

mained in reserve at Capelle, and Major-gen. M'Kenzie's moved by Ekeren and Done towards Mercxhem, so as to avoid both great roads occupied by the Prussians. While the Prussians were engaged considerably more to the left, an attack on the village of Mercxhem was made by Col. M'Leod's brigade, led by himself, in the most gallant style, and under the immediate direction of Major-general M'Kenzie. The rapid but orderly advance of the detachment of the 3d battalion of the rifle corps, under Capt. Fullarton's command, and of the 2d batt. 78th, commanded by Lieut.-col. Lindsay, supported by the 2d batt. 25th, commanded by Major M'Donnell, and by the 33d, under Lieut.-colonel Elphinstone, and an immediate charge with the bayonet by the 78th, ordered by Lieut.-col. Lindsay, decided the contest much sooner and with much less loss than might have been expected from the strength of the post, and the numbers of the Enemy. Col. M'Leod received a severe wound, through the arm, in the advance to the attack, but did not quit the command of the brigade till he became faint from loss of blood. I am happy to think that the army will probably not be long deprived of the services of this distinguished officer.—The Enemy was driven into Antwerp with considerable loss, and some prisoners were taken.—I have the greatest satisfaction in expressing my warmest approbation of the conduct of all these troops: no veterans ever behaved better than these men, who then met the Enemy for the first time. The discipline and intrepidity of the Highland battalion, which had the good fortune to lead the attack into the village, reflect equal credit on the officers and men. The same spirit was manifested by the other troops employed. Two guns of Major Fyer's brigade were advanced in support of the attack, and by their excellent practice soon silenced a battery of the Enemy. The 52d regiment, under the command of that experienced officer Lieut.-col. Gibbs, was afterwards moved into the village of Mercxhem, in order to cover the withdrawing of the troops from it, which was ordered as soon as the Prussian column arrived by the great road, the head of which had already driven in the outposts when our attack began. Lieut.-col. Gibbs remained with the 52d and 3d batt. 93th, till after dark. This reconnoissance having been satisfactorily accomplished, the Prussian troops are going into cantonments, and this corps will resume nearly those it occupied before. The severity of the weather has been excessive. The soldiers have borne it with cheerfulness and patience, and I hope will not suffer very materially from it. I send inclosed a return of the killed and wounded, and have the honour to be, &c. THOMAS GRAHAM.

The *Total Return of the Loss* is—1 Ensign, 9 rank and file killed; 1 Lieut.-col. 3 Lieutenants, 26 rank and file, 5 horses wounded; 1 private missing.—2 corporals and 23 privates were taken from the Enemy.

Officers Killed and Wounded. — Killed: 78th foot, 2d batt. Ensign James Ormsby. — Wounded: 78th foot, 2d batt. Colonel M'Leod, severely not dangerously; Lieut. W. Bath, severely; Lieut. J. Chisholm, slightly.

Downing-street, Feb. 8. — Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, dated St. Jean de Luz, Jan. 23.

The Enemy withdrew on the 21st, in the morning, all their outposts in front of the intrenched camp at Bayonne, between the Adour and the left of the Nive; and at the same time, the troops which I had reported in my last to have moved upon Bidarey and Baygorey, marched from thence, apparently towards the centre of the army, which has been considerably reinforced.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO GAZETTE of Feb. 8. *Downing-street, Feb. 8.*—Dispatches received from Sir G. Prevost, Bart.

Head-quarters, Montreal, Dec. 12.

My Lord, Having had the honour to report to your Lordship, on the 30th Oct. and 15th Nov. last, the affairs which took place between his Majesty's forces and the American armies, led on by Major-gens. Hampton and Wilkinson; I have now to inform you, that the signal defeats experienced by the Enemy on the Chateauguay river, in Lower Canada, and near Chrysler's Farm, in Upper Canada, have relieved both provinces from the pressure of the armies invading them, and have obliged the divisions of Gen. Hampton and Gen. Wilkinson to retire to their own territory, and seek for winter-quarters, under circumstances so highly disadvantageous as to have produced in both of them discontent, desertion, and disease.—The well-timed appearance of a small regular force in Gen. Wilkinson's front, which I had pushed forward from the Coteau de Lac to support and give confidence to the Gien-garry and Stormont militia, very shortly after the severe lesson his vanity had received from the corps of observation, operated so powerfully as to induce him to commence a precipitate retreat from our shore to St. Regis, and up the Salmon river, and to abandon his avowed project, of passing his winter in Montreal. It appears that the American army, upon arriving at the French Mills, which are situated on the Salmon river, about six miles from its mouth, proceeded to dismantle their river craft and gun-boats, and to arrange on shore, round their block-house, a most cumbersome train of artillery, for the preservation of which the whole of Major-gen. Wilkinson's infantry is retained

in tents and huts, at this most inclement season of the year, until the winter roads shall be sufficiently established to enable him to retire his guns to Platsburg. A rapid succession of severe frost, light snow, and sudden thaw, to which the American army has been so long and so much exposed, has made it impossible for me to execute any enterprise against it, without risking more than my means could justify. A division of gun-boats with a detachment of troops, which I had ordered on the 1st of this month to advance into Lake Champlain, for the purpose of molesting Gen. Hampton's division, succeeded in burning an extensive building lately erected near Platsburg, as a dépôt magazine: some batteaux, together with the ammunition, provisions, and stores, found in it, were either brought away or destroyed.—The severity of the weather obliged Captain Pring, of the Royal Navy, under whose command I had placed the expedition, to return to the Isle aux Noix on the 5th; in effecting which he was obliged to cut a channel for his boats through several miles of ice. The Enemy's troops were in considerable number in the vicinity of Platsburg, but no attempt was made to annoy our force employed on this occasion.—In Upper Canada a conjoint attack on Burlington Heights, planned by Major-gen. Harrison and Commodore Chauncey, has been frustrated by the lateness of the season and the severity of the weather.

I have, &c. GEORGE PREVOST.

[Here follow two Letters from Commodore Sir James Yeo and Sir G. Prevost, transmitting the subjoined Dispatch from Capt. Barclay, detailing the particulars of the naval action on Lake Erie.—Sir James Yeo says, though his Majesty's squadron were very deficient in seamen, weight of metal, and particularly long guns, yet the greatest misfortune was the loss of every officer, particularly Capt. Finnis, whose life, had it been spared, would, in my opinion, have saved the squadron. Sir G. Prevost adds, "Capt. Barclay is recovering of his wounds, and there is a prospect of his valuable life and services being preserved for the benefit of his country."

*His Majesty's late ship Detroit,
Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Sept. 12.*

Sir, The last Letter I had the honour of writing to you, dated the 6th inst. I informed you, that unless certain intimation was received of more seamen being on their way to Amherstburg, I should be obliged to sail with the squadron, deplorably manned as it was, to fight the Enemy (who blockaded the Port), to enable us to get supplies of provisions and stores of every description; so perfectly destitute of provisions was the post, that there was not a day's flour in store, and the squadron under my command were on half-allow-

ance on many things, and when that was done there was no more. Such were the motives which induced Major-gen. Proctor (whom by your instructions I was directed to consult, and whose wishes I was enjoined to execute, as far as related to the good of the Country), to concur in the necessity of a battle being risked, under the many disadvantages under which I laboured; and it now remains for me, the most melancholy task, to relate to you the unfortunate issue of that battle, as well as the many untoward circumstances that led to that event. No intelligence of seamen having arrived, I sailed, on the 9th inst. fully expecting to meet the Enemy next morning, as they had been seen among the Islands; nor was I mistaken; soon after day-light they were seen in motion in Put-in-Bay, the wind then at South-west, and light, giving us the weather-gage. I bore up for them, in hopes of bringing them to action among the Islands, but that intention was soon frustrated, by the wind suddenly shifting to the South-east, which brought the Enemy directly to windward. The line was formed according to a given plan, so that each ship might be supported against the superior force of the two brigs opposed to them. About ten the Enemy had cleared the islands, and immediately bore up, under easy sail, in a line abreast, each brig being also supported by the small vessels. At a quarter before twelve I commenced the action, by firing a few long guns; about a quarter past, the American Commodore, also supported by two schooners, one carrying four long 12-pounders, the other a long 32 and 24-pounder, came to close action with the Detroit; the other brig of the Enemy, apparently destined to engage the Queen Charlotte, supported in like manner by two schooners, kept so far to windward as to render the Queen Charlotte's 24-pound carronades useless, while she was, with the Lady Prevost, exposed to the heavy and destructive fire of the Caledonian, and four other schooners, armed with long and heavy guns, like those I have already described. Too soon, alas! was I deprived of the services of the noble and intrepid Capt. Finnis, who, soon after the commencement of the action, fell, and with him fell my greatest support; soon after, Lieut. Stokes, of the Queen Charlotte, was struck senseless by a splinter, which deprived the Country of his services at this very critical period. As I perceived the Detroit had enough to contend with, without the prospect of a fresh brig, Provincial Lieut. Irvine, who then had charge of the Queen Charlotte, behaved with great courage, but his experience was much too limited to supply the place of such an officer as Capt. Finnis; hence she proved of far less assistance than I expected. The action

action continued with great fury until half-past two, when I perceived my opponent drop astern, and a boat passing from him to the Niagara (which vessel was at this time perfectly fresh); the American Commodore seeing that as yet the day was against him (his vessel having struck soon after he had left her), and also the very defenceless state of the Detroit, which ship was now a perfect wreck, principally from the raking fire of the gun-boats, and also that the Queen Charlotte was in such a situation, that I could receive very little assistance from her, and the Lady Prevost being at this time very far to leeward, from her rudder being injured, made a noble, and alas! too successful an effort to regain it; for he bore up, and supported by his small vessels, passed within pistol-shot, and took a raking position on our bow; nor could I prevent it, as the unfortunate situation of the Queen Charlotte prevented us from wearing; in attempting it we fell on board her; my gallant First Lieutenant Garland was now mortally wounded, and myself so severely, that I was obliged to quit the deck. Manned as the squadron was, with not more than 50 British seamen, the rest a mixed crew of Canadians and soldiers, and who were totally unacquainted with such service, rendered the loss of officers more sensibly felt, and never in any action was the loss more severe; every officer commanding vessels, and their seconds, was either killed, or wounded so severely as to leave the deck. —The weather-gage gave the Enemy a prodigious advantage, and enabled him to choose both his position and distance; so that his long guns did great execution, while the carrouades of the Queen Charlotte and Lady Prevost were prevented having much effect.—[Capt. Barclay concludes with praises of the undaunted courage and skill of Lieutenant Buchan, of the Lady Prevost, who was severely wounded; of Lieut. Brande, of the Dover, commanding the Winter; of Lieut. Inglis, who succeeded him in the Detroit; and of Mr. Hoffmeister, who nobly volunteered his services on deck, and behaved in a manner that reflected the highest honour on him. Provincial Lieut. Purvis and the military officers, Lieutenants Garden, of the Royal Newf. Rangers, and O'Keefe, of the 41st, behaved in a manner that excited the warmest admiration. The few British seamen behaved with their usual intrepidity. The American Commodore, Perry, behaved in a most humane and attentive manner to Capt. Barclay, his officers, and to all the wounded.]

R. H. BARCLAY, Commander.

[Here follows a Letter from Lieut. Inglis, who took the command of the Detroit, on Capt. Barclay's being wounded. He states the deplorable situation of that ship, which

"was unmanageable, every brace cut away, the mizen top-mast and gaff down, all the other masts badly wounded, not a stay left forward, hull shattered very much, a number of the guns disabled, and the Enemy's squadron raking both ships ahead and astern, and the squadron not in a situation to support—in consequence of which the Detroit struck, the Queen Charlotte having previously done so."]

The total loss of the British was, 3 officers, 38 men, killed; 9 officers, 85 men, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.—Killed: Lieut. J. Garden, Royal Newf. reg.; first Lieut. J. Garland, of the Detroit; Capt. R. Finnis, of the Queen Charlotte.—Wounded: Capt. Barclay, and J. Hoffmeister, purser, dangerously; First Lieut. J. Stokoe, severely; J. Foster, midshipman, slightly; Lieut. E. Buchan, commanding the Lady Prevost, dangerously; First Lieut. F. Rolette, severely; Lieut. G. Biggall, of the Hunter, commanding, severely; H. Gateshill, master's mate, slightly; J. Campbell, master's mate, commanding the Chippeway, slightly.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 12.—This Gazette announces the capture of the French lugger privateer, L'Emile, of 14 guns and 42 men, by the Thracian, Captain Carter.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE, Feb. 12.
Foreign-office, Feb. 12.—Extract of a Dispatch from the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Chateau de Brienne, Feb. 2.

I am gratified in being enabled to send your Lordship a far better report of the details of the battle of La Rothiere, than if I had been so fortunate as to have been myself in the field. Colonel Lowe's detail is so satisfactory, and so accurate, from his having had the advantage of being with Marshal Blucher in the advance during the whole day, that there is little in the official reports that have come in, which Col. Lowe has not already noticed. —If Marshal Blucher was not long since immortalized, this day would have crowned him in the annals of Fame; for whatever were the apprehensions entertained by many for the result of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg's attack on the right, your Lordship will see by Col. Lowe's report, the Marshal steadily pursued the combination upon which the result of the day depended; this foresight, judgment, and decision, is done justice to by all the Allied Army. The Russian artillery are spoken of in the highest terms of praise; the ground was so covered with snow, and so deep, that they were obliged to leave half their guns in the rear; and by harnessing double teams to the other half, they contrived to bring them forward, and get a sufficient number into action. The Allies had

had about 70 or 80,000 men in the battle; the other corps of the army which are not enumerated in the report, were not up. The Enemy are supposed to have had the same strength.—The Enemy's last attack on the village of La Rothiere, was at two o'clock this morning; immediately after they seemed to have commenced their retreat, passing the Aube river; they took up a very strong rear-guard position at Lesmont with their right, and extending behind the Loire. Dispositions were made to attack it with the corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, and Generals Wrede and Giulay, and there was a sharp fire all this morning on this spot, but the day was so very unfavourable, and the fall of snow so excessive, the troops could make no progress.—In the mean time Field-marshal Prince Schwartzenberg has made his arrangements for the pursuit of the Enemy, who have retired on Vitry, Troyes, and Arcis.

Military Report from Col. Lowe to the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Headquarters, Army of Silesia, Trannes, Feb. 1.

Sir, My report of last night will have informed you of the state of preparation in which both armies stood for a general battle on this day. The confidence of the Allied Sovereigns, and of the Commanders of their armies, having placed at Field-Marshal Blucher's disposal, the Austrian corps of Gen. Count Giulay, and of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, in addition to the forces under his own immediate command, he, after a reconnoissance this morning, made the following disposition for an attack:—The corps of Gen. Baron Sacken was ordered to move forward in two columns from Trannes, one directing itself upon Brienne, by the road of Dienville, and the second on the village of La Rothiere; the corps of Gen. Count Giulay forming the reserve of the 1st column, and that of Gen. Alskief of the second.—The Russian guards and cuirassiers, it was announced, would arrive and form a reserve for the whole on the heights between Trannes and Eclance.—The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was directed to march from Eclance upon Chaumenil, leaving a small wood in front of the right of our position, occupied by the Enemy, to his left, and thus turning it, and opening his communication with Gen. Count Wrede, who, it was announced, was advancing also upon Chaumenil from Deulevent.—The attack commenced precisely at 12 o'clock. The Enemy was in position at Dienville and La Rothiere, and having his left at the small village of La Gibrerie. His cavalry, as well as that of the Allied forces, was drawn out in the plain between the two positions; his infantry disposed in large masses on the flanks of and within the villages, which were lined with artillery.—

Skirmishing and cannonading in the plain were the preludes to the attack, but the attention was soon directed from this to a very heavy cannonading and musketry from the small wood on the right, and the village of La Gibrerie. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg drove the Enemy from the village; but they returned in force, and again expelled him. A brigade of grenadiers was ordered to his support, but his own zeal and activity rendered this aid unnecessary. He attacked again, and remained master of both the wood and village. The movements in this quarter occupied nearly three hours. The Enemy's demonstration menaced the flank of the position of the Allies; but Field-Marshal Blucher was not to be diverted from his object by them. The effect of the combination of Gen. Wrede's movement was foreseen with the most accurate judgment; and before the village of La Gibrerie was in the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg's possession, every requisite order was given for the execution of the movements just directed.—The Enemy having moved a corps to his left, Gen. Baron Sacken drew all his force to the attack of La Rothiere, which formed the key of the Enemy's position.—Gen. Count Giulay attacked the town of Dienville, but met with very considerable opposition. The contest was protracted to a very late hour, and it was not until after midnight, that it was announced to the Marshal that the Enemy was expelled, leaving 280 prisoners in Count Giulay's possession. The most obstinate resistance however was made at La Rothiere; Baron Sacken expelled the Enemy, but he returned with heavy columns of infantry and batteries of artillery, and renewed the attack with great vigour, gaining possession of the Church and some of the houses, whilst the Russians occupied the others. Buonaparte in person, it is reported by the prisoners, led on the attack himself, at the head of the young guard, and had a horse shot under him. The fire with which they were received, rendered the attempt of no avail, and about ten o'clock at night, the whole village was ceded to the more obstinate valour of the Russian troops.—On the right of the village Gen. Sacken took upwards of twenty pieces of cannon; near a thousand prisoners were also taken; the loss in killed and wounded was very great.—The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg advanced upon Chaumenil, and formed his junction with the Gen. Count Wrede. The former took six pieces of cannon, and the latter 17. Thus was the victory complete in every quarter.—Immediately after the battle commenced, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, came on the ground. Field-Marshal Blucher immediately

ately afterwards proceeded to the front, to carry into effect the dispositions he had made. He was among the foremost in the attack of the village of La Rothiere, and in supporting the troops who were attacked in it. A Cossack orderly, of Gen. Gniesenau, was shot by his side. Reserves were moved forward by the orders of his Imperial Majesty and Prince Schwartzburgh, but only three battalions were employed. There are prisoners taken of the 3d, 4th, and 6th corps, and of the guards. Buonaparte is supposed to have had the great body of his army collected. There are many details which time does not admit of at present giving, but in proportion as they become known, the battle of La Rothiere, in the numbers engaged, in the losses on the part of the Enemy, and in its consequences, will perhaps be found one of the most important of the war.

H. Lowe, Colonel.

P.S. The reports state 60 pieces of cannon taken.

Military Report from Col. Lowe to the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, dated St. Ouen, Feb. 4, 1814, Nine A.M.

Sir, The reports of this morning are, that a cannonading was heard on yesterday afternoon at Pogny, on the road between Vitry and Chalons, which it is supposed must have been in consequence of a rencontre between the corps of Gen. D'York and Marshal Macdonald. A reconnaissance, pushed on yesterday as far as Sogny, on the road from hence to Chalons, ascertained the Enemy to be there posted with a force of about 2000 infantry and two squadrons of cavalry. The Enemy had a force at Vitry, which will probably endeavour to effect a junction with Marshal Macdonald or with Marshal Marmont, who, there is every reason to suppose, proceeded, after the retreat, to Arcis.

H. Lowe, Col.

Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Bar Sur Aube, Feb. 1.

My Lord, I have the satisfaction of announcing to your Lordship, that the Enemy, commanded by Buonaparte, have this day been defeated. Thirty-six pieces of cannon, and 3000 prisoners are already in the hands of the Allies.—Buonaparte had placed his army in two lines, extending across the plain from the front of Dienville, on the right, by the village of La Rothiere, towards Tremilly, on the left.—In front of the left, he occupied the village of La Gibrerie, and the woods by which it was surrounded.—In reserve, Gen. Marmont was placed in the village of Morvilliers. The heights also about the town of Brienne were occupied.—Your Lordship has been informed that the corps of Marshal Blucher, consisting only of Gen. Sacken's division, and part of Gen. Langeon's division, had yesterday taken up a

position near Trannes. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was in communication with the right of Gen. Blucher, and in position at Maison. Gen. Giulay removed from Bar Sur Aube to support Gen. Blucher: his corps was formed on the great road between Trannes and Dienville.—I reported to your Lordship that Gen. Wrede was to co-operate with Gen. Wittgenstein, in his attack on Vassy. The Enemy having, however, abandoned that position, Gen. Wrede marched upon Doulevant, from whence he was directed to advance upon the road by Tremilly to Chauménil.—Two divisions of Russian grenadiers, and a division of cuirassiers, amounting to about 6000 men, and forming a part of the reserve under the orders of Gen. Barclay de Tolly, formed the support of the different corps, and were engaged in the action of this day.—Gen. Blucher began his attack about twelve o'clock, by advancing the corps of Gen. Giulay towards Dienville, and by forming the divisions of his own corps in front of La Rothiere.—The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg advanced about the same time from Maison upon La Gibrerie; he was strongly opposed in the woods about that place, but at last succeeded in forcing the Enemy to retire, and in carrying the village. The Enemy made an attempt to retake this position, but was received most gallantly by the troops of the Prince Royal, and totally repulsed. During the latter part of this attack, the corps of Gen. Wrede arrived upon the right of the Prince Royal, and immediately advanced upon Tremilly.—The Uhlans of Prince Schwartzburgh made a most successful charge in front of that village, and took six pieces of cannon. General Wrede possessed himself of the place.—General Sacken finding that his right was secured by the successes which had attended the attack of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg and General Wrede, determined to attack the centre of the Enemy's position at La Rothiere. While his infantry were engaged in the attack of the village, Gen. Blucher directed a charge of cavalry upon the right of it, which was attended with complete success; twenty pieces of cannon were captured, and a considerable number of cavalry of Buonaparte's guard were killed or taken.—The Enemy was driven from La Rothiere, and notwithstanding several attempts to retake it, was finally baffled in his object. Gen. Giulay late in the evening, advanced upon Dienville. I left the ground with Prince Schwartzburgh before this movement had been completed, but the report has since arrived, that he succeeded in taking the part of the village on the right of the Aube, the Enemy having retired to the other side of that river, and having destroyed the bridge. So ended, my

Lord,

Lord, the affair of this day; the Enemy still held the ground beyond La Rothiere, and was still in possession at dark of the height of Brienne. — The Russian and Prussian guards have already arrived near Trannes, and to-morrow will be in position to support the attack of the Enemy's remaining positions. The corps of General Colliredo arrived this day at Vendœuvres, and will arrive to-morrow morning at Dienville. The corps of Generals Wittgenstem and D'York are marching upon Vitry. — It appears that the three corps of Marshals Marmont, Mortier, and Victor, were present in the action of this day. Generals Colliert and Grouchy were also present. — I have not been able to ascertain the remaining corps which formed part of the Enemy's force. — I beg to congratulate your Lordship upon this first success in a general affair on the territory of France. BURGHERSB.

Dispatch from Lord Burghersb, dated Bar Sur Aube, Feb. 2.

My Lord, In continuation of my report of yesterday, I have this day to announce to your Lordship the retreat of the Enemy from all his positions about Brienne, with the loss of 73 pieces of cannon, and about 4000 prisoners. — Buonaparte continued the action of yesterday with considerable obstinacy till towards twelve at night: his principal efforts were directed to the re-occupation of the village of La Rothiere; he directed himself the attack of the young Guards upon that place, but was repulsed with considerable loss. General Blucher was present at the defence of this village, and contributed materially by his exertions in the repulse of the Enemy. Gen. Giulay was engaged till near twelve o'clock in the attack of Dienville; the vigorous opposition he met with was only overcome by the skill and ability he displayed, and by the gallantry of his troops. The place, after several hours of the most severe contest, remained in his undisputed possession. — Baffled in the different attempts to regain the advantages he had lost, Buonaparte at last decided upon a retreat: his columns appear to have begun their movement to the rear about one in the morning; his rear-guard was, however, in occupation of the position of Brienne at day-light. — Gen. Giulay moved along the Aube upon the Enemy's right, the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg marched upon Brienne, Gen. Wrede advanced upon the right of the Prince Royal. — The Enemy retreated in two columns, the right upon Lesmont, the left upon Lassicourt and Renay. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg made a most brilliant charge upon the cavalry which covered the Enemy's retreat near St. Christophe. — General Wrede dislodged a corps of infantry from a strong

position upon the Voire, near Lassicourt. — Gen. Giulay, assisted by the infantry of the Prince Royal, took Lesmont by assault. — It is due to the character of Prince Schwartzburgh, to call your Lordship's attention to the skill and talent he has displayed in bringing the troops under his orders to the brilliant situation in which they at present stand. — From the frontiers of Switzerland, after traversing all the great defences on this side of France, he has formed a junction with the army of Blucher; and, in conjunction with it, has baffled the Enemy's attempts to fall with superior numbers on a separate corps, and has achieved a most glorious victory. — Prince Schwartzburgh has received a sword from the Emperor Alexander, in token of the high sense he entertains of his merit. Gen. Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg have been decorated on the field of battle with the second class of the Order of St. George. — The distinguished gallantry and enterprise of Field-Marshal Blucher, was never more conspicuous than in the battles of Brienne. — Generals Giulay and Frenelle have particularly distinguished themselves. — The troops of the Allies have universally fought with the most distinguished gallantry; they merit the gratitude and admiration of the world.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersb, dated Bar Sur Seine, Feb. 6

The advanced guard of D'York made yesterday a successful attack upon the rear of Macdonald's army near La Chaussée, between Vitry and Chalons. Three cannon and several hundred prisoners were taken by the Allies; the Enemy were pursued on the road to Chalons. — I am sorry to have to report to your Lordship, that Gen. Colliredo was yesterday wounded, while reconnoitring the Enemy's position upon the Barce. Although the wound is not considered dangerous, yet the whole army will lament the necessary absence of that gallant and distinguished officer from his duties in the field in this important moment.

Downing-street, Feb. 9. — Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Head-quarters, Quebec, Dec. 22.

My Lord, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, Col. Murray's report to Major-gen. Vincent, of his having taken possession of Fort George at Niagara, on the 12th inst. without opposition. — In consequence of my having directed a forward movement to be made by the advance of the right division of the army serving in the Canadas, for the purpose of checking a system of plunder organised by the Enemy against the loyal inhabitants of the Niagara district; Col. Murray was ordered to march with two 6-pounders,

smm

small detachment of light dragoons, and three hundred and fifty rank and file of the 100th regiment, commanded by Lieut.-col. Hamilton, together with seventy of the Western warriors under Lieut.-colonel Elliot, of the Indian department; and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, this force arrived in the neighbourhood of Fort George in time to frustrate the Enemy's predatory designs, and to compel him to effect a precipitate retreat across the Niagara river, having previously sent his ordnance and stores to his own side, and stained the character of the American nation by the wanton conflagration of the town of Newark, reduced at this most inclement season to a heap of ashes, in direct violation of the reiterated protestations of the American commanding Generals to respect and protect private property. I have much satisfaction in adding to my report, that the promptitude with which Col. Murray executed this service, has been the means of rescuing a fertile and extensive district from premeditated plunder, and its loyal inhabitants from further outrage and captivity.

Fort George, Dec. 12.

Sir, Having obtained information that the Enemy had determined on driving the country between Fort George and the advance, and was carrying off the loyal part of the inhabitants, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, I deemed it my duty to make a rapid and forced march towards him with the light troops under my command, which not only frustrated his designs, but compelled him to evacuate Fort George, by precipitately crossing the river and abandoning the whole of the Niagara frontier. On learning our approach, he laid the town of Newark in ashes, passed over his cannon and stores, but failed in an attempt to destroy the fortifications, which are evidently so much strengthened whilst in his possession, as might have enabled Gen. M'Clure (the commanding officer) to have maintained a regular siege; but such was the apparent panic, that he left the whole of his tents standing.—I trust the indefatigable exertions of this handful of men have rendered an essential service to the country, by rescuing from a merciless Enemy, the inhabitants of an extensive and highly cultivated tract of land, stored with cattle, grain, and provisions, of every description; and it must be an exultation to them to find themselves delivered from the oppression of a lawless banditti, composed of the disaffected of the country, organised under the direct influence of the American Government, who carried terror and dismay into every family.

J. MURRAY, Col.

Downing-street, Feb. 13.—Dispatch from General Sir T. Graham, dated Merxem, Feb. 6.

Head-quarters, Merxem, Feb. 6.

My Lord, I should have been happy to have had to announce to your Lordship, that the movement on Antwerp, fixed by Gen. Bulow for the 2d inst. had produced a greater effect; but the want of time, and of greater means, will account to your Lordship for the disappointment of our hopes of a more satisfactory result; for Gen. Bulow received (after we had got the better of all the great obstacles in the way of taking a position near the town) orders to proceed to the Southward to act in concert with the Grand Army; and the state of the weather, for some time back, not only prevented my receiving the supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores from England, but made it impossible to land much of what was on board the transports near Williamstadt, the ice cutting off all communication with them.—I have, however, sincere pleasure in assuring your Lordship, that every part of the service was conducted by the officers at the head of the different departments with all the zeal and intelligence possible.—To make up for the want of our own artillery, all the serviceable Dutch mortars, with all the ammunition that could be collected, were prepared at Williamstadt; and on the evening of the 1st, the troops of the first and second divisions, that could be spared from other services, were collected at Braechat, and next morning this village (fortified with much labour ever since our former attack) was carried in the most gallant style, in a much shorter time, and with much less loss than I could have believed possible.—Major-gen. Gibbs, commanding the 2d division, (in the absence of Major-gen. M'Kenzie, confined by a dangerous fall from his horse) ably seconded by Major-gen. Taylor and by Lieut.-col. Herries, commanding Major-gen. Gibbs's brigade, conducted this attack, in which all the troops engaged, behaved with the usual spirit and intrepidity of British soldiers.—I feel particularly indebted to the officers already named, and also to Lieut.-colonel Cameron, commanding the detachments of 3 batts. of the 95th; to Lieut.-colonel Hompesch with the 25th regt.; to Major A. Kelly, with the 54th; to Lieut.-colonel Brown, with the 56th; and Major Kelly, with the 73d; for the distinguished manner in which these corps attacked the left and centre of the village, forcing the Enemy from every strong hold, and storming the mill battery on Ferdinand's Dyke; while Major-gen. Taylor, with the 53d under Lieut.-col. Gibbs, the 35th under Major Macalister, and the 78th under Lieut.-col. Lindsay, marching to the right, and directly on the mill of Ferdinand's Dyke, threatened the Enemy's communication from Merxem towards Antwerp. Two pieces of cannon and a number of prisoners

prisoners fell into our hands.—No time was lost in marking out the batteries, which by the very great exertions of the artillery, under Lieut.-col. Sir G. Wood, and the engineers, under Lieut.-col. C. Smyth, and the good-will of the working parties, were completed by half-past three p. m. of the 3d.—The batteries opened at that hour. During the short trial of the fire that evening, the defective state of the Williamstadt mortars and ammunition was too visible. Our means were thus diminished, and much time was lost, as it was not till twelve, at noon, the following day (the 4th), that the fire could be opened again.—That day's fire disabled five of the six 24-pounders. Yesterday the fire was kept up all day. The practice was admirable, but there was not a sufficient number of shells falling to prevent the Enemy from extinguishing fire whenever it broke out among the ships, and our fire ceased entirely at sun-set yesterday.—It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the indefatigable exertions of the two branches of the Ordnance Department.—I have much reason to be satisfied with the steadiness of the troops, and the attention of the Officers of all ranks, during the continuance of this service. Detachments of the rifle corps did the most advanced duty, under the able direction of Lieut.-colonel Cameron, in a way that gave security to the batteries on Ferdinand's Dyke, and though this line was infladed, and every part of the village under the range of shot and shells from the Enemy, I am happy to say the casualties, on the whole, have not been numerous.—As soon as every thing is cleared away we shall move back into such cantonments as I have concerted with Gen. Bulow.—I cannot conclude this dispatch without expressing my admiration of the manner in which Gen. Bulow formed the disposition of the movement, and supported this attack.—The Enemy were in great force on the Deurne and Berchem roads, but were everywhere driven by the gallant Prussians, though not without considerable loss. THOMAS GRAHAM.

P. S. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence returned from the Hague on the 1st inst. and has accompanied this advance on Antwerp.—Capt. Mills, of the guards, going home on promotion, is the bearer of this dispatch.—General Bulow's head-quarters are to be to-morrow at Malines.

The loss in the attack upon the village of Merxem is, — 6 privates, killed; 14 officers, and 131 privates, wounded; and 2 privates missing: 180 prisoners were taken from the Enemy.

Officers wounded on the 2d Feb.—Royal Artillery Drivers, Lieut. W. Smith, slightly; 2d batt. 25th foot, Lieut. S. Brown, severely; Volunteer Sinclair, slightly;

2d batt. 35th foot, Lieut. Austen, sev. (not dangerously); 2d batt. 34th foot, Captain Blakeman, Lieuts. Blake, Potts, and Evan-son, slightly; 3d batt. 56th foot, Ensign Sparkes, slightly; 2d batt. 73d foot, Lieut. and Adj. James, slightly; Lieut. McCon-nell, Volunteer J. Simpson, severely (not dangerously); Provincial batt. 95th foot, Capt. Eccles, 1st Lieut. Ferguson, and 2d Lieut. Wright, slightly.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under Sir T. Graham, from the 3d to the 5th February:—3 rank and file, 16 horses, killed; 1 lieut. 2 ensigns, 3 sergeants, 2 drummers, 48 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 12 horses missing.

Officers Wounded:—2d batt. 37th foot, Lieut. Stowers, sev. leg amputated; Ens. G. Chapman, sev. leg amputated; 2d batt. 44th foot, Ensign Reddock, slightly.

A Dispatch from the Earl of Clancarty, dated Hague, Feb. 5, follows here, stating that Gorcum had capitulated to Col. Fagel, commanding the Dutch levies, on the following conditions: "The place to be held by the French till the 29th of this month, and on that day, unless sooner relieved, the garrison is to march out with the honours of war, to lay down their arms, and surrender prisoners of war; officers to keep their swords and private baggage. In the mean time, an armistice to exist between the garrison and blockading troops, and both parties to join in reparation of the dykes.—Two Dispatches from Major Macdonald, dated Oliva, 8th and 11th Dec. brought to England by Capt. Macleod, confirms the statement of the surrender of the fortress of Danzig and Modlin on the Vistula. In consequence of the refusal of the Emperor of Russia to ratify the favourable articles of the capitulation granted by the Duke of Wirtemberg, the garrison of 11,800 men, surrendered prisoners of war, and were to be conducted into Russia. The Poles, 3500 men, were to be disbanded, and permitted to return to their homes. The remainder of the garrison, with the exception of 190 Dutch, mostly artillerymen, was composed of troops, belonging to those States which formed the Confederation of the Rhine. These estimated at 2300, with a battalion of 370 Spaniards and Portuguese, who were employed as labourers in repairing the fortifications, are to be placed at the disposal of their respective Sovereigns. The fortifications of Dantzic might have been defended until the month of May, had not the greater part of the Enemy's provisions been destroyed with the magazines, which were burnt by the fire of the batteries. The unratified capitulation was granted by the Duke of Wirtemberg, on account of the impracticability of continuing the approaches at so advanced a season. The system

system of exaction of the French had reduced the most respectable inhabitants from a state of affluence to comparative indigence. They were filled with gratitude for the aid afforded them by England. The Generals who surrendered in Dantzic were Count Rapp, Generals of Divisions Count Heudlet, Grandjean Bacpalla, Lepin, Campredon; Generals of Brigade L'Admiral Dumanoir, D'Herricourt, Devilliers, Hu-son, Bagancourt, Parine, Cavagnac, Prince Radzeville; Generals (Neapolitans) D'Etrees and Pepe.

Foreign-office, Feb. 15.—Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Troyes, Feb. 8.

The important position and town of Troyes was yesterday taken possession of by the Allies; the Enemy retired from it the night preceding, and took his direction upon Nogent. The number of roads leading from the different points of France, and uniting at Troyes, the resources of the place itself, with a population of 50,000 inhabitants, render its occupation of the greatest importance. The Prince Royal of Wirtembergh was the first who entered the town with his corps: on the day preceding he had turned the Enemy's position near Ruignin, and had taken possession of the village of Lanbrissel on his left.—I have the satisfaction of reporting to your Lordship, that a detachment from the corps of Gen. D'Yorck took possession of Vitry on the 5th.—General D'Yorck, as I have already informed your Lordship, attacked and defeated the rear guard of the corps of Marshal Macdonald's army at Chaussée on the 5th. On the same day, Gen. D'Yorck pursued the Enemy to the gates of Chalons, and bombarded the town. Marshal Macdonald entered into a capitulation for the evacuation of the place, which he effected on the morning of the 6th, retiring with his army, composed of the corps under his immediate orders, and of those of Gens. Sebastiani and Arighi, to the left bank of the Marne. — Chalons sur Saône has been captured by the Austrians: Gen. le Grand was assembling a French force at that place; the Prince of Hesse Hombourg directed it to be attacked; some guns were captured in the town. Gen. le Grand retired upon the road to Lyons, where Marshal Augereau has collected a force of 4000 men.—Gen. Bubna occupies an extent of country from near Grenoble on his left, by Bourg his centre, from the environs of Maçon on his right.—The advanced guard of Gen. Wrede has this day followed the retreat of the Enemy as far as Les Granges, on the road to Nogent. Several hundred prisoners have been taken since the Enemy evacuated the town of Troyes.

Foreign office, Feb. 26.—Extracts from Dispatches brought by the Right Hon. Frederick Robinson.

Dispatch from the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, dated Chatillon, Feb. 17.

My Lord, I have the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information, several reports which I have received from Col. Lowe, of the operations of Marshal Blucher's army.

I have, &c. C. S.

[The first report from Col. Lowe is dated head quarters of the Army of Silesia, Sandren, Feb. 6, and mentions, that Marshal Macdonald had capitulated for the surrender of the town of Chalons. The stores and magazines to be left untouched, on condition that the troops retired unmolested. The French did not scrupulously observe the engagement, as the bridge over the Marne had been blown up, and the casks which had held brandy in the stores had all leaked out. Macdonald took the direction of Meaux with his own corps (the 11th), besides those of Sebastiani and Arrighi.—The second report is dated Vertus, Feb. 8, and states, that Macdonald had been heard of retiring, with 100 pieces of artillery, drawn by peasants' horses, and hopes were entertained of coming up with them.—The third report is dated from Vertus, on the 9th, and notices the removal of Marshal Blucher's head-quarters from Vertus to Etoges, on the report of a Russian regiment having been attacked at Baye. The advanced posts of D'Yorck from Dormont, and of Sacken from Montmirail, now reached as far as Chateau Thierry and La Ferte. Accounts having been received of the grand army at Troyes, it was considered that no significant movement would be made in that transverse direction, and that the corps pushed forward must have come from Sezanne, and have belonged to Marmont.—The fourth report is dated from Bergeres, Feb. 11, and gives the following account of the surprise and defeat of Gen. Alsufief. "The Russians division of Gen. Alsufief suffered very considerably on yesterday afternoon, by an attack of the Enemy. My report of yesterday will have mentioned the information that had been received of Buonaparte being at Sezanne. Gen. Alsufief had his division, consisting of about 3500 infantry, posted at Champaubert. He was attacked by a very superior corps of the Enemy, 5 or 6000 of which were cavalry, and though he formed squares, and resisted most obstinately for a long time, the Enemy finally succeeded in compelling him to fall back, after suffering a very considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. He had 24 pieces of cannon with him, of which 15 were saved, and 9 fell into the hands of the Enemy. Fifteen hundred men are announced to have got off unemplotted; the

the remainder must have suffered or been dispersed, but great hopes are entertained that many of the latter will have been enabled to regain their corps."—The fifth report from Col. Lowe is dated from Marshal Blücher's head-quarters at Bergeres on the 12th. On the preceding day, the corps of Gen. D'York and Baron Sacken had marched in the direction of Montmirail against the Enemy, when an action took place, of which the following account is given. The corps of Baron Sacken, and three brigades of that of Gen. D'York, engaged, and after an action of several hours, both armies remained on the ground in the same positions they had occupied at the commencement. Six pieces of cannon were at one time taken by Gen. Baron Sacken; but they were left from the difficulty of the roads, as well as four pieces of his own, which he had advanced in the attack and could not again withdraw. The force opposed was the old guard and other detached corps, amounting to about thirty thousand men, commanded by Buonaparte in person. Gen. Baron Sacken attacked the Enemy in the village of Marchais, which was taken and retaken three times. The Enemy made a movement on his right flank, which compelled him to fall back on Gen. D'York. The Enemy attacked again, but could make no impression, night leaving both him and the Allied troops in the same position. Gen. Baron Sacken had his head-quarters this morning at Chateau Thierry, and Gen. D'York at Biffert. Buonaparte was to have returned to Montmirail last night, but bivouacked on the ground. — Marshal Marmont, with the 6th corps, is at Etoges. Field-Marshal Blücher, with the corps of Gen. Kleist and Gen. Kapsiewicz, is in position at this place. Marshal Marmont sent in an officer with a flag of truce this morning, with a letter to the Field-Marshal, which he was directed to deliver personally, but he was not received. — The sixth report, dated from Champaubert, Feb. 13, states, that Marshal Blücher, finding the Enemy had made no movement from Etoges, determined to attack Marmont at the latter place. The latter shewed 9 or 10,000 men, who gradually retired, under a brisk fire, from Etoges to Champaubert, where he halted for the night. The Army bivouacked in front of Fromentieres, and was to be attacked next day.]

Military Report from Col. Lowe, dated Head-quarters, Army of Silesia, Chalons, February 15.

Sir, Field-Marshal Blücher has had to sustain another and most obstinate contest against a superior force of the Enemy, under the command of Buonaparte in person. After having driven Marshal Marmont from the position of Etoges, on the

13th, he there learnt that Buonaparte had marched with his guards on the preceding day to Chateau Thierry: Gen. D'York and Gen. Baron Sacken having previously quitted that town, and retired behind the Marne. — Yesterday morning, Marshal Marmont was announced to be in retreat from the village of Fromentieres: Field-Marshal Blücher, who had bivouacked the night preceding at Champaubert, resolved on pursuing him. He had under his orders only the corps of Gen. Kleist and Gen. Kapsiewicz's division of General Count Langeron's corps. The Enemy retired until he came near the village of Janvilliers, where a considerable body of cavalry was observed to be collected. In the ardour of pursuit, six guns, which had been carried forward, were suddenly rushed upon and seized by them. The Prussian cavalry, under Gen. Zieten and Col. Blücher, son of the Field-Marshal, immediately charged, and retook them. Several prisoners fell into his hands, and from them it was learnt that Buonaparte was on the ground, having just arrived with the whole of his guards, and a large body of cavalry. They had made a forced march during the night from Chateau Thierry. — The infantry of Field-Marshal Blücher was at this time advancing in columns of battalions on the open grounds on each side of the chaussee, leading through the village. — The cavalry, which was observed to be increasing, suddenly came forward in a large mass, broke through the cavalry of the advanced guard, divided itself, and attacked with the greatest fury the columns of infantry on the plain. The movement was observed. The columns formed into squares, which remained firm on their ground, and commenced a heavy fire from their front, flanks, and rear. In a large field on the right of the village, six squares were attacked at the same time; all succeeded in repelling the Enemy, the cavalry of the advanced guard in the mean time retiring in the intervals, forming in the rear, and advancing again to charge the Enemy's cavalry, after it had been thrown into disorder, and compelled to retire from the destructive fire of the squares. The Enemy's numbers, however, increased, and large bodies of cavalry were seen to be moving round on either flank. Two battalions of infantry of the advanced guard, which had entered the village, could not form in time, and suffered considerably. Field-Marshal Blücher, who had little cavalry with him, resolved on withdrawing his force from a position where such an unequal contest must be waged. — The infantry were directed to retire in columns and squares, with artillery in the intervals, covered on the flanks and rear by skirmishers and cavalry. The Enemy lost no time in making the boldest

and most direct attacks. The country through which the line of retreat lay, was generally open, without inclosures, but with small woods and copses, which enabled the Enemy's cavalry to conceal its movements. The infantry avoided, in general, entangling themselves in them, and were thus the better enabled to preserve their perfect formation, and hold the Enemy in greater respect. From the village of Janvilliers to about half way between Champaubert and Etoges, a distance of nearly four leagues, it was one incessant retiring combat, not a single column or square of infantry that was not either charged by or exposed to the fire of the Enemy, while a constant fire was kept up by them without any interruption of their march, firing and loading, as they moved on, and still preserving the most perfect order. It frequently happened that the Enemy's cavalry were intermixed with the squares, and always, in such case, compelled to retire with great loss. Various charges were attempted without any effect. At sun-set it was observed, that the corps of cavalry which have been seen to take a circuit round the flanks had thrown themselves into the line of our retreat, about half way between Champaubert and Etoges, and formed themselves into a solid mass on the chaussée and on each side of it, with the evident determination to bar the passage. At this moment Field-Marshal Blucher found himself surrounded on every side. His decision was as prompt as the resolution determined to execute it—to continue his march, and break through the obstacle opposed to it.—The columns and squares, assailed now on every side, moved on in the most firm and perfect order. The artillery opened a heavy fire on the cavalry that had planted itself on the chaussée, which was succeeded by volleys of musketry from the advancing columns of infantry. The Enemy's cavalry could not stand against such determination. They were forced to quit the chaussée, and leave the passages on each side of it open, and to limit their further attacks solely to the flanks and rear. The columns and squares on the flanks and rear were equally assailed, and not a single one during the whole of the time was broken, or lost its order. As night came on, the infantry attacks succeeded to those of the cavalry. As the troops were entering the village of Etoges, they were assailed by volleys of musketry from a body of infantry that had penetrated by bye-roads on both flanks of their march. Generals Kleist and Kapsiewicz, with their respective corps, however, again broke through the obstacles opposed to them, forced their way through the village, though with considerable loss, and brought in their corps, without further attack or molesta-

tion, to the position of Bergeres, where they bivouaqued for the night.—The loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, during this long and arduous struggle, is estimated at about 3500 men, with seven pieces of artillery. The Enemy evidently contemplated the destruction of the whole corps. His force must have been double; his cavalry in more than a treble proportion, probably 8000 horses. Field-Marshal Blucher's artillery was more numerous and better served. The Enemy's loss from its fire, and from the constant repulses of his cavalry by the fire of the squares, must have been excessive.—I want words to express my admiration of the intrepidity and discipline of the troops. The example of Field-Marshal Blucher himself, who was every where, and in the most exposed situations; of Gens. Kleist and Kapsiewicz; of Gen. Guisenau, who directed the movement on the chaussée; of Gen. Zieten, and Prince Augustus of Prussia, always at the head of his brigade, animating it to the most heroic efforts, could not fail to inspire the soldiers with a resolution that must have even struck the Enemy with admiration and surprise.—The position of Chalons presenting the advantage of forming a junction of the different corps of his army, Field-Marshal Blucher resolved on marching thither, having received reports during the battle, that Gens. D'Yorck and Sacken had arrived at Rheims, and that Gen. Winzingerode was within one or two days' march of it. The whole of the Army of Silesia will thus soon be united, and be enabled to advance against the Enemy with that confidence of success which numbers and union affords. I have, &c. H. LOWE.

P. S. Your Aide-de-camp, Capt. Harris, has been constantly with the advance or rear guards, as occasion has pointed out. He accompanied the Prussian cavalry in their charge in the morning, and I am indebted to him for his assistance and reports.

Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Troyes, Feb. 13.

My Lord, The army under the immediate orders of Prince Schwartzenberg has continued the movement, the details of which I had the honour of transmitting to you in the last dispatch. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg summoned the Commandant of Sens on the 11th to surrender; upon the refusal of that officer, the barricades of the place were forced, and after considerable resistance the town was taken.—The Prince Royal afterwards directed his force on Pont-sur-Yonne, from whence he has marched upon Bray. On the 9th, at night, a report was received from Gen. Wittgenstein, at Mery, that Villenox was occupied by a considerable force of French, and that Buonaparte was there in person.

Prince

Prince Schwartzberg proceeded himself the next day to reconnoitre Nogent, and make a movement upon it calculated to attract the attention of the Enemy.—On the 9th Gen. Count Hardegg had attacked the rear-guard of the Enemy, in a position between Romilly and St. Hilaire, and had driven it with some loss towards Nogent. Prince Schwartzberg upon his arrival near that town, directed another attack to be made upon this rear-guard, which occupied a position between Marnay, St. Aubin, and Macon. Gen. Hardegg attacked upon the road towards St. Aubin, the advance of Gen. Wittgenstein upon the road to Marnay. The Enemy was driven from his position, and forced to retire into Nogent. Count Hardegg pursued him into that town, and established himself on the 10th in a part of the place.—General Wittgenstein was ordered to assemble his corps near Pont-sur-Seine; Gen. Wrede to advance from Nogent towards Bray. In consequence of these movements, the Enemy abandoned the left of the Seine, and destroyed the bridges over that river. In pursuance of Prince Schwartzberg's directions, Gen. Wittgenstein has already crossed the Seine, near Pont. Gen. Wrede has re-established the bridge at Bray, has passed a part of his force on the right bank of that river, and has directed it towards Provins.—Gen. Bianchi is marching upon Montereau; Gen. Giulay will support him; the remainder of Prince Schwartzberg's army will be assembled on the left of the Seine.—Your Lordship will already have been informed that Buonaparte marched with a considerable portion of his army against the corps under the orders of Marshal Blucher. You will be acquainted with the result of his operations. I fear they have been, to a certain degree, unfavourable to the Allies. The separation of the army of Silesia from that under the orders of Prince Schwartzberg, is likely to follow from the efforts of Buonaparte.—With a view, however, of stopping the pursuit of any advantages he may have gained, Prince Schwartzberg has determined to carry the corps of Gens. Wrede and Wittgenstein, and of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, to Provins and Villenox. The corps of Russian reserves will be placed between Mery and Nogent, and the whole army will stand in position, the right at Mery, the left at Montereau, with the corps at Provins and Villenox ready to push forward, if necessary, upon the rear of Buonaparte's present line of operations, or within reach to protect the movements of Prince Schwartzberg's army along the left of the Seine, towards Fontainebleau.—Prince Lobemirsky, with a corps of cavalry, occupies Sezanne. Plancy is occupied by a detachment from the corps of reserve.

BURGESS, Lieut.-col. 63d regt.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Nogent, Feb. 10.

Since I had the honour of addressing you last night, a report has been received by Prince Schwartzberg from Gen. Debitch, containing the satisfactory intelligence that Marshal Blucher had repulsed the Enemy that was moving against him beyond Etoges. Gen. Debitch was already in communication with Marshal Blucher, and at the time his dispatch was dated, entertained no doubt of the Enemy's retreat. In consequence of this information, Prince Schwartzberg has suspended the operation, the detail of which I transmitted to your Lordship in my last dispatch, and will resume the offensive movement, before in progress. The head-quarters will this day be removed to Bray. The corps of Gens. Wrede and Wittgenstein will advance by Nangis towards Melun. Gen. Bianchi will push upon the road towards Fontainebleau.

A Dispatch from the Right Hon. Frederick Robinson to Earl Bathurst, dated London, Feb. 24.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I left Chatillon on the night of the 18th inst. on my way to England. Having been detained for some hours at Troyes on the 19th, I there received information of some events which had occurred, of a date later than that of the dispatches of which I was the bearer. It appeared that on the 16th or 17th, I believe the latter), the corps of Count Hardegg, and Count Thurn (Austrians), and the Cossacks under Count Platow, had succeeded in capturing Fontainebleau, where they took one General, some cannon, and several prisoners. On the 17th, Buonaparte (who, upon the advance of Prince Schwartzberg across the Seine had desisted from his operations against Marshal Blucher) fell, with a very considerable body of cavalry, upon the advanced guard of Count Wittgenstein's corps at Nangis, under the command of Count Pahlen. This advanced guard, which consisted of several regiments of cavalry, was driven back with considerable loss both of men and artillery, and Prince Schwartzberg determined to withdraw the greater part of his army across the Seine. He still, however, occupied the bridges over that river at Montereau, Bray, and Nogent. In the morning of the 18th, the two former posts were attacked with considerable vigour, but without effect: and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, who commanded at Montereau, not only repulsed three attacks made upon him, but took both prisoners and cannon. Late, however, in the evening, the attack was renewed, with increased force, and the Enemy finally succeeded in driving the Prince Royal across the river, and pressed him so severely, that

that he had not time to destroy the bridge. He retired in the direction of Bray, and it was understood that the Enemy passed a considerable part of his army across the river. The result of this affair induced Prince Schwartzberg to withdraw the grand army from their advanced position upon the Seme, and I understood that his head-quarters were to be established at Troyes in the night of the 19th.—I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that on the morning of the 20th, I had an opportunity of seeing the whole of Marshal Blucher's army reunited, and on its march from Chalons to join the grand army. It was moving upon the high road to Troyes; and the head of the column was near Arcis-sur-Aube, between 18 and 20 English miles from Prince Schwartzberg's head-quarters. After the severe action in which this incomparable army had recently been engaged, it was a matter of infinite gratification to me to observe the admirable condition of the troops composing it, who amounted to nearly 60,000 men. I have, &c. F. ROBINSON.

Admiralty-office. Feb. 26.—Copies of three Letters received at this office, from Rear-Admiral Durham, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands.

Venerable, at Sea, Jan. 16.

Sir, I have the satisfaction of stating, that this day, at nine A. M. the Cyane made the signal for two strangers in the North-east, which were immediately given chase to; and owing to the very superior sailing of the *Venerable*, I was enabled to come up within gun-shot of them at the close of the day, leaving the Cyane far astern. On ranging up with the leewardmost, (the night was too dark to distinguish her colours) desirous of saving her the consequences of so unequal a conquest, I hailed her twice to surrender, but the evasive answer returned, obliged me to order the guns to be opened, as they would bear; upon this the Enemy immediately put his helm up, and, under all sail, laid us on board, for which temerity he has suffered severely. The promptitude with which Capt. Worth repelled the attempt to board, was not less conspicuous than the celerity with which he passed his men into the Enemy's frigate, and hauled down her ensign. I have much pleasure in naming the petty officers who distinguished themselves on this occasion: Messrs. Maltman, Walker, and Nevill, masters' mates, and Mr. Grey, midshipman. This ship proves to be the *Alcmene*, a beautiful French frigate of 44 guns, having a complement, at the commencement of the action, of 319 men, commanded by Capt. Ducrest de Villeneuve, an officer of much merit, and who was wounded at the time of boarding. To his determined resistance, aided by the

darkness of the night, the other frigate for the present owes her escape, but I have reason to hope that the Cyane will be enabled to observe her until I have shifted the prisoners, and repaired the trifling injury done to the rigging, during the period of the Enemy being on board. Our loss consists of two seamen killed and four wounded; that of the Enemy, two petty officers and thirty seamen killed, and fifty wounded. Lieut. G. Luke, whom I have placed in the frigate, is an old and very deserving officer, who has served twenty years under my command.

P. C. DURHAM, Rear-Admiral.
Venerable, at Sea, Jan. 20.

Sir, It affords me much pleasure to communicate to you, for their Lordships' information, the capture of the French frigate that escaped on Sunday night. The vigilance of Capt. Forrest enabled him to keep sight of her during the night, and two following days, when, having run 153 miles, in the direction I judged the Enemy had taken, the *Venerable's* superior sailing gave me the opportunity of again discovering the fugitive, and, after an anxious chase of 19 hours, to come up with and capture. She is named the *Iphigenia*, a frigate of the largest class, commanded by Capt. Emeri, having a complement of 325 men, and, like her consort the *Alcmene*, perfectly new.—Every means to effect her escape were resorted to, the anchors being cut away, and her boats thrown overboard. On our coming up, we had run the Cyane out of sight from the mast-head.—These frigates sailed in company from Cherbourg on the 29th October last, and were to cruise for six months. It becomes me now to notice the very meritorious conduct of Captain Forrest, not only in assiduously keeping sight, but repeatedly offering battle to a force so superior; nor less deserving of my warmest approbation is Captain Worth of this ship, whose indefatigable attention during the many manoeuvres attempted by the Enemy in this long and arduous chase, was equalled only by the exemplary conduct of every officer and man under his command.

P. C. DURHAM, Rear-Admiral.

Another Letter mentions the capture, by the *Venerable*, of the French letter of marque brig *Le Jason*, of 14 guns, with a cargo of silks, wines, &c. bound for Bordeaux to New York; also the capture, by the *Pyramus*, of *La Ville de L'Orient*, of 14 guns and 97 men.

[This Gazette likewise contains Dispatches from Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, with inclosures from Lieut.-gen. Drummond, Col. Murray, and Major-gen. Riall, containing the details of the capture of Fort Niagara, the attack on Black Rock, Buffalo, &c. which shall be given in our next.]

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 1.

The Earl of *Liverpool* delivered a Message from the Prince Regent, stating his Royal Highness's pleasure that the House should adjourn till Monday, March 21.

The Marquis of *Landown* would not oppose the adjournment; but thought, as there was so much public and private business before the House, which would suffer by the delay; and as no interruption would be given to the foreign policy of Ministers, no inconvenience would result from keeping Parliament sitting. In this interval they might discuss one important topic, to which they were pledged, namely, the revision of the Corn Laws; and might get rid of that arrear of Appeal causes, to facilitate which the constitution of the Courts below had been altered.

E. of *Liverpool* did not deny the right of the Noble Marquis to oppose the motion; but thought respect for the Personage from whom it proceeded ought to induce compliance. Ministers had not resorted to such a measure without a conviction of its necessity, and a knowledge that it would not occasion material inconvenience.

The Earl of *Derby* sincerely hoped that the present negotiations might terminate in a peace, safe to this country, and honourable to all parties.

In the Commons, the same day, on a new writ being moved for the election of a Burgess for the borough of Eye, in the room of Sir W. Garrow, who since his election had accepted the office of Chief Justice of Chester; Sir S. Romilly made some remarks on the impropriety of the Hon. Gentleman continuing to hold the two offices of Chief Justice of Chester, and the Attorney Generalship. To appoint a Gentleman holding a lucrative

office at the sole pleasure of the Crown, and removeable from that office the very moment he might give dissatisfaction to the Crown, to a high judicial situation, was, in his opinion, distinctly inconsistent with that independence of the judicial character, which it was so important to preserve inviolate.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then delivered a message from the Regent, for the adjournment of the House till March 21.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, he should carefully abstain from all remarks; and would vote for the adjournment; but was apprehensive that it might be drawn into a precedent: he would therefore suggest an amendment, stating their confidence in the necessity of so unusual an adjournment at a season when matters of such importance pressed upon them for consideration; and trusting that the unexampled state of public affairs upon the Continent would afford a justification of their conduct to their constituents and to posterity, and prevent their compliance from being drawn into a pernicious precedent.

Lord *Arch. Hamilton* felt himself compelled, on account of the advanced period of the season, and the length of the adjournment, to resist the motion.

Mr. *Ponsonby* said, that though he could not conjecture what important affairs rendered the adjournment necessary, and was fully sensible of the inconvenience resulting from it, he would not resist the application. He could not support the amendment of his Hon. Friend, as there was no precedent of the House complying with such a recommendation, and entering its reasons on the Journals.

Mr. *Whitbread* withdrew his amendment; and the motion was carried unanimously.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Bourbon Standard has at length been hoisted in France; and this interesting event, if appearances can be trusted, is likely to be attended with the most important results.—The following is an extract of a letter, received from the Count D'Escars, Captain of the Guards of Monsieur:

"*Vesoul, Feb. 22.*—We left Basle on Sunday the 19th, and have arrived in Franche Comte. We have been received in all the French towns and villages with acclamations by the whole of the people, and with cries of *Vive le Roi Louis XVIII.*—*Vive les Bourbons.*—They are enchanted with our dear Prince, who has conducted himself with great affability and condescension. The old, Gent. MAG. March, 1814.

the women, and the children, kissed his hands and his clothes. Happiness was painted in every face; and they were so touched with the affability of Monsieur, that tears of joy flowed on all sides.—The old men and women said, 'we shall die contented, since we have had the good fortune of beholding the return of our ancient Masters, who have ever lived in our hearts.' Others said, 'I give you my heart, for the monster has only left that.'—On arriving here (at Vesoul), the population of the town, about 5000 souls, all came out to meet us. They requested we would walk in on foot, that they might behold their Prince.—Gentlemen arrive from all parts, announcing that all the peasants of their communes are at their command,

mand, and desire to march for their legitimate Sovereign.—A person has arrived to-day from Alsace, requesting power to raise a legion with the white cockade.—Every place desires to surrender to Louis XVIII. All France is ready to rise. Attempts are every where made to throw difficulties in the way, but they will be got rid of, and France will liberate herself.—The first day Monsieur entered France, we travelled thirty-three leagues (about seventy miles) in the territories of his august ancestors. Had he been an angel from heaven, the people could not have shewn more eagerness to come to see him. I ought not to conceal from you that I shed tears in writing to you this; but they are tears of joy, and I am sure it will produce on you the same effect."

PROCLAMATION OF MONSIEUR, ON ENTERING FRANCE.

"We, Charles Philip, of France, Son of France, Monsieur, Count d'Artois, Brother to the King, and Lieut.-general of the Kingdom.

"To all Frenchmen, Greeting.

"Frenchmen! The day of your redemption is arrived; the Brother of your King is in the midst of you—he comes to rear again the ancient banner of the Lilies in the heart of France, and to announce to you the return of happiness and peace, and the restoration of law and public liberty under a protecting Government. No conqueror, no war, no conscription, no consolidated taxes, any longer! At the voice of your Sovereign, your Father, may your misfortunes be wiped off by hope, your errors by forgiveness, and your dissensions by the union to be effected, for which he is your security. He burns with desire to fulfil the promises he has made to you, which he this day solemnly renews, and by his love and benevolence to render happy the moment, which, bringing him back to his subjects, restores him to his children.—*Vive le Roi!*"

On the 27th ult. the French Army, under Soult, was attacked by the Allied Forces under Lord Wellington's command, and, after an obstinate resistance, driven from a strong position near Orthes. Their retreat was at first conducted with admirable order; but the loss sustained from the combined attacks soon accelerated their movements, and the retreat became a disorderly flight. Six pieces of cannon had been taken; and a great number of prisoners; many soldiers had thrown away their arms, and the desertion had been immense. The whole country was covered with their dead.—A large magazine of provisions had been captured at Mont de

Marsan.—On the 2d March the Enemy were driven from Aire, and their magazines taken.—Sir John Hope had crossed the Adour below Bayonne, and closely invested the citadel of that place.—Navareens and St. Jean Pied de Port were also invested.

On the 19th of March, Marshal Sir William Beresford, with the division under his command, ENTERED BOURDEAUX, and was warmly welcomed by the Mayor and population.

We are informed, that when the approach of the Marshal, at the head of the Allied Troops, was known at Bourdeaux, Mr. Lynch, the Mayor, advanced on the way to meet him, attended by the constituted authorities, the principal inhabitants, and an immense multitude, in carriages, on horseback, and on foot. In his capacity of Mayor, he was decorated with the insignia of Buonaparte's Government; but, on his drawing near to Marshal Beresford, he tore them, and trampled them under foot. The white cockade was instantly substituted for them. This conduct was greeted with universal acclamation, and the Mayor immediately addressed Marshal Beresford in a prepared speech. He then at the head of the procession conducted the Marshal into the city, in which were found 84 pieces of cannon, and 100 boxes of secreted arms.

On the day following, his Royal Highness the Duke of Angoulême approached the city of Bourdeaux. He was met at two leagues' distance by a troop of 200 young men of the first families in the neighbourhood, mounted on horseback, and adorned with white cockades and sashes.

Bourdeaux is the second city in France for wealth, size, and numbers, and has a population of 112,800 souls.

The Crown Prince of Sweden has addressed a Proclamation to the French people, on his passing the Rhine; in which he declares that, after having defended the rights of the Swedes, revenged their insults, and assisted in the liberation of Germany, he thinks it necessary to apprise Frenchmen of his sentiments. — "The Government under which you live (says he) has continually had in view to treat you with contempt, in order that it might debase you; it is high time that this state of things undergo an alteration. All enlightened people express their wishes for the welfare of France; but they, at the same time, wish that she may no longer be the scourge of the earth. The Allied Monarchs have not united themselves to make war upon the people, but to force your Government to acknowledge the independence

independence of other States; this is their sole motive and aim, and I will pledge myself for the integrity of their sentiments."

There is an article from Liege, which in some measure indicates the views of the Crown Prince of Sweden. It appears, that some attempts had been made to disturb the purchasers of national estates in the possession of their property; in consequence of which, an Officer of the Swedish Staff has published a Proclamation, strictly prohibiting all such attempts; and declaring, that the Allies have not coalesced to dispossess purchasers of national property, but solely to obtain a peace founded upon justice and the rights of nations.

A French Paper of the 22d states, that the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were with a column which was advancing from Arcis-sur-Aube; and this column, it seems, had nearly been cut off by a movement of the French from Epervanay. It is stated, that Soult had made a movement in advance; as a proof of which, we are informed that his head-quarters were at Conchez!—The 10,000 men of Suchet's army, supposed to have reinforced Soult, have joined Augereau. No notice whatever is taken of Lord Wellington, or of the late events at Bourdeaux. The infant who is called the *King of Rome* completed his third year on the 20th inst.; on which occasion *His Majesty* received public homage and congratulations!!!

HOLLAND.

Gorcum has surrendered in pursuance of a capitulation made with the garrison. The place was evacuated on the 20th ult. and the Dutch flag reinstated.

We are sorry to say, that dispatches from Sir Thomas Graham have announced the unfortunate failure of a brilliant and well-combined attack made by a part of the British Army, under the command of Major-gen. Cooke, on the almost impregnable fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom.

[The particulars of this attack will hereafter appear in the regular course of our detail of Gazette Intelligence.]

A letter in the Dutch papers states, that Gen. Bizanet, Commander of Bergen-op-Zoom, had information of the attack. He made the most advantageous disposition of his troops, so as to be enabled to attack the British force from every possible point.

A Proclamation of the Prince Sovereign to the Dutch people states, that the Commission, to whom he had intrusted the important charge of forming a new Constitution, had completed their labours; and that the proposed changes

wanted only the sanction of the Nation, to be carried into execution. The Proclamation recommends, that the People should prepare lists of Deputies, from whom, a commission, to be appointed by the Prince, should select 600 Members, to whom the new Constitution was to be submitted. This National Assembly is to meet on the 28th of this month, under the title of the "Grand Assembly representing the United Netherlands." The sittings to be opened by the Prince Sovereign in person by taking the oath to the Constitution.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Prince Schwartzberg to the Countess of Buffon, tells her, he has the honour to send her a safe-guard for her chateau of Montbard, the residence of the Historian of Nature, which must be sacred in the eyes of all friends of science.

SPAIN.

Two parties are gradually forming in Spain; one the advocates of a despotic monarchy, the other the admirers of the new Constitution. Reyna, the deputy for Seville, lately declared in a sitting of the Cortes, that when Ferdinand VII. was born, with him was born the right of ruling Spain despotically; and that when he should return, the Constitution would be null and void. The deputies and the people in the galleries were so indignant, that Reyna was driven from his place, and a process instituted against him.

The French Commanders of the garrisons of Lerida, Miquinenza, and Mancon, have been induced, by a stratagem of the Baron D'Eroles, to evacuate those places. The Baron had got possession of Suchet's cyphers, and sent orders, in the signature of the French Marshal, to the hostile Commanders to evacuate those places. Thus imposed upon, the Enemy was afterwards surrounded, and compelled to surrender.

ITALY.

A Proclamation issued by Murat on the 17th ult. states his having joined the Allies; that he had given up the three islands opposite Naples, and his whole fleet, for which he was to receive sufficient compensation; and that he was going to take possession of the South of Italy, as far as the right bank of the Po. Immediately after this Proclamation the Neapolitan troops took possession of Rome in the name of the Allies.

The Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and the Court of Naples was ratified in that city on the 30th ult. The most important article is, that the naval and military force of Naples is to be commanded by British Officers.

Murat,

Murat, King of Naples, since he joined the Allies, has set at liberty all the Priests who were imprisoned in Rome, for having refused to take the oath of allegiance to Buonaparte.

6000 Neapolitan troops joined, at Ferrara, on the 22d Jan. an Austrian corps under the orders of Count Nugent. Hostilities had been commenced on their part against the towns of Ancona and Ragusa; and the Viceroy had issued a Proclamation from his head-quarters at Milan, on the 3d Feb. complaining of the perfidy of the Neapolitans, and of "the intrigues which had been used to mislead his colleague—a sovereign already too much distinguished by his valour not to possess all the other virtues of a soldier." He acknowledges the increasing difficulties of his situation, but exhorts them to join their efforts to his against their common enemies.—The important fortress of the Bocca di Cattaro, near Ragusa, has surrendered to the valour of the gallant Capt. Hoste. This success, it is hoped, is only the precursor of more important ones; namely, the fall of Mantua, Verona, &c.

GERMANY.

Dantzic was taken possession of for the King of Prussia on the 19th of February; when the Governor, Gen. Von Massenbach, was received with the most enthusiastic joy.

DENMARK.

A Manifesto has been issued by the King of Denmark against France. It is a defence of the conduct of that unfortunate Sovereign during his connexion with France. The causes assigned for his putting an end to the unnatural and unprofitable alliance are, bad faith, and the most dishonourable conduct on the part of the French. The Danish territories were left open to invasion, notwithstanding the stipulations of the treaty; and the Danish troops, which might have defended them, were employed on services conducive to French interests alone.

A Proclamation was issued at Copenhagen on the 10th inst. directing the cessation of all hostile measures against England, Russia, Prussia; Sweden, and the Duke of Mecklenburg, in consequence of Peace having been concluded with those Powers, and ordering a General Thanksgiving.

RUSSIA.

The French General Vandamme, to avoid being sent to Siberia, is said to have disclosed to the Russian Government, that Buonaparte has placed 350 millions of francs in the Bank of England.—Vandamme is at Moscow.

ASIA.

Letters from Busheer, of the 14th Feb. state, that the Pasha of Bagdad had been defeated and taken prisoner by the Mentfik Arabs, the chief tributary tribe under the Turkish dominion between the Euphrates and Tigris. After the victory, the Shekh took possession of Busra. Mr. Rich, the British resident at Bagdad, and his assistant at Busra, Mr. Colquhoun, were under no apprehensions from the event, as the Shekh was well disposed towards the English, and personally known to those Gentlemen; but the trade and communication between Bagdad and the ports in the Gulph were expected to be interrupted for some time, from the confusion to which this event has given rise.

AMERICA.

A dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Drummond, at Quebec, states, that an attack had been made, on the 30th December, on the Enemy's position at Black Rock, where he was advantageously posted with 2000 men. The Enemy was attacked in the most gallant manner, and pursued in his retreat to Buffalo, where he attempted to make a stand; but was forced to make a precipitate retreat to the Eleven Mile Creek, on Lake Erie, leaving seven field-pieces, and four schooners and sloops, and a considerable quantity of ordnance stores. The whole of our troops did not exceed 1000. No British Officer had fallen on this occasion. Our loss did not exceed 25 killed, and 50 wounded. The Enemy suffered severely; but from the rapidity of his flight, only 70 prisoners were taken, among whom is Doctor, *alias* Lieut.-col. Chapin.

A Proclamation issued by General Prevost, announces, after long forbearance, a severe retaliation on the Americans for their inhuman mode of warfare in their different invasions of Canada; especially for their having, in the midst of a severe Canadian winter, wantonly burnt the beautiful village of Newark, and turned out four hundred helpless women and children to all the severity of the season, without shelter, and without a remnant of property. The case is made out with the utmost distinctness against the Americans, not only in this, but in a number of other instances, at Sandwich, at the settlements on the Thames, at York, and at Fort George. Sir George earnestly deprecates this mode of warfare; but he justly observes, that since it has been so long persevered in by the Enemy, retaliation becomes an imperious duty. He has, therefore, ordered the villages of Lewiston, Black Rock, and Buffalo,

to be burned; at the same time declaring, that he will no longer pursue a system of warfare so revolting to his own feelings, and so uncongenial to the British character, unless forced to it by the future measures of the Enemy.

Another loan of thirty millions of dollars is required by the American Government for the support of the war.

The *Endymion*, *Statira*, and *Loup-cervier*, British ships, lately challenged the United States, *Macedonian*, and *Hornet*, American, to single combat—this the Americans accepted; but Admiral Cockburn has disapproved of the challenge, as erroneous in principle, by allowing private feelings to originate a contest which ought to be undertaken wholly upon public grounds.

The intelligence of Buonaparte's expulsion from Germany was celebrated by public rejoicings in several parts of the United States of America.

Letters from Old Mexico, of the 20th October, apprise us of an epidemic disorder which had raged in that city many months with great violence. The vigorous measures subsequently adopted had destroyed the contagion in some districts, and reduced its power in others; but up to the 10th October, it was ascertained that 26,800 persons (or one-seventh of the population of Mexico), had, through its instrumentality, been consigned to the tomb.

We have received from Port Jackson, New South Wales, a series of the Sydney Gazette to the 1st of July. Their contents afford a view of the state of the different settlements, which, notwithstanding the scarcity of specie, and some other local inconveniences, that were likely to be remedied by the prudent regulations of Governor Macquarrie, were advancing fast to prosperity and comparative opulence. The great object of the merchants and inhabitants was to establish an export trade with this country; and for this purpose to obtain leave to ship their surplus grain (which was rotting in the barns), salt pork and beef for his Majesty's navy, and wool, said to be little inferior to that of Spain, in return for the customary importations, instead of making remittances in money, which drained the settlement of specie, and impoverished the colonists. Another object was, to obtain permission to distil spirits in the colony, which would greatly benefit the cultivator, and retain the money generally paid for spirits obtained from America, the East Indies, and other places. Memorials on these topics had been presented to Governor Macquarrie, signed by the principal inha-

bitants of the different settlements, and transmitted by his Excellency for the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers.

IRELAND.

Feb. 20. The Castle of *Carlow*, a magnificent piece of antiquity, fell this morning. Fortunately no person was hurt, though the noise terrified the neighbourhood almost as much as the shock of an earthquake.

Amongst the many fatal accidents from the incautious handling of firearms, one of a most melancholy nature happened lately at *Riversdale*, co. Limerick, the seat of the late Hugh Massy, esq. This unfortunate gentleman was sitting with his brother-in-law, George Buchanan, esq. and making some arrangements towards the detection of persons concerned in disturbing the public peace, when a loaded feather-spring pistol, which one of the gentlemen was in the act of moving to the other side of the table where they were sitting, went off, and the ball lodged in Mr. Massy's head, who almost instantly expired!

Limerick Evening Post,

COUNTRY NEWS.

Feb. 11. The breaking up of the ice on the *Tay* caused considerable alarm at *Perth*. About 7 A.M. the rise of the water, and great blocks of ice, which wedged it from side to side, occasioned a destructive tumult among the shipping. One vessel had her cable cut, and drove among the rest. The Union, Gibson, loaded with goods for Newcastle, was sunk. The *Eliza*, —, had a plank stove in, but was thrown out upon the bank. Several were heaved upon the bank of the quay. At 11 there was another sudden swell of the water, which overflowed all the North Inch, carrying the blocks of ice with it, and threatening the town with inundation. The sunk floors and areas in Rose Terrace and Athole Place were rapidly filled, and a stream rushed across the bottom of Charlotte-street; but discharged itself by the Mill-leid, without proceeding further Southward. The High-street was inundated as far as the King's arms; and with the houses in Canal-street, and the South Inch, there was no communication, except by boats. The water continued to swell till 11 in the forenoon of the 12th. It then remained stationary for some hours, when it began very slowly to subside. On the 14th the river withdrew to its usual channel. Three horses, eight cows, and a number of sheep, were suffocated.

Feb. 20. The breach on the Ten Mile Bank,

Bank, at *Fordham*, Norfolk, which lately alarmed the inhabitants of the whole district of fens called the Bedford Level, consisting of upwards of 40,000 acres, was, after a fortnight's exertion, and a very considerable expence, stopped. Several thousand acres of growing wheat, which are now under water, must inevitably perish; and it is feared the farmers there will not be able to get their lands ready for spring-corn.

March 3. Swincombe-house, the seat of B. Keene, esq. near *Nettlebed*, Oxfordshire, was destroyed by fire, with most of the furniture.

The warehouse of Mr. *Livermore*, of *Prittlewell*, Essex, was burnt down, together with all the stock, amounting to upwards of 5000*l.* in value (supposed to have been occasioned by the hops being overheated.)

March 11. The water-mill of Messrs. *Hawksworth* and *Brown* at *Midhope Stone*, near *Penistone*, Yorkshire, was entirely burnt to the ground, and a large quantity of corn destroyed. The damage is estimated at 2000*l.*

March 14. Two girls and a boy, children of J. *Kitching*, fireman to Mr. *Walker*, of *Leeds*, fell into a vat of boiling dye-liquor, during the absence of the work-people. The eldest girl, about seven years old, is expected to recover. The other two died in a few hours.—A girl of the name of *Hallewell*, four years old, was burnt to death the same day, in her parents' house at the back of *St. George's-street*.

March 15. The following dreadful catastrophe occurred at *Leominster*: As the wife of Mr. *Wynde*, maltster, was sitting with her family in the kitchen, the floor of a room over the kitchen, in which were deposited many thousand bushels of malt, suddenly gave way, and, dreadful to relate, to servants, and three young children (one at the breast) were killed upon the spot! The distracted mother was got out alive, but could scarcely be said to exist when a messenger was dispatched to Worcester to communicate the dreadful intelligence to Mr. *Wynde*. One of the children was when the accident happened! Two in the room who escaped unhurt.

A Patent has been recently granted for a machine to facilitate the operations of Printing. The objects of the machine are, precision, speed, skill, labour, and expence.—It abrogates almost all the former apparatus of the press and the types; performs by its own action the several parts of furnishing and communicating the pressure. At its ordinary rate, 16

sheets a minute are discharged by it; and indeed its velocity is only limited by the power of placing and removing the sheet, which are all the manual assistances required. The machine has been exhibited to the Syndics of the press at Cambridge, and was examined during three days last week by most of the principal Members of the University; and on receiving the report of their Deputation (*Dean Milner*, Master of *Queen's College*; Mr. *Wood*, President of *St. John's*; and Mr. *Kaye*, Tutor of *Christ's*), the Syndicate agreed with Messrs. *Bacon* and *Donkin*, of *Norwich*, the patentees, for its introduction at the office of the University.

March 16. In opening a vault in *St. Maryport Church, Bristol*, for the reception of the remains of Mrs. *Webb*, of *Queen's Parade*, the workmen discovered very deeply concealed a coffin of much antiquity. It is generally supposed that the corpse it contained was the body of — *Yeoman*, esq. Sheriff of *Bristol* in 1643, when the city was surrendered to the Parliamentary army by Prince *Rupert*.—Mr. *Yeoman* was buried in *Wine-street*, by the order of *Fairfax*, for his attachment to the Royal cause, opposite his own house, that now occupied by Messrs. *Boord* and *Co.* and in which there was some time since, if not at present, a very fine portrait of the Sheriff. The corpse was, we understand, in the highest state of preservation: handsomely accoutred in the costume of the day; with gloves similar to those which the sheriffs at present wear; and there were considerable tumours visible in the neck, which inclined several medical gentlemen, who inspected the body, to be of opinion that they were occasioned by strangulation.

Mr. *Webb*, whose extraordinary benevolence we have on former occasions frequently recorded, last week visited *Hythe*, in *Kent*, and during a stay of a few days, distributed not less than 2000*l.* The decayed tradesman and the distressed labourer participated largely in his bounty; but the widow and the orphan were the marked objects of his solicitude. He was not satisfied, however, with affording a temporary relief, but rendered his beneficence of permanent utility: he has selected 20 boys, whose parents, from their indigence, were unable to give them trades, and has lodged upwards of 500*l.* to be applied in premiums to put them out apprentices, besides furnishing the greater part of them with clothes. He also gave 100*l.* to be distributed among such of the wives and children of privates of the 43d Regiment, lying at *Hythe*, as were peculiar objects of charity.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Feb. 12.

At the Cock Pit, in St. Giles's, whilst preparations were making for the setting-to of the cocks, Mr. Thorpe, a well-known respectable character, had taken his seat in front of the pit, and offered a bet of ten guineas. He was observed to lean his head forward, and appeared somewhat ill; he made a kind of moan, and instantly his colour changed, and he was a corpse. Surgical aid was ineffectual. Half an hour before his death, he had said, "The last time I was here I said, if ever I attended the pit again, I hoped I should die there." The deceased was opulent, and between 50 and 60 years of age.

Sunday, Feb. 20.

Several young men ventured on the upper part of the Canal in St. James's Park; and one falling into the water, four others, who were skating, ran to his assistance, when by the breaking up of the ice, the whole were precipitated into the Canal. The spectators of this distressing scene endeavoured to afford assistance by means of ropes procured from the Suttling-house. During nearly 20 minutes these humane efforts proved unsuccessful; but, as they still kept their heads above water, four, including the one who fell in first, were at length dragged out quite benumbed, and nearly lifeless. The fifth, a young man named Hepburn, a Herald-painter, whose mother resides in Milbank-street, Westminster, after a long struggle, sunk, and rose no more.

Monday, Feb. 21.

A most criminal imposition was practised upon the Publick, evidently with a view to enhance the prices of the funds, and particularly of Omnium. About 11 o'clock, an express arrived from Dover communicating information that an Officer, apparently of the French Staff, had landed early in the morning at that port from France, who announced, in the most positive terms, the death of Buonaparte, that the Allied Armies were in Paris, &c.; but they stated that the French Officer, after communicating the substance of his Dispatches to Port Admiral Foley, in order to be communicated by telegraph to the Admiralty, as soon as it was day-light, had proceeded on his way to London, with Dispatches for Government on the subject. The Stock Exchange was instantly in a bustle. Omnium, which opened at 27½, rapidly rose to 33. Vast sums were sold in the course of the day. One broker disposed of the enormous sum of 650,000*l.* for his employers, whilst transaction, it is estimated, on a moderate calculation,

produced a net profit of 16,000*l.* The whole account of the transfers exceeded a million and a half. At length, after some hours had elapsed, the non-arrival of the pretended French Officer began to throw discredit on the tale. Omnium gradually declined, and finally closed at 28½.—The persons at Dover say that, in the middle of Sunday night, a person, dressed as an Officer, walked from the beach of Dover towards the town, and meeting with a watchman, inquired of him the way to the Ship-inn, to procure a post chaise and horses for town. The pretended Officer was a tall dark man, dressed in scarlet and gold, with a large star on his breast, the coat turned up with green, and he wore a large sword by his side. He feigned to be much fatigued, and his beard was very long. The Collector of the Customs was much displeased that he was not called from his bed to examine the Officer. Before the impostor proceeded on his journey, he addressed a letter to Admiral Foley, to the purport, that he had ordered back his boat's crew to France, and requested the politeness of the Admiral, in case they should be intercepted by any of the British cruisers, that the men might be properly treated, and sent to France without loss of time. To this epistle he subscribed the name of Col. De Bourgh (Aide-de-camp to Lord Cathcart). No boat, however, was seen; and it is to be presumed he was not landed from any; but that his clothes had been purposely made wet, to induce a belief that it was from the spray of the sea. For every thing he had, and even at the turnpikes, he offered *Napoleons* for change, except on one occasion, when, finding some difficulty to procure change, he pulled out an English bank-note, which he said had been lying in the corner of his pocket some months. Admiral Foley, on receiving the impostor's letter, instead of ordering the telegraph to work, dispatched a person to Dover to make enquiries, who, on examining this note, discovered that it was endorsed by a mercantile firm in London, with the date of Feb. 15, 1814.—The fellow was supposed to have entered Dover on Sunday morning by the road leading from town. Such a person, with a companion, was met in a post-chaise and four.—Besides the principal plot acted at Dover, there was a sort of under one, connected with it; the scene of which lay at Northfleet. This was deemed expedient, it would seem, in case the Dover scheme should miscarry. About five o'clock on the Monday morning a party arrived at Northfleet in a six-oared cutter. They called up a Mr. Sandom, (agent

(agent of an Evening Paper), to request that he would accompany two of them to town, who represented themselves to be messengers from France, to communicate the death of Buonaparte, and the hoisting the Bourbon standard in France. On approaching the metropolis, they were decorated with white cockades, and the horses with laurel. They told Sandom that they would first proceed to the Lord Mayor, and as if with that intention, they took their route through the city. Their progress was greatly impeded by the mob, who stopped them at every short distance. Pretending to recollect themselves on a sudden, they said it might be deemed disrespectful by the Government if they did not first communicate with Ministers; and then, as if for that purpose, they ordered the post-boys to Downing-street. Before they reached this destination, however, they discharged the chaise, and got rid of their companion, supposing, no doubt, that their purpose had been already answered.—A Committee of the Stock Exchange have taken considerable pains to discover the authors of the fraud; and made their Report on the 8th of March to the Members of the Stock Exchange, in which is given the evidence of the postboy who drove the pretended Colonel De Bourgh, and also of the hackney-coachman who drove the Colonel to No. 13, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, after he was set down at Marsh-gate, Lambeth.—Sayer, the Bow-street officer, stated that the house in Green-street was let furnished to Lord Cochrane, the Hon. Cochrane Johnstone, and Mr. R. G. Butt, who came in on the 17th.—Mr. Lawrence had ascertained that four one-pound Bank notes paid away at Dover by the Colonel, and another on the road, were obtained by Mr. Butt from the clerk of Mr. Fearn, the Stock-broker.—Mr. Fearn stated, that he had been in the habit of transacting business for the parties above-mentioned, and on Feb. 21, had sold Omnium and Consols. to a very large amount: to Lord Cochrane 139,000*l.* Omnium; Hon. A. C. Johnstone 120,000*l.* Omnium, 100,000*l.* Consols.; Mr. Butt, 154,000*l.* Omnium, 168,000*l.* Consols.—Mr. Hickens had purchased 565,000*l.* Omnium for Mr. Cochrane Johnstone Feb. 8—14, and sold 200,000*l.* Feb. 16, 115,000*l.* Feb. 17, and 250,000*l.* Feb. 21.—Mr. Smallbone had sold Feb. 21, 40,000*l.* Omnium for Mr. C. Johnstone, and the same for Mr. Butt, which he had purchased for them a few days before.—Mr. J. M. Richardson had been applied to by Mr. Butt to buy 150,000*l.* Omnium, which he declined, but did purchase

30,000*l.* and sold it Feb. 21.—The remainder of the Report relates principally to the persons concerned in the subordinate plot at Northfleet.—Lord Cochrane has denied, upon oath, all knowledge of, or participation in, the imposition, directly or indirectly; and his affidavit is very positive, precise, and circumstantial.—A full meeting of the Members of the Stock Exchange took place March 14, to decide what steps should be pursued on the settling of Omnium on the following day; and it was agreed that, considerable purchases having been made Feb. 21, for parties seemingly previously acquainted with the fraud, the Committee be requested to ascertain the profit made by the brokers concerned for the parties alluded to—that members of the Stock Exchange having deficiencies to pay, pay the same to the Committee, who, after deducting the profit arising to the parties alluded to, shall pay the balances to the brokers; and if the fraud be ascertained, the money retained be bestowed on charitable institutions.

Windsor Castle, March 5.—"His Majesty continues under the full influence of his disorder; but his bodily health is good, and His Majesty has passed the last month in an uniform state of tranquillity."

Thursday, March 17.

The Prince Regent held a court at Carlton-house for the purpose of receiving the congratulatory Address of the University of Oxford, on the late victories of our Armies and of our Allies. The Court was attended by the Cabinet Ministers, the Ministers of State, Officers of the Royal Household, &c. The procession consisted of Dr. John Cole, Vice-chancellor, followed by the Rev. W. Sanson, D. D. Provost of Worcester College; Rev. Thomas Lee, D. D. President of Trinity College; and Rev. F. Hodson, D. D. Principal of Brasenose College; and a very numerous assemblage, amounting to about 200 persons. The Duke of York, Archbishop of York, Bishops of London, Carlisle, Oxford, and Sodor and Man, Earl of Radnor, Lord Kenyon, Sir William Scott, Earl of Delawar, Sir John Nicholl, and Sir Henry Halford, joined the procession.

Monday, March 22.

Scarcely, with fingers almost frozen, had we penned our diary of last month's severe frost, when (on the morning of Feb. 22) a thaw again commenced, and continued till the 2d March; after which the frost again set in sharply, and on the 10th the snow again fell copiously, and continued so to till the 13th. The frost continued till the 19th inst.

THEA.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 24. *The Wandering Boy*; or, *The Castle of Olival*: a Dramatic Romance, in Two Acts.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Feb. 25. *The Mount of Olives*; an Oratorio, composed by the celebrated Beethoven.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Carlton-house, Nov. 25, 1813. The honour of Knighthood conferred on George Nayler, esq., Genealogist and Blanc Coursier Herald of the Order of the Bath, and York Herald.

Whitehall, March 1. Serjeant M'Mahon, Keeper of the Rolls in Ireland.

Carlton-house, March 7. Sir Charles Cockerell, of Seasoncote, bart. Sheriff for the County of Gloucester, vice Holder.—T. P. Phipps, of Compton, esq. for Sussex.

Carlton-house, March 10. Sir W. Garraw, knt. his Majesty's Attorney-general, Chief Justice of Chester.

Foreign-office, March 21. Mr. Daniel Willink, Consul for the Prince of Orange at Liverpool.

**Erratum in Part II. of our last Volume, p. 697*—Serj. Shepherd's promotion to the office of Solicitor-general was in consequence of Sir R. Dallas's vacation of that office—Sir T. Plomer was succeeded by the present Attorney-general.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. F. Middleton, D. D. archdeacon of Huntingdon, and vicar of St. Pancras, Middlesex, has been approved of, by the Prince Regent, as a fit person for the Episcopal See of Calcutta in the East Indies.

Rev. Charles Proby, jun. M. A. vicar of Tachbrook, and late chaplain to the House of Commons, Prebendary of Windsor, vice Langford, deceased.

Rev. John Dolphin, M. A. Cold Salperton Perp. Cur. Glouc. vice Pearce, resigned.

Rev. A. Cayley, B. A. Normanby R. Yorkshire.

Rev. Walter Fletcher, vicar of Bremfield and Dalston, Chancellor of Carlisle.

Rev. J. Buckingham, Barrington V. Devon.

Rev. Charles Thomas Heathcote, D. D. Little Wigborough R. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Gossett, curate of Windsor, Datchet V. vice Dr. Piggott, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Heath, Assist. at Eton School, Isleworth, V. vice Dr. G. Heath, resigned.

Rev. John Doncaster, head-master of Oakham School, Rutland, Navenby R. near Stamford, vice Potts, deceased.

Rev. Thos. Hyde Ripley, M. A. Wootton Bassett V. Wilts.

Rev. Thomas A. Methuen, M. A. Garsdon R. Wilts.

Rev. Wm. Wapshare, St. Thomas Perpetual Curacy, Salisbury, vice Rev. A. Dodwell, resigned.

GENL. MAG. March, 1814.

BIRTHS.

1814. Feb. 1. At Ravensworth Castle, Durham, the Lady of Sir Thos. H. Liddell, bart. of a seventh daughter and thirteenth child, all living.—Feb. 6. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Macleod, younger, of Cadboll, a dau.—Feb. 17. At Preshaw House, Hants, Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Long, a daughter.

Lately, In Clifford-street, Lady Caroline Wrottesley, a daugh.—The wife of G. H. Crutchley, esq. of Sunning-hall Park, a dau.—The wife of T. T. Burney, esq. at Bracon-hall, Norfolk, a dau.—At Plymouth Dock, the Lady of Sir P. Parker, a son.

March 4. The wife of Mr. James Pickworth, grazier, of Sempringham, Lincolnshire, delivered of two boys, after which she was so much composed, that she got up the next day, and remained in that state till the 6th, when she was delivered of two more boys!

March 12. At Greenwich, the wife of Rev. Charles-Parr Burney, a daughter.

March 27. At her father's, R. Hankey, esq. Putney, the wife of J. Hirst, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 31. Sir Jonah Wheeler, bart. to Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Browne, esq. of Browneshill, co. Carlow.

Feb. 1. Hon. and Rev. Fred. Pleydell Bouverie, to Eliza, dau. of the late Sir R. J. Sullivan, bart.—Feb. 3. At Kidderminster, W. Burton, esq. (son of the late Sir C. Burton, bart. to Mary, dau. of the late S. Skey, esq. of Spring-grove, co. Worc.—4. At Powerscourt, co. Wicklow, John Blachford, esq. of Altadore, to Mary Anne, dau. of Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan, of Tinnechinch.—10. Major Thos. Fetherston, (Bengal Establishment) to Eliza, dau. of Sir Thos. Fetherston, bart. of Ardagh, M. P.—15. Rev. Henry Moore, (eldest son of Hon. P. Moore) to Lucy, dau. of the late Dr. Currie, of Liverpool.—Rev. Edward Mansfield, vicar of Bisley, (son of Lord-Chief Justice Mansfield) to the only dau. of Jos. Grazebrook, esq. of Farhill, Oxon.—16. Rt. Hon. Thos. Wallace, M. P. to Jane Viscountess Melville.—22. Granville Vernon, esq. 7th son of the Abp. of York, to the eldest dau. of Col. Eyre.—David Ker, esq. of Portavo and Montalto, to Lady Selina, dau. of the Earl of Londonderry.

Lately. Hon. John Reginald Lygon, son of Lord Beauchamp, to Lady Charlotte Scott, sister to the Earl of Clonmell.—Capt. J. Prevost, R. N. to the only dau. of the late Lewis Teissier, esq. of Woodcote Park, Surrey.—At Boxley, Kent, Hon. J. Scott, to Miss Wicker, dau. of J. Wicker, esq. both of Maidstone.

March 1. M. D. Duffield, esq. of Middleham, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Mr. M. Fabb, of Cambridge.—24. Mr. Dakin, of Friday-st. to Harriet, dau. of Andrew Duncan, esq. of Gray's Inn.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1813. **N**EAR Seringapatam, in the service of the East India Company, Wm. Hammond Taylor, esq. son of the late Rev. Wm. Taylor.

May 14. At Calcutta, Mary Anne, wife of Capt. Charles Court, Marine Surveyor-general of India; daughter of G. S. Holroyd, esq. barrister-at-law.

June 30. At Chittagong, East Indies, James Sprot, esq. in the civil service of the East India Company.

Aug. 2. On board the ship John Palmer, on the voyage from Calcutta to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was going for the recovery of his health, in his 33d year, David Campbell, esq. of the East India Company's civil service, youngest son of the late John Campbell, esq. of Kildalloig, co. Argyle.

Oct. 21. At Cadiz, of a fever, in his 29th year, Louis Von der Marck, esq.

Nov. 16. At Fortrose, Ross-shire, in her 82d year, Mrs. Ray, widow of the late Capt. Lewis Ray, one of the Magistrates of that Burgh.

Richard Lloyd Champion, esq. of Rocky Branch, near Camden, South Carolina, second son of the late Richard C. esq. formerly of Bristol.

Nov. 21. At Dundonnell House, Ross-shire, after a short illness, in his 27th year, Alex. Mackenzie, esq. the younger, of Dundonnell.

Dec. 2. At Malta, Ralph Robinson, esq. eldest son of the late Ralph Robinson, esq. of Middle-Hendon, Sunderland.

Dec. 4. At Edinburgh, David Reid, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Board of Manufactures, and British Herring Fishery, and formerly one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs for Scotland. This gentleman filled, for a very long period, several important situations in that department, with the greatest honour and integrity, and advantage to the revenue. The Gentlemen with whom he so long acted, bore ample testimony of their regard and esteem upon his resignation of the important office of Commissioner of the Customs. He died universally regretted and respected.

Dec. 11. Aged 73, Mr. Richard Garner, of Elmesthorpe, near Hinckley; a person of very extraordinary bulk. His remains were deposited in Barwell Church-yard, on the 14th of December.

Dec. 13. Lieut.-col. Maxwell Mackenzie, major of the 71st regt. son of John M. esq. of Kincraig, Ross-shire. This gallant officer received his mortal wound in the engagement with the Enemy near Bayonne, while nobly cheering and leading on his men; and thus terminated an honourable life in a glorious death.

Dec. 29. At Aberdeen, aged 72, Sir Alex. Bannerman of Kirkhill, M. D. and Baronet.

1814. **Jan. 5.** At Ardgowan, suddenly, in his 34th year, Lieut.-col. Eneas Mackintosh, of the 79th regt. son of the late Lachlan M. esq. of Balmespick, and nephew of Sir E. M. of Mackintosh, Bart. He distinguished himself in many campaigns; particularly, at the Helder in 1799, Flushing in 1809, at Fuentes de Honor in 1811, and in the same year at Fort San Christoval, where he led the forlorn hope.

Jan. 6. The wife of Mr. Charles Green, of the Bush-cottage, Kingsbury.

Jan. 8. Eliza Fraser, of Castle Fraser, co. Aberdeen.

Jan. 11. At Dawlish, Rev. Leigh Hoskins Master, of Codnor, co. Derby, many years rector of Lympsfield, Surrey.

At Worcester, Mrs. Tomkyns, widow of the late T. Tomkyns, esq. of Buckenhill, co. Hereford.

Jan. 12. The only daughter of Perrot Fenton, esq. Doctors'-commons.

At Aylesford, Kent, in her 23d year, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Bowles, esq. of West Malling, Kent.

At Westbrook-house, near Weymouth, in his 59th year, Francis John Tyssen, esq. Evan Thomas, a native of Wales, formerly a clergyman, afterwards a maker of rhymes, and a printer; latterly a judicial astrologer, and an inmate of the house of industry, Shrewsbury.

Jan. 13. At her son's in St. Paul's Church yard, Mrs. Keating.

At Cheltenham, P. Touchet, esq. of Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts; 15 years Commercial resident at Radnagore, on the Civil Establishment of the E. I. Company.

At Great Wigston, co. Leicester, in his 87th year, Thomas Irvin, gent.

Jan. 14. Aged 55, John Monkhouse, esq. of Shoreham, Sussex.

At Brighton, Rachel, wife of R. B. Harcourt, esq. of Baker-street.

Robert Vizer, esq. of Bristol, merchant; a man of high integrity and worth.

In Derby, aged 45, Nathaniel Edwards, esq. attorney-at-law.

At her brother's, at Wirksworth, co. Derby, far advanced in years, Mrs. Phebe Gell, last surviving niece of D. G. esq. of Battersea, Surrey.

Jan. 15. At Brompton, Middlesex, Wm. Peyton, esq.

At Winchester, Major-gen. W. F. Spry, major in the 77th foot.

At Gosport, Sam. Holworthy, esq. captain in the East Suffolk militia.

At Loughborough, at an advanced age, John Burkill, gent.

At Blake-hall, near Huddersfield, Joshua Ingham, esq. a man of extensive knowledge and active usefulness.

Jan. 16. Aged 71, James Barker, esq. many years of the Army-pay-office, White-hall.

In London, Edward, youngest son of Wm. Courtenay, esq. M. P. for Exeter.

Jan. 17. In his 68th year, Wm. Beckley, esq. late of Fort-street, Spital-fields, and of Maryland-point, Essex.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 61, Mrs. Hooper, relict of the late James H. esq. of Chelsea, whose death is recorded in our last volume, p. 629.

At High Wycombe, aged 76, Mr. Ahmuy Maine, wine-merchant, a native of Arcarn, near Carrick-on-Shannon, Ireland.

At Great Milton, Oxon, Mr. John Kent, who was some years surgeon in the Oxfordshire militia, and highly respected for his moral rectitude and unwearied attention to his professional duties.

At Teignmouth, in his 70th year, Jos. Sabine, esq.

At Exmouth, aged 53, T. Munn, esq. Lieut.-colonel in the East India Company's service, Bombay Establishment.

At Wrexham, co. Denbigh, aged 24, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Lloyd, esq. banker. — And on the 25th, aged 22, Eliza, his second and only surviving daughter. — The shock which the death of these two amiable young ladies gave their affectionate father, who had long been an invalid at Bath, produced a second apoplectic seizure, which terminated his life on the 30th. Mr. Lloyd was in his 66th year; and at Wrexham, the place of his nativity, his family ranked high, and was of great respectability and worth. He was a very benevolent and worthy man. In a large circle of intimate friends, many survive him, who have witnessed his ready hand and ear—the latter never failed to listen to the tale of distress, and the former was ever quick to relieve; and being one of the leading men of a populous town and neighbourhood, applications were, of course, numerous. No one excelled him as a husband, father, friend, and kind master. He has left two sons; the eldest, an officer in India; the youngest succeeds him in the Bank at Wrexham.

Jan. 18. At Bermondsey, aged 42, Anne, wife of Wm. Martin Carter, esq.

In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, Wm. Alexander, esq. late of the Island of St. Vincent.

At Kensington, Mrs. Frances Unwin, relict of James Unwin, esq. of Wootton-lodge, co. Stafford.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Ray, of Russell-house, Streatham.

In Oxford-street, François Comte D'Albignac, Bp. of Angoulême, France, and one of the almoners of the unfortunate Louis XVI. and who emigrated to this Country at the commencement of the French Revolution.

At Everton, Notts, in her 66th year, Mary, widow of Rev. Robert Evans, rector of Loundsbrough and Beecroft, co. York.

At Marston St. Lawrence, co. Northampton, in his 61st year, Samuel Bleacowe, esq.

Captain J. Hassebroik, King's German Engineers. His grandfather was a captain in the guards in the reign of George I. and his father in the reign of George II.

At Truro, the wife of Mr. W. Vice, merchant.

In his 70th year, Valentine O'Connor, esq. merchant, of Dublin.

Jan. 20. In Sackville-street, the wife of J. Ludovick Grant, esq. of Farnborough-hill, Hants.

At Epsom, aged 64, John Scott Whiting, esq.

In her 73d year, the wife of T. Secar, esq. of Turnham-green.

Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, in his 64th year, Mr. T. Willeit, of Walworth, brother of Mr. Field W. banker, Brandon, Suffolk.

At Wraxall, Wilts, in her 94th year, Mrs. Catherine Long, last surviving sister of W. Long, esq.

At Cockenzie, in his 74th year, J. Cadell, esq.

At Mr. Pimm's, Cathay, of apoplexy, aged 76, John Cottle, esq. of Monkton Farleigh Wick, Wilts.

Jan. 21. In Quebec-street, Portman-square, in his 65th year, Terence Gahagan, esq. late physician-general and president of the Medical Board at Madras. In the discharge of his professional duties during many years in the field, his labours were indefatigable for the relief and comfort of the sick and wounded, uniting to professional skill the tenderness of a parent. When advanced to the highest rank of his profession, he was distinguished by the same zeal and benevolence; nor was he unmindful of the duty of a faithful servant of the East India Company, by economizing the public expenditure in the medical department, as was fully acknowledged on the records of the Government abroad, and of the Court of Directors at home, in a manner highly honourable to him. In private life his character was exemplary as a kind and affectionate husband and father, a sincere Christian, and truly honest man: he has left a large family.

In his 77th year, Mr. John Kent, a highly respectable inhabitant of Islington. Suddenly, James Phillipson, esq. of Islington.

Aged 78, Mr. Truman Watt, known by the name of Dr. Hooper, many years an apothecary in Bristol, — a truly honest man. — And lately, aged 94, his sister, Mrs. Anne Cole.

At her son's rectory, Bishops Wickham, in Essex, Mrs. Eliz. Leigh, widow of Edward L. esq. late of Ashborne, co. Derby.

In his 78th year, Thos. Cheslyn, esq. of Diseworth, co. Leicester. He was the youngest

youngest and last surviving of 21 children of the late Robert and Cave Chuslyn, of Langley Priory; and father of the late High Sheriff for Leicestershire.

At Dungaunon Park, the seat of Lord Viscount Northland, in consequence of swallowing vitriol which had been carelessly left on a table by a female domestic, aged 5, Thomas, third son of Hon. and Rev. E. Knox, and of Charlotte, sister of Sir T. Hesketh, bart. Medical aid was immediately called in, but in vain. The corrosive liquid had destroyed the coats of his stomach; and, after languishing 48 hours, he expired.

At Bath, in her 64th year, Mrs. Wallis, relict of the late Mr. W. of Chipping Sodbury, and one of the branches of the very ancient and respectable family of Montague, of Lackham House, Wilts.

Jan. 22. Aged 76, Daniel Nantes, esq. of London-street, Fenchurch-street.

At Turnham-green, Mary, wife of Jas. Bagster, esq.

At Souham, co. Gloucester, aged 71, R. Bagbott de la Bere, esq. brother of T. Bagbott de la B. esq. The knightly family of De la Bere accompanied the victorious William, and obtained a settlement at Kianersley, co. Hereford, where they resided in great splendour. In the course of the intermediate centuries, they were connected with families of the highest rank—the Earls of Hereford, the Talbots, &c. An event which conferred signal honour on this family, happened at the battle of Cressy, Sir Richard having personally rescued the Black Prince from imminent danger on that day of triumph, and on which occasion he received his cognizance. A succeeding brother was also created a Banneret at the battle of Stoke, in 1486, for his conspicuous prowess during the conflict.

At Major-gen. Cliffe's, Taunton, aged 18, Matilda, youngest daughter of Ponsoby Tottenham, esq.

In his 85th year, T. Craig, esq. of Riccarton. He was the representative of Sir T. C. of Riccarton, the great feudal lawyer of Scotland.

Jan. 23. In John-street, Bedford-row, Harriet, wife of Henry Richmond, esq.

In Lower Grosvenor-place, aged 78, Mrs. Janet Smith, widow.

The only daughter of the late Esme Clarke, esq. of Sadlers-hall.

The wife of Rich. Flemming, esq. Terrace, Tottenham-court-road.

At Hackney, the wife of Joseph Tickell, esq. of Castle street, Whitechapel, daughter of Robert Pulsford, esq. of Great St. Helen's.

Jan. 24. Aged 80, Bryen M'Dermot, esq. of Peckham Rye.

The wife of Edw. Hilliard, esq. of Cowley-house, near Uxbridge.

At Newington, Surrey, aged 83, Mr. John Ashfield.

T. Paget, esq. of the Newark, Leicester. Though upwards of 80, his faculties were not impaired. He deservedly claimed rank with Mr. Bakewell, as a promoter of the breed of Leicestershire cattle.

Mrs. Williamson, of Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street.

Jan. 25. At Taunton, in his 82d year, James Grossett, esq. eldest son of the late Walter G. esq. of Zogie, North Britain, and lineal representative of the ancient family of the Muirheads of Zachop and Breadisholme.

At Brighton, Mrs. Bearcroft, widow of the late Hon. E. B. Chief Justice of Chester.

At the advanced age of 92 and upwards, Mr. Robert Green, of Compton Verney, co. Warwick; near 50 years Steward to the Right Hon. Lord Willoughby de Broke; surviving his wife only 4 months, the latter dying in September last. His prompt discriminating judgment, combined with the most unremitting diligence, and scrupulous integrity, in the long and faithful discharge of the many, varied, and important duties committed to his trust, was rarely, if ever, surpassed by any; and it will afford pious consolation to every lover of well-doing, to hear, that in him was strikingly fulfilled the observation of the inspired penman—“Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.” As a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, his Lordship's numerous tenants attended the funeral from Compton to Lighthorne, the place of interment.

At Ayr, in his 96th year, Mr. J. Campbell, many years convenor of trades of that Burgh.

Jan. 26. In Mortimer-st. Mrs. Markham, relict of the late Archbishop of York.

At his son-in-law's, Bernard-street, of an apoplectic fit, Francis Rivers, esq. of Spring gardens, an eminent apothecary.

At Weston Coleville, aged 82, Mrs. Hall, relict of the late Gen. Hall.

At Talton, near Shipston, in her 85th year, Mrs. Anne Parker, last surviving daughter of Sir Henry John Parker, bart.

At Juniper-hall, Mickleham, Surrey, in his 80th year, Jonathan Worrell, esq.

At Whimsey-house, near Exmouth, J. Parker, esq. upwards of 30 years captain and adjutant of the East Devon militia.

Mr. John Rose, many years a respectable printer in Bristol.

Jan. 27. In Clifford's-inn, Mr. J. Whitfield, many years a performer at Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres; and though not the first in the mimic line, always respectable, and through life applauded in the character of an honest man.

In Green-st. in her 14th year, Margaret, youngest daughter of John H. Durand, esq. of Woodcot-lodge, Carshalton, Surrey.
John