

[May,

a rule which he supposes to be true. But, upon examining some of the numbers in this table, (the examination of the whole requiring more time than we could bestow upon it) we have reason to think it was computed by a rule given by Mr. Morgan, in a note, in p. 40 and 41 of the first Vol. of Price's *Observations* above-mentioned; by which rule the same results are obtained as by Mr. B.'s own theorem in p. 185 of the Book which lies now before us; which theorem, however, is not true, but (for the reason given by us, in our remarks on the Xth Chapter of this Book) always gives a result which is too little, and differs from the truth in the ratio of 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ nearly, or, taking Mr. B.'s own standard rate of interest, near £2 per cent, or a fiftieth-part of the whole!

Mr. B. then, proceeds to assert, in p. 513 of the Book, and p. 35 of the Pamphlet, that "Simpson's approximation" (which is well known to be inaccurate) "is the only rule now in use by the Assurance offices,"—although Mr. Harding's theorem (before referred to) had appeared in the *Mathematical Repository* at least 12 months before the publication of this Pamphlet!!

In our remarks on the XIIth Chapter, we noticed a paragraph in which Mr. B., with great inconsistency with himself, insinuates that 5 per cent. interest of money, ought to be allowed to the purchasers of *Endowments of Children*. His ill-will to the two Insurance Companies there mentioned appears, in that he has caused the same paragraph to be transferred from p. 361 of the body of the work, to p. 37 of the Pamphlet.

The like inconsistency appears in what is said of the rates for *Deferred Annuities*, in p. 515 of the Book, and p. 38 of the Pamphlet.

But, notwithstanding these faults, and others which may be found in this Chapter, there are in it some things which deserve the attention of the publick. Such are his remarks on the defusive schemes of several Annuity Societies which were formed in London between forty and fifty years ago, and which have long since fallen into contempt and ruin,—but not till they had distressed and ruined many incautious persons. Such also is his exposure of the artifice of several Companies, of a similar denomination, which,

(like mushrooms, have sprung up within the last ten years, in the Metropolis, and) pretend to have very large Capitals, while it appears not that they are in the actual possession of more than one-tenth of those nominal sums of money.

The Tables at the end of this Book render it more useful. Their number is LIX. Of this number, however, no more than two are claimed by Mr. Baily as his own; the rest are taken from other books, and no small part of them from the 2d Vol. of Price's *Observations on Reversionary Payments*, which, considering that Mr. Morgan, the near relation of the Doctor, and Editor of that work, was the calculator of several of those tables, and is still living, and that his consent to the insertion of them in this book appears not to have been obtained, is like a man's reaping where he has not sown.

What degree of accuracy these tables possess, since they occupy no less than one hundred pages, it cannot reasonably be expected that we should ascertain; but they are well printed, as indeed is the whole work.

While we were examining this work, we experienced a considerable waste of time in turning to passages according to Mr. B.'s references, some of them directing us to prior, and others to posterior sections; some to notes at the bottoms of pages, and these again to a number of other books. And of the notes themselves we observed, that some were frivolous, and that the matter contained in others ought to have had a different place. In this confused collocation of his matter, as in some other oddities, Mr. Baily seems to have imitated the late Dr. Price, whose *Observations on Reversionary Payments* Sir Frederick Morton Eden did not scruple to call

Rudis indigestaque moles.

We have already, *en passant*, noted some of the faults in the style of this book; and shall now produce a few glaring instances of an improper use of words.

In the preface, and in other places, Mr. B. calls the Doctrine of Annuities on Lives a "Science." Yet it is no more than the application of *Universal Arithmetic* to a particular purpose. And if every distinct branch of any one of the Liberal Arts, or every application of such art to any particular

we,

use, is to be called a *Science*, it will not be long before the *Seven Sciences* (the good old number) will be split into *seventy times seven*.

An annuity granted on a life for a certain number of years only, has commonly, and properly, been called a *Short Annuity*, to distinguish it from an annuity granted for the whole continuance of such a life; but Mr. B. chuses to call it a "*Temporary Annuity*," which definition does not well distinguish it from that which is granted for the whole duration of life, since even that is but *temporary*.

In page 489, Mr. B. speaks of a year which has "*transpired*."

Instead of the good Old-English idiom, "*this, and that*," Mr. B. commonly uses the Gallicism, "*this, and the one*." And, in many places, instead of the word *multiplier*, he uses the word "*multiple*."

Such is the work before us. Yet, being a compilation from a number of books which have been published on the same subject, it contains a considerable quantity of good matter: and if the Author, taking to his assistance some friend capable of just composition, would give a new edition of it, in which its redundancies were retrenched, its deficiencies supplied, its errors corrected, and its blemishes removed, he would merit our commendation and the thanks of the publick.

54. *The King (on the Prosecution of Viscount and Viscountess Perceval) against John Mitford, Esq. for Perjury: A correct Report of this interesting and extraordinary Trial, which took place in the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, on Thursday, the 24th February, 1814, before the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough. Together with Notes, Observations, and original Letters, addressed by Mr. and Mrs. Mitford, to Viscountess Perceval, materially elucidating the Origin of this Prosecution.* 8vo. pp. 166. Stockdale.

TO have given the Title of this pamphlet will probably be thought sufficient. We wish not to revive so unpleasant a subject. The Defendant was found not guilty.

54. *Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.*

8vo. pp. 17. Murray.

"THE Emperor Nepos was acknowledged by the *Senate*, by the *Italians*, and by the *Provincials of Gaul*; his moral virtues, and military talents, were loudly celebrated; and those who derived

any private benefit from his government, announced in prophetic strains the restoration of public felicity. * * *

By this shameful abdication, he protracted his life a few years, in a very ambiguous state, between an Emperor and an Exile, till"—

Gibbon's Decline and Fall, vol. VI. p. 220.

Common rumour and strong internal evidence attribute this anonymous Poem (which has already reached a Fifth Edition) to Lord Byron; and this supposition is not derogatory to his acknowledged talents.

To extract the sublime passages would be to copy the whole Ode; but we must borrow a few detached lines:

"Ill-minded man! why scourge thy kind,

Who bow'd so low the knee?

By gazing on thyself grown blind,

Thou taught'st the rest to see.

With might unquestion'd,—power to
save—

Thine only gift hath been the grave

To those that worship'd thee;

Nor till thy fall could mortals guess

Ambition's less than littleness!"

"He who of old would rend the oak,

Dream'd not of the rebound;

Chain'd by the trunk he vainly broke—

Alone—how look'd he round?

Thou in the sternness of thy strength

An equal deed hast done at length,

And darker fate hast found:

He fell, the forest-provers' prey;

But thou must eat thy heart away!"

"Thine evil deeds are writ in gore,

Nor written thus in vain—

Thy triumphs tell of fame no more,

Or deepen every stain—

If thou hadst died as Honour dies,

Some new Napoleon might arise,

To shame the world again—

But who would soar the solar height

To set in such a starless night?"

"And she, proud Austria's mournful
flower,

Thy still imperial bride;

How bears her breast the torturing hour?

Still clings she to thy side?

Must she too bend, must she too share

Thy late repentance, long despair,

Thou throneless Homicide?

If still she loves thee, hoard that gem,

'Tis worth thy vanish'd diadem."

55. *Buonaparte. A Poem.*

8vo. pp. 15. Murray.

THIS Poem, anonymous also, is by no ordinary Writer. After tracing the dastardly Tyrant to his final degradation, the Poet proceeds:

"Well has thy course the high intent
fulfill'd! [that will'd.

Even Atheists own 'twas more than man
Blood

[May,

Blood has not stream'd, nor nations wept,
in vain:

The great example pays an age of pain!
Mean as thou wert on Egypt's burning
strand,

The false deserter of thy helpless band;
And meaner still, when Russia saw thee fly,
With quivering lip, and fear-dejected eye,
Glad to betray, at Fortune's earliest frown,
The lives of myriads to redeem thy own;
Yet could not hate itself conceive a close,
So lost, so abject as thy baseness chose."

..... "Had wisdom's better voice pre-
vail'd, [hail'd!

What grateful millions had the triumph
A world's applause had cheer'd the War-
rior's way; [sway.

And Virtue's self approv'd his healing
But no!—To soothe the sorrows of an age,
The pangs of bleeding empires to assuage,
To share with Heaven the blessings of
mankind,

He deem'd a task to feeble souls assign'd;
Enough for Him, that strength was in his
hand, [plann'd.

And Fortune sanction'd what Ambition
For other brows the laurel-wreath pre-
pare! [the air!

Bring every sweetest flow'r that scents
To worthier names the meed of praise
belongs;

Unfading garlands, and triumphal songs.
Yes! god-like Chiefs! If perils wisely
brav'd, [sav'd,

If rights redeem'd, and realms by valour
Justice appear'd — nor mercy claim'd in
vain— [stain—

Firmness to win — and greatness to ab-
liss these to worth a lasting date can give,
Your deeds of glory shall for ever live.

Ye too, much-injur'd band! whose dute-
ous love [move:
Not death could daunt, nor years of exile
Illustrious remnant of the faithful few!
Take the high meed to suff'ring patience
due.

Let Glory's trump with loudest note pro-
claim

Each secret act, and long-neglected name;
O'er Earth's wide bounds the welcome
blast shall roll,

And Time record it in his deathless scroll.
But thou, blest Land! whom grateful
foes revere:

First in the sacred cause, to virtue dear!
Thou Ark of Safety in the shoreless sea!
With what fond rapture turns my soul to
thee! [Palladium! say,

Friend of th' oppress'd! thou world's
What peerless guerdon shall thy toils re-
pay? [no more;

Not Fame—for bankrupt Fame can yield
And wealth and liberty were thine before.
But love unstrain'd, and many a cheek
bedew'd

With the pure tear of speechless gratitude;

The proud remembrance of surmounted
ills;

The heart at others' bliss that nobly thrills;
The sense of pow'r well-us'd, and con-
scious worth,—

These are thy joys, and of celestial birth!"

56. *Ode on the Deliverance of Europe.*
By J. H. Merivale, Esq. 8vo. pp. 12.
Murray.

ANOTHER, and another, strain
succeeds. This Ode is elegant and
appropriate.

"The hour of blood is past,
Blown the last trumpet's blast, [line:
Peal'd the last thunders of the embattled

From hostile shore to shore
'The bale-fires gleam no more*,'

But friendly beacons o'er the billows
shine,

To light, as to their common home,
The prows of every port that cut the salt
sea-foam."

"Ye tenants of the grave,
Whom unseen Wisdom gave
To watch the shapeless mist o'er earth
extending,

Yet will'd to snatch away
Before the appointed day

Of light renew'd, and clouds and dark-
ness ending,

Oh! might ye now permitted rise,
Cast o'er this wondrous scene your un-
obstructed eyes,

And say,—oh thou, whose might,
Bulwark of England's right,

Stood forth—the might of Chatham's
lordly son;

Thou 'on whose burning tongue
Truth, Peace, and Freedom hung†,
When Freedom's latest sand had almost
run;—

To the deliver'd World declare
That each hath seen fulfil'd his latest,
earliest prayer!"

57. *The Exile of Elba: A Poem, on the
Downfall of Buonaparte and his Dy-
nasty; with The Deliverance; an Ode,
pourtraying the principal Events of the
Year 1814.* By John Gwilling, Au-
thor of the *Battles of the Danube and
the Barossa.* 8vo. pp. 48. Jennings.

"HAD prudence mark'd his reign—had
justice thrown [throse—
Her hallow'd symbols round about his
Had he on Freedom's side as bravely stood,
As when he fought for Tyranny in blood,
The world had wept at such a monarch's
fall,
And sorrow mark'd the features of us all."

* Lay of the Last Minstrel.

† Moore's Irish Melodies. "Where

"Where is the man," asks [Mr. Gwilliam,
"whom millions late obey'd?"

He who confounded Europe at a breath,
And smote her children with continual
death,

Whose footsteps shook the world—made
Sov'reigns own,

And tremble at, the power of his Throne—
Who put to flight all Prussia's marshal'd

force, [course,—

Nor stopt till Russia trembled at his
Whose dauntless spirit—whose ambitious
mind— [bin'd,

Not Europe, in one mighty league com-
Could awe,—or from its deadly purpose
win, [in?

Till base Desertion made the wretch give
Where is he now? and whither does he
go—

This wretched man—this universal foe?"
"Louis! the day is your's—to you alone
And your descendants France decrees the
Throne!

Your native virtues make our fears de-
part, [heart;

And give delight to every Frenchman's
Long may you live to justify her cause,
To share her glory and her warm ap-
plause,

To be her rallying point, should need re-
quire,

And give fresh vigour to her martial fire.
Heav'n speed thee well to her delightful
shore, [no more;

Where pleasure reigns, and terror breathes
May holy spirits round thy barque attend,
The winds—the waves—thy joyous course
befriend,

Till thousands hail thee on thy native
land, [right hand,

And France salute thee with her own
Blessing the day that gives thee to her
arms, [alarms!"

Free from the Tyrant and his curse

"The Deliverance," after pour-
traying the wonderful events of the
last four months, thus concludes:

"Thy bonds are broken, Gaul! thy days
of Peace [increase,

Shall smile again, and with thy strength
Four mighty Nations o'er thy sufferings
bend— [friend,

Four mighty Monarchs all thy wrongs be-
O'er thy bright hills, and down thy silver
streams,

The glorious lily beautifully gleams,
All Nations leap with joy to hear thy
fate—

And rush to succour thy dismantled state,
Aiming the restoration of thy throne,

And not the pomp and splendour of their
own,

Proud to assert thy exil'd Bourbon's
claim, [shame!"

And drive the Usurper to his haunt of

58. *The Ordeal; a Novel. In Three
Volumes small 8vo. pp. 728. Gale
and Co.*

THIS is a well-written Tale; though
rather of a melancholy cast, describing
the vicissitudes of life, as the Ordeal
we are doomed to pass. Lady Mer-
ton had at an early age been induced
by the artifices of a Governess, to re-
ject a worthy Character she was about
to marry, and to elope with Sir James
Merton, who continues openly to carry
on an Intrigue with this *fascinating*
Governess, Clara Porter. Lady Mer-
ton becomes the mother of two chil-
dren, Edward and Laura; she is at
length separated from her husband,
but is entrusted with her daughter
Laura, whose mind she unremittingly
endeavours to cultivate and strengthen,
without, however, making her ac-
quainted with the history of her fami-
ly: this she commits to paper, to be
given to Laura after her death. The
Story opens with the death-bed of
Lady Merton, who appears to be the
victim of a broken heart: Laura,
with perturbation and dismay, attends
the summons of her Father, whom she
had never known; and whom she
considers as cold and unfeeling; but
she has the happiness to render herself
agreeable to him, and by her virtue,
which is of the most rigid kind, over-
awes, or conciliates all with whom she
is concerned. A rapid decline early
terminates her earthly career, after a
few short years passed in continual
exercises of self-command and resolu-
tion.

59. *A Catalogue of the Books, relating
to British Topography, and Saxon and
Northern Literature, bequeathed to the
Bodleian Library, in the Year 1799.
By Richard Gough, Esq. F.S.A.
Printed at the Clarendon Press, 1814.
4to. pp. 459. Payne & Foss.*

THIS well-compiled and handsomely
printed Volume is equally creditable
to the Delegates of the Oxford
Press, to their intelligent Librarian,
and to the munificent Benefactor, from
whose Will the following Clause is ex-
tracted as an Introductory Preface.

"Also I give and bequeath to the
Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the
University of Oxford my printed Books
and Manuscripts on Saxon and Northern
Literature mentioned in a Catalogue of
the same for the Use of the Saxon pro-
fessor in the said University when he
shall

I shall have occasion to consult them with liberty to take them to his Apartments on condition of faithfully returning them. Also I give and bequeath to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford all my Manuscripts printed Books and Pamphlets Prints and Drawings Maps and Copper Plates relating to British Topography marked in the title-page or elsewhere with the Letters B. T. 1. 2 of which I have drawn out a Catalogue printed in one or written in more quarto Volumes together with my topographical drawings Prints and Maps* in one or more folio Volumes bound in Russia Leather or with Russia Leather

backs or in any other binding and lettered on the back by the names of the respective Counties or Districts to which such Drawings Prints or Maps respectively belong together with other Books Antiquities Copper Plates† or other articles relative to the subject of Antiquities specified in the Catalogue or Catalogues aforesaid or in any other that shall or may be written or printed. Also my interleaved Copies of the British Topography‡ in two and in four Volumes quarto; my interleaved Copies of Camden's Britannia§ in five Volumes folio and my interleaved Copies of the Sepulchral Monuments¶ of Great Britain in

* Amongst these were, 'Three large Portions of the Tapestry Maps which formerly lined the Hall at Weston in Warwickshire, the seat of William Sheldon, esq. in the reign of Henry VIII. who first introduced Tapestry-weaving into England; of which those three large maps were the earliest specimen. These fragments contain a Section of the Centre of the Kingdom, including the Counties of Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Worcester, Warwick, Gloucester, and Oxford, with the North part of Berks. Two of them are eight yards, by one and a quarter; the third smaller.—They were purchased by the late Earl of Orford, who presented them to Earl Harcourt; by whom they were given to Mr. Gough.

† The Plates of Simon's "Medals, Coins, and Great Seals," with a few others, were the joint property of Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols; but, agreeably to the wishes of his Friend, Mr. N. transmitted them to Oxford.

‡ To have re-published this useful work would have been to Mr. Gough an event of the highest gratification. A third Edition, begun at the press in 1806, was rapidly advancing, when the destructive fire of Feb. 8, 1808, and the then declining state of Mr. Gough's health, which for more than two years had been gradually impaired by repeated fits of epilepsy, interrupted an undertaking, which neither the Author nor his Printer had sufficient spirits to resume.—This work had been consigned to the Bodleian Library by Mr. Gough's Will; but he subsequently gave the corrected copy, with the Plates, to Mr. Nichols; who has since relinquished his right, having been reimbursed the expences which had been incurred; and it is earnestly to be hoped that, by the liberality of the University, the Publick may still be indulged with an improved Edition of this useful and interesting Work.

§ Whatever incorrectness may appear in this laborious and extensive undertaking, no trouble or expence was spared by the learned Editor in obtaining information. Added to his own personal visitation of every County, proof-sheets of each were forwarded to those who were likely to be most actively useful.—Mr. Gough superintended the first Volume of a new Edition; but, March 14, 1806, thus publicly disclaimed any connexion with the succeeding Volumes: "The Copy-right of the Britannia having devolved, by purchase, from Messrs. Robinsons to Mr. Stockdale, when the first Volume of a second Edition was far advanced in the press; Mr. Gough, finding it of importance to his health that he should suspend such pursuits, considers himself at full liberty to decline proceeding any further than to complete the Volume which Messrs. Robinsons had begun to print." His corrected copy is deposited in the Bodleian Library.

¶ This truly magnificent Work would alone have been sufficient to perpetuate the Author's fame, and the credit of the Arts in England; where few works of superior splendour have before or since appeared. The independent master of an ample fortune, he was in all respects pre-eminently qualified for the labours of an Antiquary; the pain of whose researches can but rarely meet an adequate remuneration. This magnificent Work must long ago have convinced the world, that he possessed not only the most indefatigable perseverance, but an ardour which no expence could possibly deter.—One great object of his wishes was, to prepare the "Sepulchral Monuments" for a new Edition. With this constantly in view, he spared neither trouble nor expence in obtaining an ample store of new and accurate drawings by the first Artists; all which, with the numerous and beautiful plates already engraved, principally by the Basires, form part of his noble bequest to the University of Oxford; and the Curators of the Press will doubtless have great pleasure in fulfilling the wishes of so generous a Benefactor, by an improved Edition.—We shall close

two or more Volumes folio with all the Drawings relative to the latter Work in two or more folio Volumes bound in Russia Leather or other bindings together with such impressions of the Plates as may be in the said Volumes and all the Copper Plates of the said Work which may be in the hands of Mr. James Basire Engraver who engraved them or deposited elsewhere at the time of my decease and also all the Copper Plates belonging to the British Topography And likewise fourteen Volumes handsomely bound in folio and two others in folio in yellowish boards of Drawings of Sepulchral and other monuments in France. And it is my will and desire that the whole of the said Articles matters and things shall be placed in the Bodleian Library in a building adjoining to the Picture Gallery called or known by the name of the Antiquaries Closet erected for keeping Manuscripts printed Books and other Articles relating to British Topography and of such Articles and Collections of this kind as have been removed from the said Gallery or other parts of the said Library so that all together they may form one uniform body of British Antiquities. And it is my particular desire that Mr. John Nichols of Red Lion Passage Fleet Street Printer or in case of his death his Son John-Bowyer Nichols do assist my Executors hereinafter named in selecting the said Articles so given to the Chancellor-Masters and Scholars of the said University of Oxford and in transmitting them to the said University."

"It only remains to be stated, that the present Catalogue * has been formed as nearly as possible on the plan adopted by Mr. Gough himself in his *British Topography*. The Books are arranged according to Counties, and, where it was practicable, chronologically. A very full and perfect Index of Names will be found at the end; so that it is hoped the present attempt will possess the advantages both of an alphabetical and a classed Catalogue. B. CANDIEL.

Bodleian Library, Feb. 15, 1814."

60. *Anecdotes of the English Language; chiefly regarding the Local Dialect of*

London and its Environs; whence it will appear that the Natives of the Metropolis, and its Vicinities, have not Corrupted the Language of their Ancestors. In a Letter from Samuel Pegge, Esq. F.S.A. to an Old Acquaintance, and Co-Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, London. The Second Edition, enlarged and corrected. To which is added, A Supplement to the Provincial Glossary of Francis Grose, Esq. 8vo. pp. 418. J. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.

"THE little Essay here presented to the Publick was found among the Papers of its deceased Author; who seems to have made it the amusement of a leisure hour; and probably laid aside or resumed his pen as his health and spirits ebbed and flowed. Such as it is, the Editor presumes it will be taken in good part, and create good-humour in its Readers; who cannot but be aware of the difficulty of reducing *Language or Taste* to a common standard. — The former Edition was submitted to the Publick under an express injunction in the last Will of its worthy and learned Author; and its reception was such as would have fully gratified him could he have witnessed it. At its first appearance, the Editor did not feel himself at liberty to make any material alterations in Mr. Pegge's original arrangement; but, amidst a large mass of Papers connected with this and other subjects entrusted to his revision, were many nearly finished articles congenial to the present enquiry, which have furnished the Additions and Corrections in the present Edition; which is improved by a very copious Index. — The Provincial Glossary also is an appendage which, it is hoped, will prove acceptable to the Philologist; and is printed separately, for the accommodation of former purchasers, either of Mr. Pegge's '*Anecdotes of the English Language*,' or of Mr. Grose's '*Provincial Glossary*.'"

For Mr. Gough's opinion of the former Edition of this volume we refer to his Review of it in our vol. LXXIII. p. 145; and shall now content ourselves with quoting the reports of our Reviewing Brethren.

close this Note by observing that Mr. Gough gave his valuable copies of Wood's "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," and of Kennett's "*Parochial Antiquities*," to his highly-valued friend Mr. Archdeacon Churton. Of the notes in the "*Athenæ*," a proper use is making in the laudable re-publication by Mr. Bliss; and it would be highly gratifying to the learned world, if the worthy Archdeacon, under the auspices of his Alma Mater, would undertake an Edition of the "*Parochial Antiquities*."

* Mr. Gough had himself prepared, and had nearly completed at the press, a Catalogue of this portion of his rich Library; but the whole impression, with the exception of two imperfect copies, was unfortunately burnt.

KENT. MAG. May, 1814.

"Philology

"Philology offers few subjects more curious than the history of the English Language; which has been derived from various sources, has received numerous admixtures in its progress, has been the sport of whim and caprice, and is at present far from being completely grammaticized. The late ingenious Mr. Pegge amused himself, and will doubtless amuse his Readers, while, under a feigned zeal for the credit of the common London or Cockney dialect, he discussed the awkward state of our Language at a period not very remote from the present day, and adduced written authorities, of no mean rank, to justify expressions which are now regarded as evidences of vulgarity and want of education. With much grave humour, he pleads the cause of 'old, unfortunate, and discarded Words and Expressions, which are now turned out to the world at large by persons of education (without the smallest protection), and acknowledged only by the humbler orders of mankind; who seem charitably to respect them as decayed Gentlefolks that have known better days.'—Mr. Pegge has so managed his defence of *Londonisms*, as not to controvert Quintilian's principle respecting language,—*Consuetudo sermonis est consensus eruditorum*.—In the *Addimenta*, are some judicious strictures on the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson; who, it is truly observed, not aware of the authenticity of dialectical expressions, has been guilty of many omissions, and blundered in his etymologies. Mr. Pegge is induced to believe that more may be said in support of the *Poticary* of the Cockney, than the *Apothecary* of the learned and fashionable world, which has usurped its place.—Whether the Fashionable World will take the hints here given by our deceased Antiquary, to correct their expressions, and to guard against the perversion of grammar, we cannot pretend to say: but of this we are confident, that, if they read his Essay, they will be amused by the playfulness of his verbal criticisms, and by the various anecdotes with which he has enlivened his pages."

Monthly Review, 1805, XLVII. 242.

"This Author professes to undertake the defence of Cockney dialect, as it is called; and shows, in fact, that the chief part of the peculiarities which characterize that dialect are not so properly corruptions, as the remains of a more ancient mode of speaking, now in general disused. He sets out with a sort of genealogy of our Language, which is so well deduced, that it deserves a place in this account of the book:

'I do not, Sir, contend for the strict legitimacy of our language; for the pro-

vincial branches of it are not all by one common parent. Thus, for instance, if you would seek for the terms and expressions of the Northern people of England, it will be in vain to ransack the British tongue, which fled with the Natives into the fastnesses of Wales: for the Northern dialect (Scotland included) is for the most part Saxon. On the other hand, it would be as fruitless to search in the Saxon forests of the North for the language of the Western counties of England, which (except by transplantation) is of British growth. In Kent and Sussex, and the immediate Southern counties (coast-wise at least), our pursuit may be directed in a great degree to *Galicisms*, in point of idiom as well as words: and lastly, in London (the great Babel of them all) every language will be found incorporated; though that of the true Cockney is, for the most part, composed of *Saxenisms*. The Danes left us some traces of their language, though it is but a dialect of that extensive tongue, which, under the different names of Teutonic, Gothick, Celtick, &c. &c. was known in every region of what is called the North of Europe. As to the irruption of words from the Southern parts of the Continent, we have the French which came in with the Conqueror, and continued in full force, so long as our Law Pleadings ran in that language, and our Statutes were penn'd in it. From Italy we have gathered a few words (not a great many), introduced perhaps first by the Lombards, then by Nuncios who came hither from the Pope, and by Ecclesiasticks who were perpetually scampering to Rome before the Reformation; to which may be added other words imported by our merchants trading to Italy and the Levant.—Of modern date we have a few more, that have been smuggled over by our fine travelled Gentlemen, or which have made their *entrée* with the Singers, Fiddlers, and Dancers at the Opera.—The Spanish language will afford more adopted words (especially in the military branch) than the Italian; a circumstance perhaps to be attributed to our Royal intermarriages. Katharine of Arragon lived here many years, even after her divorce, in whose suite were probably many Spaniards; and King Philip must have contributed a large reinforcement of Spanish words and phrases, as he had an hundred Spanish body-guards in daily pay. Katharine, the Queen of King Charles II. may be supposed to have introduced a few Portuguese terms; but those are so nearly allied to the Spanish, as to be scarcely discernible from them.—Many Flemish and Dutch words might also be imported

imported by Emigrants, who fled hither from persecution on the score of Religion at different periods."

"On the whole, we have never seen a book of philological amusement put together in so original a style, or containing more unexpected, yet apposite remarks, and authorities from a variety of books. The Author chats with his Reader, but his chat is always agreeable; it is the *garrula senectus*, but the garrulity is full of humour and original pleasantry; and we regret when it is at length silenced by the awful word *Finis*."

British Critic, 1803, vol. XXI. p. 418.

"This posthumous Letter is written with singular spirit and humour. Its object is to show that the dialect of London is the only uncorrupted English; or, if corrupted, that its corruptions have merely risen from an attempt to render it more musical, or from the accidental changes inseparable from an oral tongue. —Mr. Pegge labours to discover the

derivation of the word *Cockney*, which he thinks is from the participle of the verb *coqueline*, to fondle or pamper: *coqueliné* may be softened by pronunciation to *coquené*. 'The king of Cockney,' in the old ballad, evidently meant the Lord Mayor of London, not the King of England.—We should with much pleasure enlarge on this Letter, which has greatly entertained us, and affords many valuable remarks on the old English Language, were not various works, that equally claim our attention, in arrears."

Critical Review, 1804, vol. II. p. 214.

"Mr. Pegge has defended the *Cockney* dialect from the charge of baseness and corruption, by endeavouring to shew that its peculiarities are rather the remains of an antient legitimate mode of speaking, than sheer unauthorised vulgarisms. Mr. Pegge displays a great deal of odd out-of-the-way knowledge; and his work is extremely amusing."

Monthly Mag. 1803; vol. XV. p. 617..

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Even practical perfection in musick requires so much intense and laborious application, such a minute accuracy of perception, and so rapid an association of various sensitive ideas, with other ideas and mechanical motions, that it is inconceivable how men, who have no appearance of superior brilliancy in any other accomplishment, should be able to attain a conception and execution in musick, which seem almost to require the faculties of a superior order of beings." Dr. YOUNG.

14. A Treatise on Pianoforte Expression, containing the Principles of Fine Playing on that Instrument; by W. S. Stevens. To which is added, An Exercise, composed expressly for this Work, by Mr. Samuel Wesley; and a Sonata, by the Author. London, 1811. fol. pp. 18 and 22 Music-plates, 15s.

SO differently are we all constituted, that scarcely two persons will be found to feel and act in exactly the same manner, though placed in similar circumstances; yet, from the general propensity to imitation, it sometimes requires a habit of observation to distinguish characteristic differences. Passed a certain point of practice, all performers have equal powers in the judgment of the un instructed. We have heard a person, fond of musick, declare that he could not even discern the difference between Pianoforte concertos. They are all, said he, nothing but runs up and down the keys as quick as fingers can move, interrupted in a few places by the band. On the other hand, the experienced musician will discover very

different effects from the same composition, arising from what some German writers call "the delivery" of different performers. Regarding musick, it is then of great importance to study and imitate those modes of expression which are most generally approved. Among these we do not reckon swinging the body, nodding the head, distorting the countenance, nor pawing the air. We know there are people of a different opinion, but we care not for that. Some, as Bach observes, catch up their fingers in playing as though the keys were red hot; others have the opposite fault; and some mix with their musick a rattling of the nails, as though they were "playing in thimbles." The chief means of expression, as far as regards the performer on the pianoforte, independent of the pedals, consist in varying the force of the stroke or pressure on the finger-keys, and in playing the notes with, or without, intervening rests. To ornament or flourish some parts of a piece is a secondary consideration: in general, the composer

for

[May,

for this instrument will write what is sufficient; and the performer must exalt his own judgment and fancy above the composer's, to alter materially what is written. It is in making those attempts that bad players are sure to be discovered. From what has been said, the reader may conjecture that we are preparing to commend Mr. Stevens's "original system of expression." Indeed, if it were tolerably well executed, it would be a pleasure to recommend it; but, in truth, it is far otherwise. It contains certainly much unoriginal matter that may be useful; but a work of this magnitude might contain much more—perhaps all that would be necessary on the subject—if well-arranged, and well-written. The divisions of the work before us are thus entitled: 1. of *Legato*; 2. of *Staccato*; 3. of mixed expression; 4. of *Legato* partial; 5. *Staccato* forced; 6. *Staccato* for time; 7. *Staccato* for expression;—Appendix: of cross-hand passages, of pressure, of *tenute*, of the left hand, of taste; vocabulary, relating to expression,—relating to time, style, character, &c.

"The application of the fingers to the keys of the pianoforte, is technically termed the *touch*, and the manner in which they are applied produces a good or bad, or any specific possible effect that the power of the instrument can yield. Of the touch there are two sorts, called the *legato*, and the *staccato*; which, in their varieties of manner, separately and in combination, as principals and subordinates, will make heads or articles of expression, and may be stated as follows: *Legato*, *staccato*,—principals; mixed expression, *legato* partial, *staccato* forced, ditto for time, ditto for expression,—subordinates. The *Legato* implies such an impulse and succession of fingers on the keys of the instrument as shall produce the most smooth and connected series of sounds, at all distances within the reach or span of the hand, or as far as one finger can extend without another quitting the last struck key, which must not be done until the former finger makes its blow at the reached, or new-felt key. In this manner, in all *legato* passages properly executed, one or other of the fingers always feel[s] a key, and between every two successive sounds, two fingers feel each

a key, and at the moment the impulse is made to produce a new sound the former finger quits its key, and is in readiness for fresh application, or is preparing for some succeeding key. All musick that has not a contrary sign for particular expression, is to be played *legato* if possible, and this is strictly to be kept up between the two hands, as well as between the fingers of the same hand, although there is no slur or tie to denote it. To give examples of all *legato*-passages that occur, would be to copy half the pianoforte music that has been written; it may be sufficient to repeat what has before been observed, that all music in such passages that are capable of it, that has not a sign for other expression, should be played in the manner here directed for *legato*; with this additional remark, that it should be held as a maxim in pianoforte playing, that from the commencement of a piece of music the finger or fingers should never quit the keys but by necessity, for expression, by the operation of rests, or at the end (p. 2.)—The *Staccato*, in its simple acceptation, signifies a short or sudden touch of a key as if struck with a stick, and may be executed by one finger on any succession of keys, or by the same fingers as would have played the same passages *legato*, but in such a manner as shall produce the *staccato* effect: this is done by absolutely disengaging each finger from the key it has struck before the next shall feel that which is to be struck by it. *Staccato* is not intended to be produced much on long notes, nor in slow measures (movements):—moderate and quick motion, and short notes, are most suited for its effect. It is from necessity that half or more of the *staccato* touches arise, in pianoforte playing, and is a cause of mixed expression. The notes that are played *staccato* for time, or touched notes as they are called, should always be given a little *more fortè* than those preceding, lest, the vibration of the strings being so instantly stopped by the removal of the finger, &c. from the key, they should not be heard at all. Indeed this should be a general rule for all *staccato* notes, with very little exception.—To play all *allegro* passages with a strong finger or pressure, is good practice: it serves to strengthen the former, and gives a

certitude

certitude of touch, the *forte* and precision acquired by it being easily relinquished but not so readily gained." Having now presented our Readers with unquestionably the best parts of this treatise, we shall add only that if "this work is to describe every thing, and *all*, the hand can do from choice, or from any cause whatever, to produce a good effect," the Author has completely failed. In future let him form a truer estimate of his own abilities. The work is extremely ungrammatical, and contains many examples of false spelling. In the vocabulary we have *pendendosi*, *calendo*, *affetnaso*, *contabile*, *pia tosto*, *temps di ballo*, &c. The musick at the end is pretty enough. A great part of it has been published in a separate form; see *Le Reveil de Diane*.

15. *A Selection of the most popular Melodies of the Tyne and the Wear, consisting of 24 original Airs peculiar to the Counties of Durham and Northumberland, three of which are harmonized, with appropriate Words, Symphonies, and Accompaniments, and the remainder variously arranged for the Piano-forte.* By Robert Topliff. 1814. pp. 42. fol. 15s.

THE contents of this Volume form light amusing practice, for such as have attained no great proficiency;

but the curious airs, which resemble some of those in the first volume of Crotch's Specimens, will most interest persons who have associated them with the scenes and pleasures of infancy. The arrangements are simple and appropriate; and the original words are given on a leaf at the end. The harmonized air on page 25 is very much in the style of Mazzinghi.

16. "Let India boast her Plants:" *A Glee, composed and inscribed to Thomas Greatorex, Esq. by Samuel Webb, Junior.* pp. 6. Birchall. 2s.

WE admire this glee exceedingly. No part of it is insignificant, but all bespeak the master in this line of composition. The voices are *alto*, *tenore*, *tenore secondo*, and *basso*. The *alto* goes up to C. On page 5, in the third measure the tenor and bass make consecutive octaves, in the similar motion, probably by an oversight of the writer. On page 3, just before modulating from C, the original key, to G, is an instance of a discord being prepared in one part and resolved in another.

Mr. BENJ. BLAKE intends publishing, by subscription, a miscellaneous Collection of Vocal Musick, of his own composition.

SELECT POETRY.

A SONG, IN ARIADNE; A POEM.

By LORD THURLOW.

SWEET thy breath, as violets are,
When the balmy South wind blows;
And like ruddy corn thy hair,
That no band or cincture knows,
Save one ribband, simply round,
From the which depends a pearl;
Kings, then, to this port be bound,
To admire this lovely girl.
And her eyes are like the star,
That in dewy morn is set,
Ere Aurora's saffron car
With the Indian wave is wet;
And her bosom, spicy sweet,
Like the Parian marble, swells;
Kings, then, at this centre meet,
For Love here has plac'd his spells.
And her waist is taper, fine
As the chalice, silver-wrought,
To contain the sacred wine.
But, O stay, my daring thought;
Let no tongue profane the sweets,
That in this fair temple be;
'Tis enough, in Flora meets
Love and Immortality.

When she walks in female state,
Like Diana, O my soul,
Shall I die, or bless my fate,
That have liv'd in her controul?
Were my empire from the morn,
To where chaste Apollo dips,
That fine empire I would scorn,
But to die upon her lips.

ARIEL'S SONG;

IN THE SAME.

I DANCE upon the curled sea;
Come, follow me,
Ye tripping elves, and fairy bands,
Sporting on the chequer'd sands;
In the Moon's brave sphere I ride,
Laughing at the sickle tide,
Or on beds of sea-weed lie.
By king Neptune's courtesy.

Come, follow me,
And we will sweet moppets be,
With the sea-duck we will dive,
With the Queen-bee we will hive;
And when Sol is in the West,
And the May-bird gone to rest,
With the Cuckoo we will nest.

Come

Come, follow me,
O'er the bright and curved sea,
Ye, that elves and fairies be,
After Summer merrily.

THE TYRANT'S DOWNFALL;
An Address for the Anniversary of the
LITERARY FUND, at Freemasons Hall,
May 5, 1814. Written and recited by
WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Esq.*

THE Tyrant's downfall is the world's re-
lease, [Peace!
And panting Europe breathes once more in
Thus when tremendous whirlwinds rage on
high,
And thunders roll terrific in the sky,
The tempest pass'd—serener days appear,
And richer harvests crown the smiling year!
While here the Bard a willing tribute brings,
To faith unshaken in the League of Kings;
A cause more holy, and more noble far,
Than ever bound confederates in war!
Shall he not celebrate his Country's part?
England, of all that league the head and
heart!
England! whose sons, with matchless pa-
tience, bore [more!
The weight of war for twenty years, and
Whose glorious Here, with triumphant hand,
The British standard fix'd in Gallia's land;
And after saving Portugal, and Spain,
Prepared the way for Royal Bourbon's
reign;
To rising loyalty sent timely aid,
And hail'd on Bourdeaux' walls the White
Cockade!
Then to immortalize his honour'd name
Rescued Toulouse from War's devouring
flame;
And thus completed his victorious part,
By the best triumph—o'er the grateful
heart!
This act shall raise, to Time's remotest date
Trophies of fame to Wellington the Great!
Still shall the Bard proclaim his Country's
pride,
Wellesley on land, and Nelson on the tide!
Nor will a Nation's gratitude omit
Praise to the counsels of Immortal Pitt!
What land that felt the Tyrant's deadly
hate, [State,
What ruin'd Province, or what plunder'd
Did not to England raise the suppliant eye?
And when did Britons the appeal deny?
Yet while your bounty like the flowing tide
Distributes happiness on every side;
And wafts relief, with energy divine,
From Thames's banks to Neva and the
Rhine!
While suffering Europe feels your mighty
power,
And owes to you the blessings of this hour;

* Being the Eighteenth Anniversary
Poem written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for this
Society.

Shall native Genius in this glorious land
Sink to the earth, and want your fostering
hand?
Shall Learning's sons, in many a prison's
gloom [tomb?
While living prove the oblivion of the
Martyrs of mind! condemn'd through life
to see
Themselves the Helots of a people free!
When want, and cold neglect around them
throws
An endless winter, worse than polar snows;
Lab'ring through years of toil for scanty
bread, [dead!
And only paid with barren praise when
Such foul reproach will surely never stain
A liberal Nation, and a glorious Reign!
Nor Hist'ry write—and blot with tears the
page,—
That Genius found few Patrons in our age;
And, while the wants of Europe were sup-
plied,
That British Talent unprotected died!
On this auspicious day your presence here,
Forbids the Muse to harbour such a fear;
The Founder's Plan shall flourish! not de-
cay, [day;
That thought will gild the evening of his
On the sick couch assuage the sense of
pain, [vain!
And make him think he has not liv'd in
Since by your aid, and his unceasing care,
The balm of Hope will antidote Despair;
Nor shall a future race of learned men,
Drop in the Grave—the victims of the Pen!
The World's Oppressor triumph'd in our
times,
And upon crimes accumulated crimes!
Still on his steps did Desolation wait,
And trembling Nations thought his frow-
was fate!
But Heaven resolv'd that France should
rue the hour
That gave the Corsican imperial power;
And those who made his hated cause their
care,
Humbled in dust—the retribution share!
The Tyrant's hopes of Universal sway,
Perish'd in blood on Leipsic's awful day!
Baffled, and beaten, the Usurper flies
Before the veteran Blücher's Eagle eyes!
Th' invaded Russians, in their turn, invade,
T' avenge their burning towns in ashes laid;
Like rolling billows on the raging main,
The flames of Moscow reach the banks of
Seine;
And France has learn'd, in bitterness of woe,
What fatal ills from mad Ambition flow!
Compell'd, while vengeance laid her Cities
waste, [taste!
The poison cup she drugg'd—to more than
For all the tears that mourning Nations
shed,
Have been aveng'd upon her guilty head.
Though, from the battle's rage, the German
glows
To visit years of sufferings on his foes,
Though

Though loud for vengeance every Russian
cries, [eyes!
The Kremlin's flames still glaring in his
From Northern climes th' Imperial Hero
came, [Name!
To join the Christian's to the Conqueror's
Mercy, inherent in the truly brave,
Taught Alexander in his strength to save—
And prostrate Paris in the Victor found
A hand to raise—not spurn her to the
ground:

Slowly she rose; she heard the Monarch
sigh,
And saw compassion beaming in his eye;
'Twas Pity's drop divine! to mortals dear,
The liquid di'mond of an Angel's tear!
Above all price! it shines the brightest gem
In glorious Alexander's Diadem!

Too base to act a noble Despot's part,
Napoleon shew'd, at last, a Coward's heart;
Stript of his gaudy plumes by flattery
dress'd, [fess'd!
The odious, low-born Tyrant stands con-
Had he one spark of those celestial fires,
That daring courage in the worst inspires;
As all his power was built on abject fear,
His Iron Sceptre should have been his spear!
Renounc'd by Fortune—hemm'd with Foes
around, [ground;

He should have fought for every inch of
Fought to the last—and, with his latest
breath, [death!
Have grasp'd the Crown in agonies of
Though crimes unnumber'd stain'd the
Tyrant's name, [shame;
His warlike end had been exempt from
The world had call'd his reign a Meteor's
track— [back*!]

But own'd he "died with harness on his
Strange! that we find in these capricious
times,
Some who excuse the Tyrant and his crimes:
Who call a wretch all nations ought to hate,
That which is Virtue's bright reward—the
Great!

Gloss o'er his life, that never yet could
plead,
The aberration of one generous deed!
A slave to every vice—without a heart,
Who acted Attila's and Nero's part!
These, with affected candour, dare to blame
Men, who to murder, add the murderer's
name!

And load with obloquy the hearts that glow
With honest hatred of all Europe's foe;
Men who, devoted to their Country's cause,
Revere their Monarch, venerate his laws;
The memory of his virtues hold most dear,
And his misfortunes hallow with a tear!
Who view with grateful minds, his Son
maintain

The glorious objects of his Father's reign:
Still may he prove a Guardian to the
Throne,

And make that Father's virtues all his own!

* Macbeth.

Unsway'd by Party, and unaw'd by Fear,
Such are the strains I long have ventur'd
here;

From earliest youth these feelings warm'd
my breast, [press'd!
And such, while life remains, shall be ex-
Superior Bards may strike the tuneful lyre,
But none who holds more dear the Patriot
fire!

Sublimar strains their happier Muse may
bring,

But none a purer zeal for England's King!
None who more joys to see destruction end,
And Rival Nations call each other Friend.

The Muse's prophecies, at last, prevail,
The Tyrant's life becomes a Moral Tale†!
Thy shade, most injured Louis, now may
rest: [redress'd!

Thy Brother reigns! thy wrongs are half
The Bard, who mourn'd thy fate‡, has liv'd
to see [Tree

The Lilies spring where stood that fatal
Which whelm'd all Europe in a sea of blood,
A dreary, wasting, melancholy flood!
The waves subside!—The Deluge is no
more,

The Ark of Peace has rested on our shore!
* * Mr. BIRCH in our next.

AN EXTRACT from St. GREGORY NAZIAN-
ZEN's Poem De Vita sua; translated
from the Greek, by H. S. BOYD.

[He is relating the incidents which befel
him in his Youth, when he was travelling
about to study at the different Universities.]

FROM Alexandria, in whose classic
bowers

I also cull'd the fruit which learning yields,
I sail'd, and instant plough'd the sea of
Greece, [winds

By Cyprus coasting; there conflicting
Convuls'd our bark, and universal night
Enwrap'd the Earth, the Sea, the Air, the
Heav'ns. [blaz'd;

Loud roar'd the thunder, wide the lightning
The swelling sails were fill'd; the cordage
crack'd; [band

The mast gave way, and from the Pilots'
The rudder flew, in quiv'ring fragments
riven. [roll'd;

High o'er the deck the sweeping billows
And sad and wild a mingled murmur rose
Of Sailors, Boatswains, Rowers, Masters,
Pilots,

Invoking Christ with voice symphonious;
And these were men who knew not God be-
fore,

For Fear is oft a teacher sapient.

† "To point a Moral, or adorn a Tale."
JOHNSON.

‡ The Author's "Tribute of an humble
Muse to an unfortunate Captive Queen,"
published 1793—and his "Lines on The
Murder of the Queen of France," published
1794.

No water now, ah! worst of ills, our ship
Contain'd; for when at first the shatter'd
bark

Was whirl'd around, in the devouring deep
The cistern fell which held that treasure
sweet, [strove,

Now famine, waves, and storms, contending
Which most should triumph in Destruction's
work.

God view'd with pity, and the first of these
Dispell'd: some Merchants from Phœnicia's
coast [they learn'd

Instant appear'd: when from our cries
Our deep distress, though fearing for them-
selves,

Wielding with potent arm their flying oars,
They reach and aid us: we were little more
Than corpses floating on a wat'ry bier,
Or fishes left to gasp upon the beach,
Or lamps expiring when their oil is wasted.
But louder yet th' infuriate tempest howl'd,
And more and more the maddening billows
rag'd!

No friendly haven open'd on our view,
And from the skies no bright salvation
beam'd. [fear'd,

Whilst all the rest one common danger
A thought more dreadful chill'd my fainting
soul.

For me no wave baptismal yet had flow'd,
Me, now encompass'd by the waves of
death. [wreck;

This, this was ruin, this to me was ship-
At this I wept; for this I wrung my hands,
In mournful concert with the deep below;
Rending my garments, prostrate, comfort-
less. [most true,

And what most strange may seem, altho'
Forgetful of their own disastrous state,
All wept with me; with me they rais'd their
voice;

With me in that extremity they pray'd,
So much in my distress they sympathiz'd.
Thou wert, O Christ, my great deliverer
then, [life.

Who now preserv'st me from the waves of
For when no dawn of glimmering hope ap-
pear'd,

No island, continent, or mountain's brow
Was seen; no beacon gleam'd, no pitying
star [ner;
Look'd forth to guide the woo-worn Mari-
In that dread hour what was my high re-
solve?

How did I shun the gloomy gates of Death?
Renouncing earthly aid, to Thee I look,
My life, my breath, my light, my strength,
my safety;

At once appalling, thrilling, smiling, heal-
ing, [balm!

With Misery's cup commingling Comfort's
Recounting then the wondrous deeds of old,
In which thy mighty hand we recognize;
The waters cleft, the march of Israel's host,
An army vanquish'd by a Prophet's hands
High rais'd, Egypt beneath the dreadful
scourge

Bruis'd with her chiefs; Creation's laws
led captive;

A City level'd at the trumpet's blast;
And then connecting with those mighty
deeds

My own portentous destiny, I said,
Thine have I been, O Lord, and yet am
thine: [gift,

May'st Thou receive me twice, an honour'd
Of Earth, and Sea the offering, render'd
pure [fear,

Both by my Mother's vow, and chastening
O should I now escape, to Thee I'll live;
If Thou reject'st me, Thou wilt lose a votary.
E'en now thy lov'd disciple on the deep

Sits trembling: O awake, or walk the wave
And bid the tempest cease!—I spake, and
lo! [grew calm,

The winds were hush'd, the roaring waves
And light and swift the gliding vessel
mov'd.

Another blessing from the fav'ring Heav'n
My prayer drew down; for all who with
me sail'd [name,

Believ'd on Jesus, hymn'd his glorious
And own'd the God who thus had doubly
sav'd them. [blew,

Light o'er the charmed wave the breezes
And, passing Rhodes, we anchor'd in the
port

Of Ægina, from whence the vessel came.
Then Athens: then my studies: but of
these

Let others tell; how in the fear of God
I liv'd, and stood among the foremost first;
How, 'mid the crowd of gay licentious
youth,

'Mid the full harvest of unhallow'd deeds,
My life so calm and so untainted flow'd,
I seem'd that Fountain, through the briny
waves

For ever gliding sweet, as men believe:
Allur'd by no deceptive deadly snare,
I lured my friends to things of higher worth.
And here again th' Almighty Parent blest
me:

Me to the wisest of mankind He join'd,
Alone surpassing all in life and doctrine:
Ask ye his name? ye might have known
his name!

'Twas Basil, my support, my blessing now.
He was the sharer of my thoughts, my
studies, [say,

My humble roof; and might I boast, I'd
We were a pair whom Greece did not de-
spise. [soul

With us all things were common, and one
Connected, moved, and animated both.

EPIGRAM

*Supposed to be spoken by VENUS on seeing
her Statue by PRAXITELES.*

MY naked charms! the Phrygian swain
And Dardan boy—to those I've shown
And only those of mortal strain; [them,
How could Praxiteles have known
them?

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, March 19. Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by Col. Lowe.
Head-quarters of the Combined Army, Laon, March 11.

My Lord, I addressed a letter to your Lordship this morning, enclosing the duplicate of a report to Lieut.-gen. Sir C. Stewart, relating the successes which had been obtained over the main body of the Enemy's army, under Buonaparte in person, during an attack made by him for two successive days, the 9th and 10th inst. on the positions occupied by Field Marshal Blücher's army, in this town and in the plain below it. Forty-eight pieces of cannon, and between 5 and 6000 prisoners, have been taken. The Enemy is in retreat from all points, and the cavalry of the Allied Army in pursuit of him. He is retiring in the direction of Soissons, where it is possible he may make a stand. The principal advantages were gained by the corps of Gen. D'York, supported by Gen. Baron Sacken. The whole of the artillery were taken by it, and the greater number of the prisoners. Marshal Marmont and Gen. Arrighi were the Commanders opposed. They had advanced from Rheims against the left of the Marshal's position. Buonaparte in the mean time, with the old and young guard, with two divisions that had arrived from Spain, and with a large body of cavalry, was carrying on his attack against the right and centre. Yesterday evening the contest terminated, and during the night his retreat commenced.

H. Lowe, Col.

[Dispatches have been received from Lieut.-Col. Cooke, who is attached to the army of Gen. Winzingerode, dated Laon, 9th and 11th inst. They contain accounts of the actions in which Marshal Blücher's army had been engaged, similar to those received from Col. Lowe. Lieut.-Col. Cooke's second dispatch appears to have been written during the night of the 11th, and on the morning of the 12th inst. It concludes as follows:—"At nine o'clock at night Napoleon appears to have withdrawn his head-quarters to Chavignon, at which time the whole of the French army were in full retreat. They are followed by the Cossacks and cavalry, and ten more guns have been already taken.

"P.S. March 12.—800 prisoners have been sent in by the Cossacks of General Chemischeff. The Enemy are pressed so hard, that much baggage is taken from them, among which is that of their General of cavalry, Desnouettes. The road is covered with their killed and wounded."

patches from the Marquis of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst.

St. Sever, March 1.

My Lord, I returned to Garris on the 21st, and ordered the 6th and light divisions to break up from the blockade of Bayonne, and Gen. Don Manuel Freyre to close up the cantonments of his corps towards Irun, and to be prepared to move when the left of the army should cross the Adour.—I found the pontoons collected at Garris, and they were moved forward on the following days to and across the Gave de Mouleou, and the troops of the centre of the army arrived. On the 24th, Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill passed the Gave d'Oleron at Villenave, with the light, 2d, and Portuguese divisions, under the command of Major-general C. Baron Alten, Lieut.-gen. Sir W. Stewart, and Marischal de Campo Don Frederick Lecor; while Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Clinton passed with the 6th division between Monfort and Laas, and Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Picton made demonstrations, with the 3d division, of an intention to attack the Enemy's position at the bridge of Sauveterre, which induced the Enemy to blow up the bridge. Marischal de Campo Don Pablo Murillo drove in the Enemy's posts near Naverrens, and blockaded that place. Field-Marshal Sir W. Beresford likewise, who, since the movement of Sir R. Hill on the 14th and 15th, had remained with the 4th and 7th divisions, and Col. Vivian's brigade, in observation on the Lower Bidouze, attacked the Enemy on the 23d in their fortified posts at Hastingues and Oyergave, on the left of the Gave de Pau, and obliged them to retire within the *efe de pont* at Peyrehorade. Immediately after the passage of the Gave d'Oleron was effected, Sir R. Hill and Sir H. Clinton moved towards Orthes, and the great road leading from Sauveterre to that town; and the Enemy retired in the night from Sauveterre across the Gave de Pau, and assembled their army near Orthes on the 25th, having destroyed all the bridges on the river. The right, and the right of the centre, of the army assembled opposite Orthes; Lieut.-gen. Sir S. Cotton, with Lord E. Somerset's brigade of cavalry, and the 3d division, under Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Picton, were near the destroyed bridge of Bereus, and Sir W. Beresford, with the 4th and 7th divisions, under Lieut.-gen. Sir L. Cole, and Major-gen. Walker, and Col. Vivian's brigade, towards the junction of the Gave de Pau with the Gave d'Oleron. The troops opposed to the Marshal having marched on the 25th, he crossed the Gave de Pau below the junction of the Gave d'Oleron, on the morning of the 26th, and moved along the high road from Peyrehorade

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
Downing-street, March 20. Major Fremantle has brought the following dispatch.
 CAST. MAO. May, 1814.

horade towards Orthes, on the Enemy's right. As he approached, Sir S. Cotton crossed with the cavalry, and Sir T. Picton with the 3d division, below the bridge of Bereus; and I moved the 6th and light divisions to the same point, and Sir R. Hill occupied the heights opposite Orthes, and the high road leading to Sauveterre. The 6th and light divisions crossed on the morning of the 27th at day-light, and we found the Enemy in a strong position near Orthes, with his right on the heights on the high road to Dax, and occupying the village of St. Boes, and his left the heights above Orthes and that town, and opposing the passage of the river by Sir R. Hill.—The course of the heights on which the Enemy had placed his army, necessarily retired his centre, while the strength of the position gave extraordinary advantages to the flanks. I ordered Sir W. Beresford to turn, and attack the Enemy's right with the 4th division under Sir Lowry Cole, and the 7th division under Major-gen. Walker and Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry; while Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Picton should move along the great road leading from Peyrehorade to Orthes, and attack the heights on which the Enemy's centre and left stood, with the 3d and 6th divisions, supported by Sir S. Cotton with Lord E. Somerset's brigade of cavalry. Major-gen. C. Baron Alten, with the light division, kept up the communication, and was in reserve between these two attacks. I likewise desired Sir R. Hill to cross the Gave and to turn, and to attack the Enemy's left. Marshal Sir W. Beresford carried the village of St. Boes with the 4th division, under the command of Sir L. Cole, after an obstinate resistance by the Enemy; but the ground was so narrow that the troops could not deploy to attack the heights, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Major-gen. Ross and Brigadier-gen. Vasconcello's Portuguese brigade; and it was impossible to turn the Enemy by their right, without an excessive extension of our line.—I therefore so far altered the plan of the action, as to order the immediate advance of the 3d and 6th divisions, and I moved forward Col. Barnard's brigade of the light division, to attack the left of the height on which the Enemy's right stood.—This attack, led by the 52d regiment, under Lieut.-col. Colborne, and supported on their right by Major-gen. Brisbane's and Col. Kean's brigades of the 3d division, and by simultaneous attacks on the left by Major-gen. Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and on the right by Sir T. Picton, with the remainder of the 3d division and the 6th division under Sir H. Clinton, dislodged the Enemy from the heights, and gave us the victory.—In the mean time Sir R. Hill had forced the passage of the Gave above Orthes, and seeing the state

of the action, he moved immediately with the second division of infantry under Sir W. Stewart, and Major-gen. Fane's brigade of cavalry, direct for the great road from Orthes to St. Sever, thus keeping upon the Enemy's left. The Enemy retired at once in admirable order, taking every advantage of the numerous good positions which the country afforded. The losses, however, which they sustained in the continued attacks of our troops, and the danger with which they were threatened by Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill's movements, soon accelerated their movements, and the retreat at length became a flight, and their troops were in the utmost confusion.—Sir S. Cotton took advantage of the only opportunity which offered to charge with Lord Somerset's brigade in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles, where the Enemy had been driven from the high road by Sir R. Hill. The 7th hussars distinguished themselves upon this occasion, and made many prisoners.—We continued the pursuit till it was dusk, and I halted the army in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles.—I cannot estimate the extent of the Enemy's loss: we have taken six pieces of cannon and a great many prisoners; the numbers I cannot at present report. The whole country is covered by their dead. Their army was in the utmost confusion when I last saw it passing the heights near Sault de Navailles, and many soldiers had thrown away their arms. The desertion has since been immense. We followed the Enemy the day after to this place; and we this day passed the Adour; Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford, with the light division, and Col. Vivian's brigade, upon Mont de Marsan, where he has taken a very large magazine of provisions.—Sir R. Hill has moved upon Aire, and the advanced posts of the centre are at Caseres.—The Enemy are apparently retiring upon Agen, and have left open the direct road towards Bourdeaux. While the operations of which I have above given the report, were carrying-on on the right of the army, Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope, in concert with Rear-Admiral Penrose, availed himself of an opportunity which offered on the 23d Feb. to cross the Adour, below Bayonne, and to take possession of both banks of the river at its mouth. The vessels destined to form the bridge, could not get in till the 24th, when the difficult, and at this season of the year dangerous, operation of bringing them in was effected, with a degree of gallantry and skill seldom equalled. Sir John Hope particularly mentions Capt. O'Reilly, and Lieuts. Cheshire, Douglass, and Collins, R. N. and also Lieut. Debenham, agent for transports; and I am infinitely indebted to Rear-Adm. Penrose for the cordial assistance I received from him in preparing this plan, and for that which he gave Sir John

John Hope in carrying it into execution. The Enemy conceiving that the means of crossing the river, which Sir John Hope had at his command, viz. rafts made of pontoons, had not enabled him to cross a large force in the course of the 23d, attacked the corps which he had sent over on that evening. This corps consisted of 600 of the 2d brigade of guards, under the command of Major-gen. the Hon. E. Stopford, who repulsed the Enemy immediately. The rocket brigade was of great use upon this occasion. Three of the Enemy's gun-boats were destroyed this day, and a frigate lying in the Adour received considerable damage from the fire of a battery of 18-pounders, and was obliged to go higher up the river to the neighbourhood of the bridge. Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope invested the citadel of Bayonne on the 25th, and Lieut.-gen. Don Manuel Freyre moved forward with the 4th Spanish army, in consequence of directions which I had left for him. On the 27th, the bridge having been completed, Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope deemed it expedient to invest the citadel of Bayonne more closely than he had done before; and he attacked the village of St. Etienne, which he carried, having taken a gun and some prisoners from the Enemy; and his posts are now within 900 yards of the outworks of the place.—The result of the operations which I have detailed to your Lordship is, that Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, and Navarrens are invested; and the army having passed the Adour, are in possession of all the great communications across the river, after having beaten the Enemy and taken their magazines. [Here follows a warm eulogium on the services rendered in the preceding operations, by Sir W. Beresford, Sir R. Hill, Sir J. Hope, Sir S. Cotton, Sir G. Murray, Sir E. Pakenham, Lord F. Somerset, and all the British and Portuguese officers and troops employed; particularly distinguishing the 4th division, under Sir L. Cole, for its attack of St. Bors, likewise the 3d, 6th, and light divisions, under Sir T. Picton, Sir H. Clinton, and Baron Alten, and the 5th division, under Major-gen. Walker, and the charge of the 7th hussars, under Lord Somerset.]—The last accounts which I have received from Catalonia are of the 30th. The French commanders of the garrisons of Lerida, Mequinenza, and Manzon, had been induced to evacuate those places, by orders sent them by the Baron D'Eroles, in Marshal Suchet's cypher, of which he had got possession.—The troops composing these garrisons having joined, were afterwards surrounded in the pass of Martorell, on their march towards the French frontier, by a detachment from the Anglo-Sicilian corps, and one from the first Spanish army. Lieut.-gen. Copons allowed them to capitulate.

It was expected in Catalonia that Marshal Suchet would immediately evacuate that province; and I hear here that he is to join Marshal Soult. I send this dispatch by Major Freemantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection. WELLINGTON.

Officers Killed and Wounded from the 14th to the 17th of February.

British Killed.—Feb. 15. R. Art. Lieut. G. Moore.

British Wounded.—Feb. 14. 3d ft. 1st bat. Capt. C. Cameron (Maj.) severely.—50th ft. 1st bat. Capt. W. A. Gordon (Lt. Col.) Lieuts. A. Pigot, Brown, sl.—60th ft. 5th bat. Capt. F. P. Blassiere, sev.—92d ft. 1st bat. Lieut. R. M'Donnell, sl.—Feb. 15. Gen. Staff, Maj.-gen. W. H. Pringle, sev.—3d gds. Capt. W. Clitherow, Aid-de-camp to Maj.-gen. Byng, sev. (since dead.) 28th ft. 1st bat. Capt. A. Gale, sev. Lt. S. Gordon, sl.—31st ft. 2d bat. Capt. E. Knox, sev.—39th ft. 1st bat. Major C. Bruce, sev.—50th ft. 1st bat. Lieut. R. Jones, Adj. J. Myles, sev.—60th ft. 5th bat. Lieut. Got Lerche, sev. (left arm amputated.)—66th ft. 2d bat. Lieut. S. St. George, sev.—92d ft. 1st bat. Capt. J. Seton, sev.—Feb. 16. 66th ft. 2d bat. Lieut. J. Lambrecht, sl.—Feb. 17. 50th ft. 1st bat. Lieut. C. Brown, severely.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from the 23d to the 26th February.

British Killed.—Feb. 23. Roy. Engin. Capt. T. Pitts.—68th ft. Capt. J. W. M. Leith.—Feb. 24. 94th ft. Ensign R. Topp.

British Wounded.—Feb. 23. 68th ft. Lieut. H. Stappylton, sev. (since dead.)—Feb. 24. 5th ft. 1st bat. Capt. J. Culley, sev. Lieut. R. Pennington, sev.—87th ft. 2d bat. Lieut. J. Barry, sev. Lieut. W. W. Lamphier, slightly.

British Missing.—Feb. 24. 87th ft. 2d bat. Lieut. G. Jackson.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 27th of February.

British Killed.—Royal Germ. Art. Capt. F. Lympher (Maj.)—Roy. Engineers, Capt. Parker.—5th ft. 1st bat. Lieut. H. L. Hopkins.—6th ft. 1st bat. Lieuts. W. Pattulo and H. Scott.—20th ft. Maj. J. Bent, Capt. J. de St. Aurin.—42d ft. 1st bat. Adj. Lieut. J. W. Innes.—45th ft. 1st bat. Lt. J. Metcalf.—87th ft. 2d bat. Lieut. J. Fitzgerald.—88th ft. 1st bat. Capt. H. M'Dermott, Lieut. J. Moriarty.—Chass. Britanniques, Capt. C. Millins.—Brunswick Light Inf. Capt. Ernest de Brexeim, Lieut. Ernest Koshenabr.

Portuguese Killed.—21st Regt. of the Line, Capt. S. Germin.—11th Caçadores, Lieut.-col. Kilshaw.

British Wounded.—Gen. Staff, Maj.-gen. G. Walker, sl.; Maj.-gen. R. Ross, sev.—6th ft. Brigade-Maj. Capt. E. Fitzgerald, sev.—77th ft. Brigade-Maj. Capt. G. J. Westcott,

Westcott, ser.—58th ft. Captain Brook, Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Clinton, ser.—1st Hussars, King's Germ. Leg. Capt. G. Dukin, Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Sir S. Cotton, ser.—7th Hussars, Major W. Thornhill, ser.; Capt. P. A. Heyliger, ser.; Lieut. R. Douglas, sl.—13th Light Drag. Lieut. R. Nesbitt, sl.—6th ft. 1st bat. Capt. H. Rodgers, sl.; Capt. J. Thompson, ser.; Capt. S. de la Che- rois Smith, sl.; Lieut. A. Jones, ser.; Lieuts. M. W. Gelder, and J. Crawford, sl.; Ens. T. Blood, ser.; Ens. H. de Chain, sl.—7th ft. 1st bat. Lieuts. P. Burke, R. Nantes, C. Lorentz, and D. Cameron, sl.—20th ft. Capt. J. Murray (Major). Capts. R. Tilford and D. A. Smith, Lieut. C. Connor, ser.; Lieut. E. L. God- frey, sl.; Lt. J. Murray, ser.—23d ft. 1st bat. Capt's. H. Wynne, C. Jolliffe, and Lieut. W. Harris, ser.—24th ft. 2d bat. Capt. W. le Mesurier, sl.; Capt. J. In- gram, and Lt. G. Stack, ser.—27th ft. 3d bat. Lieut. A. Nixon, sl.—42d ft. 1st bat. Maj. W. Cowell, ser.; Capt. J. Walker, sl.; Lieut. D. Stewart, ser.; Lieut. J. Brander, sl.—45th ft. 1st bat. Lieut.-col. T. Forbes, and Major L. Greenwell, (Lt. Col.) sl.; Capt. J. Lester, Lieuts. J. Mac- pherson, P. S. Cosby, J. Cogblan, R. Stew- art, ser.; Lieut. H. Hamilton, sl.; Ens. A. Lowry, ser.—52d ft. 1st bat. Capt. P. Campbell (Maj.) sl.; Capts. Charles the Earl of March, and C. York, ser.; Lieut. J. P. Holford, sl.; Lieuts. W. R. Nixon, and J. Leaf, ser.—58th ft. 2d bat. Capt. J. C. Wood and Ens. N. Wood, ser.; Ens. C. A. McDonnell, sl.—60th ft. 5th bat. Capt. Ignace Franchini, and Lieut. J. Carrio, sl.—68th ft. Ens. T. Sheddou, ser.—74th ft. Capt. G. Lester, Lieut. D. Ewing, ser.; Lieut. G. E. Ironside, sl. Ens. T. Shore, ser.; Ens. J. Luttrell, sl.—82d ft. 1st bat. Major C. E. Conyers, Lieut. J. McGregor Drummond, ser.—83d ft. 2d bat. Major W. H. Carr (Lieut.- col.) ser.; Major J. Blaquiere, sl.; Capt. G. Elliott, Lieut. J. Baldwin, ser.; Lieut. A. Stevenson, sl.; Ens. P. Nugent, ser.; Adj. and Lieut. J. Swinburn, sl.—87th ft. 2d bat. Major Jos. Fred. Desbarres, Lts. W. Montgarrett and J. D. Thompson, ser.; Lieuts. R. Greedy and W. Maginnis, sl.—88th ft. 1st bat. Lieut.-col. J. Taylor (Col.) Capt. J. Oates, ser.; Capt. R. Bunworth, sl.; Lieuts. — Fitzpatrick, J. Devern, G. Faries, G. Cresswell, R. Holland, C. G. Stewart, Ens. B. Reynolds, ser.; Ens. D. McIntosh, sl.; Adj. Lieut. Mitchell, ser.—91st ft. 1st bat. Capt. W. Gunn, ser.; Lieuts. A. Campbell (1) and J. Mar- shal, ser.; Ens. J. Taylor, ser.—94th ft. Lieut. A. Robertson, sl.—Chass. Bri- tanniques, Capt's. F. Prevost and Charles de Cueille, ser.; Lieut. C. Duplatel, sl.; Ens. J. Geulanis and A. Dalton, ser.—Brunswick Light Inf. Capt. C. Schoenfeld, ser.; Lieut. C. Thiete, sl.; Ens. L. Bran-

der, ser.; Lieut. Otto Brocembien, sl.—88th ft. 1st bat. Volunt. — Walpole, ser. *British Missing*.—20th ft. Capt. George Tovey.

Portuguese Wounded.—11th reg. of the line Maj. (Lieut.-col.) D. Donohue, ser, 21st regt. of the line, Lieut. W. Galbraith, sl.—23d reg. of the line, Capt. J. G. King, ser.—1st Cacadores, Lieut.-col. K. Snod- grass, severely.

Officers Wounded in the Supplementary Re- turn of the 27th February.

50th ft. 1st bat. Ens. J. Sweeney, sl. —71st ft. 1st bat. Lieut. G. W. Horton, sl.

[Here follows a Dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated St. Sever, March 4, stating, that the rain which fell on the 1st having swelled the Adour, had impeded the further progress of the army until the bridges destroyed by the Enemy could be repaired. A corps collected at Ayre, to protect the evacuation of a magazine, was attacked on the 2d by Sir R. Hill, who drove them from their post, and took possession of the town and magazines. The death of Lieut.-col. W. Hood, an officer of great merit and promise, is particularly regretted.]

Ayre, March 3.

My Lord, in pursuance of your Lord- ship's instructions, I yesterday advanced with the troops under my command upon the road leading to this place on the left bank of the Adour. Upon the arrival of the advanced guard within two miles of this town, the Enemy was discovered oc- cupying a strong ridge of hills, having his right flank upon the Adour, and thus co- vering the road to this place.—Notwith- standing the strength of his position, I ordered the attack, which was executed by the second division under Sir W. Stewart (which advanced on the road leading to this place, and thus gained possession of the Enemy's extreme right), and by one brigade of the Portuguese division under Brig.-gen. La Costa, which ascended the heights occupied by the Enemy at about the centre of his position. The Portu- guese brigade succeeded in gaining pos- session of the ridge, but were thrown into such confusion by the resistance made by the Enemy, as would have been of the most serious consequence, had it not been for the timely support given by the 2d division under Sir W. Stewart, who having previously beaten back the Enemy directly opposed to him, and seeing them returning to charge the Portuguese bri- gade, ordered forward the 1st brigade of the 2d division, which, led by Major-gen. Barnes, charged the Enemy in the most gallant style, and beat them back, throw- ing their column into the greatest con- fusion. The Enemy made various at- tempts to regain the ground; but Sir W. Stewart having now been joined by Major- gen,

gen. Byng's brigade, was enabled to drive them from all their positions, and finally from this town. By all accounts of prisoners, and from my own observations, at least two divisions of the Enemy were engaged. Their loss in killed and wounded has been very great, and we have above one hundred prisoners. The Enemy's line of retreat seems to have been by the right bank of the Adour, with exception of some part of their force, which being cut off from the river by our rapid advance to this town, retired in the greatest confusion, in the direction of Pau. These troops have left their arms in every direction. [Sir Rowland Hill concludes by praising the gallantry and unremitting exertions of Sir W. Stewart, the general and other officers of the 2d division; of Maj.-general Fane's brigade of cavalry, Capt. Bean's troop of horse artillery, Lieut.-cols. Harrison and Cameron, Brigade-major Wemyss, and Capt. Hamilton; Major-gen. Byng's brigade supported the movement of Major-gen. Barnes, and decided the advantage of the day. Capt. Macdonald attempted to rally the Portuguese troops. Lieut.-col. Hood, a valuable officer, was killed in the contest.]

R. HILL, Lieut.-gen.

Officers Killed and Wounded from the 28th Feb. to the 2d March.

Killed, March 2.—3d Gds. Lieut.-col. Hon. F. W. Hood, A. A. G.—50th ft. 1st bat. Lieut. D. M'Donnell.—71st ft. 1st bat. Lieut. J. Anderson.

Wounded, Feb. 28.—10th Hussars, Capt. B. Harding, severely.

Wounded, March 2.—Gen. Staff, Major-gen. E. Barnes, sl.—3d ft. 1st bat. Lieut. W. Woods, sl.—50th ft. 1st bat. Capt. J. Wm. Henderson, and V. R. Lovett, sev.; Lieuts. H. Custance and H. T. Jauncey, sl.—66th ft. 2d bat. Major D. Dodgen, (Lieut.-col.) sev.—71st ft. 1st bat. Lieut. H. Monro, sl.; Lieut. T. Lockyer, sev. 92d ft. 1st bat. Capt W. Fyfe, sev.; Lieuts. A. Durie, and R. M'Donnell, sl.

Abstract of total loss of British and Portuguese, in the different actions between the 14th Feb. and 2d March, 1814—25 officers, and 324 non-commissioned officers and men killed; 183 officers, and 2,205 non-commissioned officers and men wounded; 2 officers, and 138 non-commissioned officers and men missing.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, March 22. Extracts of Dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington.

Ayre, March 12.

The excessive bad weather and violent fall of rain, in the beginning of the month, having swelled, to an extraordinary degree, all the rivers, and rendered it difficult and tedious to repair the numerous bridges, which the Enemy had destroyed

in their retreat; and the different parts of the army being without communication with each other; I was obliged to halt.—The Enemy retired, after the affair with Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill on the 2d, by both banks of the Adour towards Tarbes, probably with a view to be joined by the detachments from Marshal Suchet's army, which left Catalonia in the last week in February.—In the mean time I sent, on the 7th, a detachment, under Major-gen. Fane, to take possession of Pau; and another on the 8th, under Marshal Sir W. Beresford, to take possession of Bourdeaux.—I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the Marshal arrived there yesterday (the small force which was there having in the preceding evening retired across the Garonne), and that this important city is in our possession.—Lieut.-gen. Don M. Frere joined the army this day, with that part of the 4th army under his immediate command; and I expect that Major-gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry will join to-morrow. I learn from Major-gen. Fane, who commands Sir R. Hill's out-posts, that the Enemy have this day collected a considerable force in the neighbourhood of Couchez, and I therefore conclude that they have been joined by the detachment of the army of Catalonia, which it is reported, amounts to 10,000 men.

Ayre, March 14.

I enclose Marshal Sir W. Beresford's private letter to me, written after his arrival at Bourdeaux, from which you will see that the Mayor and people of the town have adopted the white cockade, and declared for the House of Bourbon.

[Sir W. Beresford's private letter, to which Lord Wellington's dispatch refers, is dated Bourdeaux, 12th March 1814.—It states in substance, that he entered the city on that day. That he was met, a short distance from the town, by the civil authorities and population of the place, and was received in the city with every demonstration of joy. The magistrates and the city guards took off the eagles and other badges, and spontaneously substituted the white cockade, which had been adopted universally by the people of Bourdeaux.—Eighty-four pieces of cannon were found in the city; and an hundred boxes of secreted arms had been produced already.]

Admiralty office, March 22. [This Gazette contains two letters from Captains Otway and Tobin, of the Ajax and Andromache frigates, stating the capture of the French brig of war L'Alcyon, of 16 guns and 120 men, and La Comete privateer, of 14 guns and 65 men; and also, in addition to the Regimental returns of Lord Wellington's Army from February 14 to March 22, the following return of Casualties

Casualties in the passage of the Bar of the Adour:—H. M. brig *Martial*; Capt. Elliott, and four seamen, drowned, and Mr. Normau, surgeon, killed; *Lyra* brig, H. Bloye, master's mate, leaving the passage of the Bar, and five seamen, drowned; *Porcupine*, two seamen drowned; the crews of three transport boats lost, and of one Spanish *chasse-maree*.]

Admiralty-office, March 26. Extract of a Letter from Sir E. Pellew, Bart. dated on board the *Caledonia*, off Toulon, Feb. 13.

A few minutes after day-light this morning, a detachment of three sail of the line and three frigates, under a Rear-Admiral's flag, was discovered, under all sail, standing to the Southward, to which general chase was given. A little after eight a.m. they tacked together, and stood towards *Porquerolles*, with a strong wind at East, just then sprung up: half an hour after, the fleet tacked also. The Enemy, then visible from our tops, was pressing to get within the islands through the Grand and Petit Passes to Toulon. The fleet crowded all sail to cut them off.—The *Boyne* leading in the most handsome manner, followed by the *Caledonia*, could only with every exertion bring the *Romulus*, the sternmost of the line of battle ships, to action; which she closely engaged in a very superior style, receiving the fire of the other ships crossing her a-head. The Enemy was running before the wind at the rate of ten knots, and so close to the rocks that perceiving he could not be stopped, without the inevitable loss of the *Boyne* and *Caledonia*, I waved to Captain *Burton* to haul to the wind, deeply mortified that his persevering gallantry could not be rewarded. The fire of the *Romulus* had been repeatedly silenced, and in her disabled state was evidently much pressed. The able manner in which the *Boyne* was handled, in a very critical position, called from me a public expression of my approbation.

[Here follows a list of the names of two seamen killed, and 40 others wounded, on board the *Boyne*, including *Samm. Saunders*, midshipman.]

This Gazette also announces the capture of the *Bunker's-hill*, an American privateer, of 14 guns and 86 men, formerly his Majesty's brig *Linnet*, by H. M. ship *Pomone*, Capt. *Carteret*, in company with the *Cydnus*.

Admiralty-office, March 29. Letter to Adm. Sir R. Bickerton, Bart.

H. M. S. Hannibal, at Sea, March 27.

Sir, I have the pleasure to acquaint you of the capture of *La Sultane* French frigate, of 44 guns and 330 men, at a quarter past three P. M. yesterday, after an ineffectual endeavour to disable this ship. When spread on the look-out from

the *Hebrus* at ten A. M. *Isle de Bas* S. E. twelve leagues, with a light breeze from the S. W. it came very thick weather, and guns were heard in the N. N. E. and on its clearing up, proceeding under all sail, I found the *Hebrus* near me, the *Sparrow* in the N. W. and two Enemy's frigates E. by N. five or six miles distant, one with jury-topmasts and sails, and the other with double-reefed topsails, apparently having suffered from tempest or action. We neared them fast, but on the wind's changing at eleven to the N. N. W. very fresh, one hauled S. E. and the other E. by N. and I directed the *Hebrus*, as the best sailing ship, and the *Sparrow*, to pursue the seemingly most perfect frigate; and I lost sight of them, going above ten knots at two P. M. when the *Hebrus* was closing the Enemy very fast; and afterwards about three, four guns were heard.—The other ship is *L'Etoile*, which, with *La Sultane*, lost each 20 men killed and about 30 wounded, in action with the *Crocodile* and *Astrea*, off *Isle de Mayo*, two months since, and each had 350 men on sailing from the *Loire*.—I have given charge of the prize to Lieut. *Crouch*, an able officer, who has served many years with me.

MICHAEL SEYMOUR, Capt.

Admiralty-office, April 2. Extract of a Letter from Capt. *Hayes*, of the *Majestic*, to Sir John Borlase Warren, dated Feb. 5.

"In my way from St. Michael to Madeira, in the execution of your orders, at day-light in the morning of the 3d inst. in lat. 37, and long. 20, being then in chase of a ship in the N. E. supposed to be one of the Enemy's cruisers, three ships and a brig were discovered about three leagues off in the S. S. E. of very suspicious appearance; and not answering the private signal, I gave over the pursuit of the ship to the Northward and Eastward, hoisted my colours, and proceeded to reconnoitre the Southern squadron, when two of the ships immediately gave chase to me; on closing within four miles, I discovered them to be two 44 gun frigates, a ship mounting 20 guns, and a brig, which I could not perceive to be armed. I determined on forcing them to shew their colours (which they appeared to wish to avoid), and for that purpose stood directly for the headmost frigate, when she shortened sail and brought to, for the other to close. I now made all sail, in the hope of being able to get alongside of her before it could be effected; but in this I was foiled, by her wearing, making sail, and joining the other, and taking a station a-head and a-stern, with the 20 gun ship and a brig on the weather-bow; they stood to the S. S. E. with larboard studding sails, and all the sail that could be carried; the

sternmost

stemmost hoisting French colours, at a quarter of an hour past two o'clock, she opened a fire from the aftermost guns upon us at three o'clock: being in a good position (going ten knots an hour), I commenced firing with considerable effect, the shot going either through or just over the starboard quarter to the fore-castle, over the larboard bow; when, at forty-nine minutes past four she struck her colours to his Majesty's ship *Majestic*, under my command. The wind increasing, the prize in a state of great confusion, and night fast approaching, obliged me to stay by her, and to suffer the other frigate, with the ship and brig, to escape; the sea got up very fast, so that only one hundred of the prisoners could be exchanged, and even in effecting that, one boat was lost, and two prisoners drowned: this I hope, Sir, will plead my apology for not bringing you the whole of them. The captured ship is the *Terpsichore*, of 44 guns, 18 and 24-pounders, and 320 men, Breton Francois de Sire, Capitaine de Frigate; the other was the *Atalante*, sister ship, exactly of the same force; they sailed from the *Scheldt* on the 20th of October, and went to L'Orient, from whence they sailed again Jan. 8, in company with *La Yade*, a similar ship, which parted from them in latitude 45, and longitude 16. 40. The Enemy had only three men killed, six wounded, and two drowned; the *Majestic* none. The officers and men I have the honour to command conducted themselves on this occasion as I expected they would do.

[The annexed letter from Capt. Palmer, of the *Hebrus*, detailing the capture of the French frigate *L'Etoile*, on the morning of the 27th instant, after an arduous chase of 120 miles, and a well-fought action of two hours and a quarter, in eight fathoms of water, under Cape La Hogue, is transmitted in letters from Rear Admiral Sir R. Bickerton and Captain Sir M. Seymour, both of whom declare themselves at a loss to express in adequate terms, their admiration of Captain Palmer's skill and decision on so interesting an occasion, and his new ship's company, his officers and his own able and intrepid conduct.]

His Majesty's ship Hebrus, March 29.

Sir, When the Hannibal and his Majesty's ship under my command separated on the morning of the 26th, in chase of the two French frigates we had fallen in with, we continued in pursuit of the one you were pleased to detach us after, the whole day, with all our canvas spread. About midnight he reached the race of Alderney, and the wind scanting, we began to gain upon him fast; by the time he had run the length of Point Jobourg, leading into the Bay of La Hogue, he was obliged to attempt rounding it almost within the wash of the breakers; and here,

after an anxious chase of fifteen hours, and running him upwards of one hundred and twenty miles, we were fortunate enough, between one and two in the morning, to bring him to battle; we crossed his stern, our jib-boom passing over his taffrail, and shot in betwixt him and the shore, in eight fathoms water, and it falling nearly calm about this time, the ships continued nearly in the same spot until the conclusion of the action. At its commencement we suffered considerably in our rigging; the Enemy firing high, he shot away our foretopmast and fore-yard, crippled our mainmast and bowsprit, and cut away almost every shroud, stay, and brace we had. Our fire from the first, and throughout, was directed at our opponent's hull, and the ships being as close together as they could be without touching, he suffered most severely, every shot which struck passing through him. About four o'clock his mizenmast fell by the board, and his fire ceased, when, after an obstinate contest of two hours and a quarter, he hailed us, to say that he had struck his colours. The moment we could get possession, it became necessary to put the heads of both ships off shore, as well from the apprehension of grounding, as to get them clear from a battery which had been firing at both of us during the whole action, those on shore not being able from the darkness to distinguish one from the other; fortunately the tide set us round the point, and we anchored soon afterwards in Vauville Bay, in order to secure our masts as well as we were able. The prize proves to be *L'Etoile* French frigate, mounting 44 guns, 28 18-pounders on the main-deck, and the remainder carronades, with a complement of 320 men; she was commanded by Monsieur Henry Pierre Philibert, Capitaine de Frigate, who was returning, together with *La Sultane* (the other frigate) from a four months' cruise to the Westward. *L'Etoile* is a very fine frigate, quite new, and sails well; she lost in the action 40 killed, and had upwards of 70 wounded; her masts which remained are shot through, and her hull extremely shattered, having four feet water in her hold at the time she surrendered. We are also a good deal cut up, several of our guns dismounted, and I have to regret the loss of some brave men, 13 killed and 25 wounded, some of them, I fear, dangerously. Amongst the former was a most promising young gentleman, Mr. P. A. Crawley, Midshipman, who fell unhappily early in the action. I cannot, Sir, sufficiently express to you how much I have to admire in the conduct of every one whom I had the pleasure to command upon this occasion. I beg most earnestly to recommend Mr. R. M. Jackson, the Senior Lieutenant; as also to give my best testimony to the exertions

exertions of the Junior Lieuts. Messrs. Addis and Cocks, together with Lieuts. Griffith and M'Laughlin, of the marines. To Mr. M'Gowan, the Master, I am much indebted for the skill and care with which he conducted the steering of the ship during a period of much difficulty and peril. Mr. Maddox, the Purser, very handsomely volunteered his attendance on deck, where he rendered good services. I cannot close this letter without observing, that I derived the greatest assistance from the professional ability of Capt. Wm. Sargeant of the Navy, who was serving on board with me as a volunteer. Herewith, Sir, you have lists of the killed and wounded; and I notice with great pleasure the care and attention of Mr. Boyter, Surgeon, not only towards our own men, but to those of the Enemy also.

I have, &c. EDMUND PALMER.

[Here follows a list of 13 killed, including a Midshipman, P. A. Crawley, and 25 wounded. The prize L'Etoile had 40 killed and 71 wounded.]

Copy of a Letter from Captain Rowley to Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

The Eagle, at Malta, Feb. 6.

Sir, Imagining it will be satisfactory to you, I take the liberty of mentioning, that on the night of the 3d inst. I found his Majesty's ships Apollo and Havannah at anchor off Brindisi, and a French frigate (the Uranie) on fire inside of the port. Captain Taylor acquainted me, that the Uranie had escaped from Ancona on the 16th January, and had been turned into Brindisi by the Cerberus; and that on his arrival there he sent a message to know in what situation he was to consider the port of Brindisi, as he understood the Neapolitan Government had joined the Allies, and declared war against France; he therefore could not comprehend their giving succour to an Enemy's frigate. After much conversation, it appears that on the Apollo making a shew as if intending to go into the port of Brindisi, the Frenchman landed his powder and set fire to the frigate; as it blew fresh, and the tide was running strong, Capt. Taylor had not time to write the particulars by me.

I have, &c. C. ROWLEY, Captain.

[A Letter from Captain Hoste, dated on board the Bacchante, before Cattaro, Jan. 5, states that the fortress of Cattaro had that morning surrendered to his Majesty's ships Bacchante and Saracen. The batteries opened from four different points at day-light on Christmas morning; and on the 1st of January, two additional batteries of 18-pounders and 32-pounders were opened. On the 3d every thing was arranged for a general assault, when the Commandant, Gen. Ganthuier, sent to offer to capitulate. The terms granted to the garrison were, to lay down their arms on the Mariue, to be transported to some

port in Italy, to be considered as prisoners of war until exchanged. The loss of the British has been trifling, consisting of one seaman killed, and of Lieut. Haig, of the Royal Marines, slightly wounded. Capt. Hoste bestows many encomiums on the exertions and meritorious conduct of Capt. Harper, of the Saracen, and Lieut. Milbourne, of the Bacchante, Lieut. Rees, Lieut. Hancock, of the Saracen, Mr. Vale, Master of ditto, Lieut. Haig, Royal Marines, of the Bacchante, and in fine, of all the officers and men of both ships. He observes likewise on the torrents of rain which fell at the time, and the difficulties and privations which must attend the attack of a fortress like Cattaro at this season, adding that he cannot conclude without acknowledging in the warmest terms, the assistance he had received from Captain Angelo, and of Lieutenant-gen. Campbell's Staff.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, April 2. A Dispatch has been received by Earl Bathurst, from Viscount Castlereagh, wherein his Lordship states, that the Negotiations, which have been held at Châtillon between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers and the Plenipotentiary of the French Government, were broken off on the 18th ult.

Foreign Office, April 2. Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received at this office.

Colonel Lowe to Sir C. Stewart, dated Head-quarters of the Combined Army under Field-Marshal Blücher, Laon, March 16.

Sir, Nothing of material importance has occurred in this army since the battles of the 9th and 10th, except the affairs that have occurred at Rheims.—The reports of your Aid-de-camp, Capt. Harris, who was with Gen. Count St. Priest at the capture and loss of the town, render it unnecessary for me to enter into any details regarding them. The loss of the town had been productive of some inconvenience, in suspending our communication with the Grand Army, of whose present situation or movements we are without any accurate information; but I suppose, from the main body of the Enemy's army, and Buonaparte himself being in this vicinity, it is continuing its advance towards the capital. The army here has for some days past been occupying an extended line from Chauny to Corbeny and Craone, with advances posted forward towards Soissons, principally with the view of collecting provisions and forage from the rear and right flank. It is now again concentrating. Buonaparte, by the reports of deserters and other information, is at Rheims, and has his guards with him. Field Marshal Blücher's head-quarters still remains here.

H. LOWE, Col.
Report

Report from Capt. Harris, dated Laon, March 14.

Sir, The corps of Lieut.-gen. Count St. Priest remained during the night of the 13th in the town of Rheims. Between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning of yesterday, it was reported that the advanced posts on the road to Soissons were attacked and obliged to retire, and that the Enemy were advancing in force from that direction.—The troops were immediately moved from the town into position on the high ground on each side of the Chaussée leading to Soissons, and about a quarter of a mile from Rheims, in front of which were posted strong parties of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The Enemy were seen advancing in heavy masses of cavalry and a numerous artillery, which they formed into two lines, when within about a mile and a half of the position of the Allies; the advance of both armies were immediately engaged, and for several hours cannonading and skirmishing in the plain between the two positions was constant; during this time the Enemy made no other movement than that of extending their line to both flanks; they seemed to be waiting the arrival of the infantry, which had not yet appeared. About four o'clock the columns of cavalry with artillery were advanced, a heavy cannonade opened, and a very vigorous attack was made on two Russian battalions who were placed in advance: the steadiness of these troops defeated this attempt; the Enemy were repulsed, and suffered very considerably from the fire of the infantry, who retired to the position without loss.—The Enemy moved forward a line of artillery covered by their columns of cavalry; a tremendous cannonade was opened on both sides. The Allied troops were for a long time exposed to the galling fire of a very superior artillery, but they remained firm on their ground. The Enemy were seen to move a large column of cavalry to their right. At this moment Count St. Priest (who had been constantly in the most exposed situations, setting a brilliant example to his troops) was struck from his horse by a cannon-ball, and obliged to be carried from the field. Such a loss at so critical a moment was particularly unfortunate; during the short interval that occurred before he was replaced in his command, the Enemy were making their greatest efforts. General Emanuel's brigade of Russian cavalry, supporting the infantry on the left, was attacked by a large mass of the Enemy's cavalry; nothing could be more gallant than the resistance made by these troops, but they were overpowered by a force four times their number, and suffered very severely. The Enemy were at the same time pressing upon the centre and right;

Genl. Mac. May, 1814.

and the unavoidable event was the retreat of the whole corps through the town of Rheims. Such a retreat before an Enemy so superior in cavalry, could not be effected without loss, but it has been much less than might be expected. The columns retired by the road of Berri au Bac. The entrance into Rheims was defended by a small party of infantry for two hours, and the Enemy did not get possession of the town till ten o'clock; they had however crossed their cavalry round to the right of the town, and pushed on the road to Berri au Bac: this movement cut off the retreat of a small column by that road, and obliged them to retire by the road of Neufchâtel. The whole of the corps have this morning joined the army of Field-Marshal Blücher in the neighbourhood of Laon.—I am not able to state the exact loss of the Allies in the affair of yesterday, but I understand it does not exceed 2000 men. Seven Prussian and one Russian guns were left in the possession of the Enemy. The cannon taken on the 12th inst. at Rheims, were removed to Chalons, before the town was re-occupied by the French troops. The loss of the Enemy in killed and wounded cannot but have been very considerable. It is said that Buonaparte was himself present during the whole of the day.

T. N. HARRIS, Aide-de-camp.
Arcis, March 18.

My Lord, In consequence of the successes obtained by Marshal Blücher's army near Laon, Prince Schwartzberg carried his head-quarters on the 15th to Pont sur Seine, and with the view of assuming the offensive, directed the 4th, 5th, and 6th corps to pass the Seine, and endeavour to establish themselves at Ville-neuve, Provins, and Bray, while the 3d corps established itself at Sens. Before these movements, however, were carried into complete execution, the news of the defeat of a part of Gen. St. Priest's corps on the 14th, and the occupation of Rheims by the Enemy, arrived.—Prince Schwartzberg determined to suspend the movement he had commenced; he brought his head-quarters on the 16th to this place, and collected his army within reach of it.—The 5th corps occupied the town of Arcis; its advanced guard was placed at Mailly and Sommesous. The 6th corps was in position between St. Ferrail and Mont le Potier. The 4th corps was at Nogent, parties detached from it occupying Marriot and Sordun, on the road to Provins and Bray. The 3d corps was between Villeneuve and Troyes.—The details of the affair of Gen. St. Priest have not yet been received; I fear that Officer was most severely wounded; he retired in the direction of Berri au Bac, and is supposed to have formed his junction

tion with Gen. D'Yorck.—By the direction of his retreat, Rheims was left open to the French, who immediately occupied it. From thence they moved upon Chalons and Epernay, which they took possession of on the 16th, the small garrisons which occupied them having retired upon their approach. The Enemy yesterday made no movement in advance from those places. It has however to-day been reported from Gen. Keiseroff, that Buonaparte was last night at Epernay, and that he is advancing upon Fere Champenoise. In the contemplation of such a movement, and in the determination in any case to march upon Chalons, to support the movements of Gen. Blucher, Prince Schwartzberg had yesterday directed the different corps of his army to move into a position, the guards and reserves between Donnemont and Dammartin; the 5th corps between Rammerci and Arcis; the 6th corps between Arcis and Charny; the 4th to form the left at Mery; the 3d to assemble between Nogent and Pont sur Seine. General Bianchi was attacked on the 11th near Macon, by two divisions of Marshal Augereau's army. The affair lasted till dark, when the Enemy retired, leaving a considerable number of killed and wounded on the field of battle; 500 prisoners, and two cannon, remained in the hands of the Allies. General Bianchi pushed his advanced guard the next day to St. George. By reports from that army of the 14th, the Prince of Hesse Homburg had joined the corps of General Bianchi at Bage la Chatel; he meant to pass the greater part of his forces to the right of the Saone, and move upon the Enemy then assembled at Villefranche on the 17th. Gen. Bubna waited the arrival of a corps of Austrians, which was advancing upon the road of Nantua, to assume the offensive: he would then co-operate in the attack upon Lyons. A most successful effort has been made by a corps under the direction of Colonel Sembschen, against the posts occupied by the Enemy upon the Simplon. Capt. Luxem, who was charged with these attacks, captured the whole of the Enemy's force employed there, and established himself at Domodossola. Since I commenced writing this dispatch, a report is arrived from General Keiseroff, that the Enemy are actually in possession of Fere Champenoise, and are advancing in force on this side of it. The Enemy are also reported to be advancing upon the road from Chalons to Sommesous. The 5th corps, under the orders of Gen. Wrede, is in consequence now taking up its position in front of this place, and on the right bank of the Aube. I have the honour of reporting to your Lordship that the fortress of Custrin has surrendered to the Allies. BUCHSBERG, Lt. Col. 63d regt.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, in a letter to Earl Bathurst, dated at Bar sur Aube, the 22d of March, incloses the following copy of a report of an affair with the French army under the command of Buonaparte at Arcis sur Aube, the 21st inst.

Head-quarters, Pongey, March 21.

The disposition renewed yesterday was to place the army in a concentrated position before Arcis. The right flank was placed at Orthillon on the Aube; and the left between St. Remy and Mont sur Aisne on the Barbanise rivulet, having in its centre the village of Mesnil la Comtesse; General Keiseroff was placed on the left bank of Barbanise in observation of the Enemy. The Enemy kept a considerable force at Arcis, and had large masses of infantry and cavalry before it, and on the route from Fere Champenoise. He permitted the march of our different columns to form their junction without molestation, having only endeavoured once to interrupt the progress of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg; but a sudden and bold attack of Gen. Count Pahlen's, in which three guns were taken, forced the Enemy so far back, that the junction of the different columns of the army was completed, and the position taken up without difficulty. Until half past one o'clock nothing particular occurred, and both the armies remained ready for battle opposite each other: about this time the Enemy were perceived filing off on the other side of the Aube, and their columns taking the direction of Vitry. A powerful rear guard remained in possession of Arcis, and had placed itself in a position on this side of the place. At this period the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, with the 3d, 4th, and 6th corps of the army, made a united attack on Arcis, at the same time the 5th corps of the army, and the cavalry, were directed to move on Reimerie, and the infantry of the guards and reserves to Lesmont, to pass the right bank of the Aube.—The attack on Arcis was begun about three o'clock, and was withstood by the Enemy with the greatest obstinacy; but the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, by his good and able dispositions, carried every thing before him; and the Enemy must have sustained an immense loss in killed and wounded, with which the field of battle was covered when he abandoned Arcis.—The necessary dispositions to follow up the Enemy are made.

Downing-street, March 30. Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by Lieut.-gen. Cooke:

Rheims, March 22.

My Lord, The army of Marshal Blucher was reinforced, upon the 16th inst. by the corps of Count St. Priest, which had retired from Rheims, after a combat, in which the General was unfortunately wounded in a dangerous manner.—Upon the 18th inst. the army was again put in motion.

motion. The corps of Generals Kleist and Yorck were on this day at Bery au Bacq; that of Gen. Bulow marched from La Fere to Laon; and the Russians under Gen. Winzingerode and Count Langeron, in position of Amfontaine and Ramecourt. The bridge having been destroyed at Bery au Bacq, two pontoon bridges were established this night, and the rear guard of the Enemy having retired, the whole passed the Aisne upon the morning of the 19th, the Prussians taking the route to Fismes, and the Russians the high road to Rheims. The allied cavalry, under the orders of Generals Chernicheff and Benckendorff, surrounded the town of Rheims early in the day. Towards six in the evening the infantry, under General Count Woronzow, having arrived, dispositions were immediately made for carrying the place by assault. For this purpose some guns were moved forward, supported by two battalions of Russian light troops, to the gates of the town, which were blown open and the troops entered without resistance. The strictest order and discipline was observed. The rear-guard of the Enemy, under the command of Marshal Mortier, retired in the direction of Eprenay; their cavalry quitted the town about the same time the Allies entered. Napoleon left this place, with the greater part of his army, upon the 16th inst.: he also marched upon the same route.

I have, &c. H. Cooke, Lieut.-col.

Downing-street, April 1. Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G.

Tarbes, March 20.

My Lord, The Enemy collected their force at Couches on the 13th, as I reported to your Lordship in my dispatch of that date, which induced me to concentrate the army in the neighbourhood of Ayre. The various detachments which I had sent out, and the reserves of cavalry and artillery moving out of Spain, did not join till the 17th. In the mean time the Enemy not finding his situation at Couches very secure, retired on the 15th to Lembège, keeping his advanced posts toward Couches. The army marched on the 18th, and Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill drove in the Enemy's outposts upon Lembège. The Enemy retired in the night upon Vic Bigorre; and on the following day, the 19th, held a strong rear-guard in the vineyards in front of the town. Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Picton, with the 3d division, and Major-gen. Bock's brigade, made a most handsome movement upon this rear-guard, and drove them through the vineyards and town; and the army assembled at Vic Bigorre and Rabastens. The Enemy retired in the night upon Tarbes. We found them this morning

with the advanced posts of their left in the town, and their right upon the heights near the windmill of Olenc, their center and left were retired, the latter being upon the heights near Augos. We marched in two columns from Vic Bigorre and Rabastens; and I made Lieut.-gen. Sir Henry Clinton turn and attack the right, with the 6th division, through the village of Dous, while Sir Rowland Hill attacked the town by the high road from Vic Bigorre. Sir Henry Clinton's movement was very ably made, and was completely successful: the light division, under Major-gen. C. Baron Alten, likewise drove the Enemy from the heights above Orleix; and Sir Rowland Hill having moved through the town, and disposed his columns for the attack, the Enemy retired in all directions. The Enemy's loss was considerable in the attack made by the light division; ours has not been considerable in any of these operations. Our troops are encamped this night upon the Larzet and Larroz; Sir H. Clinton, with the 6th division, and Lieut.-gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton with Major-gen. Ponsonby's and Lord Edw. Somerset's brigades of cavalry, being well advanced upon their right.—Although the Enemy's opposition has not been of a nature to try the troops, I have every reason to be satisfied with their conduct in all these affairs, particularly with that of the 3d division, in the attack of the vineyards and town of Vic Bigorre yesterday, and with that of the 6th division and light division this day. In all the partial affairs of the cavalry ours have shown their superiority, and two squadrons of the 14th dragoons, under Capt. Miller, on the 14th, and one squadron of the 15th, on the 16th, conducted themselves most gallantly, and took a great number of prisoners. The 4th Portuguese dragoons, under Colonel Campbell, likewise conducted themselves remarkably well in a charge on the 13th.

I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Marquis of Wellington, in actions with the Enemy from the 7th to the 20th of March 1814.

Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

British Officers Killed.—18th March. 14th Light Drag. Lieut. W. J. Lyon.—28th foot, 1st bat. Lieut. Gordon.—March 19th Gen. Staff, Lieut.-col. H. Sturgeon (Royal Staff Corps), Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen.

British Officers Wounded.—18th March. 28th ft. 1st bat. Capt. J. Carroll, sev.; Lieut. R. Gilbert, sl.—39th, 1st bat. Lieut. C. Cox, sev.—37th, 1st bat. Lieut. P. Aubin, sev.—19th March. Royal Art. Lieut. Ward, sev. (right leg amputated).—60th ft. 5th bat. Capt. R. Kelly, sev.; Lieut. C. Formeret, sl.—74th R. Enc. R. Hood, sev.

—83d 1st bat. Lieuts. J. Kingston and A. Lane, sl.—87th, 2d bat. Lieut. W. Dunlevie, sev.; Adj. J. T. Moore, sl.—94th ft. Assistant-Surg. M. Griffiths, sl.—20th March, Gen. Staff, Lieut.-col. T. Arbuthnot (W. I. R.) Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. sev.—50th ft. 1st bat. Eas. J. Sweeney, sev.—52d 1st bat. Lieut. G. H. Love, sl.—71st ft. 1st bat. Lieut. R. Lowe, sev.—74th ft. Lieut. A. Atkinson, sev.—95th, 1st bat. Capt. L. Gray, Lieut. J. Cox, sev. Lieut. G. Simmons, sl.—95th ft. 2d bat. Lieut.-col. A. G. Norcott, Capt. G. Miller and J. Duncan, sev.; Lieut. W. Humbly, sl.; Lieut. F. Dixon, sev.—95th, 3d bat. Capt. W. Cox, sev.; Lieutenant Sir J. Ribton, Bart. sl.; Lieut. W. Far-

mer, sev.; Quarter-Master W. Surtees, sl. *British Officers Missing*, 7th March.—14th Light Drag. Capt. J. Townsend.—15th March, 13th Light Drag. Lieut. A. M'Lean.—14th Light Drag. Capt. J. Babington.—19th March, 2d Light Drag. K. G. Leg. Capt. W. Seger.

Portuguese Officers Killed, 19th March. 21st reg. of the line, Ensign V. Joaquim. *Portuguese Officers Wounded*, 19th Mar. 21st reg. of the line, Major Joaquim Belles Jordao, severely; Lieut. Manoel Ant. Pereira and Joao Manoel Orqueira, sl.; Ensign Luis Pereira d'Lea, sev.; and Ensign Joze Maria Ign. Coreio, sl.—11th Caçadores, Ensign A. J. Vidal, slightly.

Signed E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj.-gen.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 22.*

Mr. *Cochrane Johnstone* made a solemn declaration of his having had no participation in, or previous knowledge of, the late scandalous fraud on the Stock Exchange, and promised to publish a refutation of the calumnies against him.

March 23.

Sir *S. Romilly* presented a Petition from 2000 ship-builders, complaining of the annihilation of their business; that in 41 slips for building ships, only a single ship was building; and that out of 51 double and 11 single docks for repairing ships, only 18 were occupied in repairs. The petitioners ascribed the evil to the encouragement given to ship-building in India, which induced their fellow-workmen to emigrate; and prayed that no extension of time should be given to India-built ships being admitted to British registers.

Sir *S. Romilly* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to take away the corruption of blood consequent on the attainder for felony and treason; and another Bill to alter the punishment of high treason.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 24.*

Earl *Bathurst* prefaced his motion for a Vote of Thanks to Lord Wellington, and the Army under his command, by advertising to the difficulties which he had to encounter in passing the Adour. That river was 400 yards in width, and could be crossed only by a bridge of boats, which was liable to be destroyed by the garrison of Bayonne sending down floating timber. The river was at this time uncommonly swollen and rapid, and the passage was opposed by Soult at the head of 40,000 men, strongly posted. The British Army was nearly the same amount. His Lordship then described the movements as they are related in the Gazette Extraordinary, noticed the great exertion of Adm. Pen-

rose and the officers under him in crossing the bar of the Adour, to the great astonishment of the Enemy; and of the passage of the Adour above Bayonne, by Sir J. Hope, which had been deemed utterly impracticable by the French; observed that the result of the battle of Orthes was the capture of the Enemy's magazines, which was of great importance, as the heavy rains rendered it difficult to bring up supplies for our army. The defeat of Soult paved the way for the occupation of Bourdeaux, where Sir W. Beresford had been received with enthusiasm, not as conquerors, but as friends. The occupation of Bourdeaux was of so much more importance, as it gave our army the command of supplies of every kind, and facilitated the communication with this country, which was endangered through other channels by the weather, and even many vessels lost.

After a few words from Earl *Grey*, the motions were carried *nem. diss.*

In the Commons, the same day, Votes of thanks to the Marquis of Wellington, and the officers and men under him, were moved by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and carried after a few words in support from Mr. *W. Keene* and Sir *F. Flood*.

A Bill was brought in by Mr. *Bathurst*, to relieve certain Clergymen from the prosecutions for non-residence instituted by a Mr. Wright. Also another Bill to extend the Act suspending the proceedings against the Clergy for a time to be limited.

March 25.

In a Committee of Supply an additional ten millions was voted for the Army Extraordinaries of 1814.

March 28.

The Royal Clarence Ship Canal Bill (from Woolwich to Erith) was read the first time.

A Bill