

of St. Giles alone (I mean of that part of it which is still attached to the Church of that name), when the census was taken in the last-mentioned year, amounted to 34,672.

Yours, &c.

W.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 10.

"Nil dictu factum factuque hæc limina tangat

Intra quæ Puer est."

I HAVE seen with great regret in *The Courier* of the 5th inst. an account of the performance of the *Eunuchus* of Terence by the Westminster scholars.

That such a Play should make a part of the course of education, should be taught by Christian Clergymen to boys, whose improvement in morals should be an object at least as anxiously attended to as their improvement in Latin, I have long wondered: that it should be selected for a public exhibition, in the preparation for which every passage must have been carefully studied, every allusion interpreted, every scene pictured to the imagination, is matter of astonishment indeed.

The labour employed appears to have been successful; and the warmth of feeling with which the Play was acted, is commended by the Newspaper Writer, unconscious that the warm feelings which that Play is calculated to excite should be repressed, not displayed; should be checked by discipline, not stimulated by applause.

I shall not pollute your pages by a detailed examination of this too-celebrated Play: I shall merely ask, whether any sober-minded parent would read it to his family, or place in the chamber of his son or daughter the picture so aptly described by the Poet as ornamenting the habitation of *Thais*?

N.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 21.

CAN any of your Heraldic Correspondents inform me of the date of precedence of the Earl of Moira as an English Baron, and whether Hastings or Hungerford be the more ancient honour? His Lordship, it is believed, uses the signature of Hastings in the House of Lords; but Sir E. Brydges, in his *Biographical Peerage*, vol. II. page 87, gives the title of Hungerford as the superior ho-

nour, with the date of 1482. The date is, I think, erroneous, according to Sir Egerton's own abstract; for from that it appears that Edward Hastings, who was summoned to Parliament as Lord Hungerford in 1482, in right of his wife, was at that time Lord Hastings, and was son of William, created Lord Hastings by Edward IV. — Hungerford, it is true, may still be the more ancient Barony; but if so, 1482 cannot be the date.—According to Beaton, (*Political Index*, vol. I. p. 68.) William Hastings was summoned in 1461, temp. Edw. IV. as Lord Hastings of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Beaton mentions also several earlier summons to persons of the line of Hastings. On examining, in the same writer, the dates of Lord Moira's other Baronies, they appear (with the exception of De Homet, which is passed by unmentioned), viz. Newmarch, Lord Newmarche, 1269; Lord Peverel, 1294; Lord Moel, 1296; Lord Molins, 1349; Lord Botreaux, 1367; Lord Hungerford, 1425; all more ancient than Hastings. According to date, then, it would appear that the Baronies should be thus marshaled, viz.: Lord Newmarche, Peverel of Nottingham, Moel of Cadbury, Molins, Botreaux of Alcester, Hungerford of Hytesbury, Hastings of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, De Homet, and Rawdon. The title of De Homet, though given in all the Peerages, does not occur in Beaton; and it seems doubtful whether Molins was a title descendible as a Barony in fee; for Beaton mentions that John de Molins only had summons, and that Eleanor Molins, heir of his great grandson, *Sir William Molins*, married into the Lord Hungerford's family; and yet, in page 63, Beaton says that the Hungerford Barony, together with the Baronies of Botreaux, Moels, and Molins, were carried by heirs-female into the noble family of Hastings.

A CONSTANT CORRESPONDENT.

P. S. The *Biographical Peerage*, vol. I. totally omits mentioning the Earl of Shrewsbury's titles of Waterford and Wexford. Lodge gives a contradictory account of these honours, for in the dates of creation annexed to the Talbot pedigree, he states the creation thus, "Earl of the city of Waterford, and town of Wexford,"

Wexford,

Wexford, the 17th of July, 1446, 24 Henry VI.;" but on referring to the account (in the body of the pedigree) of the first Earl of Shrewsbury, it is stated, that on the 17th of July 1447, the Earl of Shrewsbury (being then aged, and *Earl of Wexford by inheritance*) was created Earl of Waterford, and Baron of Dungarvan, in Ireland. He had been created Earl of Shrewsbury in 1442.—What is the title borne by the Marquis of Wellington's eldest son? his marquisate, earldom, and viscounty, being derived from the same place. The Marquis of Northampton, until his late accession to a Marquisate, &c. had but one title, *viz.* Earl of Northampton: his son was styled by courtesy Lord Compton, though the family possessed no such title. The Marquis of Buckingham has no second title to his Irish Earldom of Nugent. Were Lord Wellington's son to be styled Lord Wellesley (from the surname), it would be assuming a title already enjoyed by his uncle under a superior dignity of a Marquisate. The only instances of Peers enjoying titles in the three kingdoms are (it is believed) the Marquis of Abercorn, and Viscount Grimston: the former being Marquis of Abercorn in England, Earl of Abercorn in Scotland, and Viscount Strabane in Ireland; the latter, Viscount Grimston in Ireland, Lord Forrester in Scotland, and Lord Verulam in England.—Why is Chancellor Bacon styled *Lord Bacon*? his peerages were Baron Verulam, and Viscount St. Alban's; by the latter title he is little known.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Oct. 10.*

THE statement of your Correspondent, p. 214, that the Viscounty of Massarene will devolve on the Lady of the Right Hon. Thomas Foster, appears to me to be a *mendosa collectio*: for by the patent quoted it should seem that the title is to go to the heirs-general of Sir John Clotworthy, the first peer, after the failure of Sir John Skeffington's male issue. How then can he be correct in stating, that the title will devolve to the female issue of Chichester Skeffington? unless, indeed, which in the case in point I should hardly suppose, the said female issue of C. S. is also the only existing heir of the body of Sir John C.

With regard to his query, When an estate or title is entailed first on heirs-male of one person, secondly on heirs-male of another person, and lastly on the heirs-general of the first person, if, in such case, the heirs-male totally fail, and the possession vest in the heirs-general, justice, and a conformity to the manifest wish of the framer of the entail, independently of legal practice, would unquestionably require that the possession, be it what it may, should fall back into its ancient channel of succession, namely, to the heirs-male first, and ultimately to the heirs-general; otherwise the possession, if previously to descend to females, would assume a new character, and in the case of a title it would become in fee.

Now the title in question is not in fee, and no accidental occurrence in the succession (and indeed nothing but a grant from the fountain of honour, the king) could ever convert it into one; for if that could take place, then accident would be able to change essence, which would be a *reductio ad absurdum*.

"Fortuna non mutat genus."—HOR.

The laws of the Saxons on the Continent, which Judge Blackstone says were probably brought over hither, and first altered by Canute, and which laws exist in their full pristine force to this day, distinctly declare, that in all cases preference shall be given to the male, in exclusion to the female; or, as our legislators have unpolitely styled it, "to the worthiest of blood." The English laws are known to have postponed, both according to the ancient strict, and the present degenerate feudal system, the female to the male.

Hence the younger son of Lady Harriet Foster, supposing she really was the only existing heir of the body of Sir J. Clotworthy, which I am not disposed to deny, would, I presume, succeed on his mother's demise, in preference to the female claimant.

A similar doctrine has very frequently obtained in the Courts, even in favour of a cousin-german, in the male line and of the whole blood, in the succession to an estate, when the issue of the party last seized was a female. How much more readily would such doctrine be recognised when a will or marriage settlement, &c. of the *perquisitor* entailed it on the heirs-male!

How

How are the Right Hon. John and the Right Hon. Thomas Foster, late Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, related to the worthy Irish Baronet Sir John Thomas Foster?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

*Mr. COLQUITT'S Improvement of the Celestial Globe.*

THE Chaldeans and Egyptians, who first gave names to the great fixed stars, and divided them into constellations representing several kinds of animals, take precedence; yet did they, through defect of taste and understanding, disgrace the celestial mansions with the names of Reptiles, Snakes, Fish, Dogs, Centaurs, and winged Horses, and in modern times with Triangles and mechanic figures, which are inconvenient, and unbecoming the dignity of illuminated heaven (except the globe, telescope, and sextant,) that should be represented by the most noble and handsome creatures, which Mr. Colquitt has introduced, consisting for the most part of large birds and beasts, which reduce the multiplied constellations, and comprehend many undesignated stars, making no material change in the system, as all the stars retain their former names; each of the figures have their heads towards the polar star as their zenith, being antipodes to those South of the equator. He has made a few mutations in his drawings of the globe as consistently could be made, which has been approved of by some of the first Astronomers and persons of taste, as the best representative of the universe that has been ever devised; showing posterity that such handsome creatures existed, in preference to the fabulous monsters of the Antients.

The subsequent list enumerates the new constellations:

*Euphrates*, a celebrated river, in place of the Dragon.

*Hercules* kneeling and holding a golden apple in place of Cerberus, *Has Algethi* in the heel, *Marsia* in his thigh.

*Copernicus* at his feet, holding a sextant, his globe beneath, in place of the Serpent holder.

*Newton*, holding his prism, in place of Antinous.

*Kepler*, pointing to the heavens, in place of the ship *Argo*.

*Hipparchus*, in place of the Indian divested.

*Moses*, the Jewish lawgiver, near the altar of Incense, in place of the Fly, Triangle, and Fish. *Antarctic Circle*.

*Condor*, the great vulture, in place of Pegasus: *Markeb* in his wing, *Scherat Algarus* in his neck, and *Algenib* on his right.

*Haliectus*, the osprey, in place of the great Hydra.

*Platalea*, the spoonbill, in place of the sign Pisces; a water bird.

*Pelicanus*, in place of the Southern fish; a water bird.

*Urogallus*, the mountain cock, in place of the Fly, two Triangles and Fish.

*Ibis*, the red curlew, in place of the Serpent's Head in Serpentarius.

*Ciconia*, the stork, with extended wings, in place of the Chemical Furnace and Sculptor's Apparatus.

*Buteo*, the bittern, in place of the Painter's Easel.

*Phasianus*, the Argus pheasant, in place of the Sword-fish and Hydra; *Canopus* in his tail. *Antarctic*.

*Castor*, the beaver, in place of the Crow and Cup.

*A Quiver*, in place of the Horse and Crown in Sagittarius.

*Corona Ariadne*, in place of the North Crown.

*Elephantus*, in place of the Whale; *Menhar* in his head.

*Camelus*, the white camel, in place of the Centaur and Wolf.

*Cervus*, the stag, in place of the Lynx.

*Alces*, the elk, in place of the Lizard.

*Equus*, in place of the Horned Horse.

*Zebra*, in place of the Dolphin.

*Antelopus Major*, the antelope, in place of the Great Dog.

*Antelopus Minor*, in place of the Little Dog.

*Leopardus*, in place of the Flying Fish.

*Antarctic Circle*. W. C.

Dr. SHERWEN'S Remarks on Dr. JAMIESON'S Etymological Dictionary.

Mr. URBAN, Bath.

IT was observed in a former paper,

that Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary gives us only the Noun-substantive

CONTAKE in the sense of Strife or Contention, without the verb; and

it was there admitted, that this circumstance gave some weight to the

objection in Mr. Tyrwhitt's Appendix, p. 318, "that he knew no instance of

its being used as a verb." Dr. Milles produced CONTEKED from Robert of Gloucester; which Mr. T. in his Answer, p. 45, alleged, was only a verb

neuter,

neuter, not a verb active. This was certainly shifting his ground of objection, which is perhaps not removed by the strong instance of the verb *contake*, quoted in "the Introduction" to my Examination, p. 115.—The following may be equally defective; but, I believe, the verb neuter being completely ascertained, every fair critic will allow that any writer was at liberty to make use of the same as a verb active. That which I am now about to quote, is found in a very curious illuminated antient MS. on vellum, entitled, "The Order of Benedictines;" containing the Rules of St. Benedict for the Monasteries, in very old English, with the History of our Saviour's Passion, &c. &c. It was originally guarded with wooden covers curiously gilt; and was taken from a House of Benedictines in Yorkshire. It belonged to Sir James Harington, Dean of York Cathedral; who resigned in 1491. It is at present in the possession of Dr. Harington of Bath, to whom the literary world was indebted for the first information that Thomas Rowle, Bathon' and Wellen' Dioces, as appears in the Episcopal Register of Wells, was admitted to the Order of Acolyte, with others, by John Olonens, episc. (Bishop of Oleron in France), officiating for John (Stafford) Bishop of Bath and Wells, in the parish church of Crukherne, in Somersetshire, May the 30th, 1439: a date which agrees very well with the subsequent accounts of him in the prose memoirs given by Chatterton. The passage containing this verb is found in the 51st leaf:

"þe whiles þat sathan. and helle speken togeder þus. in þis wise. þei herden a voys. as it had be. of þounder gosteliche seynge. undof zoure gates p'nces of helle. for here goþ hyn þe kynge of glorie. and when helle herde þis. he sayde to sathan þe p'nce. Go hennys fro me and go out of my places. ʒif þou art þe same *Contekur*. how has þou *contekit* wip ihu."

Mr. Tyrwhitt seems to have been aware, that the instance from Robert of Gloucester may be a verb active, because he adds, "But if it should even appear to have been used by

him as a verb active, yet "still the objection to the use of it in the latter passage will remain in full force; for who ever heard of such an expression as to *conteke*, or *contest*, the *dinning air*?" — Dryden affords something very like it:

"———— thus low we lie,  
Shut from this day and that *contended*  
sky."

Nothing can be more frivolous than Mr. Tyrwhitt's objections to this phrase: "The two words," he says, "by which he (Chatterton) explains it, *contested*, *contended*, are only synonymous when they are used as verbs neuter. Indeed, to *contend* is never properly used as a verb active, though to *contest* is frequently as a verb neuter. We might say, to *contest the way*, and to *contest*, or *contend*, with any one for the way; but not to *contend the way*." P. 45.—Now let us see what Rowleie himself hath said:

"*Kynge*.] Nowe to the Tourneie; who wylle fyrste affraie?

*Heraude*.] Nevyll, a baronne, bee yatte honnoure thyne.

*Bowtonne*.] I clayme the *passage*;  
*Nevyll*.] I *contake* this waie."

*i. e.* literally, "I dispute *thy way*," or "I contend *thy way*." What is there in this that can in the smallest degree justify Mr. Tyrwhitt's objections. If Mr. T. had looked into the third volume of the "*Nugæ Antiquæ*," p. 238, he would have found in the ordinances to be observed at Tourneie, that "*the passage*" was a technical phrase of the strictest propriety, which it is impossible to believe could have dropped incidentally from the pen of Chatterton. "Two blowes at the *passage*, and tenne at the joyninge, more or lesse as they make it. All gripings, shockes, and foule playe forbidden."

Here then we find, in the space of two half lines, one frivolous charge of forgery raised against a truly authentic verb; and an undeniably strong testimony of authenticity, in an established technical phrase, totally overlooked by the critics and commentators on both sides of the question.

Were it worth while to notice the other objection, we should find "*conteke the dynnyng ayre*," a truly legitimate and correct elliptical antient

tient phrase for "conteke, or contend with the dynynge ayre."

"FETOUS, adj. neat, trim. FETOUSLY, featly, neatly."—JAMIESON.

Under these words, Dr. Jamieson might have remarked a very curious circumstance. *Fetive* and *fetiveness* occur in Rowley's Poems; and Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary, erroneously rendered them synonymous with *festive* and *festiveness*; but in his Glossary to Chaucer he correctly explains *fetise*, adj. well made, neat; and *fetisely*, adv. neatly, properly. In the Tragedy of "Ælla," l. 399, when the wicked Celmonde gets a glimpse of hope that Ælla may fall in the ensuing battle, and that he may himself obtain Birtha, he thus expresses his sentiments:

"*Celmonde.*] I from a nete (night) of  
hopelen-am adawed,  
Awhaped at the *fetyveness* of daie;  
Ælla, bie nete (nought) mou thann hys  
mynd bruche awed,  
Is gone, and I moste followe, toe the  
fraie."

He is suddenly awoke from a night of despair, astonished at the beautiful-ness of day. Ælla, by nothing more than his mynd bruche, *i. e.* a sense of honour and worship attached to his character, is gone to meet the enemy. Dr. Milles has very properly rendered a nete of hopelen, a night of despair; but he should have added the reason why *hopelen* is the diminutive of *hope*. The analogues of the English language afford *kitten* the diminutive of *cat*, *ducklin* of *duck*, &c.—But to return to the *fetyveness* of daie. There is no reason for rendering it *festiveness*. The Reader will find as little in line 618 of the same Poem: "Drawe orte the bornyshed bylle wythe *fetyve* grace." "The Sunnis *fetyve* face," in the Ballad of "Charitie," l. 13, is not the Sun's *festive* face; nor is the "festive pile" of St. Mary's Church the *festive* pile. It is the same as the *fetyve* or elegant structure of line 148 in the *Storie* of W. Cannynge; or the *fetyve* haubets of the *Entiductione* to Ælla. "Blessings on thy *fetyve* face" is a common endearing expression to an infant in Staffordshire and Leicestershire, and probably in many other parts of England, meaning thy beautiful face.

By the features of the face, we are apt to understand some particular organic parts, as the eyes, the mouth, nose, forehead, &c.; but the true ancient meaning is the beauty or beauties emanating from those parts. Mr. Holt White and Mr. Maloué are the only Commentators on Shakspeare who have been sensible of this. It has entirely escaped the investigation of Mr. Douce in his note, p. 32, vol. II. of his valuable illustrations of Shakspeare.

When Iago bids Roderigo to *defeat* his *favour* with either an usurped or an unsped beard, he means that he should deform or debeatify his countenance. When Adriana, in the "Comedy of Errors," speaking of the unkindness of her husband, says:

"What ruins are in me, that can be  
found, [ground  
By him not ruin'd? then is he the  
Of my *defeatures*: my decayed fair (*i. e.*  
favour)

A sunny look of his would soon repair."

She means that his unkindness is the ground or cause of her loss of beauty, or of her debeatifications. And when Ægeon, in the same Play, is surprised that he is not known by Dromio of Ephesus, he assigns this reason:

"*Ægeon.*] Oh! grief hath chang'd me,  
since you saw me last;  
And careful hours, with Time's deform-  
ed hand, [face."  
Have written strange *defeatures* in my

As Chatterton left both *fetyve* and *fetyvenesse* unexplained, and they were misunderstood by Mr. Tyrwhitt, and very little known to many of the great Commentators on Shakspeare, it is highly presumable that they were equally obscure to the young man. Indeed there can be no doubt of this when we refer to his interpretation of *fetelye*, line 24 of *Goddwyn*.

"No, we muste streve to ayde oureselves  
wyth powre.

Whan Godde wyll sende us ayde! tis  
*fetelye* prayde;"

*i. e.* as Dr. Milles has rendered it, "finely prayed, ironically spoken," not *nobly*, as Chatterton has rendered it. Every unprejudiced Reader must ascribe Chatterton's erroneous interpretation of this word, and his silence respecting the others, to the same cause as Mr. Tyrwhitt's: but let us

not suffer the meaning of the original author to be confounded and murdered by the negligence and ignorance of his critics and commentators.

A reference to the passages in Chaucer will show that Mr. Tyrwhitt could have no good reason for giving these words a different explanation in the two Glossaries. In the Prologue to the "Canterbury Tales," Chaucer is describing the person and dress of his elegant Prioress; and, among other things, says: "ful *fetise* was hire cloke;" by which he means neat, beautiful or elegant.

"And Frenche she spake ful fayre and *fetisly*,

After the scole of Stratford at Bowe,  
For Frenche of Paris was to hire un-  
knowe."

*Fetisly*, *i. e.* ironically so.

In the "Miller's Tale," 3205, we still find the same idea annexed to the word:

"A chambre had he in that hostelrye  
Alone, withouten any compaignie,  
Ful *fetisly* ydlight with herbes sote,  
And he himself was swete as is the rote."

To *Fon* is given by Dr. Jamieson as a verb neuter to *play the fool*. And his quotations show, that by playing the fool, different kinds of merriment are alluded to. If Dr. Jamieson had directed his attention more particularly to the subject, he would probably soon have found the connection betwixt his *Fon*, to play the fool, and the *Fonnes* or *Devises* of Rowley. This appears to have been in some measure necessary, because he has noticed and doubted the correctness of Mr. Tyrwhitt's supposition, that *fon* is an Anglo-Saxon word for a Fool. Dr. Jamieson is with some confidence referred to a note on this, at p. 105 of "the Introduction to an Examination of the internal Evidence respecting the Antiquity of Rowleic's Poems."

"*FONNES, FONS,—Devises.*" CHAT-  
TERTON.

"On (*i. e.* one) of the *fonnes* which the clerche have made."—*Æt.* l. 421.

"Quayntysed *fonnes* depycted on each sheelde."—*Tourn.* l. 4.

On these expressions Mr. Tyrwhitt has given us this remark: "A *Fonne*, in Chaucer, signifies a Fool; and *Fonnes* Fools; and Spenser uses *fon*

in the same sense; nor do I believe that it ever had any other meaning." In the new edition of these Poems it is said, most probably upon this authority, to be "a word of unknown origin."—*I am pretty sure Dr. Jamieson will not admit of this.*

*Fon*, a *Devise*, is derived to us from the Saxon *fon* Vainus, a *Vane*. The *vane* or pendant of a ship is a long gaudy streamer of various colours, ornamented with *devises*. A lady's *fan*, which takes its name from the same source, is always decorated with curious *devises*. The *vane* of a ship has been sometimes called her *Ancient*, a word intimately connected with an *Antic*. *Antics* were whimsical or gaudy pageants, with which our forefathers were often greatly delighted; in which *Streamers*, or *Vanes*, or *Ancients*, decorated with singular *devises*, were often displayed; and the ridiculous, *buffoonery*, *grimaces*, and *gesticulations* of an *antic*, or one who performed in these entertainments, connect the *Fon* or *Fool* of Chaucer or Spenser with the *Fonnes* or *Devises* of a *Vane*, or *Ancient*, or *Streamer* of a ship; or "the quayntysed *fonnes* depycted on each shield" of Rowley; sanctioning at the same time what has been said by Dr. Milles respecting the antiquity of the modern kindred word *Fun*; and affording at the same time a much more rational etymology of *Buffoonery*, than is to be found in Junius, Minsheu, or any of the other Lexicographers.

"Quayntysed" is authenticated in Mr. Ellis's "Specimens," page 252, part 2, "concerning the *quaintisse* and contrivance of the sphere, the sun, moon, stars," &c. The *quayntysed fonnes*, therefore, of Rowleic, are the curious *devises* of modern language; and which, although thus proved to be intimately connected with the *Fonne* or *Fool* of Chaucer, are, perhaps, more immediately derived from the *Φαῖνο λυκοο* of the Greek, the shining splendid *vane* or streamer of a ship or pageant: a connection which it is not the business of this Work to account for or explain; but the corresponding quaint of Shakspeare may be noticed.

"That *quaint* in green, she shall be  
loose enrobed, [head.]  
With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her  
*Merry Wives of Windsor, Act IV.*  
And

And thus the *queint* Ariel of Shakspeare is neither the brisk nor dextrous, as it has been rendered, but the spruce, or neatly adorned Ariel. Since the *quayntysed fomes* of Rowley correspond so well with Shakspeare, with the passage in Mr. Ellis's Specimens, and the different quotations under the same word in Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary, I trust we shall hear no more that *Fon* is "a word of unknown origin." It is still retained in Chaucer's sense, in the expressions *fond* and *fond of*, "contrariwise he said to the Christians they were *fond* to believe that Jesus, so dierly beloved of God, and borne of a virgine, should suffer those villanies and tormentes of the Jews." *Fardle of Faciouns*, p. 216.—"Many *fondetals* esgoe abroad of the original cause of this fier." *Denne's Report of the Burning of St. Pauls Steeple*.

But lest you, Mr. Urban, should think me *fond* for thus persevering in the correction of so many eminent black-letter Criticks, I hasten to conclude, and *fondly* remain

Yours, &c. JOHN SHERWEN, M. D.

\* \* The ambiguous meaning of the word *queint* has long been a cause of obscurity. The first Commentator on the "Shepherd's Calender," who was also the friend of Spenser, has given "*strange*" as the proper interpretation in the following passage of the 10th Aeglogue:

"O if my temples were distaind with wine,  
And girt in girlonds of wilde ivie twine,  
How I could reare the Muse on stately stage,  
And teach her tread aloft in buskin fine,  
With *queint* Bellona in her equipage."

"*Queint*, strange. Bellona, the goddess of battell, that is Pallas: which may therefore well be called *queint*, for that (as Lucian saith) when Jupiter her father was in travall of her, he caused his sonne Vulcan with his axe to heaw his head. Out of which leaped out lustily a valiant dainsell armed at all points: whom Vulcan seeing so faire and comely, lightly leaping to her, proffered her some curtesie, which the lady disdainng, shook her speare at him, and threatned his saucinesse; therefore such *strangenesse* is well applied to her."—I cannot think that Spenser meant the *strange* Bellona.

J. S.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 7.  
THE origin of the Degree of a Knight Banneret is allowed to be very antient; but I cannot discover that any writer has ever given a regular account of this creation, or any description of the parties on whom this honour has been conferred. It has often been asserted, that the creation can *only* take place in time of war, when the royal standard is displayed, and the King being present in person. And on this account the officers who received the honour of Knighthood from his Majesty at Portsmouth in August 1773 were, I believe, never considered as Knights *Bannerets*: of the truth of this, however, I wish to be informed; and at the same time request to know, if there is any regular list of the names of persons so created (which I should conceive are very few, if the creation is confined to the time of war, and the King is required to be present in person). Who was the last Knight Banneret; and does any such title now exist? I will not now take up more of your time; hoping that some of your Correspondents will do me the favour to give some explanation on the subject. V. V.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 7.  
HAVE the goodness to explain the stone at the front of the house over Bullhead-court in Newgate-street, and its history. There are other monuments of some antiquity near that spot which would interest your Readers; in Pannier-alley, the Greyfriars, the site of Christ-church Hospital, and the Priory of Raberus of St. Bartholmew. AN OLD FRIEND,

P. 296 a. in the article of Feb. 3. l. 5, 6, "Hanslope, Berks;" read "Hanslope, Bucks," or perhaps without the *e*, "Hanslop."

297 a. l. 14, "Wohaston," read "Wollaston."

300 b. "Sussex, Breeding Priory." It is always called "Beding;" which, I presume, is the true spelling. It probably is what in Nasmith's Tamer is called "Readingham or Bedingham." — Dr. Hutchinson, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, (who are patrons of the living,) was son of the celebrated Editor of Xenophon: I have always heard him spoken of as a man of talents and ready wit and harmless humour. R. C.

REVIEW

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

67. *The Annual Register for the Year 1795; vol. XXXVII.*

68. *New Series—The Annual Register for the Years 1803 and 1804.* Rivingtons.

WE open these well-stored Volumes with that peculiar species of pleasure experienced on the receipt of a long Letter from an old and intimate Friend in a far distant region, assuring us of his health and welfare. The Compilers of the Annual Register again present themselves to our observation (see vol. LXXVIII. p. 1174, where, col. a. l. 16. read "the priest of truth") with renovated vigour and increased activity. Like generous wine, matured and mellowed in the cask, the Volumes are improved by delay; and we have much satisfaction in observing the very great attention with which the most important part of the Annual Register, "The History of Europe," continues to be prepared for the Publick.

Of such a Work, it would be impracticable to attempt an analysis. The general nature of it is sufficiently known; and it is only necessary to point out the periods now produced.

"The year 1795, though less fertile than the preceding years in splendid military actions, was marked by events of the utmost political magnitude. Poland, after a short but glorious resistance, was obliterated from the list of nations; Holland, subdued by the French armies, though allowed to retain a nominal independence, was, in reality, enslaved; Prussia, and Spain, were detached from the confederacy of sovereigns; and France, weary of groaning under an anarchical tyranny of the most cruel and degrading kind, received a constitution which, manifestly imperfect as it was, bore, at least, some resemblance to a regular form of government, and promised some security to the properties and lives of the people.—Of the gallant struggle made by the Poles, in behalf of their oppressed and insulted country, no full and connected account has hitherto appeared in the English language: In the present Volume we have spared no pains to supply this defect; and we believe that, to the truth of this assertion, the Narrative which we have given will be found to bear ample testimony.—Equal care has been taken to give a faithful, and complete, yet not tedious, detail of the proceedings of the factions in France, and

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of the military operations on the Rhine, in Italy, and in Spain.—In the Parliamentary History, we have laboured, and, we flatter ourselves, not unsuccessfully, to give a perspicuous and strictly impartial statement of the arguments used by both parties, in the numerous discussions which took place during a busy and contentious session.—Only one subject of debate in the parliament, but that subject of the highest importance, we have left untouched. We allude to the dismissal of Lord Fitzwilliam from the viceroyship of Ireland. On this point we reserve ourselves till the next Volume, because, in that Volume, it is our intention to give a comprehensive view of Irish affairs, for a period of several years, down to the close of 1796, when, fortunately for this country, the French Directory failed in its attempt to afford assistance to the disaffected natives of the sister island."

In the New Series, we are told,

"The distinguishing event of the year 1803, was the termination of the peace, about the making of which such strenuous debates had been maintained, and such opposite opinions held. The violence and injustice of the French Government were so undisguised, that little hope could be entertained that the British nation could long acquiesce in them, and hope to retain the character, or even the name of Independence. Yet the time and manner in which resistance should be displayed were points of the utmost delicacy. The experience of the late contest, and the successful efforts of party during its continuance, shewed the necessity of making the grounds of war, if possible, not only evident to the judicious, but popular among men of all classes. Had a system of irritation been pursued by Great Britain, a large party in the nation would have declared vehemently against the war, as a continuance of that which they had decried as the system of injustice adopted toward France ever since the Revolution. On the other hand, had measures of self-defence been too long delayed, a sentiment of indifference, or even despair, would have been expressed; for where endurance had exceeded all limits of reason, resistance would have been considered as unavailing and almost hopeless. It would be rash to assert that the English Government selected exactly the time which alone was fit for exertion, but, if a judgment may be formed from the general feeling of all classes of men, they

were.

were as near it as possible. A party of inconsiderable number did, indeed, express themselves adverse to the war, but, on the whole, it may be affirmed, that History affords no instance where the people, with an impulse so general, rushed to arms, and cheerfully prepared to make every exertion and every sacrifice.—To trace the source and progress of this dispute has been the principal object of the present Volume. The aggressions of France against Switzerland, and the final extinction of liberty in that unhappy country are distinctly noted. The insidious war waged on the commerce, independence, and constitution of Great Britain is carefully narrated. The measures of resistance and the negotiations which led to the war are detailed; together with the first acts of hostility, the unprincipled invasion and spoliation of the neutral and defenceless territory of Hanover, and the still more gross violation of all national faith, in the seizure and imprisonment of the subjects of Great Britain in France and Holland. To these are added the preparations of the enemy to subjugate the Kingdom by invasion, and the glorious exertions made to repel such an attempt.—A copious publication of official documents by Government, and which, as an authentic and valuable record, has been preserved in this Volume, has rendered the narrative of many of these transactions peculiarly certain and clear. The view of French proceedings in Saint Domingo has been continued, and in this, as in the former Volume, great reliance has been placed on a Narrative published by a British Officer, who had means of seeing the events he has related. The debates are, according to the promise in the Preface to the preceding Volume, compressed, as much as could be consistent with an intelligible detail, and, on the whole, no effort has been spared, to render this Volume worthy the patronage of the publick, and creditable to those who are engaged in the publication.”

And in the Preface to 1804,

“In the period embraced in the present Volume the state of preparation and expectation is described more than the course of public action. Great Britain being alone at war with France and her allies, exercised, with little opposition, her dominion over the sea, and conquered colonies at her discretion, while France threatening daily vengeance on the hostile country, accumulated a force which was doomed to languish in disgraceful inaction. This plan of warfare was perfectly congenial to the true interests of Great Britain. The enemy having no employment for his overgrown

military force, was obliged to provoke a hostile spirit in other nations, by daily violations of all public law; while Great Britain, freed from the expence of allies, and conducting a war of moderate cost, was enabled to restrain and defy a force before which all Europe had bowed. But against this mode of warfare, it was not difficult to raise specious objections, and to diffuse a desire for measures which had more appearance of vigour, though less reality of strength. Accordingly, the principal attacks on the administration were directed against the conduct of the war, and these attacks, aided by some causes which are stated in the course of the History of this year, at length gave a triumph to that portion of the opposition which was led by Mr. Pitt, and occasioned a partial change of the ministry, attended with a cordial union of the parties of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville, in a new opposition.—This is the leading event in domestic politics in 1804. Abroad we have had to record the violence, injustice, and perfidy of the Ruler of France; his elevation to the imperial dignity, and the means by which that great change was operated. These will strongly claim the attention of the reader.—Another subject of vast importance, is the war in India, so prudently commenced, and fortunately and honourably conducted and terminated by the Marquis Wellesley and his brother.”

“The Volume for 1796 may very soon be expected, and will speedily be followed by other volumes, both of the old and new series; and we have a well-grounded hope that, in the course of a reasonable time, the arrear which we have incurred will be discharged, and the Annual Register be, thenceforth, laid before the publick with due punctuality.”

The Volume for 1796 is nearly ready; and 1805 is in preparation.

69. *The Protestant Advocate; or, a Review of Publications relating to the Roman Catholic Question; and Repository of Protestant Intelligence; &c.* pp. 168. J. P. Stockdale.

THIS Work, the production evidently of no ordinary Writers, is avowedly published, “to defend our Establishments in Church and State, and to maintain the general cause of Civil and Religious Liberty against the intolerant principles of the Roman Catholics, and their unceasing attempts to obtain possession of political power.”

For the convenience of more general circulation, it has been published in detached numbers, at a moderate price; and is intended to be continued.

“The

"The objects which the Protestant Advocate will have more immediately in view, are, to unite the exertions of Protestants of all descriptions, in defence of the liberty, civil and religious, which is now enjoyed by the subjects of these realms; to convey such general information as may lay open the designs of the Roman Catholics; to expose the misstatements, religious and political, of the advocates of their cause; to open the eyes of the publick to the tenets really professed by the Irish Roman Catholic Church; to shew that it is not a slight, but a great and essential difference, which exists between Popery and Protestantism, and that the leading doctrines of the former religion are the same now as they were at the period of the blessed Reformation; to scrutinize the pretensions of the Roman Catholics, and to prove the utter hopelessness of conciliating their affections by any thing short of a surrender of the Constitution; to point out the unfairness with which their claims are brought forward, to display their real extent and their unavoidable consequences, and to shew what the effect on the Constitution generally would be, and what especially on our invaluable privileges, as Protestants, and on the cause of religion, if those persons were again admitted to power in this kingdom, whose exclusion from power was, at the time of the Revolution, made a permanent principle of the Constitution."

In this Department of our Miscellany, we cannot give more appropriate specimens, than by transcribing a few lines from the Review of the Writings of some of the brightest Ornaments of the present Episcopal Bench\*.

"*Sermons, Charges, and Tracts, now first collected into a Volume; by Shute, Bishop of Durham.*"—"We have read this book with great attention; it has confirmed us in several opinions which we had previously entertained; and it has afforded us instruction on many important points. In the Bishop of Durham we have a steady supporter of the Protestant religion. He is deeply read, and well studied in the great question which has been so long agitated; and his work affords many proofs of extensive knowledge of the subject, and furnishes many instances of uncommon acuteness of reasoning. . . . Transported with pleasure should we be, if the wish of the venerable Bishop of Durham could be realized, viz. the accomplishment of an union between the churches of Rome and England; but until the Romanists shall prove themselves worthy of the confi-

dence of the Legislature, we must persist in the use of defensive measures. Let toleration be indulged to them—power must yet be withheld.

"*The Petition of the English Roman Catholics considered; in a Charge delivered to the Clergy in the Diocese of Gloucester, at the Triennial Visitation of that Diocese in the month of June 1810. By George Isaac Huntingford, D. D. F.R.S. Bishop of Gloucester, and Warden of Winchester College.*"—"We have to notice a most excellent Charge of another of our Prelates. The Bishop of Gloucester, author of 'A Call for Union with the Established Church,' writes with that moderation which might naturally be expected. Not that his Charge wants vigour, or is deficient in spirit; but it has none of that acerbity of expression which too often disgraces controversial writers. Towards the conclusion of his publication, having cited several of the prayers used by Roman Catholics, *permissu superiorum*; and several passages from the Missal; his Lordship says, 'The selection of prayers and of other passages, from a Manual and the Missal of the Romanists, shall here be ended. It has been made, for the purpose of giving you some, though a brief and imperfect, specimen of the Divine Service, which, with very little variation from the service used in past ages, is still continued among them. A specimen has been laid before you: but it has been unaccompanied with a single observation. It seemed advisable that your thoughts should be turned to their Prayers and Forms; but it appeared neither proper nor necessary to intersperse any comment. And for these reasons. In that tenderness, with which we should treat the religious worship of all Christians, most carefully to be avoided was even the possibility of uttering an expression, which, though without design, might have been offensive.'—Thus does a Protestant Bishop treat the Papists: but what is the language of the Papists concerning Protestants? The following extract from Bishop Huntingford's Charge, may suffice for a specimen. Speaking of the Romanists, to his Clergy, he says, 'They exult in vilifying the Translation of the Holy Scriptures appointed to be read in your Churches; and by endeavouring to vitiate the Consecration of a Metropolitan at an early period of the Reformation, they labour to destroy the foundation on which rests the validity of your Sacerdotal functions. Witness the late republication and continued notoriety of Ward's 'Errata;' the character and objects of which Work need not here be described, as they have been ably

\* See also our last, p. 556. EDIT.

ably drawn and justly exposed by Dr. Ryan among the Irish, and by Dr. Kipling among our English Divines: men, both eminent; and both entitled to our grateful thanks for successful exertion of their abilities in our behalf.

“*A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Lincoln, at the Triennial Visitation of that Diocese, in May, June, and July, 1812. By George Tomline, D.D. F.R.S. Lord Bishop of Lincoln.*”

—“We are happy to number the Bishop of Lincoln amongst those of our Prelates who are the active friends of Protestantism, and the firm opposers of the Roman Catholic Claims.—This learned Divine had a great share in forming the mind of the late Mr. Pitt. He was his tutor at College, and his confidential friend through life. He administered to him the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper, on his death-bed: he witnessed his decease; and was one of his executors. From the principles of the tutor, one may form some opinion, at least, of those entertained by his pupil. Mr. Pitt lived and died a Protestant; and it is not likely that he should ever have given that sort of pledge to the Irish Roman Catholics, at the time of negotiating the Union, which has been asserted;—a pledge which that great statesman must have known to be fraught with danger to the constitution of our country, which, dying he apostrophized! However, we need not rest satisfied with probabilities alone; for Lord Castlereagh, who took the most active part in effecting the union of England and Ireland, has explicitly declared, that no such pledge was ever given.—The Bishop of Lincoln, in a former charge, had given his Clergy reason to expect that he would, at some future period, take occasion to treat upon the Roman Catholic question; which he views neither in the light of a purely political, nor yet of a mere theological question.” And “We do most earnestly recommend the perusal of this very able Charge, to all who feel an interest in the constitution of the country, or would learn what must be the consequence of placing power in the hands of the Romanists.”

“*Christ, and not St. Peter, the Rock of the Christian Church; and St. Paul the Founder of the Church in Britain, a Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of St. David’s. By the Right Reverend Thomas Burgess, D.D. F.R.S. & F.A.S. Bishop of St. David’s.*” —“In the Bishop of St. David’s, we have another powerful Champion of the Protestant cause. His Lordship lays the axe to the root of the tree, and cuts up completely that fond notion, out of which grows every argu-

ment urged by the Papists, for the supreme authority of the Church of Rome, over all the churches in the world, viz. that the great Author of the Christian religion founded his church on St. Peter; and, secondly, his lordship further shews (what must emancipate the Church of Christ in this country from any dependence on the Pope as the successor of St. Peter) that St. Paul preached the Gospel in Britain.”

“*Observations on the Roman Catholic Question, by the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon. Fourth Edition, with Additions.*” —“After observing, with infinite satisfaction, and profound gratitude, the efforts made by some of our prelates, in behalf of the Protestant religion, we now call the attention of our readers to a pamphlet written on the Roman Catholic Question, by a temporal peer—Lord Kenyon. His Lordship’s character, as a zealous and orthodox member of the Church of England, and a liberal promoter of works of piety and charity, was well known to us; we were no strangers to the loyal attachment which he bore to his Sovereign, and we ourselves have seen him take an ardent part in forwarding the education of the poor, on the Madras system; which is now become a national concern. But we are at present to look at him in another point of view,—as a friend to the Constitution of his country, as a legislator who has examined it, and as a patriot who successfully maintains that cause which the descendants of the great Whig families seem to have abandoned,—the cause of the Protestant religion,—connected (as the Cavendishes and Russells once thought it to be) with the liberty of the subject, and opposed to Popery and arbitrary power.—His Lordship’s well-timed publication (comprizing an Appendix, and a Postscript, and extending altogether to 116 pages) lets us into the track of study which he has pursued. He goes to the bottom of the Question; and if the Protestant friends to the repeal of the few legal disabilities under which the Papists still lie, shall remain unconvinced, we can but pity minds occupied by fatal prepossessions, and lament the dangers to which our country is exposed. Our readers, however, may rest assured, that we shall not pine away in the languor of pity, nor vent all our regret in the sad luxury of lamentation; no;—we shall seek for consolation in manly exertion,—and if the Coronation-oath is to be violated, if the bulwarks of the Constitution are to be thrown to the ground, if Protestantism is to be extinguished in the land where Wickliffe withstood the tyranny, and exposed the corruptions of Popery,

Popery, one hundred and fifty years before Luther flourished; if the Papists are once more 'to ride over our heads,'—this comfort shall at least remain, that we were not parties in our destruction. These miseries, we trust, will never take place, whilst our country enumerates amongst the defenders of her laws such exalted and able champions as Lord Kenyon."

"Remarks on an important Passage (viz. Matt. xvi. 18.) which has long been perverted by the Church of Rome, in Support of her vain and baneful Pretensions to a Superiority, or Supreme Dominion, over all other Episcopical Churches. By Granville Sharp."—"Happy are we to recognize Mr. Granville Sharp amongst those who expose the scriptural perversions, and resist the baneful pretensions, of the Romish Church. Protestant principles well become the grandson of Archbishop Sharp, who so eminently distinguished himself in the days of James II. by his learning, his firmness, and his eloquence. Mr. Sharp is an hereditary defender of the Protestant faith. Nor has he signalized himself against the errors of Popery only, but against those which have been propagated by those self-willed men who derogate from the Deity of the Son of God. Setting aside all the arguments deducible from the general tenor of Scripture, his philological 'Remarks on the Uses of the definitive Article in the Greek text of the New Testament,' have settled the question, and have rendered all the attempts of the Socinians to impose their audacious dogmata on the world, perfectly nugatory. In the tract now before us, he applies his intimate acquaintance with the original languages of the Old and New Testament, to shew the futility of the specious interpretations of the Romish Church, which founds its claim of Papal Supremacy on Matt. xvi. 18; 'And I also say unto thee, that thou art Peter; and upon this Rock I will build my Church, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it.'"

For a more copious account of each of the above publications, we refer to "The Protestant Advocate;" where will also be found some very masterly observations on,

"Substance of the Speech, delivered in the House of Commons, by the Right Hon. George Canning, on Monday, June 22, 1812; on bringing forward his Motion, for the Consideration of the Laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects."

And also on

"Substance of the Speech, delivered by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, on the 25th

of May, 1810, upon Mr. Grattan's Motion for a Committee to take into Consideration the Roman Catholic Petitions; to which are annexed Copies of the Original Documents therein referred to."

We may probably have a future opportunity of noticing some similar articles of this interesting Miscellany.

70. *First Annual Report—National Society.* Murray and Rivingtons; 8vo. pp. 198.

IT cannot but afford very sincere gratification to every well-wisher to the prosperity of his Country, to witness the zeal and activity of the truly respectable Managers of this highly important Institution. The first Meeting of this Society, in November 1811, was noticed in our Magazine for that month (vol. LXXXI. p. 479); and strongly recommended to public notice in pp. 601, 653. We rejoice to see that it has already taken so deep a root, as to be fixed on a permanent foundation.

"That the National Religion should be made the Foundation of National Education, and should be the first and chief thing taught to the Poor, according to the excellent Liturgy and Catechism provided by our Church for that purpose, must be admitted by all friends to the Establishment; for if the great body of the Nation be educated in other principles than those of the Established Church, the natural consequence must be to alienate the minds of the people from it, or render them indifferent to it, which may, in succeeding generations, prove fatal to the Church, and to the State itself.—It must indeed be admitted in this country of civil and religious liberty, that every man has a right to pursue the plan of education, that is best adapted to the religion which he himself professes. Whatever religious tenets therefore men of other persuasions may think proper to combine with the mechanism of the new system, whether tenets peculiar to themselves, or tenets of a more general nature, they are free to use the new system so combined, without reproach or interruption from the members of the Establishment. On the other hand the members of the Establishment are not only warranted, but in duty bound to preserve that system, as originally practised at Madras, in the form of a Church of England Education."

With this view, the Friends of the Establishment throughout the Kingdom were earnestly requested to associate and co-operate, for the purpose

of promoting the Education of the Poor in the doctrine and discipline of the Established Church; and it is evident, from their Report now before us, that such co-operation has been liberally afforded; a Subscription having been raised, in less than six months, of 15,961*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

“It was the first intention of the Society, to have established more schools in the Metropolis, and its vicinity, under its own immediate direction; but upon farther experience, it was thought more advisable to confine themselves to the one Central School, projected in Baldwin’s Gardens, and to give occasional assistance and encouragement to other Districts and Parishes, to form such establishments under their own superintendance and government, in union with the Society, the reasons of which are given in a paper (App. No. 7.) In pursuance of this plan they have given the sum of 200*l.* to a considerable school, long since established in Orchard-street, Westminster, in order to enlarge the same for the instruction of 1,000 children. Other applications are before the Society, for the same kind of assistance, to which they are anxious to listen, so far as is consistent with the plan of distributing their funds generally.—With a similar view they have given a benefaction of 50*l.* and a subscription of 10*l.* 10*s.* annually, to a Society of Schoolmasters who have undertaken to adopt the new mode of teaching, and formed themselves into a Benefit Society.”

The following sums have also been voted by the Society :

“To Mr. Procter’s School, in the Forest of Dean, 100*l.* To Mr. Berkin’s School, in Ditto, 50*l.* To the School at Oswestry, where it is intended that Masters should be trained to be sent to different parts of Wales, 200*l.* Toward’s establishing a School at Tewkesbury, 100*l.* To the School at East Dereham, when it shall be united to the Norfolk and Norwich Society, 50*l.* To the School at Burnham Thorpe, on the same condition, 50*l.* To the Boys’ School, Chichester, 100*l.*”

In the beginning of April 1812, the following notice was published :

“The National Society having now opened a School on Holborn-hill, for present use, and having taken measures for opening another in Baldwin’s-gardens, Gray’s-inn-lane, as the Central School, upon an enlarged scale, the preparations for which are in great forwardness, think it necessary to inform the Publick, that it is not their intention, at present, to open any other in or near the Metropolis.—They are of opinion that any

such attempts would be of partial benefit, and by adopting them, that they would be in danger of exhausting their funds in partial efforts: they think also, that it is more expedient that the Schools should be supported by their respective parishes (or districts, where it may be convenient to unite two or more parishes together for the purpose), and should be under the immediate inspection and government of those whose local knowledge will be likely to make better provision for each case, and who will naturally take a livelier interest in that which they have instituted and conducted themselves.—They trust that their great plan of distributing education generally will be thus better promoted and effected; for which purpose, they will consider all Schools founded upon the same principles, and so reported to them, as a part of their body and system.—They are ready and willing, at the same time, to offer every assistance in their power in giving aid to the parishes or districts towards the providing or building proper Schools; or more especially in providing proper Teachers to instruct them in the new System; or in receiving and training persons that may be sent to them to be qualified for Teachers, by exhibiting to them, at the Central School, the Madras System of Education, in full action.—They earnestly exhort, therefore, all persons, more especially the Clergy, to lose no time in undertaking their part in this great work, which, though in its first beginnings, it may be attended with some expence and some difficulties, will, in its future progress, become easy, and highly beneficial to the poor, with little cost to others.”

71. *A Sequel to the “Rejected Addresses;” or, the Theatrum Poetarum Minorum. By another Author.* 12mo. pp. 95. Sugarwood and Co.

THOUGH the three last words in the Title-page are not necessary; and though this little Volume has many inequalities; it might have claimed much commendation had it been the *elder brother*. It contains Thirteen Imitations of the style of Popular Writers; some of which are in prose.

In the first article the praises of “Molly of Drury Lane” are sweetly sung by “T. C.” in nine stanzas not devoid of harmony. We copy one.

“By Drury’s Western side, fair Brydges-  
street!  
[come,  
Where now the busy builders daily  
Where once the play-going crowd were  
wont to meet,  
[dome,  
Rushing to Drury’s or her Sister’s  
Scene

Scenes where my youth has often joy'd to stray,  
 And cull the apple from the fruiterer's  
 Let me the pleasures of thy haunts display,  
 Where Molly, pot-girl at the house-of-  
 Flourish'd the glowing flame of youthful  
 bricklayers all."

Amongst the Prose articles, the most prominent are, "The Philosophical Discovery and Plebeian Talent, by C. L. esq."—"A spirited Address on Theatrical Reform, by Sir F. B. bart.;" and "An Address to a youthful Audience, by Mrs. A. L. B."—From the latter a few lines, not wholly devoid of merit, may suffice:

"The labouring Bricklayers built these lofty walls—they put the bricks together one by one, and joined them with mortar—and now they are firm as a rock—When you build houses with cards, they fall down, because you have no mortar—if you had mortar, you could join them together, and they would stand.—The Carpenter nailed together these boards—the Painter painted them over, and made them red—the Glass-cutter cut these sparkling chandeliers—the Scene-painter painted that splendid scenery—the Poet composes plays—the Actor acts them—all combine to find amusement for the Child of Reason—Return thanks then to them all!—We do return thanks to ye, oh Bricklayer, Carpenter, Painter, Glass-cutter, Scene-painter, Poet, Actor—accept our thanks, for we are grateful—Mourn not, Child of Mortality, that we must depart—Look round once more—let thine eye be satiated with wonder! Thus must all your earthly pleasures cease—you must be cut off in the midst of them—Remember, Child of Mortality—it is but a few hours since we first entered the Theatre—Let recollection carry you a little farther, and you were born—In a few hours you will rest in your warm bed—and in a few more in the cold grave!"

The "Sonnets on Theatrical Subjects, by the Rev. W. L. B." have some good lines; but we have not room for them.

"The Managing Brewers, by W. H." (the last in the Collection) is reprehensible for gross personalities.

72. *Werter to Charlotte: a Poem, founded on "The Sorrows of Werter."* By a Student of Lincoln's Inn. small 8vo. pp. 32. Sherwood and Co.

THIS little production, very modestly introduced by a sensible Preface, is far from being deficient in poetical merit.

73. *Nine Sermons, preached in the Years 1718—19, by the late I. Watts, D. D. Now first published from MSS. in the Family of a contemporary Friend. With a Preface, by John Pye Smith, D. D. Gale, Curtis, and Fenner.*

IN a neat Preface, which Dr. Smith has prefixed to these Sermons, we find an account of the Manuscripts from which this posthumous work is printed:

"The following Sermons are not indeed printed from Dr. Watts's own manuscripts; but there is satisfactory evidence that they are his genuine productions.—The manuscripts, which bear clear marks of care and accuracy, are in the hand-writing of the Rev. John Goodhall, formerly Minister of the Dissenting Congregation, over which Dr. Carey now presides, at Box-lane, near Hemel-Hempstead. Mr. Goodhall was a contemporary and friend of Dr. Watts, and survived him but a few months. Since his death, these papers have been preserved as a valuable family possession, and they are now published by one of his collateral descendants.—It cannot now be ascertained, whether these discourses are transcripts from the Author's original copies, or were first taken in short-hand as delivered from the pulpit. Perhaps the latter may appear the more probable supposition, as the easy and colloquial forms of expression, which occur principally in the applicatory parts, seem to indicate the warmth and familiarity of extemporary address, rather than the result of studied composition."

We agree with Dr. S. in the opinion that there is satisfactory evidence of the genuineness of these excellent Discourses; but we think this evidence is to be found in the Sermons themselves rather than in any extrinsic circumstances connected with them. The style and sentiments of Dr. Watts are apparent in every page of the volume. We discern in it the same unaffected and perspicuous mode of expression, the same rational and scriptural piety, which we have often admired in the Sermons published by himself. The similarity is throughout so remarkable, that we are induced to consider them as the genuine remains of the Author to whom they are attributed, and worthy of his great and illustrious character. The following extracts will, we think, sufficiently confirm this opinion:

"In order to preach Christ as a Saviour, the apostles not only spoke concerning

cerning his own person, but taught many things concerning God and ourselves, as well as concerning Christ Jesus. They taught concerning God, that he is a holy and just God, and demands satisfaction for sin, and will not pardon without an atonement; that he is gracious and forgiving, and ready to be reconciled to those that draw near to him in his own way, and agreeably to his own appointments. They taught concerning ourselves, that we are fallen from God; that we are dark and ignorant; that we are guilty and exposed to everlasting death; that we are unholy, helpless, incapable of renewing or recovering ourselves, and that we must be for ever miserable, unless the Lord Jesus Christ undertakes our salvation. They taught concerning Jesus Christ, the whole history of his life; the account of his death; the end and design of it, that it was a satisfaction for sin, and a price for our souls. They taught his ascension into heaven, and what he does there; his governing the world for the church's sake, and his appearance there in the presence of God for us. They taught all his glorious offices, his divine commission to fulfil them, and his peculiar fitness to execute every one of them. They instructed the world in what he has done, what he does, and what he will do."

"Christ's death is also the pattern of a believer's crucifixion to the world. Our Lord Jesus Christ, young as he was, in the full vigour of life and in a capacity for the enjoyment of all the delights of sense, left the world. The death of Christ speaks this in the ear and heart of every believer, 'The world is not worth living in.' The death of Christ, and his abandoning the world so soon, have poured abundance of contempt upon the manner of living in this world. The life of Christ in the world, in poverty, in the form of a servant, has poured scorn upon all the grandeur, riches, and honours of it. The King of heaven, when he dwelt here upon earth, did not think them worth taking. The manner of his death and burial has poured contempt upon every thing that is magnificent in death; upon all the pomp of funerals, and the honours of the grave. He hung upon the cross, and submitted to death in the most dishonourable way, by dying like a malefactor or a slave; his body was begged and conveyed away to a private sepulchre in a garden, though he might have had the attendance of mourning angels, and all the show of heaven waiting at his funeral. All this was appointed to humble the pride of man, to make us see that there is nothing in all the vanities of life desirable. Our Head has despised them all."

"In every thing give thanks; at all times, in all places, in all circumstances of life. We can never be so miserable in this world, but there is matter of thankfulness; and how much more ought we to praise God, when we have been released from any affliction, or enjoy any special mercy! The command implies in it, that we should be always found in a thankful frame in general, and that we should watch for special matter of thankfulness, by observing the providence and the grace of God, and seize every opportunity he puts into our hands to speak of his goodness. If we would set ourselves to seek opportunities of thankfulness, we should find them to be endless. When we are brought into the knowledge and faith of Christ, translated from the kingdom of darkness into the kingdom of his dear Son, when we are settled with regard to the hopes of forgiveness, and have a comfortable expectation of a future world, this is a glorious season for praise; *I will praise thee, O Lord my God, with all my heart: and I will glorify thy name for evermore. For great is thy mercy toward me: and thou hast delivered my soul from the lowest hell.*—Psalm lxxxvi. 12, 13."

74. *The Adventures of a Dramatist, or a Journey to the London Managers. Two Vols. 8vo. pp. 408. Lackington.*

THIS is a sarcastic work throughout; not destitute of humour; and it is evidently the production of an able pen;—yet we apprehend that the Author has sometimes mistaken scurrility for wit, as in the following extract from his Introduction:

"Will then the periodical distributors of fame, that have so good-naturedly eased the Nation of the trouble of judging for itself, will they, unpaid, rate an Author according to the intrinsic merit of his works? Oh, no! They have their list of prices: a certain number of guineas can alone obtain a proportionate quantum of laudatory paragraphs, towards helping out the sale of an edition: therefore rest assured that, whenever a writer is reduced to the necessity of sounding his own praises, it is a clear proof of his inability to bribe any one else to perform the task for him.—It might here be inquired, why I am so impudent as to provoke the wrath of the criticising gentry, since they, though unwilling to laud gratis, would perhaps have suffered me to proceed in my career unmolested? I answer: Their censure is much less to be dreaded than their silence: as for their praise,—why let those, who fear that they have committed the sin of dulness or ignorance, pay for an absolution."

## SELECT POETRY.

Mr. URBAN, The following verses are by the same hand, as those published in p. 264. under the title "Evening;" and are intended as a companion to that performance.

## MORNING.

HENCE foolish care, and sorrow vain!  
Ye bring no mœd but empty pain.  
No more will I, like wand'ring sprite,  
Haunt the lone silence of the night;  
To seek in shades, and twilight groves,  
Such thoughts as Melancholy loves.  
For lo! where, like a blushing bride,  
Aurora leaves Tithonus' side;  
In some close wood or cavern nigh,  
To hide her from the Sun's bright eye.  
While rising larks do blithely sing,  
And smiling meadows greet the Spring.  
A thousand dew-bent flow'rs are seen  
To raise their heads upon the green.  
And sweetly ev'ry hill resounds,  
With cry of hunters, and of hounds,  
As if Diana's self were there  
With all her Nymphs; a huntress fair.  
And thro' the Erymanthian plain,  
Or Cragus, led a virgin train.

Nor less delightful to the ear,  
A wand'ring river murmurs near;  
Hearing the birds' first matin song,  
Whose notes its echoing banks prolong;  
Like that fam'd sea, which poets say,  
Had heard Arion's softest lay,  
And grew so ravish'd with the strain,  
It gave his musick back again.  
Still as he sang, the waters bore  
A pleasing murmur to the shore.  
"He sang how breathing zephyrs blow,  
O'er flow'ry cliffs, and vales below,  
How happy are the rural swains,  
That tread on green Arcadian plains.  
And how in safe and peaceful glades,  
Fond shepherds dance with smiling maids."

Charm'd with the sound of his sweet lyre,  
I emulate the Poet's fire;  
I hail the shades, and sacred groves,  
Where many a bounding Dryad roves;  
The stream 'round tufted willows bending,  
Where shepherds gay their flocks are tending.

Or mountains blue, whose summits high  
Seem mingled with the distant sky.  
And then I mark old Ocean's tide,  
With silver billows glitt'ring wide;  
The white sails shining in the air,  
The sea-mews screaming from afar.  
And oft I hear the dashing oar,  
And busy waves that spurn the shore;  
Where the fisher leaves his home,  
O'er the pathless deep to roam.

Methought amidst a scene so gay,  
'Twere well to let the fancy stray;  
Once more recall departed times,  
And wander into distant climes.  
Sometimes from the rocky shore,  
The morning gales sweet musick bore.

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Such high and cheerful strains as flow  
When Care has fled, and sable Woe;  
And staid Contentment in their place,  
Is seen with ever-smiling face.  
Then thought I of the Delian God,  
Nine Muses waited on his nod;  
While from Parnassus far away,  
He on Thracian hills did stray;  
What time great Jove enrag'd had driv'n  
The culprit from a seat in Heav'n.  
Admetus heard his Hind complain,  
And wonder'd at the polish'd strain.  
The neighb'ring nymphs and graces bound,  
In list'ning circles stood around  
A simple shepherd's tale to hear,  
Nor deem'd Apollo was so near.

Oft in gay trim, and conscious pride,  
A freighted vessel stemm'd the tide;  
And hail'd her native land again,  
Safe from the dangers of the main.  
Straight I saw in fancy rise,  
Boundless view, and cloudless skies;  
Such as bright Arabia knows,  
Or Ganges' stream, that widely flows.  
I heard the magic charm that plac'd  
Fair castles on the desert waste;  
Bade mystic forms appear in sight,  
Or chang'd to day, the blackest night;  
Bade tow'rs and gilded domes be seen,  
Midst gardens, lakes, and pastures green.  
With gorgeous halls, and banquets, where  
High dames, and many a lovely fair,  
Each with a baron by her side,  
Gayly feast, in regal pride;  
Till suddenly withdrawn the spell,  
To ground the false enchantment fell.

Next Fancy led me to the bow'rs,  
Where poets pass their sacred hours.  
To Lesbos isle where Sappho sung,  
The vales, and streams, and woods among;  
To where Anacreon fram'd his lay,  
While laughing Graces round him play;  
To Ida's top, that Venus loves,  
To Eryx' sacred shades and groves.

Thus soaring high, the milkmaid's strain  
Has brought me to myself again.  
The lowing cow, the cawing rook,  
And bees that seek yon flow'ry nook;  
The whistling ploughman, broke the charm,  
And leave me now to pleasures calm.  
So far my guided wings have flown.  
They dare not tempt a path unknown,  
Nor can I, thanks to thee, refuse,  
(Of all the nymphs, my only muse)  
Thee, Fancy! careless, pleasing guest,  
That giv'st to all our joys a zest;  
And might I ever thus be free  
In rural shades to live with thee,  
No gems that shine on foreign coasts,  
Nor all the wealth that India boasts;  
Nor all the honours, pomp, and state,  
That love to smile upon the great;  
Should tempt me from the humble cell,  
Where peace, and modest silence dwell.

W. C. L.  
Anniversary

*Anniversary Ode on the BIRTH OF CHRIST  
for the Year 1812.*

By JOHN STOVLE, *Lieut. Royal Navy.*

HAIL, sacred morn! hail, holy light!  
Thrice welcome each diffusive ray;  
Hail, emanations ever bright,  
Descending from Eternal Day!  
O centre of surrounding spheres above,  
Great LIGHT OF LIGHTS, from THEE the  
thirsting soul  
Derives new streams of renovating love,  
To cheer her powers, and every ill controul.  
O blissful day! when from on high  
The glorious Prince of Peace  
Appear'd to greet the nether sky  
With joys that ne'er shall cease.  
Well might the vast surrounding spheres  
afar,  
Ring jubilant, "a God! a God appears!"  
Well might the theme resound from star  
to star;  
Tis worthy of an endless round of years.  
A PRINCE appears! most mighty, most  
divine! [head shine.  
In whom the high perfections of the God-  
Tho' wintry blasts the skies o'erspread,  
And veil from sight th' ethereal blue,  
The heaven-taught mind, still undis-  
may'd,  
By science good and compass true,  
Contemplative afar through Ether's void  
Exploring, leaves behind each troubled  
wave;  
Th' ETERNAL SON is still his faithful guide,  
His everlasting friend, who came to save.  
The circumambient skies to trace  
Above, beneath, around,  
He passes yon ethereal space,  
For Zion's heavenly ground.  
The heaven of heavens by sovereign love  
prepar'd;  
Or where the Architect Divine employ'd  
His skill; or when this universe was rear'd,  
And light emerg'd from chaos dark and  
void;  
Where still Eternal Wisdom gives the word,  
And matter, life, and light harmonious,  
praise their Lord.  
Devoted man! from earthly strife  
Awake! let brighter views arise;  
Lo! themes of everlasting life  
Invite thy powers beyond the skies.  
Let not the soul immur'd in things below,  
Pollute her pow'rs prepar'd for joys  
sublime;  
On heavenly plumes ascending let her go,  
To wing her flight beyond the reach of  
time;  
Her Saviour's empire still in view,  
Beyond our fleeting years;  
Ye earthly toys, awhile adieu;  
Adieu, O vale of tears!  
He who first call'd from darkness living  
light,  
By signal shews direct the heavenly road;  
Beyond the reach of science ever bright,

The soul beholds her Saviour and her God,  
His sacred WORD unveils the blissful way,  
As Phœbus in the skies emits the blaze  
of day.

GREAT PILOT, tho' the raging storm  
Incessant beats; tho' furious waves  
Should much the shatter'd bark deform,  
Thy power its raging force out-braves.  
"Peace," said that VOICE which heaven  
and earth adores, [reign;  
And instantaneous Peace resum'd her  
No more infuriate surges lash'd the shores,  
The Sea its halcyon surface wore again.  
(Alas, proud Science fails in this,  
Nor can she e'er arrive  
To this exalted point of bliss,  
Tho' all her powers may strive.)  
"Peace," says His voice when tyrants lift  
the sword;  
And prostrate ev'ry warlike weapon lies;  
Lo! e'en the King of Terrors feels his word,  
And humbled on his vengeful arrow dies!  
Haste, rolling years! O Peace, from heaven  
descend,  
O Innocence, resume a reign to know no end!

KUTOUSOFF AND LAURISTON.  
EPIGRAM.

By Rev. WREGEN BUTLER, *jun. M. A.*  
"When Lauriston came to beg a truce  
from Kutousoff, the hero nobly de-  
manded the dead body of his master as a  
pledge of his sincerity. — *Morning Post,*  
*Dec. 10, 1812.*  
*Le corps d'un ennemi mort sent toujours bien.*

ANGOLESME.  
THE RUSSIAN CHIEF, in wisdom hearty,  
Turns from punctilios to essentials:  
"Give me," quoth he, "your BONA-TARTE,  
Dead or alive, for your credentials!"

UPON LADIES CARRYING RIDICULE,  
POOR *Ridicule!* Not one alone  
In ten, once lik'd to bear it;  
But now the World's so patient grown;  
The fairest Ladies bear it.

W. C. L.

*Inscription engraven on a Brass Plate over  
the remains of a well-known Character,  
(a Black) who officiated for many years as  
ASSISTANT HOSTLER at the Elephant and  
Castle Public-house, NEWINGTON.*

"To the Memory of  
Old RALPH,  
who died by the Fortune of War, and was  
interred with Military Honours on the  
17th June 1811.  
Beneath this block poor Ralph now lies,  
A cunning Rogue was he;  
A wicked Thief no one denies,  
And ne'er from mischief free.  
He also was a tipping Elf,  
And given much to roam;  
But, ah! your faults mind well yourself,  
And, Reader, look at home.  
*Stockwell, Dec. 14.*

M. W.  
HISTO-

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1812.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 9.

A Bill for regulating the intercourse between Jamaica and St. Domingo was read a second time.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed that an additional tax of 10s. per cwt. should be imposed upon all rice imported from any country not belonging to his Majesty, or not within the territories of the East India Company; and to withdraw the bounty on the exportation of East India rice, which had amounted to 500,000*l.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 10.

A new arrangement was made for dispatching Appeals: it was agreed that on the first day after next Term, their Lordships should meet twice or thrice a week at ten in the morning.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Folkestone*, referring to the order of August last in the Gazette, as to German officers, which stated that, in consideration of their services, particularly at the battle of Salamanca, they should receive, instead of temporary, permanent rank in the British army, asked, to save the time of the House, for an explanation.

Lord *Palmerstone* said, that the Noble Lord had misconceived the meaning of the order in question; it was not intended to violate the Act by which the foreign corps would be dismissed at the end of the war. The word "permanent" was not meant in the order in its literal and universally-received sense; but merely to imply that certain facilities should be given, or rather obstacles removed, to the promotion of such officers as had originally come into the German Legion as Colonels and Majors; and that permanent rank should be solely nominal, without half-pay, or any other advantage.

Lords *Folkestone*, *Milton*, Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Canning*, and Sir *H. Mildmay*, expressed their satisfaction at this explanation of the order, which had been misunderstood, not only by themselves, but the publick.

Gen. *Stewart* spoke in the most handsome terms of the German Legion.

Mr. *Whitbread* reprobated the practice of imitating the dress of foreign soldiers; as the predilection prevailed in a certain quarter, our troops were so Germanized or Frenchified in their appearance, that English soldiers had fallen, and English officers been taken prisoners, in consequence of mistaking the corps of French troops for our own.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 11.

The Report of the Gold Coin Bill was brought up, after a division, moved by Mr. *Whitbread*, when the numbers were 63 to 26.—A discussion then ensued: Messrs. *Huskisson*, *Whitbread*, *W. Smith*, and *Gurney*, opposed the Bill, alledging the depreciation of Bank paper, the raised price of guineas, which, at Liverpool, Bristol, &c. were publicly bought and sold; and their occasioning in general two prices to commodities.

Messrs. *Vansittart*, *Rose*, *Stephens*, *Preston*, and *Protheroe*, urged that the Bill was necessary, to secure the public creditor, and the yeomanry of the country from the severity of landlords, who, imitating the example of Lord King, might insist upon their tenants paying their rents in gold. The bill was ultimately read the first time.

Dec. 12.

The House having resolved into a Committee, a clause was agreed to, providing, that, in default of heirs male of the Marquis of Wellington's body, the lands, hereditaments, &c. to be purchased, should descend to the heirs female of his body.

Dec. 14.

The Gold Coin Bill was read the third time, after divisions moved by Mr. *Whitbread* on Mr. Brougham's Resolutions of last Session, when they were all negatived.

Messrs. *Abercrombie*, *Grant*, and Sir *F. Flood*, contended that Bank paper was depreciated—the latter said, that in Ireland it was depreciated 20 per cent.; and that since his visit to this country, he had purchased a horse, for which 38 guineas had been asked; he refused, offering 34, which the horse-dealer eagerly accepted, when he found he was to be paid in gold.

The following sums were then voted in a Committee of Supply:—For the Land Forces, 2,000,000*l.*; Recruiting in India, 7,500*l.*; for the Militia, 770,000*l.*; Supernumerary Officers, 8,500*l.*; Kilmainham Hospital, 275,000*l.*; Foreign Corps, 295,000*l.*; Volunteer Corps, 119,000*l.*; Local Militia, 160,000*l.*; Allowances to Chaplains, Surgeons, and Hospitals, 32,000*l.*; American Loyalists, 19,000*l.*; St. Domingo Sufferers, 6,000*l.*; the Suffering Clergy and Laity of France, 125,000*l.*; Corsican Emigrants, 11,500*l.*; French and Corsican Emigrants abroad, 4,000*l.*; Dutch Emigrants, 3,500*l.* French Emigrants in Jersey and Guernsey, 3,400*l.*

HOUSE

## HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 16.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Sugar Brewing and Starch Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, a Petition was presented from 7000 inhabitants for leave to erect a new Prison and Bridewell in Kent;—another Petition from the Booksellers of London against the excessive hardship and expence of delivering, gratuitously, eleven copies of every new work to the Universities and Public Libraries.

In a Committee of Supply, Lord Palmerstone moved for an additional sum of 2,700,000*l.* for the service of the army, which, after a division of 33 to 4, was granted.

## HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 17.

The Earl of Liverpool presented to the House a Message from the Prince Regent, expressing his Royal Highness's desire to render aid to the people of Russia, who were suffering the severest distress, in consequence of the unprovoked and atrocious invasion of France,—praising the loyalty, magnanimity, and unconquerable spirit they had displayed, whereby results have been produced of the utmost importance to the interests of this kingdom, and to the general cause of Europe; the grant to be 200,000*l.*

In the Commons, the same day, on the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivering a message from the Prince Regent, requesting to be enabled to aid the distressed Russians;

Mr. Whitbread said, that we ought to begin by relieving our own starving manufacturers first, as he saw no reason why, in this instance, charity should not begin at home.

Sir Francis Burdett thought the Message not only extraordinary, but insulting to the people of this country.

Mr. Stephen considered that the burning of Moscow, by defeating the ambition of Buonaparte, might ultimately prove the salvation of this country.

## HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 18.

The Earl of Liverpool moved, that 200,000*l.* be granted in aid of the Russian peasantry. The invasion of Russia had been attempted with 360,000 men, including 60,000 cavalry—no Nation had ever made such exertions or sacrifices as Russia—a population of 200,000 souls had voluntarily devoted their habitations to the flames, sooner than they should afford a shelter to the invaders. Besides Moscow, no fewer than 100 villages were left and consumed on the advance of the

enemy, and their inmates retired for shelter and security to the woods and forests. Russia had been invaded because she refused to accede to the Continental System; and a deadly blow was intended to be struck, through her, against Great Britain.

Lord Holland thought this sum, if it could be spared, should have been afforded for the service of the war in the Peninsula. He hoped that the events in the North would facilitate a peace.

The address for 200,000*l.* was agreed to *nem. diss.*

In the Commons, on the same day, in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Fanshott said, that the best information he had procured did not lead him to think, that any modification or repeal of the Leather Tax was necessary.

Mr. Fanshott moved, that 200,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for the relief of such parts of the Empire of Russia as have suffered from the invasion of the French.

Lord Castlereagh said, that the most flattering prospects might probably be anticipated from the Russian successes.

Mr. Whitbread declared, that Russia had always acted in conformity to her own interest; this sum, therefore, which would go into the pocket of the Emperor, would not be, as represented, a bond of unity between the two countries.

Sir F. Burdett, though he opposed the grant, rejoiced in the prospect of a peace.

Messrs. Ponsonby and Willerforce supported the grant, which was voted without a division.

## Dec. 21.

In consequence of the great number of Election Petitions, a call of the house was fixed for the 10th of February.

A Petition was presented by Sir F. Burdett from Capt. Inglis.—The Hon. Baronet presented another Petition from the friends and relatives of three persons now confined in Ilchester Gaol, in consequence of assembling riotously before the Town Hall during the late election for Bath, and demanding in a tumultuous manner, that the doors of the Hall should be opened. This was refused, and some windows were broken. The next day these persons were seized, and treated with a severity which nothing could justify. According to the Petition, bail was offered to any amount, but refused. They were committed to prison, confined to solitary cells, and heavily ironed. The access of their friends was denied. During this severe weather, they had nothing to sleep on but a little straw on a stone dungeon,

dungeon, and covered with a scanty rug; and though some humane persons in the town had provided them with great coats, yet they were stripped of these every night before they were locked up in their cells. The locking-up hour was four o'clock. Their food was bread and water; the former too scanty to support life. [Here the Hon. Baronet drew forth a loaf, about the size of a modern two-penny one, and, after holding it up for the inspection of the House, he dashed it indignantly on the floor, and it rolled towards the Treasury Bench.] He asked whether such a pittance was enough to sustain life? and hinted at the oppression exercised in many gaols.

Mr. Harvey considered the allegations false; and thought it would be dangerous to grant relief, as the prisoners were committed for felony (the riot act having been read), which was not a bailable offence.

Mr. Wallace thought some relief might be granted until their trials came on.

Both Petitions were laid on the table.

## HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 22.

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Annual Malt Duties, Exchequer Bills, Marquis of Wellington's Grant, Rice, Spanish Red Wine, Gold Coin, Chocolate, Jamaica and St. Domingo Intercourse, West India Indemnity, Malt Duties Amendment, Post Office Franking, Household, Distillation, and the Insolvent Debtors' Amendment Bills. Adjourned till the 3d of February.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir F. Eyre again complained that the Navy Office Clerks, who had purchased their situations from Lord Barham, had had their emoluments curtailed.

Lord Castlereagh could at present give no information on the subject.

Mr. Vansittart, in reply to Mr. Grant, said that the Act for prohibiting the circulation of local tokens would not be enforced until Midsommer, in order that time might be afforded for ensuring a liberal supply of Bank tokens.

Adjourned till the 2d of February.

## INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Oct. 6. This Gazette contains a letter transmitted by Lord W. Bentinck, noticing a most gallant exploit of the armed flotilla under Capt. Robert Hall. Eleven large armed vessels having been collected by the Enemy at Pietra Nero, on the coast of Calabria, for the purpose of conveying the contributions of that province to Naples, Capt. Hall, assisted by some Sicilian gunboats, effected a successful attack upon and completely destroyed them, spiking and disabling the batteries by which they were protected. In this affair, about 300 of our seamen and marine artillery were landed, and advanced in admirable style against 1200 of the Enemy, beating them up the hill, destroying a number, and making about 40 prisoners, with the loss of only three killed and seven wounded.—Another letter notices the capture of three vessels of 80 tons, near Otranto, by Capt. Chamberlayne of the *Unité*;—a third, the destruction of 12 sail of the Enemy's trabaccoloes off Venice, by the boats of the *Achille* and *Cerberus*;—a fourth, the storming of the battery of Cape Ceste, in the Adriatic, by a detachment of regulars under Capt. Rutherford of the 35th, and of marines under Lieut. Cameron.—Two letters from Capt. Sir P. Parker notice the capture of a French letter of marque of 12 guns, and of a vessel loaded with timber.—Returns received from Capt. Bathurst of the *Fame*, and Capt. Hamilton of the *Terzagant*, of seven towers, or batteries, destroyed on the coast of Valencia, between the 14th and 19th of August; also of the capture of two French

privateers of three and four guns. A letter from Sir P. Parker, of the *Menelaus*, gives an account of an attack upon a convoy in the port of St. Stephano, bay of Orbatello, on the 10th August, when a four-gun battery was stormed; three vessels carried out by the boats, and a bombard scuttled. In this exploit, Mr. G. T. Menro, midshipman, and one seaman, were killed, and five men wounded.

## LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign-office, October 7.—The following Dispatch was this day received from Viscount Cathcart, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of the Emperor of all the Russias.

My Lord, St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.

I am most happy in having to begin my correspondence from St. Petersburg, by announcing that the arms of his Imperial Majesty have been victorious in a most obstinate and general action, fought on the 7th September, at the village of Brodino, between Mojaïsk and Tjate, on the great road from Smolensk to Moscow.—It appears that Buonaparte had concentrated his forces after the affair of Smolensk.—Prince Kutousoff, on his part, had selected a position, and had established his forces in its vicinity.—On the 4th September the Enemy made a reconnoissance in force, and was driven back with loss.—On the 5th September, the French attacked the left, and were repulsed with considerable slaughter, both in the action and in the retreat, and with the

the loss of 7 or 8 pieces of ordnance.—On the 6th of September nothing of consequence took place; but Prince Kutousoff brought up his reserves, completed his dispositions, and added several entrenchments and batteries on his left.—On the 7th September, under cover of a thick mist, the French again attacked the left with great impetuosity, and with all the means and successions of fresh troops that they have hitherto employed in their most desperate exertions.—They were received by the divisions of grenadiers belonging to the left wing, commanded by Prince Bagration; and the centre of the Russian line having in its turn attacked the mass directed against the left, the affair became general.—Prince Kutousoff dates his dispatches from the field of battle.—The Enemy are stated to have covered their retreat by the Wirtemberg infantry, and by large corps of cavalry.—Gen. Platow, however, with the Cossacks followed them, and killed or took great numbers.—The Enemy retreated upwards of 13 versts (9 miles). I have detained this dispatch two days, in expectation of further events, and of a more detailed report, but as letters have been received as late as the 9th September, I have thought it expedient to transmit in its present form, the account of an affair which must for ever add lustre to the military achievements of this empire, and which, though it may not be decisive, must at least prove a most important feature in the history of this war.—I have seen letters from distinguished officers of great experience; they consider this as by far the most dreadful and destructive engagement they ever witnessed, infinitely beyond that of Prussian Eylaw.—Several general officers have been wounded, besides those named; and the loss of officers of other ranks is stated to have been in proportion to that of the men. I have not heard the Russian loss estimated at less than 25,000 men.—The loss of the French should be infinitely greater, because of the pursuit, and because the fire of their artillery ceased at an early hour, while that of the Russians continued as long as the guns could be brought to bear.—The new-raised troops from Moscow were brought up, and appear to be perfectly efficient. Those who were engaged behaved well. The right wing was not much called upon; and of the Guards one battalion only is stated to have sustained any loss.—Reports have been received of the junction of the head of the army from Moldavia with Gen. Tormazoff's corps, which, with another corps, consisting of several divisions, which has joined that officer, will amount to an army of 80,000 men, of the

best description. The corps of 18,000 men, which embarked at Helsingfors, has landed at Revel, and is by this time near Riga, which will lead to an immediate reinforcement of General Wittgenstein's corps. Too much praise cannot be given to the national spirit which animates all ranks of the Russians, especially those properly so called; and the most sanguine expectations which were formed of their conduct have been exceeded.—It appears that much reliance was placed by Buonaparte on the effects of his attempts to introduce French principles, and a popular cry of emancipation and liberty; but that they have been received as an artifice to destroy their liberty and their religion; and it is very confidently asserted, that he has given very strong marks of indignation against those upon whose reports of the disposition of the people he relied.—I have inclosed herewith translations of the Bulletins of the affairs of the 5th and 7th September, (new style.) The accounts of the battle of the 7th reached the Emperor early on the morning of his name-day, which is always celebrated with religious and other ceremonies, and illuminations. His Imperial Majesty immediately sent an aid-de-camp to notify it to me; and after divine worship in the cathedral, in presence of their Imperial Majesties and the whole Court, an officer was ordered to read the bulletin aloud, which gave the populace an opportunity of expressing their exultation. A corps of militia, of 10,000 men, received their colours this morning, and are to march in two days from hence.

## CATHCART.

[Here follows two Bulletins from Gen. Prince Kutousoff, dated "field of battle, village of Brodino, 6th and 8th Sept."] They contain no details; but state that, at the close of the battle of Brodino (as the Russians term it) the Enemy had not gained an inch of ground, the Russians remaining at night masters of the field of battle. Gen. Kutousoff says, that as soon as he shall have recruited his troops, supplied his artillery, and obtained reinforcements from Moscow, he shall recommence operations.—The Emperor has created him Field Marshal General, presented him with 100,000 roubles, and ordered five roubles to each soldier who had a share in the battle of the 7th.

*Admiralty-office, Oct. 10.* Admiral Sawyer, under date of Halifax, Sept. 13, transmits a letter from Capt. James R. Dacres, giving an account of the action between the frigates *Guerriere* and *Constitution*. The Admiral says, "A few hours after she (the *Guerriere*) was in possession of the Enemy, it was found impossible

possible to keep her above water: she was therefore set fire to and abandoned, which I hope will satisfy their Lordships she was defended to the last."

Capt. Dacres' Letters, is dated Boston, Sept. 7. It states, that "at twenty minutes past five our mizen-mast went over the starboard quarter and brought the ship up in the wind; the Enemy then placed himself on our larboard bow, raking us, a few only of our bow-guns bearing, and his grape and riflemen sweeping our deck. At 40 minutes past five, the ship not answering her helm, he attempted to lay us on board; at this time Mr. Grant, who commanded the fore-castle, was carried below, badly wounded. I immediately ordered the marines and boarders from the main deck; the master was at this time shot through the knee, and I received a severe wound in the back. Lieut. Kent was leading on the boarders, when the ship coming to, we brought some of our bow-guns to bear on her, and had got clear of our opponent, when at 20 minutes past six our fore and main-masts went over the side, leaving the ship a perfect unmanageable wreck. The frigate shooting a-head, I was in hopes to clear the wreck and get the ship under command to renew the action; but just as we had cleared the wreck, our spritsail yard went, and the Enemy having rove new braces, &c. wore round within pistol-shot to rake us, the ship laying in the trough of the sea, and rolling her main deck under water, and all attempts to get her before the wind being fruitless; when calling my few remaining officers together, they were all of opinion, that any further resistance would only be a needless waste of lives; I ordered, reluctantly, the colours to be struck. The Constitution carries thirty 24-pounders on her main deck, and twenty-four 32-pounders and two 18-pounders on her upper deck, and 476 men; her loss in comparison with ours is trifling, about 20; the first lieutenant of marines and eight killed, and first lieutenant and master of the ship and 11 men wounded, her lower masts badly wounded, and stern much shattered, and very much cut up about the rigging. The *Guerricre* was so much cut up that all attempts to get her in would have been useless. As soon as the wounded were got out of her, they set her on fire; and I feel it my duty to state that the conduct of Captain Hull and his officers to our men has been that of a brave enemy, the greatest care being taken to prevent our men losing the smallest trifle, and the greatest attention being paid to the wounded, who, through the attention and skill of Mr. Irvine, Surgeon, I hope will do well.

J. R. DACRES."

[Second Lieut. Read and 14 men were killed; and Capt. Daeres, First Lieut. Kent, with 76 men, wounded.]

A letter has been received from Rear-adm. Cockburn, giving an account of the capture, by that ship, of the Leonore French privateer, of 10 guns and 80 men, which had been chased down by the *Doterel* and *Raven* sloops.

*Downing-street*, Oct. 11. Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Villa Toro, Sept. 27.

The operations against the castle of Burgos have been continued. On the night of the 22d I directed that an attempt might be made to take by storm the exterior line of the Enemy's works; one of the batteries destined to support our position within them having been in such a state of preparation as to give hopes that it would be ready to open on the morning of the 23d. The attack was to have been made by detachments of Portuguese troops belonging to the 6th division, which occupied the town of Burgos, and invested the castle on the South-west side, on the Enemy's left, while a detachment of the 1st division, under Major Lawrie, of the 79th regiment, should scale the wall in front. Unfortunately the Portuguese troops were so strongly opposed, that they could not make any progress on the Enemy's flank, and the escalade could not take place. I am sorry to say our loss was severe; Maj. Lawrie was killed, and Capt. Fraser, who commanded a detachment from the brigade of guards, was wounded. Both these officers, and indeed all those employed on this occasion, exerted themselves to the utmost; but, the attack on the Enemy's flank having failed, the success of the escalade was impracticable.—Our batteries are completed, and ready to open the Enemy's interior lines, as soon as we shall have established our troops within the exterior line.—Gen. Elio, who now commands the troops lately commanded by Gen. Joseph O'Donnell, took Cosuegra by capitulation on the 22d inst.

*Total British Loss*—1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 47 rank and file, killed; 6 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 serjeants, 217 rank and file, wounded.

*Total Portuguese Loss*—1 captain, 1 ensign, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 5 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.

*Officers Killed and Wounded, from 20th to the 26th Sept.*: Killed—1st batt. 79th foot, Major Lawrie; 2d batt. line, King's German Legion, Capt. Scharnhorst and Lieut. Hansing; 1st batt. 42d foot, Ensign Cullen; royal engineers, Capt. Williams; 13th Portuguese reg. Capt. J. L. Pessos; 9th Capadores, Ens. J. E. D. A. Castro.

*Wounded*

*Wounded*—1st batt. 42d foot, Lieut. McKinnon, severely; 1st batt. line, King's German Legion, Lieut. Rossing, severely; 2d ditto, Capt. Breymann, slightly; 1st batt. Coldstream guards, Capt. Frasier, severely; 1st batt. 3d foot guards, Ensign Hall, slightly; 61st foot, Lieut. Stewart, acting engineer, severely; 1st batt. 42d foot, Capt. Williamson, severely; 2d batt. 24th foot, Lieut. Walton, severely, since dead; royal artillery, Capt. Dancy, slightly; 9th regiment, Capt. Kenoy, acting engineer, dangerously; 1st batt. 79th foot, Capt. Marshall, slightly; 5th Caçadores, Major L. M. de Cerqueira.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AGAINST THE AMERICANS.

[This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, dated October 13, stating, that on the issue of letters of marque and reprisal by the American Government, orders were issued for the detention of American vessels by British cruisers; but no letters of marque were granted, under an expectation that when it was known that the obnoxious Orders were revoked, the Declaration of War and other hostile measures of the United States would be recalled and annulled. Instead of this, it appearing that the American Government has refused to ratify the armistice concluded between Gen. Dearborn and Governor Sir G. Prevost, in Canada, and directed the recommencement of hostilities in that quarter, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent now orders that letters of marque or general reprisals be granted by the Admiralty against the ships, goods, and citizens of the United States of America, and others inhabiting within the territories thereof (vessels sailing under British licences excepted); and the different Courts of Admiralty are directed to proceed in the condemnation of such vessels, as soon as a commission, now preparing by the law officers, shall be transmitted to them. The Order then concludes:—"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is nevertheless pleased hereby to declare, that nothing in this Order contained shall be understood to recal or affect the Declaration which his Majesty's Naval Commander on the American station has been authorised to make to the Government of the United States of America; namely, that his Royal Highness, animated by a sincere desire to arrest the calamities of war, has authorised the said Commander to sign a convention, recalling and annulling, from a day to be named, all hostile orders issued by the respective Governments, with a view of restoring, without delay, the relations of amity and commerce between his Majesty and the United States."]

*Downing-street, Oct. 17.* Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Villa Toro, Oct. 5.

One of the mines which had been prepared under the exterior line of the castle of Burgos, was exploded at midnight of the 29th, and effected a breach in the wall, which some of the party destined to attack it were enabled to storm; but owing to the darkness of the night, the detachment who were to support the advanced party missed their way, and the advance were driven off the breach again before they could be effectually supported. The breach effected by the mine was not of a description to be stormed, except at the moment of the explosion; and it was necessary to improve it by fire, before the attempt could be repeated. But all our endeavours to construct batteries in the best situation to fire upon the wall failed, in consequence of the great superiority of the Enemy's fire. In the mean time, another mine had been placed under the wall, which was ready yesterday; and a fire was opened yesterday morning from a battery constructed under cover of the horn-work.—The fire from this battery improved the breach first made; and the explosion of the mine, at five o'clock yesterday evening, effected a second breach. Both were immediately stormed by the 2d battalion of the 24th regiment, under the command of Capt. Hedderwick, which I had ordered into the trenches for that purpose; and our troops were established within the exterior line of the works of the castle of Burgos. The conduct of the 24th regiment was highly praiseworthy; and Capt. Hedderwick and Lieuts. Holmes and Fraser, who led the two storming parties, particularly distinguished themselves. I am happy to add, the operation was effected without suffering a very severe loss.

*Killed and Wounded, from the 27th September to the 3d October.*

*Total British Loss*—2 serjeants, 17 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 69 rank and file, wounded.

*Total Portuguese Loss*—1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 52 rank and file, wounded.

*Officers Wounded*—12th Portuguese reg. Lieut. A. Alves de Silva; 24th ditto, Ensign Antonio de Pedua.

*Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from Oct. 4 and 5.*

*Total British Loss*—2 serjeants, 31 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-col. 2 captains, 4 lieuts. 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 148 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

*Total Portuguese Loss*—4 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 30 rank and

and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

S. A. GOODMAN, D. A. A. G.

*Officers wounded*—Royal engineers, Brevel Lieut.-col. Jones, severely; 11th foot, 1st batt. Ensign M'Dowell, right arm amputated; 24th foot, 2d batt. Capt. Coote, severely; 30th foot, 2d batt. Lieut. Neville, acting engineer, severely; 53d foot, 2d batt. Ensign Nagle, slightly; 58th foot, 2d batt. Capt. Dudgeon, severely; 79th foot, 1st batt. Lieut. Leslie, severely; 1st line batt. King's German Legion, Lieut. Meyer, severely; 5th ditto, ditto, Lieut. Schauroth, slightly.

N. B. The loss returned on the 5th was in the assault and capture of the exterior line of the Castle of Burgos, on the evening of the 4th October, 1812.

*Admiralty-office, Oct. 17.* Sir James Saumarez has transmitted a letter from Capt. Hooper, of the Raleigh sloop, giving an account of his having, on the 22d September, run on shore, under Easter-ness, a French privateer, of about 100 tons.

*Admiralty-office, Oct. 24.* Sir S. Hood, Commander in Chief in the East Indies, has transmitted two letters from Capt. Crawford, of the Hussar, the first stating the occupation of Macassar by the detachment under Capt. Phillips of the Madras army, the French Commandant having surrendered without opposition; and the other giving an account of the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance with the Rajah of Boni, the most powerful prince in that country, and of a perfect good understanding subsisting between the English and all the other powers; as also of the quiet possession of the small forts and places formerly occupied by the Dutch.—Sir S. Hood has also transmitted a letter from Capt. Thurston, of the Hesper sloop, stating, that the British flag had been established at Coepaug, in the island of Timor.

[This Gazette contains likewise, an account of the capture of the United States revenue cutter, James Madison, of 14 guns and 65 men, by the Barbadoes, Capt. Muskisson.

*Downing-street, Oct. 25.* Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquess of Wellington, dated Villa Toro, Oct. 11.

The Enemy have made two sorties on the head of the sap, between the exterior and interior lines of the Castle of Burgos, in both of which they materially injured our works, and we suffered some loss. In the last, at three in the morning of the 8th, we had the misfortune to lose the Hon. Major Cocks, of the 79th, who was field officer of the trenches, and who was killed in the act of rallying the troops who

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had been driven in. I have frequently had occasion to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Major Cocks, and in one instance very recently, in the attack of the hornwork of the Castle of Burgos; and I consider his loss as one of the greatest importance to this army and to his Majesty's service.

*Total British Loss*—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 4 serjeants, 82 rank and file, killed; 5 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 7 serjeants, 3 drummers, 200 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

*Total Portuguese Loss*—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 34 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 1 serjeant, 65 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file missing.

*British Officers Killed*—Coldstream gds. 1st batt. Ensign Buckeridge; 58th foot, 2d batt. Adj. Hobson; 79th foot, 1st batt. Major the Hon. E. Cocks; 1st line batt. King's German Legion, Capt. Saffe; 5th ditto, ditto, Lieut. Winckler.

*Wounded*—1st Royal Scots, \*Capt. Stewart, acting engineer, slightly; 38th foot, \*Capt. M'Pherson, severely (since dead); Ensign \*Lawrence and \*Twigg, slightly; royal artillery, Capt. Power and Lieut. Elgie, slightly; 3d guards, 1st batt. Capt. Clitherow, severely; 9th foot, 1st batt. Lieut. Dumaresq, assistant engineer, severely; 2d line batt. King's German Legion, Capt. Langrehr and Lieut. Wynecke, severely; 5th ditto, ditto, Capt. Ladders and Lieut. Goeben, severely.

*Portuguese Officers Killed*—5th Caçadores, Capt. Henry Perry; artillery, Lieut. F. X. Ferreira.

*Wounded*—12th reg. of the line, Major Arnott, and Capts. A. de Madeira and L. de Madeira; 15th ditto, Capt. Gama, acting engineer.

The officers marked thus (\*) were wounded on the evening of the 4th and morning of the 5th; but the return was received too late for insertion.

*Admiralty-office, Oct. 27.* Extract of a Letter from Capt. Hew Stewart to Rear-adm. Martin, and forwarded by him to Sir James Saumarez, dated Riga, Oct. 5.

A considerable body of troops, under Count Steinheil, left Riga on Sept. 26; and the gun-boats, under the command of the English officers, accompanied a strong division of 40 Russian boats up the river Aa. The Enemy had placed three different booms across the river, which were soon destroyed. The Enemy abandoned their positions with precipitation. The flotilla took possession of Mittau about noon, with considerable magazines of clothing, grain, and some arms and ammunition. About 400 sick and wounded

were in the town. On the 30th the Russians were compelled to retire from before 25,000 men, who had nearly 80 pieces of cannon. The flotilla, therefore, left Mittau on the evening of the 30th; and after destroying a bridge, erected to facilitate the crossing of the troops and artillery, arrived at Danamunde last night.

Oct. 4. The Enemy's works, which were of considerable strength at Olai, were destroyed.—The loss of the Russians is estimated at 2000 in killed, wounded, and missing. The Enemy must have suffered severely, and many prisoners are arrived.

[A letter from Capt. Ross, of the *Brisis* sloop, gives an account of the capture of the *Petit Poucet* French cutter privateer, of four guns and four swivels, and 23 men; and of having driven three others on shore in Hammerhus Bay.]

Oct. 27. In consequence of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the 2d battalion of the 87th regiment, in successfully defending the breach at Tarifa in Spain, Dec. 31, 1811, against a superior force of the Enemy, the word "Tarifa" is to be borne on the colours and appointments of the regiment.

*Admiralty-office, Oct. 31.* This Gazette gives an account of the capture of a Danish lugger, No. 28, and 13 men, by one of the boats of the Dictator, commanded by Lieut. Duell.

*Admiralty-office, Nov. 3.* Letters from Capt. Chesham, of the *Hamadryad*, give an account of the capture, off Langeland, of a Danish row-boat, of 3 guns and 30 men, by one of the ship's boats, commanded by Lieut. Pesley; and also of the capture, by the boats of the *Hamadryad* and *Clio*, under Lieuts. Pesley and Cutler, of *La Pilotin* French lugger privateer, carrying 4 12-pound carronades, and 31 men.

A letter from Capt. Bowles, of the *Aquilon*, reports the capture, by the *Sheldrake* sloop, off Meen Island, of *L'Aimable D'Hervilly*, French privateer, of 4 swivels: 20 or 30 men escaped on shore.

#### LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Foreign-office, Nov. 11.* Extract of a Dispatch received from Viscount Cathcart, Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of St. Petersburg, dated Oct. 27.

The guns are now firing, and *Te Deum* is to be sung to-morrow in the cathedral, for a most brilliant affair on the 18th, between the advanced guards of the French and Russian armies, near Moscow, in which the former, under Murat, were defeated with great loss; and for the deliverance of Moscow by Gen. Winzingerode on the 22d October.—I have also inclosed

a translation of the official account of the defeat of Marshal St. Cyr, by Count Wittgenstein, and of the storming of Polotzk on the 20th October, as also that of the repulse of Marshal Macdonald's corps by Gen. Steinheil.

CATHCART.  
(Translation of First Enclosure.)

"*St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.*  
"On the 18th October, Marshal Kutousoff having learnt that the corps of Victor had quitted Smolensk to reinforce the Grand Army, resolved to attack the advanced guard, under the orders of Murat, being 43,000 strong, in face of our troops, in order to defeat the same before the junction of Victor, and before Napoleon could support him with the main body of his army. The attack completely succeeded: 38 pieces of cannon fell into our hands, as well as a standard of honour belonging to the first regiment of chasseurs. We have made 1500 prisoners, amongst whom is a General: 2000 were left on the field of battle. On the 22d the corps of Gen. Winzingerode entered Moscow, and obliged the garrison which the Enemy had left in it, to evacuate that capital in such haste, that the French hospitals remained in our power."

(Second Enclosure.)

Extract from the Report of Gen. Count Wittgenstein to his Imperial Majesty, dated Polotzk, Oct. 20.

"After a hard engagement for two days with the Enemy, thanks to the Almighty, Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr is on the other side of the Dwina, and I am in Polotzk, with the corps entrusted to my command. On the 6th I directed Lieut.-gen. Prince Jaschevitz to attack with his detachment the Enemy on the side of the village Garavitchue, whilst Lieut.-gen. Count Steinheil continued his march this way on the left bank of the Dwina.—The Enemy's advanced guard received me at the village Guravitchue, from whence it was driven into the lines. The engagement was most bloody: it began at six in the morning, and lasted till night. I kept my ground, and compelled the Enemy to retreat within his entrenchments, whence he kept up a very heavy cannonade in all directions. The following morning, the 7th, I did not undertake anything, because I waited for the attack of Lieut.-gen. Count Steinheil on the other side of the Dwina, which took place accordingly. He drove the Enemy from the village Bolonia, and pursued him towards Polotzk. I received this intelligence a little before dark, and, in order to profit of the situation in which the Enemy found himself, I attacked, on the evening of the 7th, at 5 o'clock, and drove him out of his strong entrenchments; to which success Lieut.-gen. Count Steinheil's movement greatly contributed.—The Enemy then threw himself into the town, which is