in all Cornwall that has not been raised to his dignity by corruption ALONE!*—[Cries of Order, Order!]
He would repeat his assertion; and he was also sure, that if the Hon. Gentleman had obtained a list of the Electors, he would have found that there were very few who possessed freeholds of 10l. yearly value; and if 40s. were deemed a proper qualification in other parts, he could see no reason why it should be altered in Helstone.

It was ultimately agreed that the qualification should be at 40s.; and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

Several Petitions were presented from Insolvent Debtors.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a second time. On the motion of Mr. VANSITTART, a resolution was agreed to, imposing an additional duty of 3s. 6d. per hundred weight on East India Sugar.—Adjourned.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS of the LIBERATION OF HOLLAND from the FRENCH YOKE.

Twenty years have now elapsed since the subjugation of Holland by the French. During that period the unfortunate Dutch have suffered every species of insult—every species of privation. The day of retribution is, however, at length arrived; and the victory of Leipsic has accomplished the deliverance of Holland. It seems, as soon as the retreat of the French across the Rhine was ascertained, a number of the most respectable citizens of Amsterdam met, and concerted the plan of a Counter-Revolution. To this measure but little opposition was apprehended on the part of the enemy, as almost all the French troops were drafted out of the country, immediately after the disasters at Leipsic. A few Douaniers only were left, and these of course were very ambitious of appearing. Every thing, therefore, being prepared, on Monday the 14th inst. the Orange colours, with the old words of Orange Boven, with orange upon them, were displayed at Amsterdam. This was the signal. The people rose in a body. No cries were heard but those which signified their determination to resume their ancient freedom and their ancient attachments. Independence and the House of Orange! Rotterdam, Utrecht, the Hague, Leyden, and other towns, immediately followed the example of Amsterdam.

It was on Friday the 19th, at four in the afternoon, that the Orange flag was hoisted with great solemnity at Rotterdam. There was a vast concourse of People of all ranks, who greeted the Ensign of Liberty with unanimous and heartfelt acclamations. The preceding day, about noon, the French General Bouvet marched out of the Hague, at the head of 300 soldiers, mostly Germans, in consequence of a surt of capitulation with the inhabitants. No sooner, however, had he reached Ysselmuunde, about twelve miles from the Hague, than his troops hoisted the Orange cockade, dispatched him, and joined the Patriots. At Leyden, a Provisional Government was appointed, consisting of the Baron Van Buetskaer, J. Van Bommel, and W. Van Kluit. At Rotterdam, the patriots nominated Messrs. Von Hogendorp and D'Ecury to the chief command. Such was the alarm of the French, that they evacuated every strong place except Gorcum, Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, and Nimeguen, were occupied by the Patriots; but the gates of Maestricht had been shut by the Burghers, who had declined to admit any strangers, whether of the Orange party or French.

When the rising in Holland was determined upon, one of the leading Patriots proceeded to the residence of Le Brun, the Duke of Placentia, the Governor of Holland. He had the Orange cockade in his hat and on his breast, and he addressed Le Brun as follows:—"You may easily guess by these colours for what purpose I am come, and what events are about to take place. You, who are now the weakest, know that we are the strongest. We, who are now the strongest, know that you are the weakest. You will do wisely and prudently to take your departure with all possible speed, and the sooner you do it the less you will expose yourself to insult, and possibly to danger." To this address Le Brun replied, "I have Sir, for some time expected such a message, and I very willingly accede to your proposition, to take my departure immediately."—"In that case," said the Patriot, "I will see you into your coach without loss of time."—"This was accordingly done. But by this time the people had assembled and surrounded the coach, with loud cries of "Orange Boven,—Up, Orange,—Down, Bonaparte."—"The Patriot accompanied him in the coach out of the town, and no violence was offered him, except that he was obliged by the people to cry out, "Long live the Prince of Orange," and to wear the Orange cockade—too happy, no doubt, to get off so well. Having thus sent him off, the people laid hold of all the French Douaniers, and threw them into the river. All the watch-houses of the Douaniers and three of their vessels were burnt. We have not heard of any bloodshed in any other place except at Utrecht. There the garrison made some resistance to the Patriots. But the latter fired upon them, and 10 or 12 were killed on each side. The garrison then laid down their arms, and were permitted to depart.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Nov. 26.

THE KING v. BINGHAM.

The Rev. Mr. Bingham, a Magistrate of the county of Southampton, was brought up for judgment, being convicted at the last Winchester Assizes of a conspiracy. The fact charged upon him was, that being possessed of a public house, which had been taken by Government for the purpose of improving the dock, and for which he received a compensation, he used his influence as a Magistrate to keep the licence afloat until he bought a house for the sum of 700l. and then having got the licence attached to it, he sold the house for 2200l. gaining thus a sum of 1500l. for his jobbing as a Magistrate. In mitigation he produced an immense mass of affidavits, speaking to his good character, and conduct as a Clergyman.

The Court, in passing judgment, animadverted severely on his conduct, and sentenced him to be imprisoned six months in Winchester gaol.

The Lord Chief Justice added, "Let the affidavits go before the Lord Chancellor."

EX-PARTE EDEN.

This was a case respecting the privileges of London. An apprentice to a jeweller and goldsmith, applied for a Habeas Corpus, to bring him up to discharge him from his indentures, on the ground that he was 21 years of age. The master returned to the habeas corpus—that he was a citizen of London, that he

lad was apprenticed to him by indenture for seven years, and that by the custom of London, a minor unmarried, might apprentice himself for seven years, or longer, and be bound to serve all his time. The return also stated, that the master lived in York-street, Covent-garden.

Mr. GURNEY objected to this reason, on the ground that it stated an unreasonable custom, as a lad might apprentice himself for any number of years by this custom; and it was stated, that the service was not in the city of London, but in Covent-garden.

The Court said, there was another objection to the action, namely, that it did not state the minor was unmarried, which was necessary to bring it within the custom, and therefore they ordered the young man to be discharged.

On Monday the Government agents gave orders for 50,000 suits of Orange regimentals to be made in ten days.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be reduced one assize and a half, or 3d. in the peck loaf, which took place on Thursday; the quarter loaf of wheaten was then sold for 1s ½d. and 11d. household.

We are requested to caution the public against a spurious composition to prevent the effects of friction, which is frequently attempted to be foisted upon them for the Patent Anti-Attrition Composition; by which frauds are committed upon the public, and also upon the patent right. The real patent composition may be known by the directions which are given with each box, being signed "W. D. Bellamy;" and in all cases the patent composition answers at least three times better than that which is attempted to be substituted for what is sold at Charing-cross.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Mr. Simkin, late of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, fell down on Saturday se'night in a fit, and almost immediately expired. He had for some time past been in the Fleet prison for debt, and having settled with his creditors, was dressing himself again to enjoy his liberty, when the event took place. His father accidentally met his death a few years ago by falling over the bannisters of the Tavern stairs.

Thursday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the apartments of Mr. Trollop, in Gravel-lane, Wapping, were, during the absence of the family, forcibly entered by some thieves, who packed up, ready for removal, a large quantity, of linen, wearing apparel, and other property, but were disturbed by a man servant belonging to the house coming home and unlocking the door. His entrance was prevented by the villains bolting it inside, so that he was under the necessity of getting in with a ladder a one-pair-of-stairs window, when he discovered the several articles as above described. The thieves had made their escape by a back-yard.

MARRIED.

At East Sheen, Lord Berriedale, to Miss Leigh, youngest daughter, and co-heiress of the late Rev. William Leigh, of Rushall, in the county of Stafford, and late Dean of Hereford.

DIED.

On Sunday morning early, at his house, Devonshire-place, John White, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.

On the 16th inst. Israel Grignon, Esq. of Brompton, in the 69th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Henry Simpson, of the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

On Sunday last, at his house at Queen Anne street West, after a few days illness, William Oram, Esq.

On Thursday, at Haunersmith, in her 64th year, Mrs. L. Palmer, formerly of St. James's street.

On Wednesday morning last, Mrs. Israel, the wife of S. Israel, Esq. of Cornhill.

On Monday last, at her house at Ashted, in Surrey, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. Hester Smith, relict of the late Nathaniel Smith, Esq.

On Tuesday night last, at Blenheim, after a short illness, the Right Hon. Caroline Viscountess Clifden, wife of Lord Viscount Clifden, and eldest daughter of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

On the 20th inst. Mr. John Barrell, linen-draper, Houndsditch.

On the 9th inst. at his house in Palsgrave-place, Mr. Samuel Moor, in the 68th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 13th inst. at Trinity hall, Cambridge, the Rev. Joseph Jowett, LL.D. Reg. Prof. of Civil Law in that University, and Vicar of Wethersfield, in the county of Essex.

On Friday the 19th inst. at her house in Gloucester-place, after a short illness, in the 68th year of her age, the Right Hon. Cassandra Lady Hawke, relict of the Right Hon. Martin Bladen Lord Hawke, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Edward Turner, Bart. of Ambrosden Park, Oxfordshire.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

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

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table with columns for days (Tuesday, Friday) and exchange rates for various locations (Hamburg, Altona, Amsterdam, Paris, Leghorn, etc.)

MAILS.

Table with columns for locations (Heligoland, Lisbon, Dublin, etc.) and arrival/departure times.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26.—We had a good supply of Wheat this day from Suffolk, in addition to a large quantity left over last Monday, occasioned exceedingly heavy sale, as but very little has been disposed of, and that at a reduction of 4s. per quarter from Monday's prices.—Barley is from 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower, having a large supply from Suffolk.—Beans and Peas go off slowly, at a reduction of 2s. per quarter.—Oats are heavy sale, and full 2s. per quarter lower than on Wednesday.

Table of market prices for English and Foreign wheat, barley, rye, and flour, including importations last week.

WEIGHT AND PRICE OF BREAD.

Table showing weight and price for different types of bread (Peck Loaf, Half Peck Loaf, Quarter Loaf).

PRICE OF MEAT AT SMITHFIELD.

Table showing prices for various meats (Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork) on Monday and Friday.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT MARKET.

Table showing prices for different types of cattle (Beasts, Sheep and Lambs, Calves, Pigs).

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Table showing prices for hay and straw on Monday and Friday.

PRICE OF TALLOW.—FRIDAY, NOV. 12.

Table showing prices for tallow at different markets (St. James's, Clare, Whitechapel) and average prices for imports.

COAL EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, NOV. 26.

Table showing coal exchange prices for various locations (Adair's Main, Backworth, Beuton, etc.) and Sunderland coal.

