

which secures one of the principal objects for which we are contending, by the restoration of the legitimate Sovereign to the throne of Spain. And it cannot but be gratifying to the British Nation to reflect, that this is not less due to its unexampled exertions, and to the valour and good conduct of its armies, than to the firmness, perseverance, and loyalty of the Spanish people. I have, &c. H. WELLESLEY.

*Downing-street, April 16.*—Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from the Marquis of Wellington:

*Sancti, March 25.*

The Enemy continued his retreat after the affair near Tarbes, on the 20th, during the night and following days, and arrived yesterday at Toulouse. Their troops have marched with such celerity, that, excepting the advanced guard of the cavalry attached to Sir Rowland Hill's corps, under Major-gen. Fane, who attacked the Enemy's rear-guard at St. Gaudens, our troops have never been able to come up with them. I enclose Major-gen. Fane's report to Sir Rowland Hill of this affair, which is highly creditable to the 15th light dragoons.

*Borde, 9 p. m. March 22.*

Sir, Having advanced as ordered, I came up with the Enemy's rear-guard, about one league from St. Gaudens. It was supported by four or five squadrons of dragoons, formed upon the height in front of the town.—With two squadrons of the 15th light dragoons, supported by part of the 5d dragoon guards, I drove in their advance, and their support having remained too long in front of St. Gaudens, the 15th dragoons were enabled to come up with it. They charged the Enemy's squadrons with the greatest gallantry, and drove them through the town. The Enemy having again formed beyond the town, they were again attacked, and pursued more than two miles.—A number of the Enemy have been killed, and 102 men, and about the same number of horses, taken. Thirty of the men are badly wounded.—Capt. M'Alister, who led the advance, much distinguished himself, and nothing could exceed the bravery and good conduct of the whole of the regiment. I had reason to be much satisfied with the conduct of Brigade-major Dunbar, who was amongst the foremost in the attack.—My loss has been very trifling; I hope not more than four or five wounded.

Sir R. Hill, &c. H. FANE, Maj.-gen.

Extract from Lord WELLINGTON.

*Sevres, April 1.*

The Enemy retired into Toulouse upon the approach of our troops on the 28th ult. They had fortified the suburb on the left of the Garonne, as a *tête de pont*, which

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they occupied in considerable force: and the remainder of the army is in the town, or immediately behind it.—The great fall of rain in the course of the last and the beginning of this week, and the melting of the snow in the mountains, have increased the river to such a degree, and renders the current so rapid, as to frustrate all our endeavours to lay our bridge below the town.

*Admiralty-office, April 19.*—Adm. Lord Keith has transmitted Dispatches addressed to him by Rear-admiral Penrose, dated in the Gironde from the 6th to the 9th instant, by which it appears that the navigation of that river was completely cleared as far as Blaye, the whole of the French naval force, as well as the batteries on both banks, having been either captured or destroyed.—His M. S. Centaur, having arrived in the Gironde on the evening of the 6th, every thing was prepared for making an attack with that ship and the Egmont, on the French line of battle ship *Regulus*, and the three brigs of war and other vessels lying near her, as also on the batteries which protected them; when at midnight the French ship and brigs appeared in flames, and were totally burnt by the next morning. The batteries at Point Coubre, Point Negre, Royan, Soussac, and Meclá, were successively entered and destroyed by a detachment under Captain Harris, of the *Belle Poule*.—The communication between the squadron and Bourdeaux was completely established by means of dragoons; and the Rear Admiral was concerting operations with Lord Dalhousie for the reduction of Blaye.

Vice Admiral Domett has transmitted a Letter addressed to Lord Keith, by Rear-admiral Lord A. Beauchamp, dated on board the *Royal Oak*, in Basque Roads, the 12th inst. inclosing a letter which he had received from the General of Division, Baron de la Raffiniere, Commander in Chief at La Rochelle, stating, that in the name of his division he had acknowledged his Majesty Louis XVIII. and ordered the white flag to be hoisted; and proposing to the Rear-admiral a suspension of hostilities, until further orders should arrive from the respective governments.—Lord A. Beauchamp, in reply, consented to suspend hostilities towards La Rochelle, the coast of France, and its commerce, where the authority of Louis XVIII. might be acknowledged.—Vice-admiral Domett has also transmitted a letter from Rear-admiral Sir Harry Neale, dated on board the *Zealous*, in Donarnenez Bay, the 14th inst. stating, that on the preceding evening a deputation of the principal inhabitants of Donarnenez came off to the ship, with the information of a general declaration throughout

throughout France in favour of the Bourbons; and that on the morning of the 14th the white flag was displayed upon all parts of the Bay.—The Rear Admiral, at the request of the inhabitants, promised that the coasting-trade, within the limits of his station, should not in future be molested.

Letter from the late Capt. Taylor, addressed to Rear-Admiral Freemantle, and transmitted by Rear-Admiral Sir John Gore.

*H.M.S. Apollo, Channel of Corfu, Feb. 16.*

Sir, It blowing very hard from the Northward on the 6th, I took the opportunity of running to Zante to propose measures for commencing hostilities against Corfu, and as a preliminary, to take the island of Paxo. His Excellency Lieut.-general Campbell readily came into my views, and gave me a *carte blanche* for all the troops which could be spared from St. Maura, with a few of the 2d Greek light infantry from Cephalonia, and placed these forces under Lieut.-col. Church, of the latter corps. On the 13th, we landed under the lee of the island, in a hard southerly gale and rain, with the above Greeks, a party of seamen and marines of the Apollo, a detachment of the 35th regiment, and of the Royal Corsican Rangers, making in the whole 160 men. The movements of the troops under Lieut.-col. Church, through the length of this rugged island, were so rapid that we gave the Enemy barely time to prepare for resistance, and in consequence of their confusion succeeded without firing even one musket. The force of the Enemy were 120 men (without the militia), and an inclosed fort of three guns, well calculated for a defence against a surprise, being upon an elevated island, which forms the harbour. R. W. TAYLOR.

[This Gazette announces the Prince Regent's commands, that in commemoration of the victory of Vittoria, the privilege of bearing badges of distinction, in conformity to the regulations of the 7th of October last, shall be enjoyed by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, Lieut.-generals Sir Thos. Graham, Sir R. Hill, Sir W. C. Beresford, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir T. Picton, the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, the Hon. Sir Wm. Stewart, Antonio de Lemos, Pereira de la Cerde, Le Comte d'Amaranthe, 31 Major-generals, 5 Brigadier-generals, 28 Colonels, 97 Lieut.-colonels, 27 Majors, and 11 Captains, who were present upon that memorable occasion.]

*Foreign-office, April 22*—Earl Bathurst has notified, by command of the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers resident at this Court, that the restrictions heretofore imposed on the ports of Italy shall immediately cease, and be suspended.

[This Gazette also contains a Letter from Capt. Hoste, of his Majesty's ship

Bacchante, to Admiral Freemantle, relative to the capture of Ragusa, and dated from before that place Jan. 29, in which he states, that on his arrival there on the 19th, he found the place invested by the Austrian General Milutirovitch with two Croat battalions, but no artillery had arrived. Four mortars and two guns were immediately landed from the Bacchante, and opened on the works and fort Sorenzo when the Enemy returned a heavy fire from all his batteries. Two 18-pounders were therefore landed, and by the great exertions of Lieutenant Milbourne, one gun was brought round the mountains at the back of Ragusa, a distance of full six miles, and on the 27th the French General sent out a flag of truce, and a capitulation was commenced, and signed on the 28th, for the surrender of the Island and its dependencies. The British and Austrian troops took possession on the same day. The garrison are prisoners of war, not to serve against England or her Allies till regularly exchanged. His Majesty's ship Elizabeth arrived there on the evening of the 27th, but Capt. Gower very handsomely declined interfering in the negotiation.—The letter concludes with acknowledging the great assistance which Capt. Hoste received from Capt. Angelo, of Lieut.-gen. Campbell's staff, and declaring, that every officer and man under his command, strictly performed his duty. The loss of the British, during the siege, was one seaman killed and ten severely wounded.]

*H. M. S. Milford, off Trieste, Feb. 16.*

Sir, The fall of Ragusa makes the Allies masters of every place in Dalmatia, Croatia, Istria, and the Frioul, with all the islands in the Adriatic.—I beg leave to transmit a statement of the several places taken by the squadron, since I have had the command in this gulph.

To Sir E. Pellew, Bart. T. F. FREEMANTLE.

Agosta and Curzola, containing 124 guns and 70 men, taken by the Apollo, Imogen, and a detachment of troops from Lissa.—Zupana, containing 39 men, taken by the Saracen's boats.—Fiume and Porto Re, containing 67 guns and 90 vessels, 500 stand of arms, besides military stores, taken by the Milford, Elizabeth, Eagle, Bacchante, and Haughty.—Farazina, containing 5 guns, taken by the Eagle.—Isle of Mezzo, containing 6 guns and 59 men, taken by the Saracen and Weazle.—Ragossizza, containing 8 guns and 66 men, taken by the boats of the Milford and Weazle.—Citra Nuova, containing 4 guns, taken by the Elizabeth and Bacchante.—Rovigno, containing 4 guns, taken by the Tremendous.—Pola, containing 50 guns, taken by the Wizard, a party of the Milford's marines, and 30 Austrians.—Stagno, containing 12 guns and 52 men, besides military stores, taken by the Saracen and a party

a party of Austrians.—Lesina and Brazza, containing 24 guns, taken by the Bacchante's boats, and 35 men from the garrison of Lissa.—Trieste, containing 80 guns, taken by the Milford, Eagle, Tremendous, Mermaid, Wizard and Weazle, in co-operation with 1500 Austrians.—Cortellazzo and Cavalino, containing 8 guns and 90 men, taken by the Elizabeth and a party of Austrians.—Four forts at the entrance of the Po, containing 24 guns, 100 men, and 45 brass guns dismounted found on the Po, taken by the Eagle, Tremendous, Wizard, 500 English, and 2,000 Austrian troops.—Zara, containing 110 guns and 18 howitzers, 350 men, and 100 guns dismounted and 12 gun-boats, taken by the Havannah and Weazle, with 1500 Austrians.—Cattaro, containing 130 guns and 900 men, taken by the Bacchante and Surcouf.—Ragusa, containing 138 guns and 500 men, taken by the Bacchante, Surcouf, and 400 Austrians.—Carlobago, containing 12 guns and 140 men, taken by the Bacchante. T. F. FREEMANTLE.

*Admiralty-office, April 26.*—This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Raimier of the Niger frigate, dated at sea Jan. 6th, announcing his having, in company with the Tagus frigate, fallen in with the Ceres French frigate, of 44 guns and 324 men, commanded by Baron de Bougainville, out one month from Brest on her first cruise. The Ceres was manœuvred in a masterly style during a chase of 238 miles, when the Tagus, Capt. Pippin, being to windward, opened her fire, which was briskly returned; but the Enemy's main top-mast being shot away, which rendered her escape impossible, and the Niger coming up, the Enemy fired a broadside, and struck. The Tagus, Niger, and their prize the Ceres, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 2d February.

#### LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Dunsmuir-street, April 26.*—Major Lord W. Russell arrived last night at this office, bringing the following Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington to Earl Bathurst:

*Toulouse, April 12.*

My Lord, I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that I entered this town this morning, which the Enemy evacuated during the night, retiring by the road of Carcassonne. The continued fall of rain, and the state of the roads, prevented me from laying the bridge till the morning of the 8th, when the Spanish corps, and the Portuguese artillery, under the immediate orders of Lieut.-gen. Don M. Freyre, and the head-quarters, crossed the Garonne.—We immediately moved forward to the neighbourhood of the town, and the 18th Hussars, under the immediate command of Col. Vivian, had an opportunity of making a most gallant attack upon a superior body

of the Enemy's cavalry, which they drove through the village of Croix d'Orade, and took about 100 prisoners, and gave us possession of an important bridge over the river Ers, by which it was necessary to pass, in order to attack the Enemy's position. Colonel Vivian was unfortunately wounded upon this occasion, and I am afraid I shall lose the benefit of his assistance for some time.—The town of Toulouse is surrounded on three sides by the canal of Languedoc and the Garonne. On the left of that river, the suburb which the Enemy had fortified with strong field-works in front of the antient wall, formed a good *tête-de-pont*. They had likewise formed a *tête-de-pont* at each bridge of the canal, which was besides defended by the fire in some places of musketry, and in all of artillery from the antient wall of the town. Beyond the canal to the Eastward, and between that and the river Ers, is a height which extends as far as Montaudrau, and over which pass all the roads to the canal and town from the Eastward, which it defends; and the Enemy, in addition to the *tête-de-pont* on the bridges of the canal, had fortified the height with five redoubts, connected by lines of intrenchments, and had with extraordinary diligence made every preparation for defence. They had likewise broken all the bridges over the Ers within our reach, by which the right of their position could be approached. The roads, however, from the Ariège to Toulouse being impracticable for cavalry or artillery, and nearly so for infantry, as reported to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 1st inst. I had no alternative, excepting to attack the Enemy in this formidable position. It was necessary to move the Pontoon Bridge higher up the Garonne, in order to shorten the communication with Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill's corps, as soon as the Spanish corps had passed; and this operation was not effected till so late an hour on the 9th, as to induce me to defer the attack till the following morning. The plan according to which I determined to attack the Enemy was for Marshal Sir W. Beresford, who was on the right of the Ers with the 4th and 6th divisions, to cross that river at the bridge of Croix d'Orade, to gain possession of Montblanc, and to march up the left of the Ers to turn the Enemy's right, while Don M. Freyre, with the Spanish corps under his command, supported by the British cavalry, should attack the front. Lieut.-gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton was to follow the Marshal's movement, with Lord E. Somerset's brigade of hussars; and Col. Vivian's brigade, under the command of Col. Arscott, was to observe the movement of the Enemy's cavalry on both banks of the Ers beyond our left. The 3d and light divisions under the command of Lieut.-gen.

Sir

Sir T. Picton and Major-gen. C. Baron Alten, and the brigade of German cavalry, were to observe the Enemy on the lower part of the canal, and to draw their attention to that quarter by threatening the *tête-de-pont*, while Sir Rowland Hill was to do the same on the suburb on the left of the Garonne.—Sir Wm. Beresford crossed the Eers, and formed his corps in three columns of lines in the village of Croix d'Orade, the 4th division leading, with which he immediately carried Montblanc. He then moved up the Eers in the same order, over most difficult ground, in a direction parallel to the Enemy's fortified position; and as soon as he reached the point at which he turned it, he formed his lines, and moved to the attack. During these operations Don M. Freyre moved along the left of the Eers to the front of Croix d'Orade, where he formed his corps in two lines with a reserve on a height in front of the left of the Enemy's position, on which height the Portuguese artillery was placed; and Major-gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry in reserve in the rear.—As soon as formed, and that it was seen that Sir W. Beresford was ready, Don M. Freyre moved forward to the attack. The troops marched in good order under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and shewed great spirit, the General and all his Staff being at their head; and the two lines were soon lodged under some banks immediately under the Enemy's entrenchments; the reserve and Portuguese artillery and British cavalry continuing on the heights on which the troops had first formed. The Enemy, however, repulsed the movement of the right of Gen. Freyre's line round their left flank, and having followed up their success, and turned our right by both sides of the high road leading from Toulouse to Croix d'Orade, they soon compelled the whole corps to retire. It gave me great satisfaction to see, that although they suffered considerably in retiring, the troops rallied again as soon as the light division, which was immediately on their right, moved up; and I cannot sufficiently applaud the exertions of Don M. Freyre, the officers of the staff of the 4th Spanish army, and the officers of the general staff, to rally and form them again.—Lieut.-gen. Mendizabal, who was in the field as a volunteer, Gen. Espinosa, and several officers of the staff, and chiefs of corps, were wounded upon this occasion; but Gen. Mendizabal continued in the field. The regiment de Tirad. de Cantabria, under the command of Col Sicilio, kept its position under the Enemy's entrenchments, until I ordered them to retire.—In the mean time Marshal Beresford, with the 4th division, under the command of Lieutenant-general Sir Lowry Cole, and the 6th division under the command of

Sir H. Clinton, attacked and carried the heights on the Enemy's right, and the redoubt which covered and protected that flank; and he lodged those troops on the same heights with the Enemy, who were, however, still in possession of four redoubts, and of the entrenchments and fortified houses.—The badness of the roads had induced the Marshal to leave his artillery in the village of Montblanc; and some time elapsed before it could be brought to him, and before Don M. Freyre's corps could be re-formed and brought back to the attack; as soon as this was effected, the Marshal continued his movement along the ridge, and carried, with Gen. Pack's brigade of the 6th division, the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the Enemy's centre. The Enemy made a desperate effort from the canal to regain these redoubts, but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and the 6th division continuing its movement along the ridge of the height, and the Spanish troops continuing a corresponding movement upon the front, the Enemy were driven from the two redoubts and intrenchments on the left, and the whole range of heights were in our possession. We did not gain this advantage, however, without severe loss, particularly in the brave 6th division. Lieut.-col. Coghlan, of the 61st, an officer of great merit and promise, was unfortunately killed in the attack of the heights. Major-gen. Pack was wounded, but was enabled to remain in the field; and Col. Douglas, of the 8th Portuguese regiment, lost his leg, and I am afraid I shall be deprived for a considerable time of his assistance.—The 36th, 49th, 79th, and 61st regiments, lost considerable numbers, and were highly distinguished throughout the day. [Lord Wellington here says he cannot sufficiently applaud the ability and conduct of Sirs W. Beresford, L. Cole, H. Clinton, Major-generals Pack and Lambert, and the Portuguese general officers. The 4th division was less engaged than the 6th, and did not suffer so much. The ground would not admit of the cavalry charging.] While the operations above detailed were going forward on the left of the army, Sir R. Hill drove the Enemy from their exterior works in the suburb, on the left of the Garonne, within the antient wall. Sir T. Picton likewise with the 3d division drove the Enemy within the *tête-de-pont* on the bridge of the canal nearest to the Garonne; but the troops having made an effort to carry it, they were repulsed, and some loss was sustained. Major-gen. Brisbane was wounded; but I hope not so as to deprive me for any length of time of his assistance; and Lieut.-col. Forbes, of the 43th, an officer of great merit, was killed.—The army being thus established on three sides of Toulouse, I immediately detached our

light

light cavalry to cut off the communication by the only road practicable for carriages which remained to the Enemy, till I should be enabled to make arrangements to establish the troops between the Canal and the Garonne. The Enemy, however, retired last night, leaving in our hands Generals d'Harispe, Burrot, St. Hilaire, and 1600 prisoners. One piece of cannon was taken on the field of battle; and others, and large quantities of stores of all descriptions, in the town. — Since I sent my last report, I have received an account from Rear-admiral Penrose, of the successes in the Gironde of the boats of the squadron under his command. — The Earl of Dalhousie crossed the Garonne nearly about the time that Admiral Penrose entered the river, and pushed the Enemy's parties under General P'huillier beyond the Dordogne. He then crossed the Dordogne on the 4th, near St. Andre de Cubzac, with a detachment of the troops under his command, with a view to the attack of the fort of Bloye. His Lordship found Gen. P'huillier and Gen. Des Barreaux posted near Erauliers, and made his disposition to attack them, when they retired, leaving about 300 prisoners in his hands. I enclose the Earl of Dalhousie's report of this affair. [The dispatch concludes with praises of Generals L. Wimpfen, Alava, Col. Dickson, and Lord F. Somerset.]

I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

[Here follows a Report from Earl Dalhousie, dated on the heights near Bloye, April 6, which contains no particulars beyond what are mentioned in Lord Wellington's dispatch. The flank companies of the 6th and Brunswickers cleared the woods in front of the Enemy's corps, and Major Jenkinson's guns did great execution. The conscripts dispersed and deserted in the woods. The Enemy's loss in prisoners was 30 officers and 500 men. The Allied loss was trifling.]

*Names of Officers Wounded:* 26th March, Lieut. E. Barrett, 15th hussars, sev. — 8th April, Col. H. Vivian, 7th hussars, and Captain R. Croker, 18th hussars, both sev.

*Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in the attack of the Enemy's fortified position, covering Toulouse, on the 10th day of April, 1814:*

*Total British Loss:* — 2 lt.-cols. 6 caps. 5 lieuts. 3 ensigns, 17 sergeants, 1 drum. 278 rank and file, 55 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 3 lieut.-cols. 4 majors, 31 captains, 69 lieuts. 22 ensigns, 3 staff, 86 serj. 11 drum. 1564 rank and file, 54 horses, wounded; 1 capt. 2 ens. 14 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

*Portuguese Loss:* — 3 officers, and 75 privates killed; 23 officers, 37 serjs. 4 drum. 465 privates, wounded.

*Spanish Loss:* — 10 officers, and 193 pri-

vates killed; 2 general staff, 2 cols. 8 lieut.-cols. 4 majors, 18 caps. 32 lieuts. 30 ensigns, 5 staff, and 1634 privates, wounded. *Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 10th April.*

*British Officers Killed:* — 10th roy. huss. Capt. C. Gordon; artillery, K. G. L. Lieut. E. Blumenbach; 11th ft. 1st batt. Lieut. W. Dunkley; 27th, 3d batt. Capt. F. Signal, Lieut. H. Gough; 36th, 1st batt. Ens. J. Cromie; 42d, 1st batt. Capt. J. Swanson, Lieut. W. Gordon, Ensigns J. Latta and D. M'Crummen; 45th, 1st batt. Lieut. col. T. Forbes; 61st, 1st batt. Lieut.-col. R. J. Coghlan; 79th, 1st batt. Capt. P. Purvis, J. Cameron, and Lieut. D. Cameron; 87th, 2d batt. Capt. H. Bright (major); 21st Port. reg. Lieut.-col. W. Birmingham.

*British Officers Wounded:* — Gen. Staff, Major-gen. T. Brisbane, sl.; Maj.-gen. D. Pack, sev.; Capt. H. Obins (20th f.) brig. maj. sev.; 5th dr. g. Cornet S. A. Lucas, sl.; 3d dr. Capt. W. Burn, sl.; 4th drag. Cornet R. Burrows, assist.-surg. G. Hilson, sl.; 10th roy. huss. Capt. G. Fitz-Clarence, sev.; 1st huss. K. G. L. Lieut. C. Posen, sl.; 11th f. 1st b. Lieut.-col. G. Coyer, Capt. F. Gualley, Lieuts. D. Reid and J. Dolphin, sev.; 27th f. 3d b. Lieut.-col. J. Maclean, Capt. J. Geddes, Lieuts. J. Harnett, A. Byrne, and Ens. J. Armitt, sev.; 28th, 1st batt. Lieut. J. Greene, sev.; Lieuts. J. T. Clarke, and J. Deares, sl.; 34th, 2d batt. Capt. J. H. Baker, sev.; 36th, 1st b. Maj. W. Cross (Lieut.-col.), Capt. W. Campbell (major), Lieuts. J. Prendergast, T. L'Estrange, and P. J. Bone, sev.; Lieut. W. H. Robertson, sl.; Lieut. E. Lewis, sev.; Ensigns T. Taylor and J. McCabe, sev.; 39th, 1st b. Capt. T. Thorpe, sev.; 40th, 1st batt. Capt. R. Turton and J. H. Barnett, sl.; Lieuts. T. D. Franklyn, T. O'Donerty and J. Anthony, sev.; Lieut. M. Smith, sl.; Ens. J. Glynn, sev.; Ens. D. McDonald, sl.; 42d, 1st b. Lieut.-col. R. Macara, sev.; Capt. J. Walker, sl.; Capt. J. Henderson and A. McKenzie, Lieuts. D. McKenzie, T. Munroe, H. A. Frazer, J. Robertson, R. A. McKinnon, R. Stewart, R. Gordon, C. McLaren, and A. Stewart, sev.; Lieut. A. Strange, sev. (right arm amputated); Lieuts. A. Innes, D. Farquharson, J. Watson, and W. Urquhart, Ensigns T. McNivan, C. Walker, J. Geddes, and M. McPherson, sev.; 45th, 1st batt. Maj. T. Lightfoot, Capt. T. Hilton, Lieuts. E. F. Boys and J. E. Trevor, sev.; Lieuts. J. Douglas and R. Hill, sl.; Lieut. G. Little and Ens. J. Edmunds, sev.; 48th, 1st batt. Capt. J. Reid, sev.; Lieut. J. Campbell, sl.; Ens. W. Fox, sev. (left leg amputated); Adj. G. Skeene, sev. (right leg amputated); 50th, 1st b. Lieut. W. Sawkins and Ens. W. Jull, sev.; 53d, 2d b. Capt. J. Mackay, sl.; Capt. R. Mansel, sev.; Lieuts. J. Hamilton and T. Impett, sev.; 60th, 5th b. Capt. E. Purdon, Ens. H. Shewbridge, and J. Bruce,

Bruce, sev.; 61st, 1st batt. Major J. Oke (Lieut.-col.), Captains W. Greene and E. Charlton, Lieuts. A. Porteous, N. Furnace, T. Gloster, D. O'Kearney, sev.; Lieut. H. Arden, sev. (since dead); Lieuts. J. Wolfe, E. Gaynor, W. White, J. Harris, G. Stewart, sev.; Lieut. J. H. Ellison, sl.; Ensign J. Wright, sev.; Ens. W. A. Favel, sev. (since dead); Ensigns C. Eccles and S. Bartlett, sev.; 74th, 1st b. Capt. J. Miller (Maj.), D. J. McQueen, and W. Tew, sev.; Lieuts. E. J. Crab, J. Hassard, W. Graham, sl.; H. S. Hamilton, sev.; 79th, 1st b. Capt. T. Mylne and J. Campbell, sev.; Capt. P. Innes and W. Marshall, sl.; Lieuts. W. M'Barnett, D. Cameron, J. Frazer, D. M'Pherson, E. Cameron sen. E. Cameron jun. sev. (since dead); J. Kynock, sev.; C. M'Arthur, A. Macdonnell, sl.; Ens. A. Maclean, sev.; Adj. K. Cameron, sl.; 87th, 2d b. Lieut. W. W. Lamphier, Ens. A. F. Royse, sl.; 88th, 1st b. Capt. R. Nickle, and Lieut. W. Poole, sev.; 91st, 1st batt.

Major A. Meade (Lieut.-col.), Capt. J. Walsh, A. J. Callender, Lieuts. J. M'Dougall, J. Hood, and C. M'Dougall, all sl.; 95th, 2d b. Capt. M. Hewson, sev.; 96th, 1st b. Volunteer Homes, sev.; 8th of the line Col. J. Douglas, sev.; 7th Capadores, Maj. J. S. Lillie, severely.

*British Officers Missing*.—42d foot, 1st batt. Ens. J. Malcolm; 74th, 1st b. Capt. T. Andrews, sev. wounded, (since dead); Eusign J. Parkinson, severely.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF APRIL 26.

*Foreign-office, April 27.*—A Dispatch has been received at this office from Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Paris, April the 23d, 1814, stating, that his Lordship had on that day signed, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, a Convention for a suspension of hostilities with France, by sea and land.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 4.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the Country owed much to our brave Army and Navy, for those glorious efforts by which the contest in which we had been engaged was brought to a successful termination; that debt ought to be diminished by an attention to the comforts of those gallant men. It was therefore in contemplation to impose an increase of their half pay.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 5.

Lord Grenville, after noticing in a forcible speech the existence of the Slave Trade in the Brazils, moved an Address to the Prince Regent, supplicating that the whole weight and influence of the British Crown may be exerted in the pending Negotiations with the different Powers, to ensure their concurrence and co-operation in effecting the immediate Abolition of that destructive and inhuman traffick—the African Slave Trade. Agreed to.

In the Commons the same day, after some discussion, the House resolved itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the Report on the Corn Laws. Messrs. Rose, F. Lewis, and Lord A. Hamilton, strenuously opposed the Report as incorrect. They observed, that the exportation of corn from this country had been forbidden by laws for five centuries, and that to repeal those Laws would be to prevent corn from ever becoming cheap. The Resolutions, with Amendments to some of them, were agreed to.

May 6.

Mr. Rose, adverting to the acknowledged

utility of Captain Manby's invention for preserving the crews of ships stranded, by means of a rope fired from a mortar, and also his new invented ladder, proposed, that as he had received only 1000*l.* and an appointment of 450*l.* per annum, he should receive some further reward; and that the Papers be referred to a Select Committee.

Messrs. Whitbread, Wilberforce, and W. Wynne, bore testimony to the merits of Capt. Manby's invention, in having saved the lives of a great number of seamen.

Sir F. Burdett recommended that some remuneration should be made to Mr. Mallison for his invention of Cork Jackets.

A Committee was appointed.

The second reading of the Colonial Officers Bill was carried by 48 to 8. The conduct of Governor Gore and Mr. Le Marchant was also during the discussion severely commented on.

May 9.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that it was not his intention to agitate the Income Tax in the present Session. Whether any or what part of that tax should be exacted after the 5th of April next, would depend upon the progress of the result of the war with America.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 10.

Earl Grey made his promised motion upon Norway. In the course of an eloquent and argumentative speech, his Lordship said he thought that British policy never sustained a deeper shock, the British character never received a deeper stain, than in the coercive manner it was proposed

posed to annex Norway to Sweden. He considered that, by the Treaty concluded, we had engaged not to oppose, but to use our good offices in obtaining that annexation. Force was to be employed only in the event of the King of Denmark refusing to join the Northern Alliance; when, therefore, by the co-operation of force, we made the King of Denmark join the Allied Powers, we accomplished all that we undertook, and every stipulation was fulfilled; the subsequent condition of the people of Norway formed no part of our engagement. We did not guarantee the peaceable possession of the country to Sweden. He wished to fix their attention to this point, because in the Treaty between Sweden and Russia, the possession is guaranteed by the latter; while it is excepted and excluded in our Treaty with Sweden. The King of Denmark, his Lordship contended, was the sovereign, not the proprietor of Norway. He might withdraw his protection; he might absolve the people from their allegiance to him; but had no right to transfer them, like cattle or lumber, to another State. In support of this opinion, his Lordship read passages from Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel. He assimilated the injustice of this case as equal to the subjugation of Corsica by France, or the attempt of Edward I. upon the Scottish Crown, and the unjust execution of Wallace, which obscured the glories of his reign.—Whose heart, asked his Lordship, does not beat high with the fervour of patriotism?—or who does not feel his muscles dilate with sensations of exstasy at the patriotic sentiments manifested by a whole people in defence of their independence? The same spirit was displayed by the Scottish Barons in their Declaration. The same principle was also acknowledged by the French King, when the Pope forfeited and transferred England to him; and he stated it could not be transferred without the consent of the Barons. The same conduct and spirit had been applauded, strengthened, and assisted, in Spain. His Lordship then remarked, that Sweden had not fulfilled her engagements with this Country. His Lordship then said, he was authorised by the agent from Norway, to declare that that brave and virtuous people were determined to make every effort to maintain their independence; and concluded by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, praying "That his Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to interpose his mediation in favour of the unoffending people of Norway, in order to prevent any hostile measure from being taken, to force the submission of that nation to a foreign yoke, and to second the efforts of a people nobly struggling for the maintenance of their rights."

Earl of Harrowby, in a long speech, con-

tended that the law of Nations and the practice of all European states were in favour of cessions. No Sovereign could cede the whole of his dominions; but, when closely pressed in war by a foreign power, he might, for the salvation of the remainder, cede a part of his territories, the inhabitants of which were then bound to submit peaceably for the general good of the whole state. He would ask whether there could really be any parallel between the case of Norway and that of Spain? Was there no difference between the cession of the whole of a Sovereign's dominions, and the cession of a part for the good of the whole? Was there no difference, between cession produced by personal compulsion, and cession necessitated by the danger of the state? When a Sovereign yielded part of his dominions through personal compulsion, he had no will of his own; whereas, in the other case, the Monarch acted deliberately for the good of the Nation.

Lord Grenville, in a speech replete with animation and eloquence, deprecated the employment of the British nation in reducing a brave and noble people by the extremities of famine.

Earl of Liverpool contended that the good faith of Sweden had been exemplary, and she had given up Gluckstadt and Holstein; she was entitled to all the benefits of the treaties she had concluded.

Lords Holland and Boringdon spoke on opposite sides; after which the Resolution was negatived, by 115 to 34.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 12.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having, after an eulogium on the merits of the Duke of Wellington, whom, as well in talents as in disinterestedness, he conceived superior to the Duke of Marlborough, proposed an annuity of 10,000*l.* to his Grace, to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund; stating, at the same time, if the sum of 300,000*l.* was not sufficient, it would be open to the review of Parliament to augment it.

Mr. Whitbread said, that the distinction between the Duke of Marlborough and the Duke of Wellington was, that the latter lived in times when there were no detractors from his merits. Even now, his merits and renown were undisputed. This new-created Dukedom ought not to be left dependent on the Minister of the day. Whatever was intended to be done, ought to be done now. It would require 100,000*l.* to build a house for the Duke of Wellington; and he should be much better pleased if the proposed grant was increased.

Mr. Ponsonby recommended it should be 300,000*l.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in compliance with Mr. Whitbread's suggestion, agreed to make the grant 400,000*l.* and the annuity to be paid till that sum was drawn

drawn out, 13,000*l.* per annum. Carried unanimously.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then proposed that the sum of 2008*l.* a year should be granted to Lords Lynedock, Hill, and Beresford, and their two next surviving heirs\*; Lords Combermere and Niddry having declined accepting any pecuniary grant.

Mr. *W. Wynne* concluded an argumentative and energetic speech, on the injustice and inhumanity of aiding in the subjugation of Norway, by proposing an Address to the Prince Regent, requesting "That he would interpose his authority to preserve the people of Norway from the alternative of a famine, or the subjugation of a foreign yoke; and that, while the subject was under consideration, we should suspend our blockade."

Sir *James Mackintosh*, in a very eloquent speech, supported the motion; as did Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Langton*, *Ponsonby*, and *W. Smith*; Messrs. *Cunning*, *Vansittart*, *Wilberforce*, *Bathurst*, and Sir *S. Acland*, spoke against it.

It was negatived, by 229 to 71.

#### May 13.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. *W. Dundas* moved the Navy Estimates. The whole sum was 12,800,000*l.*; but he conceived the deductions would be about three millions: The Resolutions were agreed to.

#### May 16.

On the Order for receiving the report of the Election Expences Bill, Messrs. *Lockhart*, *C. Smith*, *Gordon*, *Western*, *Luscelles*, and *Marryat*, spoke against its reception; and were replied to by Messrs. *Lushington*, *Douglas*, *W. Wynne*, and Sir *J. Newport*. On a division, for receiving the Report, 52; for Mr. *Lockhart's* Amendment, that it be received six months hence, 82. The Bill was consequently lost.

On the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moving that a Bill for permitting the Exportation of Corn and Grain be read a first time, Mr. *Rose* again expressed his sense of the mischiefs which must attend a serious alteration of the law.—Mr. *Coke* (of Norfolk) did not wish for a protecting price to cover high rents; a system which must be mischievous to the country, and injurious to the landed interest. He wished for nothing beyond fair prices and fair rents. He then adverted to a printed speech of Mr. *Rose's*, on the subject of the Corn Laws, which he considered a little *seditions*. It misrepresented the conduct of himself and others. It attacked Landholders unjustly, and circulated unfair imputations upon them.

Mr. *Rose* in reply said, he would let his whole life be taken against that of the Hon. Gentleman, to see who was most

liable to the appellation of *factious* or *seditions*! It was not the large possessions of the Hon. Member that should prevent his defending himself against his attacks and assertions. He had never said that Corn should not be proportioned to rent. But now they were about to make a great alteration without a proper enquiry: they had no evidence; they had only examined three Irish gentlemen! He thought the price proposed an unfit thing. He would not be deterred by imputations. It would tend to raise Corn and Bread improperly. He would not forbear to state this in defence of the Hon. Gentleman.

The Bill was read the first time.

On the order for the further consideration of the resolution respecting Corn being read, Lord *A. Hamilton* said, it appeared to him impossible, that, while England was so great a manufacturing country, it could raise sufficient Corn for its own consumption! The export of our manufactures was, however, an object of great and even greater consequence than the export of all the Corn that could be raised in this country. He would ask how were foreign nations to pay for this Corn. What articles had they to give in exchange, not only for our Manufactures, but our Corn. It was said that Ireland had lately from an importing country become an exporting one. The distinction, however, with respect to Ireland seems to be overlooked; it was not from the superfluity of its produce that Ireland exported, but it was because the mass of the people of that country lived not on Corn, but Potatoes. Was there any Gentleman in that House that would wish this country to be an exporting country on the same principle? After several other observations, he concluded by moving as an Amendment, that the resolutions should be read a second time this day 3 months.

Sir *G. Clerk*, at the close of some observations in support of the resolutions, said that Corn could be imported from the Baltic for 60*s.* a quarter, and in a short time it would fall still lower; whereas the British farmer could not afford to grow it for less than 80*s.* and upwards per quarter.

Mr. *Rose* would not support the resolutions of Mr. *Huskisson*, because his graduated scale had been made without due inquiry.

Mr. *Horner* begged the House to consider that the adoption of the resolutions would inevitably raise the price of Corn, and that would enhance the price of labour, so that when the cultivator came to cast up his accounts at the year's end, he would find that he had gained nothing for himself, though he had done so much injury to others. Our system was a mixed one, of agriculture and commerce; and it would be necessary to attend to every part of it, and not to endeavour to raise and keep up the

\* Since altered to their *Heirs Male*.

the one at the expence and the injury of the other. He conjured the House to defer adopting any resolutions till the next Session, in order to afford time for the production of evidence, and for further de-

liberation. Mr. *Abercrombie* spoke to the same effect.

Messrs. *Brand* and *Huskisson* spoke in favour of the resolutions. On a division, the motion was negatived by 144 to 27.

### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

The reign of blood and desolation at length has ended. Tyranny has fallen; and virtuous bravery, magnanimity, and moderation, have deservedly triumphed. Long may the triumph last, and blessed may its effects be on all the nations of the earth!

*Recluant Saturnia Regna.*

May it be perpetual!

#### FRANCE.

The Definitive Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Britannic Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty was signed at Paris on the 30th ult. and the Ratifications thereof have been since exchanged. [A copy of this Treaty shall be given in our Supplement.] At the same time artillery announced to all Paris the signature of Treaties of Peace with Austria, Russia, and Prussia. This intelligence diffused the most lively joy; and the first impression was for a moment blended with emotions of the public gratitude for a blessing which so auspiciously signalizes the re-establishment of the House of Bourbon on the Throne of France.

On the 4th inst. the French Parliament was opened by Louis XVIII. who was attended by most of his family, and was received with unbounded acclamation. Having ascended the throne, he delivered the following speech:

"Gentlemen,—When for the first time I enter this Hall, and am surrounded by the great bodies of the State, Representatives of a Nation which incessantly breathes upon me the most affecting marks of attachment, I congratulate myself upon being the dispenser of the benefits which Divine Providence designs to confer on my people.—I have made with Austria, Russia, England, and Prussia, a Peace, in which all their Allies are included, that is to say, every Prince in Christendom. The war was universal, so is our reconciliation.—The rank which France always occupied among nations has not been transferred to any other, and remains entire. All which other States have acquired for their security equally increases ours, and consequently adds to our real power. Whatever France does not keep of her conquests, ought not to be regarded as taken from her real strength.—The glory of the French armies has received no blemish; the monuments of their valour remain, and the *chef d'œuvre* of the arts belong to us

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henceforward by rights more stable and more respected than those of victory. The paths of commerce, so long shut, are about to be made free. The market of France will no longer be open to the productions of her soil and her industry alone. Those productions, which habitude has rendered necessary, or which are required in the arts already exercised, will now be furnished by possessions which we recover. The people will no longer be deprived of them, nor forced to procure them upon ruinous conditions. Our manufactures are about to revive, our maritime towns are about to flourish once more, and every thing promises that a long calm abroad and a durable felicity at home will be the glorious fruits of the peace. A melancholy recollection will always interrupt my joy. I was born, as I once flattered myself, to be during the whole of my life the most faithful subject of the best of Kings, and alas! I now occupy his seat! But he is not entirely dead—he lives again in that Testament which he intended for the instruction of the august and unhappy infant to whom I was destined to be the successor! With my eyes fixed upon this immortal work, penetrated by the sentiments which dictated it, guided by the experience, and seconded by the counsel of several among you, I have drawn up the Constitutional Charter which you are about to hear read, and which establishes on solid bases the prosperity of the State."

The Hall resounded with applause.

#### NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

*Public Rights of the French.* All Frenchmen are equally under the protection of the Law, whatever may be their rank or title. They are to contribute without distinction in proportion to their property, to the public burthens. They are all equally admissible to civil and military employments. Individual liberty is equally protected; no one can be prosecuted or arrested, except in cases provided by the Law, and in the manner which the Law prescribes. Every one may follow his own religion, and shall enjoy the same protection in his mode of worship. Nevertheless, the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Religion is the Religion of the State. Frenchmen have a right to print and publish their opinions in conforming to the laws made for repressing the abuse of that liberty. All property is irrevocable, with-

out

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out any exception of that which is called national. The State may require the sacrifice of private property, where it can be legally proved that the public interest requires it; but the proprietor shall be previously indemnified. The conscription is abolished by law.

*Forms of the King's Government.*—The person of the King is inviolable and sacred. His Ministers are responsible. The executive power belongs solely to the King. The King is the Supreme Chief of the State. He commands the land and sea forces, declares war, and makes peace and treaties of alliance and commerce; has the appointment to all the offices of public administration, and issues the necessary orders and regulations for the execution of the Laws and the safety of the State. The Legislative Power is exercised collectively by the King, the House of Peers, and the House of Deputies of the Departments. The King proposes the Law. Every Law is to be discussed freely, and voted by the majority of each of the two Chambers. The Houses have the faculty to entreat the King to propose a Law, and to suggest to his Majesty the points which they think it ought to contain. If the Proposition is adopted by the other Chamber, it shall be laid before the King. If it is rejected, it shall not be proposed during the same Session. The King alone sanctions and promulgates the Law. The Civil List shall be fixed during the continuance of the present reign, by the first Legislative Assembly after the return of the King.

*The Chamber of Peers.*—The Chamber of Peers, which is an essential part of the Legislative Power, shall be convoked by the King at the same time with the Chamber of Deputies. The Sessions of both to commence and terminate at the same time. The Chancellor of France presides in the Chamber of Peers. The nomination of Peers of France belongs to the King; their number is unlimited. The King can vary the dignities, and may grant them for life, or make them hereditary. The Peers take their place at 25, and have a deliberative voice at 30. All deliberations of this Chamber to be secret. The Princes of the Blood, though Peers by birth, can only take their seat by order of the King, expressed each session by a message. No Peer can be arrested except with the authority of the Chamber, and must be tried by it in criminal matters. This Chamber to take cognizance of the crime of high treason.

*Chamber of Deputies of the Departments.*—The Chamber of Deputies to be chosen by the Electoral Colleges; the Deputies to be elected for five years, and in such a manner that the Chamber shall be renewed every year by a fifth. No Deputy to be

admitted under 40, nor unless he pays 1000 francs in direct taxes. No person to vote for Deputies under 30, nor unless he pays in direct taxes 300 livres. The President to be chosen by the Court out of five names. The sittings to be public, but the demand of five members shall make it a secret committee. All amendments to laws must be proposed by the King. All propositions relative to taxes must originate with this Chamber. The consent of both Chambers and of the King must be necessary to form a Law. The Land-tax is imposed for only one year; indirect taxes for many. The King convokes the two Chambers every year; he prorogues them; and can dissolve that of the Deputies; but must then convoke a new Session within three months. Members can neither be prosecuted nor arrested without written permission of the Chamber.

*The Ministry.*—The Ministers may be members of either House; they have the right of entry into both, and must be heard.—They may be impeached for treason or extortion (but no other crime) by the Chamber of Deputies, and can be tried only by the Peers.

*The Judicial Power.*—All the Judges are named by the King, and are irremovable. The constitution of juries is preserved; but changes recommended by experience may be made. The King can pardon offences and commute punishments.

*Individual Rights guaranteed by the State.*—The military embodied on service, officers and soldiers on half-pay, widows, officers and soldiers who have pensions, shall preserve their rank, honours, and pensions.—The public debt is guaranteed; every kind of engagement entered into by the State with its creditors is inviolable.—The ancient Nobility resume their titles, the new preserve theirs. The King creates Nobles at pleasure; but he bestows upon them only rank and honour, without any exemption from the offices and duties of the State.—The Legion of Honour is continued.—Given at Paris, the year of Grace 1814, 19th of our reign.—(Signed) LOUIS.

On the 5th, the Chamber of Deputies presented to Louis XVIII. an Address of Thanks for the Constitutional Charter; in which Address were the two following passages:

"In the number of wise men, whose institutions have laid the foundation of social happiness, history cannot offer one who was more calculated than your Majesty to impress on the laws the character which commands respect. France beholds in you, Sire, what Bossuet said of the great Conde—'A something indelibly perfect, aided by misfortune to the great virtues.'"

"Sire, every interest, every right, and every hope, harmoniously unite under the protection of the Crown. We shall see

for the future in France only true citizens, reverting to the past with no other view than that of seeking there lessons of utility for the future, and disposed to sacrifice their conflicting pretensions as well as their resentments. The French, filled with an equal affection for their Country and their King, will never separate these noble feelings; and the King, whom Providence has restored to them, uniting the two great springs of antient and modern States, will conduct his subjects, now free and reconciled, to the true glory and happiness they shall owe to *Louis the Much-wished-for.*"

The King answered—

"I am deeply affected by the sentiments which the Deputies of the Departments have testified. In what you have said to me on the subject of the Constitutional Charter, I behold a pledge of that harmony of will between the Chamber and me which must insure the happiness of France. The last words of your Address affect me in a very lively manner. Many titles have been bestowed by enthusiasm; but in that which the French people, always distinguished for love of their Kings, have decreed me to-day, through your organ, and which I accept with all my heart, I see the expression of those sentiments which always united them to their Kings, and which constituted my solace in the long season of my adversity."

Both these documents were ordered to be inserted on the Registers of the House. It was also proposed, to have the Answer engraved upon marble, and placed in a conspicuous part of the Hall; which proposal was referred to a Committee.

In the *Moniteur* of the 7th appeared a list of 150 Noblemen, named by the King as Members of the Chamber of Peers for life. This list comprehends nearly all the old Dukes and other chief Nobility of the times prior to the Revolution; with some of the new titles, among which are those of Talleyrand, Prince of Benevente; Clarke, Duke of Feltre; Labrun; Marshals Berthier, Macdonald, Ney, Suchet, Moncey, Marmont, Augereau, and Oudinot.

A new ordinance, published at Paris, orders the strict observance of the Sabbath and of holy days, under the penalty of 300 livres; by shutting the shops, exhibitions, theatres, gaming-houses, and desisting from labour. Since the Revolution this had been wholly disregarded. Entering Paris on a Sunday, one was shocked at seeing all the solemnity, all the reverence with which that sacred day ought to be clothed in every Christian country, ridiculed and profaned, and a whole people lost to the common exercises of Christianity. The shops all alive, the gaming-houses filled, the theatres crowded, the streets deafened with ballad-singers and

mountebanks, the house of God alone deserted, and the voice of religion the only one that was not heard. This ordinance has excited the loud and furious murmurs of the Parisians. "Bonaparte (say they) never did any thing half so tyrannical as this."

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Bourdeaux on the 11th inst. One of his first acts was to restore every vessel, public and private, which had been seized at the entrance of the Allies. This act of munificence had of course given great joy. Every where in France the good conduct of the Allied Generals has met with the approbation of the inhabitants. — A part of the property which belonged to the House of Orleans, and which had not been sold, has been restored to it by the King. It consists, in part, of woods and forests, among others the forest of Villers Coteret; and their annual produce is estimated at four millions of francs (170,000*l.* sterling.)

#### SPAIN.

Ferdinand VII. is said to have issued an Edict, dated the 4th inst.; by which he confirms the decree of exile, passed by the Cortes, against all those Officers, civil and military, who had acted under the pretended authority of the usurper Joseph.

The three Members of the Regency have been banished — the Cardinal of Bourbon, to Rome; Agar, to Carthage-na; and Ciscar, to a North-eastern fortress.

*Madrid, June 8.* — "The King has appointed a Committee to consider of the best means of speedily convoking a legitimate assemblage of the Cortes, including also the Deputies of the Indies. To this body his Majesty will propose a Constitutional Charter, conformably to the true principles of the Monarchy; but a *limited Monarchy* is what the intelligence of the age requires, as well as modern manners, and the generous and elevated character of Spaniards."

#### ITALY.

On the 20th ult. the King of Sardinia made his solemn entry into the capital of Piedmont. The people made the air re-echo with the cries of "Long live King Emanuel! Long live our good father!"

The Pope made his public entry into Rome on the 24th ult. attended by the Ex-King of Spain, his consort, the Queen of Etruria, the King of Sardinia, &c. His Holiness has interdicted Cardinal Maury from his functions, and summoned him to Rome. His Holiness has also sent Cardinal Gonsalvi to England, with a letter of congratulation to the Prince Regent.

Murat,

[June,

Murat, King of Naples, has abolished the conscription in his Kingdom.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetic Diet admitted Geneva on the 1st inst. among the number of Swiss Cantons.

#### GERMANY.

We learn from Hamburg, that the Bank was opened June 7. The capital was expected to be increased, by the patriotism of the inhabitants, to five millions of *marks banco*; numerous gold and silver articles, as well as coin, had been sent in to be melted down. On the 16th, payments were made there in Louis d'ors, the value of which had been raised to twelve marcs. 4000 Russians garrisoned the city.

#### SWEDEN, DENMARK. & NORWAY.

The Swedish Government has suspended one material restriction of its navigation laws. It has been officially announced at Gottenburg, that, from the date of the notice to the commencement of next year, it will be permitted to foreign vessels to load from that port such exportable commodities as are the produce of Sweden. The reason assigned for this concession is, that the native ships are retained to be employed as transports.—The Crown Prince of Sweden has arrived at Stockholm, and has been received by his future subjects in a man-

ner commensurate with the services which he has rendered the nation. Numerous addresses of congratulation had been presented to him; particularly one from the citizens of Stockholm, proposing and requesting permission to build a bridge opposite the Mint across the river Werth, in commemoration of the King, and the Prince, and the æra. The Prince, in his answer, alludes to the cession of Norway; which, guaranteed as it is by the Allies, he professes himself confident in his ability to speedily reduce.

#### RUSSIA.

A report which prevailed five weeks ago, of Poland being about to be erected into a kingdom, of which the Emperor Alexander would assume the sovereignty, and devolve its government upon the Grand Duke Constantine as Viceroy, is revived.

#### TURKEY.

M. Italiasky, Ambassador from Russia at the Ottoman Porte, had a formal audience of the Grand Seigneur, on the 29th March. He was received with the highest marks of honour and respect.

#### ASIA.

The Batavian Literary Society have lately undertaken, with the special authority and permission of Government, to reprint the Holy Scriptures in the Malay character.

#### DIARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS

#### OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS.

*Monday, June 6.* The two Sovereigns, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, to whom Europe is so deeply indebted for their share in the overthrow of the general Disturber of the civilized world, and in the restoration of the blessings of Peace, landed, from the Impregnable and Jason, on the British shores at Dover, this afternoon at half-past six. This is the second time that a Russian Emperor, and the first that a Prussian King, has visited this country. Their Majesties were accompanied by the two eldest sons of the King of Prussia, Prince William his brother, Prince Frédéric his nephew, Prince Augustus his cousin, Marshal Blucher, Baron Humboldt, Counts Hardenberg and Nesselrode, Baron Anstet, Prince Gardriske, Gen. Czernicheff, Dr. Wyllie (Physician to the Emperor), Sir C. Stewart, Colonel Cooke, Capt. Wood, &c. Their Majesties were received on shore by Lords Yarmouth, C. Bentinck, and the Earl of Rosslyn. The Duke of Clarence, who brought them from Boulogne, had provided a splendid entertainment, of which most of the royal and illustrious persons partook. Counts Platoff, Barclay de Tolly, and Tols-toi, and Prince Metternich (the Austrian Minister), had previously landed. The

Emperor Alexander, on receiving an Address from the inhabitants of Dover, replied to the Deputation in English as follows:—"Although, Gentlemen, I understand your language, I do not feel myself sufficiently acquainted with it to reply to you in English; and I must therefore request those Gentlemen of the Deputation who speak French to be my interpreters to those who do not." The remainder of his Majesty's answer was in French, in substance as follows:—"I am much pleased to find, by the sentiments you have expressed, that the services rendered by my armies in the Great Cause in which we have been engaged, are so highly considered by the British Nation. I can assure you that by no means the smallest gratification I derive from the late campaign, is the opportunity it has afforded me of visiting England, a country for which I have long entertained the highest esteem.—Gentlemen, I beg you will accept my thanks for this mark of your attention, and my best wishes for the welfare of your town; and assure yourselves I shall always endeavour to preserve a cordial friendship between England and Russia."

*June 7.* At an early hour, the road from London to Dover presented a spectacle

to be unequalled in its kind. The whole population of the neighbouring districts seemed to have poured itself forth to hail the arrival of our Allies; beneficent Monarchs, patriotic Princes, and Generals distinguished for valour and success. At three the multitude became quite impatient, when intelligence arrived at Shooter's Hill, that, at Welling, Sir Charles Stewart had said that their Majesties had gone up to town, two hours before, in a private manner. The Emperor had indeed entered London about half-past two, in the carriage and four of Count Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, without a single attendant; Lords Yarmouth and Bessington preceded him in a post-chaise. When the Emperor's arrival at the Pulteney Hotel in Piccadilly, was known, the people expressed their joy by huzzas, and "Long live the Emperor." His Imperial Majesty appeared shortly afterwards at the balcony, and bowed in the most condescending manner (which he continued to do occasionally till eleven o'clock at night), the people shouting their applause. At half-past four, the Emperor, accompanied by Count Lieven, went to see the Prince Regent at Carlton-House. He was received in a very private manner by the Prince Regent, who gave his Majesty a most hearty welcome.—The King of Prussia, his sons, and their numerous suites, came also in a private manner, and arrived at Clarence-House (which had been fitted up for their residence). St. James's, about three. About four his Majesty went to Carlton-House, and was cordially received by the Regent, with whom he remained half an hour. His Majesty afterwards visited the Duke and Duchess of York, whose house is just opposite. At six, Marshal Blücher arrived in St. James's Park by the Horse-Guards, in the Prince Regent's open carriage. His countenance is most manly and expressive, bearing the effects of the severities he has encountered: the mustachios on his upper lip are exceedingly prominent. The drivers made first for Carlton-House: no sooner were the stable-gates opened, than there was a general rush-in of the horsemen and the publick at large. All restraint upon them was in vain; the two sentinels at the gate with their muskets were laid on the ground, and the porter was overpowered. The multitude proceeded up the yard, shouting the praises of Blücher. Colonels Bloomfield and Congreve came out and received the General uncovered, and in that safe conducted him to the principal entrance of Carlton-House. The crowd assembled in Pall-Mall now lost all respect for the decorum of the place; they instantly scaled the walls, and their impetuous zeal upon this occasion was indulged, and the great doors of the hall were thrown open

to them. After the first interview of the General with the Prince, an interesting scene took place. The Prince Regent returned with the gallant Blücher from his private apartments, and in the centre of the grand hall, surrounded by the people, placed a blue ribbon on his shoulder (fastening it with his own hand), to which was hung a beautiful medalion with a likeness of the Prince richly set with diamonds. Marshal Blücher knelt while the Prince was conferring this honour, and on his rising kissed the Prince's hand. The Prince and the General afterwards bowed to the Publick, whose acclamations in return exceeded description. The General afterwards proceeded to the house of Mr. Gortin, in St. James's Palace, adjoining the Duke of Cumberland's, followed by an immense multitude.

June 8. The pursuits of the Emperor Alexander, like those of his sister the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh, afford evident proofs of praiseworthy curiosity and good taste. He has a perfect indifference to show and parade. Such is his activity, that they who would observe him well, must be at least as early risers as himself. In the morning he breakfasted by eight, and walked in Kensington Gardens with his sister. He returned to the Pulteney Hotel at ten, and proceeded to view Westminster Hall, and the Abbey, the tombs of the illustrious dead. His sister and himself afterwards visited the British Museum. At one he held a levee at Cumberland House, which he used as his state-apartments, and was visited by the Prince Regent, who afterwards attended the levee of the King of Prussia, at Clarence House. Between five and six both these illustrious Sovereigns, with their respective suites, attended the Court of her Majesty, held expressly for their introduction, at the Queen's Palace. Her Majesty, the Princesses, the Allied Sovereigns, their Families, &c. dined afterwards with the Prince Regent, at Carlton House.

June 9. The Emperor Alexander rode in Hyde Park between seven and eight, accompanied by Lord Yarmouth and Col. Bloomfield. From thence they rode to Westminster, and through Southwark into the City, passing the Royal Exchange, and proceeding through Finsbury-square along the City-road, and the New Road, returned down the Edgeware-road and Hyde Park to the Pulteney Hotel. After breakfast, the Emperor, with the Duchess and a party of distinction, left the Hotel in their carriages without military escort, and proceeded through the Strand and City to the London Docks—those great works and symbols of unexampled commercial prosperity.—The veteran Blücher visited the Admiralty at two o'clock, and was received by Lord Melville and other Members

Members of the Board. After viewing the interior, he examined the telegraph. The view from thence to the East over the Thames, and to the South and West over St. James's Park, and into Kent and Sussex, is particularly attractive; and, together with the immense concourse of spectators parading the streets, struck the attention of the Marshal in a great degree; and he observed to Col. Lowe in German, that "there was no such place as London in the world." In the evening the Hero accompanied the Duchess of York, the Prussian Princes, &c. to the Opera. The populace uniformly thronged round Blücher and Platoff to shake hands, which those veterans did with great cordiality, adding "I thank you; I thank you."—At a Court held at Carlton House, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, with Lords Liverpool and Castlereagh, were elected Knights of the Order of the Garter. The Prince Regent was, the same day, invested by the Austrian Minister with the Order of the Golden Fleece; and by the Prussian Monarch, with the Order of the Golden Eagle.

June 10. The Allied Sovereigns breakfasted together at the Pulteney Hotel, with the Grand Duchess. They afterwards set out, accompanied by Marshal Blücher, Gen. Platoff, and a numerous suite, for Ascot Races. They went by the Fulham Road, and arrived at Richmond-hill at nine, at the Star and Garter Tavern, where they partook of a cold collation. The whole party then walked on the Terrace, and expressed themselves quite delighted with the beauty of the scene. Between 10 and 11 they proceeded to Hampton Court, and viewed its beauties with as much attention as the short time admitted. The Emperor of Russia and his sister arrived at Ascot about 1. The King of Prussia and his company followed. The Queen of England and the Princesses arrived next; and shortly after the Prince Regent and suite. All the Royal Personages occupied the Royal stand. About 4 the illustrious party left Ascot, and proceeded to Frogmore, where dinner for 100 had been provided by the Queen.

June 11. About 11 o'clock the Emperor of Russia and the Duchess of Oldenburg, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, Count Lieven, Lord Yarmouth, and other distinguished characters, passed through the City, and alighted at the gate of the Bank in Lothbury. The Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors conducted the visitors through the various departments of that extensive building. His Imperial Majesty listened with great attention to the explanations which were given of the several offices, and expressed much admiration at the systematic manner in which the business ap-

peared to be conducted. He added, with much affability and condescension, that he was extremely obliged for the polite attentions shown to him and his sister; and that he was convinced by what he had seen and heard, that the character acquired by the people of England for their extensive commerce, their wealth, and their liberality, was not more great than deserved. The illustrious party partook of a cold collation. At 5, his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by his suite, proceeded to his state apartments at St. James's. About 6, he was waited on by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, and the whole of the Aldermen and Common Council, in their civic robes, with an Address of Congratulation. His Imperial Majesty with great courtesy returned his thanks for the honour conferred on him in a short speech in English, which was very elegant, and gracefully delivered. The Corporation next waited on the King of Prussia at Clarence-house with a similar address. He did not answer them in English, but received them very graciously, and with the utmost politeness.—In the evening the Earl of Liverpool entertained the Prince Regent, the Allied Sovereigns, and the other illustrious characters who shed such a lustre on the British court, at dinner. At 7, the Prince Regent set out from Carlton-house in his carriage alone, but attended by his usual escort, and followed by loud cheers. The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duchess, soon after appeared, attended by an escort of the Blues; he was dressed in a British uniform, the same in which he had received the City Address. The King of Prussia next arrived, attended by a troop of horse. The Dukes of York and Kent, General Platoff, &c. were present.—The intention of the Allied Sovereigns to visit the Opera having been publicly announced, the doors were no sooner thrown open, than every place was filled, and the house presented a brilliant and unexampled display of rank and fashion. The illustrious visitors did not arrive till half past ten. The Prince Regent first entered his box, amidst the most enthusiastic shouts of applause, followed by the Emperor of Russia, and the Duchess of Oldenburg, the King of Prussia, his two Sons, and other of the distinguished characters who had dined at Fife-house. The applause of the audience lasted many minutes. A hymn composed in honour of our august Visitors, sung in admirable style, was received with rapture. "God save the King" was twice sung. Just as the second act of the Opera was about to begin, the Princess of Wales, with Lady Charlotte Campbell, entered her box, on the opposite side of the theatre. The spectators burst again into a loud and reiterated shout of applause; upon which the Prince

Prince Regent and the two Illustrious Sovereigns rose and bowed, which the Princess of Wales returned by a graceful reverence. The delight of the spectators was inexpressible. Owing to the immense crowd, the interior doors of the Opera-house were broken to pieces, and nearly 2000 persons gained admission without payment.

June 12. In the morning the King of Prussia, his family and suite, went privately to Westminster-abbey.—In the afternoon the Allied Monarchs appeared in Hyde Park, on horseback, to gratify the curiosity of the publick. The Emperor left Pulteney Hotel about two o'clock, mounted on a most beautiful horse, dressed in an English scarlet uniform, with a large collection of feathers in his hat. He proceeded to St. James's palace, and called at Clarence-house for the King of Prussia to accompany him; but, his saddle-horses not being in readiness, he proceeded towards the Park, and his Majesty followed. By command of the Regent, Lord Sydney, his Ranger of the Park, dressed in the Windsor uniform, headed the Royal Equestrians. They were also attended by the Duke of Montrose, Master of the Horse, in full military uniform, and wearing the Order of the Garter; Col. Mellish, the Equerry in Waiting, &c. &c. They remained in the Park till 5 o'clock, to the extreme gratification of John Bull and his numerous family, who received the Monarchs with the most enthusiastic applause, of which they appeared truly sensible. In the evening the Prince Regent gave a second banquet to the illustrious Monarchs and their suites. On this occasion the Pages appeared in new uniforms, the Yeomen of the Guard and servants in their state dresses.—The Prince Regent and the Sovereigns afterwards met a select party at the Marquis of Salisbury's.

June 13. At 9, the Illustrious Visitors and the Prince Regent embarked at Whitehall, in the Admiralty, Navy, and Ordnance Barges, for Woolwich. There were, in the whole, 17 barges; and a line of man of war boats on each side, to keep order; with two large bands of music. The effect of the spectacle was exceedingly grand.—On their arrival at the New Wharf in the Royal Arsenal, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent landed amidst a salute of cannon, and assisted the Duchess of Oldenburgh, the Emperor, and the King of Prussia up the stairs. A guard of honour was stationed on the wharf, consisting of the Horse-guards and Royal Artillery. Gen. Lloyd, and the officers of the garrison, received the Royal visitors, and conducted them first to the range of store-houses, where every sort of military appointment is preserved in the greatest order. In the model-room they inspected the curious model of Quebec, and went

from thence to the Rocket-ground, where several experiments were prepared to show the strength and effect of Col. Congreve's rockets. A superb tent was erected on the mound for the Illustrious Visitors and their suite; and after they had taken their station, a most interesting exhibition ensued. On a signal given by Colonel Congreve, who superintended the rocket-department, a demonstration was made of the power of the rocket-composition. At about two hundred yards North-east of the mound, where the Royal Visitors were stationed, a quantity of the composition placed on three pieces of timber exploded, producing columns of flame awfully grand. The discharge produced a volcanic appearance, attended by a tremendous roaring; but the burning property of the material was most remarkable. After the discharge, the timber remained in flames, and actually consumed to a cinder. The next operation was a display of the rockets as used in besieging. They shot upwards to a considerable elevation, carrying a tube filled with burning material a considerable distance.—They were larger than any used on a former occasion, and made a tremendous roaring. The next experiment was a proof of the havoc these engines occasion in a field of battle. They were fired from the opposite bank of the Thames horizontally over the low grounds, to the distance of 800 or 1000 yards. It is impossible to describe the effect produced by these discharges. Wonder was expressed by the beholders. The shells thrown by the rockets flew to the distance required, and exploded with horrible sounds. There can be little doubt that a single volley would disunite a body of cavalry. Against that description of force they are peculiarly operative, as they not only kill, but spread terror among the horses. The foreign officers were struck by the effect of this new engine in the art of war. The Royal Party, leaving this extraordinary exhibition, went to the new Saw-mill, where human invention appears elevated to a very high point. Sawing, both vertical and horizontal, is here performed by machinery moved only by steam. Huge logs of elm, ash, and fir-timber, were cut into planks on this occasion, with order and precision truly astonishing. They were then conducted to the Royal Carriage Department, where Major-gen. Cuppage attended; and having visited other machinery, they went up to the Cadet Barracks, where an elegant collation was prepared. The Prince and his Staff took their station, and the brigade went through a variety of evolutions and rapid firing till near six o'clock. Gen. Blucher, King and Prince of Prussia, and the foreign Generals, appeared much interested in the general appointments of this brigade;

gade; and rode up to inspect the boxes, limbers, &c.—The last visit was to the Royal Repository, which forms an immense depot, and after a minute examination they proceeded in their carriages for Town, amidst a royal salute; and dined with the Marquis of Stafford.

*Oxford, June 14.* This morning being fixed for the expected arrivals, the utmost activity prevailed. Half past 10 was the time appointed by the Chancellor for the assembling of the University to meet their august Visitors. At a meeting of the Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, held in the Delegates' Room, a Programme was drawn up and issued, by which all the arrangements were ordered; according to which all Members of the University, Under Graduates and Bachelors, all Masters of Arts, Proctors, Doctors, Heads of Houses, and Noblemen, in short, all the University, went out, each in his proper habit, and ranged themselves in lines on either side of the High street, from St. Mary's Church to the West end of Magdalen bridge, to which Seniors were nearest. The centre of the street was left entirely open and uninterrupted by horsemen or carriages. The Yeomanry were stationed between the gowmsmen and the footway, which was thus left unaccommodated for the numerous spectators. The windows of all the houses in High-street were crowded with Ladies. Lord Francis Almaric Spencer was commanding officer of the troops on duty. Within a few minutes of the appointed time, an avant-courier announced the approach of the Prince Regent; and Lord F. A. Spencer rode out to meet his Royal Highness. The Prince came in his travelling-carriage and four; but, on perceiving the University assembled on foot to receive him, he was pleased to alight at the extremity of the bridge, and to confer on the assembly the most distinguished honour, by walking through the whole line of gowmsmen, uncovered. He was attended by the Hereditary Prince of Orange, and three or four gentlemen.—The cheerings were incessant on every side as he passed along. He bowed to all with the greatest condescension and kindness. The arrival of the Prince being more private, and also more punctual than could be calculated on from a distance of 58 miles, the procession had not time to repair to the bridge, and was obliged to meet his Royal Highness opposite to the entrance of Magdalen College. Here the Chancellor laid the staves of the University bedels at his feet. Here also the Mayor, at the head of the City procession, in their full dresses, presented the ensigns of his office. When his Royal Highness had been pleased most graciously to return these different insignia, the two processions uniting, and the Chancellor

and the Mayor immediately preceding the Prince Regent, the whole moved forward up the High-street. His Royal Highness was in the Windsor uniform (dark blue and scarlet), and wore the Order of the Garter, and the Russian and Prussian Orders. The Duke of York was on his right, wearing his Doctor's gown, and the Order of the Garter; and their Royal Highnesses were followed by Lord Sidmouth, the Earls of Darley, Harcourt, Essex, Pembroke, Spencer, and Fortescue, the Bishop of Peterborough, and a long train, composed of the Nobility, Clergy, and Members of the University. The combined Procession moved on to the Divinity School, on approaching which the Members of every rank formed lines to the right and left, while the Chancellor, attended by the proper officers, conducted his Royal Highness to his seat. The Chancellor then humbly read and presented a loyal Address, to which his Royal Highness returned a most gracious Answer.—The Officers of the University were then presented, and Dr. Cole, the Vice-chancellor, whose still remaining weakness disabled him from joining the Procession, but who was awaiting the Prince's arrival in the Divinity School, was, on being introduced, received very graciously, and had the honour of kissing his Royal Highness's hand. The Chancellor then accompanied the Prince to the suite of apartments prepared for his Royal Highness's reception at Christ Church, and awaited his Royal Highness's commands for conducting him and his illustrious Guests, who were every moment expected, to such of the public edifices and colleges which it might please his Royal Highness to visit.—At length, after the lapse of about an hour, Alexander, and his amiable and accomplished sister, appeared in an open barouche of the Prince Regent's, drawn simply by four post-horses. The Emperor was dressed in a plain blue coat, wore his hair without powder, and with his hat continued bowing to the Publick, constantly and gracefully, the whole way up the High-street. The Emperor and his sister drove to Merton College, where they were received by the Warden, and conducted to very elegant apartments. Within a few minutes afterwards, the King of Prussia, accompanied by his two Sons, arrived in a style equally simple with his Brother Sovereigns. He also wore a plain dark blue coat, covered with a brown travelling-coat; and as soon as he was recognized, he acknowledged to the shouting multitude the gratitude he felt for their warm reception. His Majesty's residence was at Corpus Christi College, in the front of which a guard of honour immediately raised the Prussian Eagle. The illustrious Strangers, in less than half an hour, having joined, proceeded

proceeded through the Eastern entrance to wait on the Prince Regent in his rooms in Christ Church. The Chancellor and the Dean received them uncovered at the door. The Prince having assumed his academic robe, and his black velvet cap adorned with a gold tassel, came forth, followed by the Emperor and his Sister, the Duke of York, and the King of Prussia, the young Prussian Princes, with the Prince of Orange, and a number of foreign Nobility, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Essex, and several other distinguished characters. Their first object was the Hall of Christ Church, with which they seemed highly delighted; the Cathedral and Library were also inspected. From Christ Church they proceeded to Merton, where Dr. Vaughan, the Warden, conducted them through the College and Gardens, and led them by the Garden-gate into the broad walk of Christ Church. Magdalen College, Queen's, and All Souls', in turn occupied their attention: but the stay of the Royal party was longest, and their admiration most evident, at the Chapel of New College. The party then honoured the Clarendon Press with their presence, and from thence proceeded to the Bodleian Library, with which they were highly pleased; and the Chancellor and Curators presented the Prince Regent with a copy of Aristotle's Poetics, splendidly bound, which his Royal Highness was pleased to accept.—The loud huzzas of the populace announced their discovery of the great and venerable Blucher. The people were almost mad with joy; and paid him the ample homage he deserved.—The Banquet at the Radcliffe Library was the next object of public attraction. The Imperial and Royal Parties assembled in the Library of All Souls' College. At half-past seven they proceeded to the Library, on a carpet laid across the street, and sat down to dinner. The upper gallery was then thrown open to the populace. The sight was truly gratifying. In the centre of the building, directly under the dome, was placed a table covered with ornaments of plate. Around this, and so extensive as to occupy the whole circle within the arcades of the building, was placed a table almost circular; and branching off from this in lines leading from the centre, five tables occupied the spaces under five of the eight arcades, into which the exterior circle of the Library is divided. In the centre of the circular table sat the Chancellor, with his Illustrious Guests. About 200 sat down to dinner, 50 of whom were considered as the Prince's party, and occupied that part of the table nearest to his Royal Highness. The tables were loaded with elegant plate;

the dresses of the company were superb, many gentlemen being in court dresses or regimentals, and wearing, thrown loosely over them, the scarlet academic robe. The whole presented a scene scarcely ever equalled, owing to the beauty of the building, the perfect convenience for spectators, the rank of the guests, and the unique and classical effect which the robes gave to the whole scene. The Prince was in high spirits; and whenever, on the announcing of a favourite toast, the spectators loudly testified their approbation, his Royal Highness was pleased repeatedly to wave his hand with enthusiastic delight, accompanied with a cheerful and dignified aspect. At about 11 the party separated, in order to see the Illuminations, which then blazed universally through the streets of Oxford. Between 12 and 1, a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning burst suddenly over the City, and a torrent of rain soon extinguished the numerous lights.

June 15. Before eight, the Ladies' seats in the Theatre, where there is room for 600, were completely filled; the front line immediately behind the Royal seats being occupied by Lady Grenville's party. The upper gallery and orchestra contained at least 900 under-graduates and bachelors. The area received the Master of Arts, Bachelors of Law, &c. and the strangers admitted by tickets. About 10 o'clock the great door of the Theatre opened. Dr. Crotch at the Organ, accompanied by the whole Band, played the March in the Occasional Overture. But, by desire of the Duchess of Oldenburgh, the Musick ceased some time before the Procession entered the Theatre.

At length his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, preceded by the Bedels, Proctors, Vice-chancellor, and Chancellor, (for they walked in that order) appeared uncovered upon the threshold, and in an instant thunders of applause pealed on every side. Next to his Royal Highness came the Emperor, and then the King of Prussia, in their robes, as Doctors of Law. Then followed the Duchess of Oldenburgh, accompanied by the Duke of York; the Russian and foreign Princes, and Noblemen, and all the honorary Members of the University who were present; the Heads of Houses and Doctors formed the rest of this beautiful and unique Procession. The applause had continued long after the whole had reached their places, and the Assembly of between two and three thousand persons continued standing till it had been loudly intimated by the Prince, and stated by the Chancellor, that his Royal Highness wished every one to be seated. It is impossible to describe the combined effect of the scene. Above the rest of the University

University, to the left of the Prince, sat the Chancellor, in his robes of black and gold, and his long band of most exquisite lace. Even with the Chancellor on the right, sat the Duchess of Oldenburg, in a simple dress of white satin, and no ornament upon her head. And still higher than all, the three Sovereigns were seated on superb chairs of crimson velvet and gold, and their feet resting upon footstools of the same. The chair of the Prince Regent was surmounted by a plume of feathers in gold, and the whole platform on which these five seats were placed, was covered with crimson velvet.—As soon as silence could be obtained, the Chancellor opened the Convocation in his usual dignified and impressive manner. And now the rapture of the Assembly was past all restraint. For some time the order of the business was interrupted, whilst the names of the Prince Regent, Alexander, Frederick, the Duchess of Oldenburg, the Duke of York, and the Chancellor, were severally and distinctly announced from the upper gallery, and followed by peals of approbation. While this was going on, each of the great Personages in turn was pleased to arise and bow.—At this period of the ceremony, the public Orator appeared in the rostrum, from whence he addressed the Regent and his Princely Guests in a Latin oration, which, added to the chastity and elegance of the style, received all the energy of expression which Mr. Crowe is so well calculated to give, and for which he has so long been celebrated. His Royal Highness honoured it with marked and particular attention.—After this Dr. Phillimore, the Regius Professor of Civil Law, delivered a panegyric upon the two great Monarchs, on whom the degree of Doctor in Civil Law, by diploma, had been conferred. The Chancellor upon this delivered the diploma of the Emperor to the two Proctors, with a command to present it to his Imperial Majesty, which was accordingly done. The like ceremony was observed with respect to the King of Prussia. The Chancellor then proposed a diploma degree to the Duke of Wellington, and honorary degrees to Prince Metternich the Prime Minister of the Emperor of Austria, Count Lieven the Russian Ambassador, and to Prince Blucher. The three latter were accordingly introduced, and presented by the Regius Professor of Civil Law. The Latin Speeches of Dr. Phillimore, on presenting each Candidate, were highly classical; but especially the one which recommended the venerable Blucher to the University, was pointed, vigorous, and appropriate. It was continually interrupted with the loudest cheerings; nor was the tumult of applause abated, till some time after the venerable warrior had, after re-

peatedly bowing both to the Assembly, the Prince, and his Sovereign, retired to his appointed seat. Eight original congratulatory Addresses in verse were then recited. A Greek ode, by the Hon. Mr. Ellis, of Christ Church; another by Mr. Mildmay, of Brasenose; one in Latin, by Lord Clifden, of Christ Church; and five in English; viz. by Mr. Bosanquet, Gentleman Commoner of C.C.C.; by Mr. Coleridge, B.A. of Exeter College; by Mr. Ingham, Commoner of Oriel College; by Mr. Mascall, but written by Mr. Hughes, both Gentlemen Commoners of Oriel College; and by Mr. Dalby, B.A. Fellow of Exeter College.—These also were honoured with universal applause. The Prince and Royal Sovereigns paid the most marked attention to these compositions. Each got up on a compliment paid to him, and made his acknowledgment by a low bow. On one occasion, on the mention of his Royal Father, the Prince rose and made three bows, and seemed visibly affected. His Royal Highness afterwards marked his approbation of particular passages by inclinations of his head; and distinguished these particularly in which allusion was made to the forbearance and moderation in the midst of victory, displayed by the Allied Powers. The Chancellor then dissolved the Convocation, and the Procession left the Theatre in the same order as it entered.—The Prince Regent, accompanied by the Allied Sovereigns and their suites, honoured the Corporation of Oxford with a visit in their Council Chamber. The City fitted up the whole interior of the Town Hall with flights of seats for 600 spectators, leaving an avenue railed off and carpeted for the passage of the Procession. These seats afforded, to a great number of Ladies who had been unable to obtain admission at the Theatre, the gratification of a full view of the Royal and distinguished Visitors. Upon the arrival of the Procession in the Council Chamber, a loyal Address was read to the Prince Regent by the Town Clerk, Wm. Elias Taunton, esq.; which his Royal Highness received most graciously; and at the conclusion of it, conferred on the Town Clerk the honour of Knighthood. The same distinction was conferred on the Mayor, now Sir Joseph Lock.—The Honorary Freedom of the City was then announced as having been voted to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Hereditary Prince of Orange, the Prince of Mecklenburgh, Prince Metternich, Prince Blucher, and several other illustrious personages.—At 1, the Royal party, accompanied by the Chancellor and Lord Sidmouth (one of the Trustees), visited the Observatory. The Professor of Astronomy pointed out its most striking features,

tures, and the different instruments, with which they were highly pleased; and at two, partook of an elegant breakfast at All Souls' College. Soon after which the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and their party, left the University, on a tour to Blenheim and Stowe.—The Prince Regent then held a levee in the upper room of the Christ Church Library, which was attended by the Nobility, Heads of Houses, Professors, and by many of the graduated Members of the University.—His Royal Highness was likewise pleased this morning to receive an Address from the County of Oxford, which was presented at the Deanery at Christ Church, by the High Sheriff, accompanied by the Earls of Abingdon and Harcourt, the Bishop of Oxford, John Fane, esq. one of the Members (Lord Francis Spencer, the other Member, being absent on military duty), and a great number of the most respectable Gentlemen of the County. The Address was read by the High Sheriff, and his Royal Highness returned a most gracious answer.—His Royal Highness honoured the Society of Christ Church with his company at dinner in their Hall, to which the Nobility, and all the Members of the Society, were invited. The Dean of Christ Church took his seat in the centre of the upper table, with the Prince on his right, and the Duke of York on his left hand. On the right of the Prince sat the Chancellor of the University, and on the left of the Duke of York the Prince Blucher. The Dinner consisted of all the delicacies which could be procured, but not garnished with the sumptuous plate exhibited at the Feast in the Radcliffe Library. Nothing was displayed which was not in daily use. The Graces were said by the Junior Students, as is usual on great occasions. After dinner his Royal Highness ordered the College Book to be brought, and the Dean, by his command, inserted his name among the list of Members. The most interesting incident on this occasion was a Speech from Marshal Prince Blucher. The gallant Veteran addressed the Company in German with a powerful voice and most expressive energy. The Prince, with a condescension which did him the highest honour, instantly undertook to interpret the sentiments of the brave Warrior. His Royal Highness commenced with saying, that although it was impossible for him to do justice to the eloquence of the gallant and excellent man who had just addressed them, he would nevertheless attempt to convey his meaning to the Audience. His Royal Highness then was pleased to say, that Prince Blucher had always heard, of the fame and grandeur of this Country—that he had in consequence been induced to visit it, and that from every thing he had seen, it far transcended all accounts he had heard of

it—that he himself was an old man, 70 years of age, whose hairs had grown grey in the service of his King and Country; that he had, therefore, but little time to live in this world—short, however, as it might be, the reception he had met with in this Country was an ample reward to him for all his labours—that he was but little used to Universities and their ceremonies, but that he should be insensible indeed, if, from what he had witnessed here, he did not know how to value institutions such as that of the University of Oxford.—This was the substance, although by no means the exact words of his Royal Highness's interpretation, delivered with a most inimitable grace, and altogether conceived and expressed with a taste which excited the admiration of all his hearers. The party broke up at 9 o'clock. The Illuminations were renewed in the evening with increased brilliancy. The University Church was magnificently adorned with lamps, in exact correspondence with its architecture, and was uncommonly splendid. A Ball was given in the Town Hall under the patronage of Lords Stopford, Elcho, Newbattle, and Valletort, and attended by the Prince Regent, Duke of York, Prince Blucher, the Chancellor of the University, and a numerous assemblage of Nobility and Gentry.

June 16. Soon after 10, his Royal Highness left Oxford on his return to London; and at 11 the Chancellor held a Convocation, in which the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Earl of Harrowby, Lord President of the Council; the Earl Bathurst, Secretary for the War and Colonial Department; Lord Kenyon; the Right Hon. Bragge Bathurst, M. P.; the Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B.; Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K. B.; Major-gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart; Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart. M. P.; the Earl of Ichester; the Right Hon. Lord Sidmouth, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Right Hon. G. Canning, M. P.; Sir Edmund Hartopp, M. P.; and J. Round, Esq. M. P. The Theatre was again thronged with Ladies and with Gownsmen. All the public and respected characters as they retired from the Theatre, were greeted with loud plaudits; and particularly the Proctors, &c. whose conciliatory and gentlemanly conduct has given to all the fullest satisfaction.

#### *Wednesday, June 8.*

In the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, Capt. Random de Berenger, Lord Cochrane, Hon. A. Cochrane Johnstone, R. Garbott Batt, Ralph Sandom (a spirit-merchant at Northfleet), Alex. M' Rae, J. Peter Holloway, and Henry Lyte, were tried, for conspiring to defraud the  
Stock

Stock Exchange, by circulating false news of Buonaparte's defeat, his being killed by the Cossacks, &c. to raise the funds to a higher price than they would otherwise have borne, to the injury of the public, and to the benefit of the conspirators.—Mr. Gurney called witnesses to prove that Col. De Bourg, who pretended to have been conveyed in an open boat from France and landed at Dover with the above intelligence, was Randon de Berenger; that he wrote to Admiral Foley, who, but for the haziness of the weather, would have telegraphed the intelligence to the Admiralty—the precise object which the conspirators had in view; that he afterwards proceeded through Canterbury to London, dressed as a foreign officer, repeatedly telling the post-boys that he was the bearer of glorious news, until he came to the Elephant and Castle in the Kent-road, when, finding no hackney-coach there, he was set down at the Marsh-gate, Lambeth, where he stepped into a hackney-coach, and was traced to a house then recently taken by Lord Cochrane, in Green-street, Grosvenor-square. The effect which this news had on the funds, particularly omnium, is well known: the latter rose from 27½ to 30 per cent premium. But no confirmation having been received at the Admiralty, omnium began again to get down; when an important auxiliary to this fraudulent contrivance appeared. This was the arrival of three apparently military officers in a post-chaise and four from Northfleet, having the drivers and horses decorated with laurel. These were Sandom, M'Rae, and Lyte, in disguise. To spread the news, they drove through the City, over Blackfriars-bridge, and were set down near the Marsh-gate, where they tied up their cocked hats, put on round ones, and walked away. This last contrivance raised omnium to 32 per cent. Much evidence was adduced by the Counsel to connect the parties; and to shew that the two arrivals were branches of the same conspiracy: the amount of the stock in the possession of Lord C. and Messrs. Johnstone and Butt amounted to nearly one million; and that, but for the plan of raising the funds, they must have been defaulters to the amount of 160,000*l.* and nearly ruined by their speculations. Sandom, Holloway, and Lyte, were jobbers in the funds; the two latter had confessed what was their object to the Stock Exchange Committee, though they denied any participation with the other parties. Berenger's hand-writing was proved; and the coat, purchased at Solomon's of Charing-cross, was identified as having been bought and worn by him, and then sunk in the Thames, from whence it was accidentally drawn up by a fisherman. M'Rae, who—as in distressed circumstances, lodged at Mrs. Alexander's, in Fetter-lane; and received 50*l.* for his services; he made

no defence.—Mr. Serjeant Best, for the defendants, contended, and proved by calling Lord Yarmouth, Col. Torrens, and Admiral Beresford, that Lord Cochrane was acquainted with De Berenger on honourable grounds, not arising from stock-jobbing transactions, having exerted himself to get him into the navy; likewise that he had authorised his broker to sell his stock whenever he could get a profit of one per cent. To account for the 450*l.* in notes found upon De Berenger when taken, being the produce of a cheque of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, he called Mr. Tahourdin, the solicitor, and other witnesses, who proved that Mr. De Berenger had been employed to survey some grounds belonging to him near the Regent's Park, upon which it was in contemplation to build a new Ranelagh, and for which prospectuses had been issued. For this service Tahourdin had remitted him money on Mr. C. Johnstone's account. Mr. Serj. Pell addressed the Jury in behalf of Sandom, Holloway, and Knight. An alibi was set up on the part of De Berenger; and his servants Smith and his wife were called to prove that he slept at home on the night of Sunday Feb. 20; and M'Guire, a servant at a livery-stable, deposed that he saw him at Chelsea on that evening; but they varied as to the dress he wore. At three on Thursday morning the Court adjourned: it afterwards met at ten o'clock, when, Mr. Gurney having replied, Lord Ellenborough took two hours to sum up. The Jury then retired two hours and a half; on their return they found *All the Persons Guilty.*

On the 20th Mr. Gurney moved the judgment of the Court upon the Defendants, who all appeared except Cochrane Johnstone and M'Rae. Mr. Serj. Best applied for an arrest of judgment in behalf of Butt; and Mr. Parke in behalf of Berenger, which were refused. Lord Cochrane and Mr. Butt severally solicited the Court for a new trial. Mr. Gurney having commented on the observations of the Counsel, and recapitulated the evidence taken at the trial; the defendants were ordered to be brought up the next day, when Mr. Justice Le Blanc pronounced judgment as follows:—"That the Defendants Lord Cochrane and Butt should each pay a fine of 1000*l.*; the Defendant Holloway a fine of 500*l.* all the six Defendants to be imprisoned for one year in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea; and that the Defendants Lord Cochrane, Butt, and De Berenger, should once during that period stand in and upon the pillory for one hour, between the hours of twelve and two at noon, in the open space facing the Royal Exchange, in the City of London."

[Other interesting events, which want of room compels us at present to omit, shall be noticed in our SUPPLEMENT.] BIRTHS.

## BIRTHS.

1814. **I**N Edinburgh, the Duchess of  
May 26. Roxburghe, a daughter, who  
survived only a short time.

26. At Dowager Viscountess Duncan's,  
Edinburgh, Hon. Mrs. Dundas, a daughter.

27. In Downing-street, the wife of the  
Rt. Hon. C. Manners Sutton, a son.

29. In Wimpole-street, Lady Knatch-  
bull, a daughter.

31. At her father's, Lord R. Seymour,  
Portland-place, the wife of J. H. Allen,  
esq. a son and heir.

At Coston House, co. Leicester, the  
wife of Edw. Tufon Phelps, esq. a daughter.

Lately, In Great Cumberland-place, the  
wife of Hon. G. Toler, a son.

In Cavendish-square, the wife of Hon.  
J. Crewe, a son.

In Piccadilly, the wife of Hon. Courtenay  
Boyle, a son.

In Montague-square, the lady of Vice-  
Admiral R. Strachan, a daughter.

In Cadogan-place, the wife of General  
Hawker, a son.

The wife of Baron Nicolay, a son.

Hon. Mrs. C. Morland, a daughter: the  
infant survived but a few hours.

At Shottesbrook, the wife of Hon. Mr.  
Vansittart, a son.

At Kent-house, Lady Boringdon, a dau.  
At Barham Court, the wife of Hon. ———

Hoare, a son.

The wife of Col. Horner, of Mellis Park,  
a daughter.

At Hopwood Hall, Hon. Mrs. Hopwood,  
a daughter.

At Castle Craig, the lady of Sir T. G.  
Carmichael, bart. a daughter.

At Armagh, Ireland, Lady Helena Robin-  
son, a daughter.

June 5. At London House, St. James's-  
square, Mrs. Howley, the wife of the  
Bishop of London, a son.

7. At Bath, Lady Charlotte Drummond,  
a son.

At Kelston-house, Lady Hawkins, a son.

13. At Scotter Parsonage, co. Lincoln,  
the wife of Rev. H. J. Wollaston, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

1813. Dec. 7. At Calcutta, A. Hesilrige  
Blechynden, esq. to Miss de Carrión, last  
surviving issue of the late Count de C.

1814. May 1. At Dun-house, Viscount  
Kennedy, to the only child of the late Alex.  
Allardyce, esq. of Dunnottar, M. P.

3. Pelham Warren, M. D. of Lower  
Brook-st. to Penelope, eldest daughter of  
Rev. W. Davies Shipley, dean of St. Asaph.

4. Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, to  
Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of  
Arh. Annesley, esq. of Bletchington Park.  
Francis Willes, esq. son of the Arch-  
deacon of Wells, to Caroline, third daugh-  
ter of Sir Thomas Whitecote, bart.

5. J. C. Ramsden, esq. eldest son of  
Sir J. R. bart. of Byron, co. York, to Isa-  
bella, daughter of Lord Dundas.

7. Sir David Ogilby, to Miss E. Duncan,  
of Maidstone.

10. Geo. Jas. Cholmondeley, esq., to  
Catherine, dau. of Sir Philip Francis, K.B.  
Rev. Matthew Browne, vicar of Hinc-  
ley, to Lucy, widow of the late T. Towers,  
esq. of Bilton Hall.

17. Lieut.-col. G. B. Fisher, Royal Horse  
Artillery, brother of the Bishop of Salis-  
bury, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of  
Thomas Rawlings, esq. of White Waltham.

19. Thos. Naghten, esq. of Upper Har-  
ley-street, to Maria, eldest daughter of  
Robert Lang, esq. of Portland Place.

At Betchworth, Surrey, by special licence,  
G. H. D. Pennant, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest  
dau. of the late Hon. W. H. and Lady  
Bridget Bouverie.

24. Lord Folkestone, to the daughter of  
Lady Mildmay, of Cavendish-square.

25. Rev. Geo. Thos. Pretymman, second  
son of the Bishop of Lincoln, to Amelia,  
youngest daughter of Christopher Tower,  
esq. of Weald Park, Essex.

26. At Clifton, Col. Huddleston, to Har-  
riet, second daughter of the late Rev. S.  
Farewell, of Holebrook-house, Somerset.

28. W. Mules, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to  
Lady Pilkington, of Mill-green House, near  
Ingatstone.

Lately, Rev. Mr. Smelt, nephew of the  
Earl of Chesterfield, to Miss E. Buckley,  
fourth daughter of E. B. esq. of Beaumont-  
hall, near Lancaster.

John Mott, esq. of Litchfield Close, to  
Henrietta, second daughter of Sir Charles  
Oukley, bart. of the Palace.

Rev. J. D. Coleridge, son of Lieut.-col.  
C. of Ottery St. Mary, to Sophia Susan-  
nah, dau. of T. S. Badcock, esq. of East  
Wonford-house, Devon.

At Llansanan, Geo. Canning, M. D. of  
Denbigh, to Lucy Margaret, youngest dau.  
of the late Philip Yorke, esq. of Erthig.

June 2. J. H. T. Stapleton, esq. Capt.  
in the 3d Guards, to Hon. Miss Fitzroy,  
eldest dau. of the late Lord Southampton.

7. Rev. R. Wetherell, LL. B. Preben-  
dary of Hereford, &c. to Anne, dau. of the  
late H. Merewether, esq. of Calne, Wilts.

15. At Sunderland, John Geo. Boss, esq.  
captain R. N. to Mrs. Watson, dau. of the  
late Sir James Pennymann, bart.

16. At Little Bowden, John Turville  
Reynolds, only son of Rev. Thos. R. to  
Miss Sale, of Newtown, Warwickshire.

At Clifton, Armytage Gausson, esq. second  
son of S. G. esq. of Brookmans,  
Herts, to Sarah Eliza, eldest daughter of  
Vice-admiral Sotheby.

At Brighton, C. C. Cavendish, esq.  
youngest son of Lord G. H. C. to Lady  
Catherine Susan Gordon, eldest daughter  
of the Earl of Aboyne.

## MEMOIR OF THE LATE WILLIAM GARDINER, BOOKSELLER.

Mr. Gardiner, who lately put an end to his existence, (see p. 525.) had evidently taken steps for that rash action with great deliberation; for several letters to different friends were found upon his table, saying, that accumulated misery, both bodily and mental, had induced him to seek refuge in the grave. Mr. Gardiner was a man of great eccentricity of conduct. He never scrupled to deliver his opinions of political men, as they entered his shop, in the most free terms, however it might affect his interests. He was regardless of all the forms of civilized life, both in his dress and deportment; and yet he possessed considerable knowledge of books, and was a very spirited engraver. Mr. Gardiner left on his table the following Memoir of his life, addressed to a Friend.

"Sir,—I cannot descend to the grave without expressing a due sense of the marked kindness with which you have favoured me for some years. My sun has set for ever—a nearly total decline of business, the failure of my catalogue, a body covered with disease, though unfortunately of such a nature as to make life uncomfortable, without the consoling prospect of its termination, has determined me to seek that asylum 'where the weary are at rest.' My life has been a continual struggle, not indeed against adversity, but against something more galling; and poverty, having now added herself to the list, has made life a burthen. Adieu, Sir, and believe me your sincere and respectful humble servant,

WILLIAM GARDINER.

"I beg leave to enclose a specimen of my engraving, of which I humbly beg your acceptance. I die in the principles I have published—a sound Whig.

"Sir,—I present you with a brief Memoir of myself. If you shall find it of no other use, it will, at least, serve to light your fire. Your respectful humble servant,

May 9, 1814. WILLIAM GARDINER.

"I William Gardiner, was born June 11, 1766, in Dublin. I am the son of John Gardiner, who was *crier* and *fac-totum* to Judge Scott, and of Margaret (Nelson) his wife, a pastry-cook, in Henry-street. At an early age I discovered an *itch* for drawing, the first effort of which was spent in an attempt to immortalize Mr. Kennedy, my mother's foreman; and, vanity apart, it was at least as like to him as it was to any one else. At a proper age I was placed in the academy of Mr. S. Darling; there I was, if I recollect right, esteemed an ordinary boy; yet was I selected, according to annual custom, to represent, on a rostrum, *Cardinal Wolsey*, and *precious work* I dare say I made of it. Before I quit school and Mr. Sisson Darling, let me do him the justice to say, that he was the only true

Whig schoolmaster I ever heard of. Neither he nor his ushers assumed any power to punish the slightest offence. A book was kept in school, in which the transgressions of every week were registered, with the proofs and evidence to the same. On Saturday the master sat as judge, and twelve of the senior boys as jury, and every offender was regularly tried, and dealt with strictly according to justice. There was no *venal* judge, whose *passions* became law—there was no packed jury to defeat the ends of truth. If ever there was an immaculate court of justice, that was it. My mother, the best and most pious of mothers, our sheet-anchor, dying, my father attached himself to Sir James Nugent, of Donore, county of Westmeath, an amiable and excellent gentleman; into his suite I was received. My father, a strictly honest, and excellently tempered man, like myself, had neither *ballast* nor *reflection*, consequently, I was, at ten years old, my own master. At that time my talents began to expand, and I then, as I have uniformly through life, found that I could easily make myself a *second-rate* master of any acquirement I chose to pursue: I rode tolerably, I hunted passably, I shot well, I fished well, I played on the violin, the dulcimer, and the German flute, tolerably; and my fondness for painting strengthened every day, and seemed to promise so fairly, that it was determined to send me to the Royal Academy in Dublin; there I stayed for about three years, and concluded by receiving a silver medal. London! Imperial London! the streets paved with gold!!! struck my fancy. I adventured thither, and being without any practicable talents, I of course wandered about some time without a plan. Chance led me to connect myself with a Mr. Jones in the Strand, who made what he called 'reflecting mirrors,' and cut profile shades in brass foil, which were denominated 'polite remembrances to friends;' my employ was to daub the portraits of any who were fools enough to sit to me. At this employment I got, most justly, neither praise nor profit. Falling in with a Mr. Davis, one of *Foot's* performers, who was endeavouring to establish a Theatre at *Mile-end*, I listed as scene-painter and actor, playing generally comedy, occasionally tragedy, and was thought to have some, though, I believe, very little merit. The Magistrates having interfered, the scheme was broken up, and my last theatrical effort was made as *Darby* in the *Poor Soldier*, in the Haymarket, which they said was not ill done; but acting was to me its own reward, which not suiting the state either of my finances or my stomach, induced me to, serve a Mrs. Beetham, in Fleet-street, who had at that time a prodigious

gious run for black profile shades; my business was to give them the air of figures in shade, rather than the blank black masses which were customary. About this time the celebrated antiquarian, Captain Grose, took me up; and observing that I had not talents to make an eminent painter, but that I might succeed as an engraver, he placed me with Mr. Godfrey, the engraver of the 'Antiquarian Repertory.' I served him some time; but, as he was merely an engraver of Antiquities, I learned little from him. At my leisure I had engraved an original design (stolen from Cipriani) of 'Shepherd Joe,' in 'Poor Vulcan.' Chance led me with this for sale to the newly-opened shop of Messrs. Silvester and Edward Harding, in Fleet street; and a connection ensued, which lasted through my best days. There I engraved many things of fancy materials: and also as many as time allowed of their Illustrations of Shakespeare—the principal part of the Economy of Human Life—and as many as I could of the Memoirs de Gramont; some of the plates to Lady De Beauclerck's edition of Dryden's Fables were entirely my own, and many of those with the name of Bartolozzi affixed were mine. I should have mentioned, that a long time before Bartolozzi was satisfied with my work, and listed me among the number of his pupils, I prepared for him several plates, published by Macklin. I believe I was inferior only to Bartolozzi, Schiavonnetti, and Tomkins, of that day; but I never liked the profession of engraving. Gay, volatile, and lively as a lark, the process of the copper never suited me. Under propitious circumstances, my talents would have led me, perhaps, as an historical painter, to do something worth remembrance. An unfortunate summons from my father led me to forsake their mansion and return to Dublin, where I only squandered my money and injured my health. Once more in London, I took lodgings in the house of Mr. Good, a stationer, in Bond-street; when, as the devil would have it, a new-married couple came to live at the back of us; they determined to give a dashing entertainment to the Prince of Wales and the Nobility, and then retire to domesticate on their 'dirty acres.' For this purpose they erected a temporary apartment over their own yard and ours, approaching within half a yard of my window. I bored a hole through their tent to see the fun, staid in the cold a great part of the night, and arose in the morning with an inflamed eye, which has never since recovered its strength, and has been the cause of all my subsequent endeavours to get a living in other lines. By the kindness of the amiable Dr. Farmer, I was admitted of Emanuel College, where I remained two years; but, finding that an *Irishman* could not there get a Fellowship, I removed to Bene't, where

I got a degree of 5th Senior Optime. When it is considered that for the first two years I had no view of a Fellowship, and that for the third year I was obliged to work principally for the 'day that was flying over my head,' I cannot but think I did as much comparatively as any man of my year; but Fortune was always a jade to me: and Mr. D'Oyly, Chaplain at present to the Archbishop of Canterbury, most deservedly succeeded to the next vacant Fellowship—yet they kept me five years dangling after a Fellowship, and might have provided for me without injuring him.—At the dissolution of the partnership between S. and E. Harding, I remained with the latter, and principally employed myself in taking Silvester's place, that of copying portraits from oil to water colours. In this the testimony of the best artists in England are my witnesses that I beat hollow every one else. It was a line which suited me, which I liked, but which my cursed stars would not patronize.—After this, all prospects in the Church vanishing, and my eyes beginning to fail very fast, I turned bookseller, and for the last 15 years have struggled in vain to establish myself. The same ill fortune which has followed me through life, has not here forsaken me. I have seen men on every side of me, greatly my inferiors in every respect, towering above me; while the most contemptible amongst them, without education, without a knowledge of their profession, and without an idea, have been received into Palaces, and into the bosom of the great, while I have been forsaken and neglected, and my business reduced to nothing. It is, therefore, high time for me to be gone. WILLIAM GARDINER."

\*• The Letter is dated May 9, but he committed the fatal act on the afternoon of the 8th. He had been united, it is said, to a very respectable and interesting young woman of the name of Seckerson, much against the wish of her friends. With her assistance he was enabled to open a book-seller's shop in Pall-mall, where, in a short time, he gained a very considerable knowledge of rare books: but, his wife and child dying, he became regardless of appearances. His dress and premises were equally filthy; yet many gentlemen of the first respectability resorted to his shop to benefit by his various knowledge, and to amuse themselves with his brilliant though eccentric conversation. In early life, he was a very moral and charitable man. His eccentric habits were originally the accompaniments of his peculiar talents; and were fostered and increased by his disappointments in his undertakings, his privation of domestic happiness, and his late solitary manner of living.—The Coroner's Inquest brought in a verdict of *Insanity*. With all his eccentricities we believe he was a strictly honest man.

## DEATHS.

1814. **AT** Sea, on board the Ocean March 9. Indiaman, returning from Calcutta to England, aged 45, Lieut. James Baratty, of the 24th light dragoons, stationed in Bengal.

April 10. Whilst gallantly leading his regiment into the intrenchments before Toulouse, in the late unfortunate action, Major James Harrison Baker, 31th foot, second son of Rev. Dr. B. of Camston, Norfolk, brother of Rev. R. B. of Botley.

April 12. Killed in action off the Town of Porto Maurice, in the Gulf of Genoa, in his 19th year, Harry, third son of Rev. Dr. Nicholas, vicar of Sutton Benger, and Charlton, Wilts, late midshipman of H. M. ship Pembroke.

April 27. Aged 49, Mr. Richard Farmer, of Stow on the Wold, co. Gloucester, draper: a man endowed with talents to have adorned a far more exalted station; for to a mind possessing a knowledge of almost every branch of science, and an original and refined turn of thought, he joined a heart sympathizing in all the charities of life, with a sincere and grounded faith in revelation. His advice was sought by all: while his equals admired the delicacy and judgment with which he gave it, the poor felt liberality adding to its value. In 1808 he published an "Analysis of a very powerful Chalybeate Spring," which he had himself discovered near his native Town: a work distinguished by the sensible and modest manner pervading his conversation and deportment. A few years before, he had brought forth "The Soldiers, a Poem," which the measure, and some reflections on the transactions in India, rendered unpopular. This circumstance deterred him from printing a poetic "Theory of Creation and of Man;" a work, allowed by all who have seen it in manuscript to shine both with philosophy and genius. The writer of this little tribute feels his character too much to describe it fully; and though he has followed the rule "*de mortuis &c.*" by dwelling on the virtues, and omitting the faults of his friend, he has not invested him with one quality that he did not really possess.

May 1. At Hailsham, Sussex, aged 74, Col. Van Cortlandt, late of the manor of Cortlandt, leaving a widow and 10 children.

May 2. At Kingswood-lodge, Surrey, John Alcock, esq. lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Princess Charlotte's regiment of Loyal Southwark Volunteer Infantry.

At the Rev. Thomas Neate's, Alvescot, Oxon, John Lefevre Neate, esq.

May 3. D. Bulton, esq. of Manchester-street, many years preceptor to the Queen and Princesses.

Mr. Isaiah Rogers, of Gray's-inn-square, attorney at law.

Aged 58, Mary, wife of Wm. Woolcombe, esq. of Rotherhithe.

At Long Melford, Suffolk, Mrs. Mary Moore, relict of the late, and mother of the present Richard M. esq. of Kentwell-hall, in the same county.

At Bath, aged 64, Lieut.-gen. Benson.

May 4. Matilda, youngest daughter of Wm. Blake, esq. of Portland-place.

Elizabeth, wife of James Paine, esq. of Sunning-hill.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Anne Lacy, of Frome, whose pure Christian piety was exemplary. Her acts of beneficence were numerous, which she suffered not to die with her, having bequeathed the dividends of 2000*l.* stock, for the better provision of some poor women in the almshouse in that parish, and the dividends of 200*l.* stock to other poor of the parish, payable on St. Thomas's-day yearly.

In his 71st year, Rev. John Pritchard, 43 years an itinerant preacher in the late Rev. J. Wesley's connexion.

At Aberystwith, aged 62, Miss Cotten, who had just arrived from France, after a confinement of 11 years, from which she was liberated by the Cossacks.

May 5. At Clifton, Maria Grace, youngest daughter of the late George Hay, esq. of Mount Blairy, and Carnonsie House, co. Banff, North Britain, and last surviving sister of the late Major-gen. Andrew Hay, who fell in the unfortunate action before Bayonne on the 13th of April.

May 6. At Arden Wood, co. Dublin, in consequence of a hurt received in a fall from his horse while fox-hunting, a sport of which he had always been a great lover, and continued to the last one of the most forward followers of the chase in Ireland, P. Homan, esq. He was early in life married to a sister of the late Bishop of Waterford.

May 7. Beila, wife of John Leeke, esq. Lower Grosvenor-place.

In Eaton-street, suddenly, John Burman, esq.

At Lambeth-terrace, aged 80, Thomas Bullock, esq.

In her 48th year, the wife of Frederick Klein, esq. of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

At Aire, in the South of France, in consequence of wounds received on the 18th of March, Capt. J. Carrol, 28th foot.

May 8. In his 17th year, Raymond, eldest son of D. Raymond Barker, esq. of York-street, Portman-square.

May 9. At Horsham, Sussex, in his 76th year, H. Kettle, esq.

At Bath, aged 49, T. Brooks, esq. late of Cateaton-street.

May 10. At Brentford, Catherine, eldest daughter of John Rows, esq. formerly of the New River office, London.

In his 45th year, Thomas Goodall, esq. banker, in the commission of the peace, and a principal Burgess for the borough of Abingdon.

At West Cowes, Capt. J. Hills, R. N. who was appointed on the 5th inst. by the Lords of the Admiralty to the command of the *Medina* yacht, and was taken ill the evening of that day.

At Bath, J. Franks, esq. of West Harling Park, Norfolk, and of Isleworth, Midd.

Of wounds received in the sortie from Bayonne, Lieut.-col. Collier, son of the late Vice Adm. Sir G. C.

May 11. At Castle Fields, aged 67, Rosamond, wife of Clement Kinnersey, esq. of Sutton Hall, near Chesterfield, fifth daughter of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart. of Bosworth Park, Leicestershire; and younger sister of Mrs. Eleanor Frances Pochin, relict of George Pochin, esq. of Boame Abbey, Lincolnshire, and now the sole heiress of Sir Wolstan Dixie, and owner of Bosworth Hall.

At Didsbury, near Manchester, in his 67th year, Jeremiah Withington, esq.

At Penzance, on his return from Lisbon, aged 50, Stormont Flint, esq. a senior examiner in the Audit Office.

In Edinburgh, in his 92d year, Robert Clerk, esq. of Mavisbank.

May 12. In Great Ormond-street, in her 9th year, Matilda Jane, youngest daughter of Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.

At the vicarage of her son-in-law, Rev. J. Penson, Brize-Norton, Oxon, in her 75th year, Mrs. Warman.

At Southampton, aged 76, T. Menares, esq. many years surgeon and apothecary, and father of the corporation.

Mrs. Mary Bench, relict of J. E. esq. of Wigton, Cumberland.

At Bath, in his 80th year, Wm. Shepard, esq. formerly an eminent clothier at Frome.

At the Vicarage House, Okehampton, Devon, the Rev. Humphrey Aram Hole, son of the Rev. Richard Hole (see Vol. LXVI. p. 357), and of Juliana Hole (see Vol. LXXVIII. p. 466), of Jesus College, Cambridge, LL.B. 1788, vicar of Okehampton, rector of Chalmleigh, prebendary, in his own right, of the five Prebends belonging to that Church, Chaplain to the Prince Regent, and a most able and upright magistrate for the county. He was highly accomplished, as a gentleman and a scholar. In music he eminently excelled; and was allowed (notwithstanding the loss of the first finger of his left hand) to be the first amateur player on the violoncello in the kingdom. It pleased God to afflict him, during several years, with severe illness, under which he evinced, to the moment of his dissolution, exemplary patience and resignation. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father, and a most sincere Christian. His memory will long be held dear by all who had the opportunity of knowing and appreciating his virtues. He married Sarah, youngest

Genl. Mac. June, 1814.

daughter of Dr. George Horne, late Bishop of Norwich, by whom he has left issue a son and a daughter.

In Dublin, Col. Irvine, of Castle Irvine, co. Fermanagh, M. P. for many years. He was first married to Florence, sister of the late Earl of Enniskillen, aunt of the gallant Sir Lowry Cole; afterwards to Sophia, only daughter of G. Lowther, esq. M. P. for Meath.

May 13. In Great Denmark-street, Dublin, in his 76th year, George Augustus Rochfort, earl of Belvedere, viscount Belfield, baron of Belfield, a governor of the county of Westmeath, &c. &c. The Earl was born October 12, 1738, represented the county of Westmeath in Parliament; called up to the House of Peers in 1779, on the decease of his father Robert, Earl of Belvedere. He married first, August 20, 1775, Dorothea, second daughter of John Bloomfield, esq. of Redwood, in the King's County, upon whose decease without issue, April 6, 1803, his lordship married, secondly, on the 10th of November following ..... daughter of the Rev. James McCay, by whom he had no issue. The earldom of Belvedere thus becomes extinct, being the fourteenth peerage of Ireland which has failed for want of male heirs since the Union in January 1801. The Belvedere estates devolve to the late Earl's only sister, Lady Jane Rochfort, Countess-dowager of Lanesborough; and are in reversion to her grandson Brinsley Butler, earl of Lanesborough.—The late earl of Belvedere was the descendant of a very ancient house, whose name was formerly written *De Rupe Forti*, of very early settlement in Ireland, but of Norman original. Sir Richard de Rochfort was lord of Crom and Adare in the 27 Hen. III.; Sir Maurice de Rochfort was lord-justice of Ireland in 1302. Gerald Rochfort, constable of the Castle of Ferns, sat in Parliament as a Baron in 1339 (13 Edward III.) Robert Rochfort, grandfather of the first Earl of Belvedere, was Attorney-general of Ireland in 1695, Speaker of the House of Commons in the same year, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1707: he was one of the most eminent lawyers of his time. Gustavus Hume Rochfort, esq. of Rochfort, M. P. for the county of Westmeath, and son-in-law of the late Sir Horace Mann, Bart. is descended from a younger brother of the first Earl of Belvedere.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Patience Timbrell, of Sandywell-park, and Sevenhampton, co. Gloucester.

May 16. In St. Clement's Alms-houses, Dame Mary Anastasia Pryce, widow of the late Sir Edward Manley Pryce, Bart.

At Abingdon, in her 73d year, Mrs. Mary Tomkins, relict of the late Jos. T. esq. Urbanity and unaffected piety had endeared

endeared her to an extensive acquaintance. To the poor she was a generous friend ; and some valuable public institutions in the Town of Abingdon and other places will continue to enjoy the benefits of her liberality.

At Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Argyll. The merits of this worthy woman should not be buried in obscurity. She was for more than 60 years the most faithful servant, and sincerely attached friend, of Mr. and Mrs. Iliff, of Hinckley ; most warmly partaking of all the joys and sorrows of her excellent master and mistress ; and among their numerous friends and acquaintance, as highly valued as she was generally known. Yet this intimacy never caused her for a moment to forget her rank in society ; and she continued to fulfil the humble duties of her station, highly to the satisfaction of her honoured mistress, till her own strength failed her ; after which she resided with her as a humble, faithful friend, (in which light she had been very long considered,) till her mistress's death in the spring of 1813 (see our last Volume, Part i. p. 527). She then retired to her native village, and died in the bosom of her brother's family, among whom she has distributed her hard-earned savings, gained in a service of two-thirds of a century wholly passed in one family. Farewell, thou kind-hearted woman ! The writer of this embalms thy memory with a tear ; for, from lisping infancy to maturer age, thy hand was always ready to aid and befriend him. *Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord !*

At the Manse of Dolphinston, Scotland, suddenly, when preparing to set out for the General Assembly, Rev. J. Gordon, minister of that parish.

May 17. At Edinburgh, W. Macdonald, esq. of St. Martin's and Rinneton.

At the Manse of Lochinnoch, in his 73th year, and 53d of his ministry, Rev. J. Crawford.

May 18. Aged 68, Meliora, wife of Philip Thompson, esq. Hackney Terrace.

At Woolwich, Anne, wife of Lieut.-col. Unett, R. A.

May 19. Miss Fanny Slow, of Huntingdon, third daughter of the late Rob. S. esq.

At Plymouth Dock, aged 62, J. Marshall, esq. of the firm of Glenross and Co. bankers. His death arose from mortification produced by pining a corn.

At Kingsley, co. Stafford, aged 27, Sarah, wife of Jos. A. Cropper, esq. of Loughborough.

May 20. At Woolwich, Mr. Geo. Dale, bookseller.

At Fulham, in his 71st year, I. Hewlings, yeoman, formerly of Amney Crucis, co. Gloucester.

At the house of his son, Rev. F. Late-

ward, Ealing, Middlesex, aged 59, John Lateward, esq. of Bognor, Sussex.

At Petworth, aged 85, Mrs. Eliz. Parser, the venerable and well-known housekeeper of the Earl of Egremont ; in the service of whom, and of his lordship's father, she had lived 60 years.

Near Bayonne, Capt. J. Blewett Evans, second son of the late Col. Kingsmill E. of Lydart House, Monmouth.

May 21. In his 17th year, George, son of Mr. Dudley Adams, optician, Fleet-street.

Of a rapid decline, Marianne Frances, wife of John Mayo, esq. of Caius College, Cambridge.

At Winwick, near Northwich, co. Chester, in his 56th year, Christopher Suttle, esq. late collector of Excise at Northwich. Through a long course of employment in the various departments which he had successively filled, as a revenue officer, he was uniformly diligent, active, and zealous ; and on one occasion, when his character was unjustly attacked, and grossly misrepresented, by a combination of interested and malicious individuals, he was honoured with the particular approbation of the Commissioners of Excise, "not only for the spirit and abilities which he had exerted in securing the revenue, but also for the steadiness and moderation which he had shewn in the performance of his duty."

At Edinburgh, Miss Cockburn, daughter of the late Sir Wm. C. bart.

May 22. In Upper Harley-street, suddenly, the wife of E. Horton, esq. of Catton, co. Derby.

At Christ Church, Oxford, aged 63, Rev. Joseph White, D. D. canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew, Laudian Professor of Arabic in that University, and rector of Melton, Suffolk.—This very ingenious and worthy man was born of parents in low circumstances in Gloucestershire. His father, it is said, was a journeyman-weaver, and brought up his son to the same business. Being however a sensible man, he gave him what little learning was in his power. This excited a thirst for greater acquisitions in young White, who employed all the time he could spare in the study of such books as fell in his way. His attainments at length attracted the notice of a neighbouring gentleman of fortune, who sent him to the University of Oxford, where he was entered of Wadham College. He took the degree of M. A. Feb. 19, 1773 ; and about that time engaged in the study of the Oriental languages, to which he was induced by the particular recommendation of Dr. Moore, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He had before acquired a tolerable share of Hebrew learning, by which his progress in the other Oriental languages was greatly facilitated.

cilitated.—In 1775, he was appointed Archbishop Laud's Professor of Arabic; on entering upon which office he pronounced a masterly oration, which was soon afterwards printed with the title of "De Utilitate Ling. Arab. in Studiis Theologicis, Oratio habita Oxoniis in Scholâ Linguarum, vii Id. Aprilis, 1775," 4to.—He was at this time Fellow of his College, being elected in 1774. In 1778, Mr. White printed the Syriac Philoxenian Version of the Four Gospels (the MS. of which Dr. Gloster Kidley had given to New College), entitled "Sacrorum Evangeliorum Versio Syriaca Philoxeniana, ex Codd. MSS. Ridelianis in Bibl. Coll. Nov. Oxon. appositis, nunc primum edita, cum Interpretatione et Annotationibus Josephi White, &c." 2 vols. 4to.—November 15, 1778, he preached a very ingenious and elegant sermon before the University, which, according to custom, was soon afterwards printed, under the title of "A Revisal of the English Translation of the Old Testament recommended. To which is added, some Account of an antient Syriac Translation of great Part of Origen's Hexaplar Edition of the LXX, lately discovered in the Ambrosian Library at Milan." 4to. About this time he was appointed one of the preachers at Whitehall chapel. In 1779, he took the degree of B. D.; and in the same year published "A Letter to the Bishop of London, suggesting a Plan for a New Edition of the LXX; to which are added, Specimens of some inedited Versions made from the Greek, and a Sketch of a Chart of Greek MSS."—In 1780, Mr. White published "A Specimen of the Civil and Military Institutes of Timour, or Tamerlane; a Work written originally by that celebrated Conqueror in the Mogul Language, and since translated into Persian. Now first rendered from the Persian into English, from a MS. in the Possession of William Hunter, M. D. with other Pieces," 4to. The whole of this work appeared in 1783, translated into English by Major Davy, with Preface, Indexes, Geographical Notes, &c. by Mr. White, in one volume, 4to.—In Easter term, 1783, he was appointed to preach the Bampton Lecture the next year. As soon as he was nominated, he sketched out the plan; and finding assistance necessary to the perfection of it in such a manner as he wished, called to his aid Mr. Samuel Badcock and Dr. Parr. Yet his own share of these labours was sufficient to entitle him to the celebrity which they procured him, though he might justly be blamed for not having acknowledged his obligations to those elegant scholars, in a preface to the volume, when it was published.—As soon as the Lectures were delivered, the applause with which they were received was general throughout the University. They were

printed the same year, and met with universal approbation. A Second Edition appeared in 1785; to which the Author added a sermon, which he had some time before preached before the University, on the necessity of propagating Christianity in the East-Indies.—Mr. White's reputation was now established, and he was considered as one of the ablest vindicators of the Christian Doctrines modern time had witnessed. Lord Thurlow, without any solicitation, gave him a Prebend in the Cathedral of Gloucester, which at once placed him in easy and independent circumstances. In 1787 he took his degree of D. D. and was looked up to with the greatest respect in the University, as one of its chief ornaments. In the year 1788, the death of Mr. Badcock disclosed his share in the admired Lectures. At first, Dr. White was astonished; but the letters that had passed between Badcock and him, on this very subject, were in existence.—There was also found among the papers of the deceased, a promissory note for 500*l.* from the Doctor; the payment of which was demanded, but refused by him on the ground that it was illegal in the first instance, as not having the words "value received," and, secondly, it was for service to be rendered in the Histroy of Egypt, which the Doctor and Mr. Badcock had projected\*. The friends of the deceased, however, were of a different opinion; and the Doctor very properly consented to liquidate the debt.—Notwithstanding this concession, Dr. Gabriel, who possessed the Letters, printed them in 1789, in order, as he said, to vindicate the character of the deceased, as well as his own, both of which had been assailed on this occasion. In consequence of this publication, Dr. White printed "A Statement of his Literary Obligations to the Rev. Mr. Samuel Badcock, and the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D." By this it appeared, that, though Mr. Badcock's share in the Lectures was considerable, yet that it was not in that proportion which had been represented, the plan of the whole, and the execution of the greatest part, being Dr. White's†. The time being now arrived, when the veil of secrecy is no longer required, we trust that it may be in our power to explain, on the best authority, the friendly share which was taken in this transaction by Dr. Parr; in which his candour, liberality, and profound learning, were eminently and equally displayed.—The dispute, at the time, threw the

\* Among Mr. Badcock's papers was found a masterly Analysis of the projected History of Egypt, in Dr. White's hand-writing.

† On this subject see our vol. LX. page 978; and pamphlets respecting the controversy in vols. LIX. 1022, 1023; LX. 58, 150, 742.

the whole University into confusion, and even contention. The Doctor's apology, however, (for such in fact his Statement is to be considered) gave sufficient satisfaction, not only to his fellow academicks, but to the literary world at large. — After that period, the Professor vacated his fellowship by marriage, accepting a College living, where he resided during a considerable part of the year. In 1800 appeared his "*Diatessaron, sive integra Historia Domini nostri Jesu Christi, Græcæ. Ex IV Evangeliiis inter se collatis, ipsisque Evangelistarum Verbis aptè et ordinatè dispositis confecta. Subjungitur Evangeliorum Harmonia brevis.*" 8vo. (see our vol. LXX. p. 1079.)—And in 1801 his "*Ægyptiaca; or, Observations on certain Antiquities of Egypt. In Two Parts: Part I. The History of Pompey's Pillar elucidated; Part II. Abdollatif's Account of the Antiquities of Egypt, written in Arabic A. D. 1206. Translated into English, and illustrated with Notes.* By J. White, D. D. Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford; Editor of Timour's Institutes in the Persian; of the Philoxenian Version of the New Testament in the Syriac; of Abdollatif's History of Egypt in the Arabic; Bampton Lecturer for the year 1784; and late Publisher of a Critical Edition of the Gospels in Greek; and of a Diatessaron in the same Language, for the Use of Academical Students. (see our vol. LXXI. pp. 425, 539.)—He had, in his house at Oxford, a quantity of Greek and Oriental types; and, his man-servant having been taught the business of a compositor, some of his Works were fully prepared for the press at home, and then sent to the Clarendon Office to be worked off.—Amongst other works, he was at one time busily engaged in printing the Syriack Old Testament, described in the Appendix to his sermon on the Necessity of a Revisal of the English translation of the Bible.—Dr. White was the Reviewer of publications in Hebrew and subjects of Oriental literature in "*The British Critic.*"

May 25. At Southampton, in his 84th year, John Dumaresq, esq. late of Jersey.

May 24. At Hampstead, Middlesex, where he had resided the last fourteen years of his life, aged 78, Mr. Robert Cleets, one of the most inoffensive, retired, and complacent of men. His profession was that of a chaser, or enchaser; a profession which, at one time, from the caprice of fashion, had almost ceased to obtain encouragement. But within these few years chasing again became introduced in table-services, &c.; and Mr. Cleets resumed his very ingenious labours, and continued them till within a short period of his decease. A severe asthmatic complaint, which had wrought an internal decay, displayed its mortal progress about ten days before his dissolution; when, re-

signing himself to the mercy of God through Christ, he awaited his great charge with the composure of one whose hope was full of immortality. He was buried in St. Paul's churchyard, in the same grave with his wife and two children.

At Chester, in his 77th year, Capt. Walter Watts, R. N.

At Carshalton Lodge, in consequence of a violent fall from his gig, J. Etridge, esq. formerly Captain in the Royal Dragoons. He has left a widow and seven children.

At Clifton, aged 19, Harriet Rachael, daughter of the late Dr. Fraser, Lower Grosvenor street.

May 25. Harriet, wife of Lancelot Shadwell, jun. esq. of Gower-street.

In his 79th year, Rev. James Pickbark, 30 years master of the academy in Grove-street, Hackney.

At Peterley House, Bucks, in her 34th year, the wife of Rev. T. Lloyd.

At Bath, E. Bayly, jun. esq. a partner in the house of Messrs. Cavenagh, Browne, and Co. Bristol.

May 26. At Hyde-park-corner, John Craufurd, esq. of Auchinames.

Rev. Henry Foster, Minister of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

In Surrey-square, universally respected and deservedly lamented, but, we regret to add, with a heart broken by grief and disappointment, produced by that which the unfortunate victim of it considered persecution and oppression unexampled in military life, Peter Thompson, esq. late major, and for 34 years an officer, of the 1st Royal Surrey reg. of militia. It is impossible in this short space to do justice to the amiable qualities, the virtues and endowments of the mind, which graced the character of this good man. The officers and soldiers of the Surrey regiment, some of whom for more than half a century served under him, can best testify to the exemplary character of him, whose constant care was the happiness of those under his command; and who was as much beloved in private life, as his retirement from military duty was regretted.

Aged 66, Edward Cox, esq. of Hampstead Heath.

Joseph Grote, esq. of Badgmere, near Henley-upon Thames.

At Devizes, Sir G. Farmer.

May 27. In Upper Brook-street, Viscount Hamilton, son of the Marquis of Abercorn.

In George-street, Portman-square, aged 65, Jeremiah Turner, esq.

In Great Titchfield-street, St. Mary-le-bons, in her 74th year, Mrs. Eliz. Kirby, widow of the late Wm. K. esq.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 60, Capt. John Wm. Wood, leaving a widow and seven children.

Aged 16, Eliza Matilda, only daughter of T. A. A. Barnes, esq. of Kingsland-road.

W. Leslie, esq. of Denlucas, co. Bamff.

May

May 28. At Eden-farm, near Bromley, Kent, suddenly seized with a spasm whilst at breakfast with his family, and instantly expired, Right Hon. William Eden, Baron Auckland of West Auckland, co. Durham, and Baron Auckland in Ireland, Auditor and Director of Greenwich Hospital, Recorder of Grantham, and Chancellor of the Mareschal College in Aberdeen. The shock which his lordship experienced in the unfortunate loss of his Son a few years ago affected him to such a degree, that he never recovered it. His Lordship was descended from the ancient family of Eden, of West Auckland, in the county of Durham, to which the rank of Baronetage was given in 1672, by Charles II. He was educated at Eton, became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1763, and in 1769 was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. He married, in 1776, Eleanor, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart. of Minto, and sister to the present Lord Minto. His lordship having been an actively-employed Diplomatist, and accompanied by his lady in all his foreign missions, it has been said of him, that he had children in all parts of the world; and so it appears by the following account of the family:—William Frederick, the late Teller of the Exchequer, born in London; George, in Kent (who succeeds to the title and estates); Henry, at Paris; George Charles William Frederick, at the Hague; Eleanor, Countess of Buckinghamshire, in London; Catherine (Mrs. N. Vansittart) at New York; Elizabeth, wife of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, in London; Caroline (Mrs. Arthur Vansittart), at the Phoenix Park, Dublin; Mary Louisa (Mrs. Wedderburn), at St. Ildefonso, in Spain; and Mary, at Beckenham, in Kent.—*Some further particulars of this noble Lord in our Supplement.*

At Rev. H. S. Trimmer's vicarage, Heston, Middlesex, Anne Maria, fourth daughter of Rev. Barrington Bloomfield Syers, rector of Kedington, Suffolk.

May 29. At Chelsea, deservedly esteemed, J. Boardman, esq. of Dublin, barrister-at-law. He was one of the gentlemen deputed by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, under the Duke of Leinster, to confer with the Grand Lodge of Masons of England, under the Duke of Sussex, on the occasion of the happy union which has taken place in the Masonic fraternity of the three Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

At Seckington, co. Warwick; George Owen, esq. late of London.

At Coldblow, near Dublin, Dorothea, wife of Hon. Baron George, brother of Sir Rupert G. bart.

At Malmaison, in consequence of a disorder which first appeared in the form of a catarrhal fever, and afterwards assumed such malignity as to cause her death in

three days, Josephine, the discarded wife of Buonaparte, and mother of Prince Eugene Beauharnois. She received, with as much piety as resignation, all the succours of religion, and enjoyed the melancholy consolation of expiring in the arms of her son and daughter, Prince Eugene and the late Queen of Holland, from whom she has been so long separated. Some hours previous to her death she employed herself in considering the regrets of the numerous families whom she had relieved; and it appears these thoughts contributed greatly to abate her pain.

May 30. Aged 60, Thomas Nash, esq. of Guildford-street, formerly of Oporto.

In John-street, Bedford-row, aged 58, Mrs. Elizabeth Soley.

At Pentonville, Mr. John Richie, merchant, of Finch-lane.

At Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, aged 71, John Russel, esq. formerly an ensign in his Majesty's service. He was twice married. His first wife was sister to the late Sir William Addington, knt. whose father was rector of Litchborough, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Northampton. By her he had two children, who are both dead. The son died a few years ago upon his return home from Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he had been admitted as a pensioner; and the daughter, a few weeks after her marriage to Mr. Bignell, attorney at law, Towcester, son of the late Mr. Bignell, attorney at law, Banbury. His second wife, who survives him, and by whom he has no issue, was Anna Maria, second daughter of the Rev. John Jephcott, rector of Kislisbury, near Northampton.

May 31. Amelia, wife of Francis Whitmarsh, esq. of Tavistock-place.

Mrs. Fordyce, relict of the late Rev. James F. of Birmingham.

At Petersfield, on his return to his seat in the Isle of Wight, regretted and beloved, in his 74th year, Sir Nash Grose, knt. late one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. Sir Nash Grose was a native of London, and son of Edward Grose esq. Being designed for the Bar, he was admitted of Lincoln's Inn in Trinity Term 1756. In a short time he discovered very respectable professional abilities, and established a character which soon procured him an extensive share of business. After about eight years practice as a barrister, he was called to the degree of Serjeant; and being considered as a sound lawyer, on the decease of the late patriotic Serjeant Glynn, he took the lead in the Court of Common Pleas. Serjeant Grose had the happiness of uniting the talent of a Special Pleader with a considerable portion of eloquence. In 1787, without the intervention of great friends, powerful alliances, or parliamentary interest, he was made one of the Judges in the Court of King's

King's Bench; and soon after, his Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. In his judicial capacity, he ever conducted himself so as to avoid reflection or reproach; and this, the times considered in which he acted as judge, evinces no small degree of integrity. Sir Nash Grose retired from the Bench in 1813. His remains were interred in the Isle of Wight, June 3.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Alex. Robert Burrell, esq. of Spanish Town, Jamaica.

June 3. At Great Parndon parsonage, in her 94th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, widow of John Johnson, esq. of Blackheath; and the last surviving child of Sir Christopher Musgrave, bart. of Eden Hall, Cumberland, by a daughter of Sir John Chardin, the famed Oriental traveller. She was first married to Captain Spragg, R. N. nephew of Admiral Sir Edward Spragg, by whom she had no child. By her last husband she has left two children: viz. the Rev. J. Johnson, rector of Great Parndon, Essex; and Lady Hewett, wife of Sir Geo. Hewett, bart. commander of the forces in Ireland.

June 7. Eliza, wife of the Hon. Peter Boyle Blaquiere, and third daughter of Denis O'Brien, of Newcastle, co. Limerick, esq. She was married on the 13th of September, 1804, and has left issue.

June 5. At Camberwell (after a long illness of four years), aged 25, John Josias Dickson, esq. He presented to his sorrowing friends a most impressive example of Christian fortitude and resignation: taught them patiently to suffer, and piously to die.

June 14. At Lewisham, aged 63, Wm. Hall Timbrel, esq. of Streaty, Berks, and Sevenoaks, Kent. He was many years a captain in the Berks Militia, and one of the deputy-lieutenants of that county.

June 15. At the Rectory-house of Burgh, co. Suffolk, in the 85th year of his age, and the 54th of his incumbency, the Rev. Benjamin Dawson, LL.D. rector of that parish. Of manners mild and unassuming, he possessed virtues which form the brightest ornament of private life. As a Divine he was eminent for his extensive acquaintance with every branch of theology; as a Critic, for the correctness of his strictures, and the perspicuity of his remarks; and not less distinguished, as a Philologist, for the accuracy of his judgment, and depth of his research. A zealous advocate for religious as well as civil liberty, his sentiments were liberal, candid, and enlarged; and although such sentiments too frequently expose those who entertain them to censure and obloquy, yet on every occasion he warmly espoused the cause of free and genuine Toleration; and boldly acted up to that principle with firmness and consistency. In 1772, when the peti-

tion for affording relief from subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles was presented to Parliament, it received his steady and decided support. He was the author of several treatises on various subjects of theology and criticism, which were published at different periods of his life. But the chief work, on which he had been long engaged, and of which a small part only is published, was a Philological Dictionary of the English Language; a work which evinces a profound knowledge of the theory of language; and which, as far as it is completed, has extended the bounds of philological science, and enriched, in no inconsiderable degree, the stores of etymology. [See some further particulars of this learned writer and his brothers, in the Eighth Volume of Nichols's Anecdotes.]

Of Dr. Samuel Barry, of Kingsdown Parade, Bristol (see p. 516, b.) a Correspondent says, "Among the medical characters, who patronised him by their friendship and confidence, were Sir Noah Thomas, Sir Richard Jebb, Doctors Fothergill, Warren, Reynolds, and several others, highly celebrated in their day; but his attainments were not limited to those of his profession. He was naturally of an anxious and inquiring disposition, especially on subjects of everlasting concern. To these he devoted, both late and early, all the time he could spare from other duties. His taste and judgment in the selection of the purest and most orthodox writers on controversial points of divinity, and the notes with which he has enriched their several works, have not only considerably added to the choice and value of his extensive library, which must not be sold, but show, moreover, the variety of his reading, the acuteness of his observations, and the ability with which they are made. During the last twenty years he had retired from practice, on a moderate yet sufficient income, that he might gratify, with fewer interruptions, his favourite propensities to useful study and religious contemplation. From these unfailing sources he drew support and consolation under the manifold sufferings of far-advanced age. To indulge in charitable actions, he found no hardship in the prudent exercise of self-denial. On all fit occasions he was desirous of imparting to others, with feelings of most ardent zeal, the result of his own experienced life on men and manners. The clearness and energy of his mind did not once forsake him; for, in the very last conflict of expiring nature, he was steadfast, reconciled, and happy.—The place of his birth was Bitton, in Gloucestershire, where he was also buried; of which parish his father had been for upwards of forty years the much esteemed and venerable incumbent."

## BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 25, to June 28, 1814.

Christened.		Buried.				
Males - 1146	} 2243	Males - 887	} 1720	Between	2 and 5 172	60 and 70 136
Females 1097		Females 833			5 and 10 89	70 and 80 108
Whereof have died under 2 years old 501			10 and 20 55		80 and 90 43	
Peck Loaf 3s. 11d. 3s. 10d. 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d.			20 and 30 121		90 and 100 5	
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.			30 and 40 166		100 ..... 1	
			40 and 50 145		108 ..... 1	
			50 and 60 176		111 ..... 1	

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 18.

## INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex	69 7 00	0 33	7 27	0 41	7
Surrey	70 0 34	0 33	6 27	8 43	6
Hertford	65 0 33	0 38	0 27	2 58	9
Bedford	65 5 00	0 34	9 24	6 39	11
Huntingd.	61 5 00	0 32	8 22	4 37	1
Northamp.	63 0 44	0 29	9 21	4 41	10
Rutland	66 9 00	0 32	0 27	6 45	6
Leicester	70 4 00	0 33	6 25	0 46	0
Nottingh.	72 8 42	6 57	6 25	10 48	6
Derby	76 4 00	0 00	0 29	6 59	6
Stafford	77 4 00	0 39	2 26	7 48	3
Salop	72 6 55	6 59	10 35	6 56	10
Hereford	64 2 44	8 31	1 29	6 44	8
Worcester	70 3 49	10 42	8 34	2 50	2
Warwick	72 0 00	0 40	0 33	8 51	9
Wilts	61 6 00	0 29	10 25	6 46	0
Berks	70 4 00	0 31	0 26	7 46	0
Oxford	69 0 00	0 28	0 23	9 44	3
Bucks	68 10 00	0 34	3 25	8 42	10
Brecon	73 6 44	9 45	1 22	4 00	0
Montgom.	73 7 00	0 43	2 35	5 00	0
Radnor	64 0 00	0 36	1 29	8 00	0

## MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	67 4 29	0 33	0 25	8 39	3
Kent	67 6 00	0 36	6 26	0 39	4
Sussex	62 8 00	0 32	0 24	0 00	0
Suffolk	62 7 00	0 31	5 23	1 37	8
Camb.	60 4 00	0 32	0 17	10 00	0
Norfolk	59 9 32	0 28	2 20	6 35	7
Lincoln	62 5 00	0 29	2 17	9 42	7
York	63 9 44	0 37	8 20	8 44	4
Durham	66 0 00	0 48	0 28	0 00	0
Northum.	63 1 48	0 34	4 24	11 34	8
Cumberl.	73 6 45	4 33	10 25	6 00	0
Westmor.	73 2 52	0 41	7 28	6 00	0
Lancaster	75 2 00	0 00	0 25	7 46	0
Chester	70 5 00	0 00	0 50	4 00	0
Flint	72 11 00	0 44	3 00	0 00	0
Denbigh	77 2 00	0 44	9 27	2 00	0
Anglesea	00 0 00	0 36	0 16	0 00	0
Carnarvon	00 0 00	0 42	0 22	8 00	0
Merioneth	79 1 00	0 44	4 33	10 00	0
Cardigan	79 0 00	0 38	0 16	8 00	0
Pembroke	62 2 00	0 35	8 13	4 00	0
Carmarth.	69 5 00	0 33	1 14	0 00	0
Glamorgan	73 11 00	0 37	4 24	0 00	0
Gloucester	73 11 00	0 33	4 26	6 40	2
Somerset	68 7 00	0 00	0 18	8 45	0
Monmo.	74 4 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Devon	71 2 00	0 30	7 23	11 00	0
Cornwall	68 3 00	0 28	4 23	6 00	0
Dorset	64 7 00	0 27	6 24	4 45	6
Hants	65 3 00	0 29	6 25	10 43	4
	68 5 41	9 33	6 22	11 41	10

Average of England and Wales, per quarter:

69 2 42 9 33 5 25 1 44 8

Average of Scotland, per quarter:

60 1 43 10 38 0 25 1 38 3

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, June 27: 60s. to 65s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from June 13 to June 18:

Total 3972 Quarters. Average 70s. 5½d.—1s. 6½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, June 18, 31s. 6d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 22, 65s. 5½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 20:

Kent Bags .....	6l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.	Kent Pockets .....	8l. 8s. to 11l. 11s.
Sussex Ditto .....	6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto .....	8l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.
Essex Ditto .....	6l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto .....	0s. to 15l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 17:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 17s. Straw 1l. 19s.

Clover 6l. 18s. 0d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 17s. 6d. Straw 1l. 17s. 6d. Clover 6l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, June 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef .....	4s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Lamb .....	7s. to 8s. 4d.
Mutton .....	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal .....	3s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts about 1588.	Calves 130.
Pork .....	6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.	Sheep .....	14,080.
			Pigs 280.

COALS, June 27: Newcastle 53s. 0d.—58s. 0d. Sunderland 53s. 0d.—00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 108s. Mottled 120s. Curd 124s. CANDLES, 15s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 16s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 4d. Clare Market, 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 4d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in June, 1814 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-st. London. Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 780*l.* with 2*¼* clear Half year's Dividend.—Grand Junction, 23*¼* 23*½*, with 3*¼* 10*½* clear half year's Dividend.—Monmouth 155*l.* ex half year's Dividend 5*l.* clear.—Grand Union, 95*l.*—Kennet and Avon Old Shares, 22*l.* New 1*l.* Discount.—Lancaster, 19*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 16*l.*—Croydon, 15*l.*—West-India Dock, 155*l.*—London Ditto, 104*¼*, 103*¼*.—Globe Insurance, 112*l.*—Imperial, 48*l.*—Atlas 4*l.*—Sun Life Ditto, 7*l.* 10*½* premium.—Strand Bridge, with Annuity, 59*l.* Discount.—Vauxhall Ditto, 66*l.* Discount.—London Flour Shares, 6*l.*—Highgate Archway, 11*l.*—London Institution, 39*l.* 18*½*.—Surrey Ditto, 12*l.* 12*½*.

## EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1814.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3 per Ct.	3 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	R. Long Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea 3 per Ct. Annuities	South Sea 3 per Ct. Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Om-nium.
1		66½	67½	82½	shut	16½					70½		5 pr.	21½ pr.
2	249	66½	67½	82½		16½				194	66½		5 pr.	
3		66½	67½	82½		16½							6 pr.	
4	Holiday													
5	Sunday													
6		66½	shut	81½		16½							8 pr.	5 pr.
7	248	66½		82½		16½							7 pr.	5 pr.
8		66½		82½		16½							6 pr.	5 pr.
9		66½		84½		16½							4 pr.	3 pr.
10	256	66½		83		16½		67½					4 pr.	3 pr.
11	Holiday													
12														
13	Sunday													
14		70½		86½		17½					70½		4 pr.	par.
15		69½		85½		17							1 pr.	2½ pr.
16	257	69½		85½		17							2 pr.	New
17		69½		85		16½							3 pr.	Oma.
18	257	69½		85		16½							3 pr.	4½ pr.
19	258	69½				16½								
20	Sunday													
21		69½		85		16½							3 pr.	4½ pr.
22		69½		84½		16½							3 pr.	4½ pr.
23		69½		84½		16½							2 pr.	3½ pr.
24		69½		84½		16½							3 pr.	
25	Holiday													
26		68½		84½		16½							7 pr.	3½ pr.
27	Sunday													
28		68½		84½		16½							7 pr.	4 pr.
29	256	69½		84½		16½							4 pr.	4½ pr.
30	Holiday													