

of some White Emulsion. The nurse thought proper to take the corks out of both; probably for the purpose of tasting them. Be that as it may, she stuck in the labels at a venture; unluckily she stuck them in *wrong*; the patient drank the preparation of lead, and died before morning."

"A Gentlewoman of Chad's-row was delivered of a fine child: she was attended by a Midwife, who ordered her some embrocation for a painful affection of the arm, with some laudanum in it, from a chemist's; and some syrup and oil for the child. The nurse took one of the labels to light a candle; and as the first label was burnt out before the candle caught the flame, she took the other label, and burnt *that* out also.—Thus left without a direction, she rubbed the lady's arm with the child's syrup and oil, and gave the infant a tea-spoonful of the *volatile Linctum and Laudanum!*—Need I say that the poor infant died in excruciating agonies?"

The rules propounded by the worthy Author of this Treatise, are calculated to render such ludicrous and fatal mistakes as the above altogether impossible. His pages moreover contain many useful hints on the arrangement of the Apothecary's Shop, with forms of Books for the facility and convenience of business, and such wholesome admonitions addressed to the young Student on the subjects of *correctness, cleanliness*, and other essentials, that we most cordially recommend the work as deserving of a place on the desk or counter of every Surgeon and Apothecary, Chemist and Druggist, in the United Empire.

9. *Sketches of the present Manners, Customs, and Scenery of Scotland; with incidental Remarks on the Scottish Character.* By Elizabeth Isabella Spence, Author of '*Summer Excursions*,' &c. &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Longman and Co.

THE time is not long which has elapsed since we introduced this Lady's *Summer Excursions* to our Readers as a pleasing companion for a leisure hour; and we are much mistaken if the two little Volumes now before us do not recompense those who read them by her rapid sketches of men and things in that portion of Great Britain chosen for her illustration.

In her Preface, we have such explanations as the fair Authoress deemed necessary for her present publication; which we shall repeat, in order

that her intentions may be fully known. In the first place, she admits there are numerous descriptive accounts of Scotland; but she is conscious that much still remains to be described. "Many beautiful, romantic, sublime, and picturesque scenes have never yet been honoured with the delighted gaze of the Southern traveller; and some interesting traits of national character, and the diverse effects of local manners, will long be discovered by the curious observer, who has learned to survey the manners and morals of man." That she should venture to increase the stock of information, she attributes to the very favourable reception of the work we have just mentioned.

There is a certain degree of independence of mind necessary in the composition of a good author; by which we mean, that a man ought not to suppress those feelings which arise from viewing some glaring deviation from morality or honesty, through a slavish fear of exciting the displeasure of the party concerned; though we are apprehensive that writers sometimes indulge in a freedom of reprehension, proceeding from a jealous disposition in themselves, which they mistake for the independence we allude to. Mrs. Spence observes, that men, "possibly through courtesy," ascribe to the ladies who have favoured the world with their remarks on national manners and character, a brilliancy and justness of description peculiar to the sex. Encouraged by this decision, she has frankly and candidly expressed her opinions and feelings as they occurred on the spot. That some of those might give offence, she seems aware; but, as she asserts they are all founded in truth, she claims no peculiar merit in being their herald; and if they wound the feelings of any one, she may regret the circumstance, though she doth not consider herself responsible for the effect. We would in this case be understood to imply our belief, that the opinions of this lady are of the description which we should call justifiably independent.

She continues by saying, that the English considered Scotland within a century past as only partially civilized; but though it has not received its due respect from others, it has done itself ample justice in the production of

ecle-

celebrated men in every department of science, unexampled in number, proportioned to its limited population.

"It is not, indeed, necessary to transfer, like certain superstitious religionists, our respect for great men to the inanimate objects which surrounded them; but it may not be unworthy of philosophical enquiry to investigate how far local manners, rugged mountains, and peculiar scenery, may have contributed to the formation and final development of those powers which have afterwards affected distant nations, and been the glory and delight of their own."

This lady correctly observes, the culture of the human mind has become one of the most important studies of man; the only secure basis for that study is facts; hence it follows, that "observations on the popular manners and principles of different countries can never be too much diversified, never be superfluous or useless, provided the observer is not previously vitiated in taste or principle." Considering things in this light, the Authoress thinks her own simple and unaffected observations, contained in the Letters before us, may have their advantages, and be placed amongst those works, whence may be derived a practical knowledge of men and manners. As the Letters afforded her no opportunity of inserting some general remarks she wished to make, they are introduced in the Preface to the following purport; and first, she claims, "perhaps, a *higher degree of impartiality* than falls to the lot of most Tourists through Scotland." No one can dispute, she adds, that national and local prejudices exist, and, "perhaps, considering the frailty of human nature, it is not advisable to seek their total abolition in the present stage of civilization." Supposing that the yet surviving spirit of Clanship was the origin of "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," and that the other poems of the same author were produced by the same cause; Mrs. Spence considers, that it ought not to be hastily "denounced as one of the direst curses of civil society." We shall accompany the lady still further on this subject, and it will be for the publick to decide how far impartiality is maintained: friends, she asserts, are much more likely to speak the truth of friends, than enemies are of enemies. "The representations of the

former are generally beneficial to society, while those of the latter are as uniformly injurious." The ratio of local attachments, and prejudices against other places, is the same; and the lady admits that prepossessions sometimes betray great weakness; and she cites as instances, "those of certain effeminate cockneys," who at one time visited Scotland, and saw what is not uncommon in many other countries, the robust peasantry performing journeys bare-footed, and thence "did not hesitate to depreciate the talents and moral character of the people, and to hold up, as they thought, the whole nation to derision and contempt." She thinks this weakness is now nearly extinct, as, in general, mutual intercourse and extended observation have shewn the folly of pronouncing the diversity or peculiarity of local manners and customs the decisive marks of national or personal inferiority.

"It would indeed perplex the affected champions of City luxuries to determine in what the bare-foot peasants of Scotland are inferior in either mental or physical powers, in talents, sobriety, honesty, or mechanical skill, to the nail-shod peasants of England: on the contrary, it would be easy to shew their superior agility and indefatigability in almost every branch of industry."

Citizens are equally prone to prejudices as peasants; and the people of different countries are prepossessed against each other: "it follows, therefore, that impartiality is likely to be the lot of those, whom concurring circumstances have fortunately removed beyond the sphere of such contracting bias." From this position Mrs. Spence deduces what she terms the negative merit of impartiality, as she owes to Scotland the accident of her birthplace, and to England her education; thus she concludes the two primary causes of local prejudices are balanced in her particular case.

Scotland, this lady advances, has many claims to our attention: "the high moral character of its inhabitants is universally allowed;" and which she is inclined to attribute to their general study of metaphysical writings, and a practice of abstract reasoning, which has diffused very correct ideas of practical justice throughout the country. Few of the most respectable mechanicks and tradesmen are unacquainted

quainted with "the doctrine of ideas, and of the intellectual faculties of man;" and most of the discourses from their pulpits abound in allusions, terms, and applications, which would be incomprehensible to those who have not read their popular metaphysical writers. The Authoress goes still further, and seems to think even the endless disputed points of Election and Reprobation, Free-Will, and Necessity, give rise to subtleties in reasoning, which, aided by a fund of good sense, "have fortunately tended to the improvement of moral honesty; and not, as in some other countries, to the extension of unprincipled chicanery."

The religion of the Scotch presents another feature in their character, says Mrs. S. who has repeatedly observed, it must be acknowledged to have little influence on the feelings, being almost wholly addressed to the judgment. "A long, and sometimes incoherent or tautological discourse, called a prayer, to which the people listen only to criticise, followed by a dry, but, perhaps, learned and highly ingenious discussion of some verse of Scripture, cannot be productive of very ardent devotional feelings." Mrs. S. declares the language of Scripture to be more impressive, and better adapted to inspire reverence and piety, than any of the best effusions of man; and, in opposition to the almost universal opinion entertained in Scotland, she asserts, "The public worship of the Church of England is undeniably better fitted to our mixed nature of reasoning and feeling beings, than that of the Church of Scotland, which can only engage the former of those faculties." The inefficacy of this system "of worshipping God by proxy," wherein the speaker is subject to constant criticism, in place of each individual offering his grateful acknowledgments to the Deity, is counterbalanced "by the superior regularity and fervour of family worship, which, I must own, is much more prevalent in Scotland than in England."

In addition to this fact, Mrs. S. pays a high compliment to the Clergy of Scotland, who never perform their duty by proxy; there, it seems, no man undertakes the sacred functions of his office "without actually and faithfully fulfilling it in person to the best of his abilities." In this respect

we must be permitted to observe, a comparison will not hold between the Sister Kingdoms; it is one thing to speculate and condemn, and another to change and alter: and were we to rest the practice of still continuing the present race of Curates only on the plea of humanity, we trust no one would wish to see them wanderers, without food or cloathing, in order to oblige Rectors and Vicars to perform their duty themselves. "The exemplary accuracy and punctuality of the Clergy, she adds, in the regular discharge of their Ministerial duties, necessarily produce corresponding effects on the people." There are few of our Clergy, it may be supposed, will approve of the term Minister, joined with the words Clerical Sportsman, "a thing wholly unknown in Scotland." And we find, from a Note, that the lady has offended on this subject, in her former work of "Summer Excursions," which she does not regret, and only laments, "that their truth should have given them so much poignancy." It is impossible to deny the arguments adduced in support of the offensive passages; no man, inferior in cruelty to a barbarian, will venture to examine into his own conduct while engaged in field-sports; and his only excuse must consist in not giving the subject a thought; at the same time, as the Note we refer to, in p. xviii. is composed of unanswerable truths, we recommend it to the perusal of professed Clerical Sportsmen, and we think they will, in candour, bless Mrs. S. for an opportunity of self-examination. In short, such arguments are of more avail than would have been Lord Erskine's Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty towards Animals. The Authoress pays a very pleasing tribute to the Episcopalian Clergymen of Scotland, who, she declares, "do honour to human nature."

She also thinks it incumbent on her, before she concludes her preliminary observations, to say something of the women of Scotland. In the progress of her work, she had occasion to remark, incidentally, on their general domestic character and native good sense. How the ladies South of the Tweed will receive her observation, "that their manners are less frivolous" than those of our votaries of fashion, we may imagine; but they have

have it in their power to remove the charge, by imitating their Northern sisters, in making useful knowledge their primary object, and with them, according to Mrs. S. always considering amusement a subordinate consideration. Card-playing engages their attention very seldom, and, consequently, their parties are productive of more mental improvement than those where it is made a substitute for conversation. "The public taste, indeed, of both sexes, is fastidious and intellectual; all trifles must possess a portion of rationality before they can amuse." Satisfied ignorance, it appears, is little known; and if there is less of "laughing contentment," there is the more steady and ardent friendship. Mrs. S. thus warmly closes her remarks upon the Scottish character: "Of their hospitality, it is superfluous to speak; of their zeal to serve their friends, those who know them will always bear testimony. There is, perhaps, no other country in Europe so capable in every respect to evince the improvements and improveability of social existence, and none which promises more progressive melioration during future ages."

We have dwelt the longer on the Preface, as the Author's opinions and observations are there found in a more connected state than in the body of the work; and we trust, the abstract and quotations we have given of and from it, will prove that Mrs. Spence is capable of estimating men and things very accurately, and of giving her remarks in lively and polished language.

The readers of these "Sketches" will not suppose, from the size of the Volumes, that many pages can be afforded to any particular place or subject; but we may safely say, from personal observation, that those we know, are faithfully though briefly described. At page 54, in the first volume, will be found some particulars relating to Robert Burns, who was buried in a corner of Dumfries Church-yard, without those monumental honours Mrs. Spence thinks justly his due, as "one of the greatest poets who ever lived." This lady has inserted some very good lines, which were laid upon his grave (before the present plain stone was raised) by a gentleman, whose appearance was that of a Clergyman, and afterwards carried to Mr. McClure by a labourer, who observed the stranger.

The Editor of Burns's Poems is condemned by her for want of judgment, and even of justice (we know not how correctly), in withholding from Mrs. Burns part of the produce of the work.

There is something amiable in Mrs. Spence's attempt to palliate Burns's excessive inebriety, by stating the flattery with which his poetical talents were incensed, and the liberal offers of patronage he received from the great and the prosperous who entertained him at their mansions, and his vexatious disappointment in being made only an Exciseman. That such unworthy, but by no means new, conduct should make a Poet detest his deceivers, is natural; and yet it would be a more noble revenge to shew them he could live without them, than to perish, surrounded by the vicious, and thus give them an excuse for withholding their favour in his own unworthiness. The whole of this account of Burns adds another instance to the number which might be quoted, that brilliancy of genius by no means implies correctness in thinking and acting on moral subjects. The pleasing descriptions of the Lakes in Scotland are accompanied by little illustrative anecdotes, amongst which are those of Rob Roy and a Maniac; and the reader will find philosophical reasons why the lakes alluded to are never frozen. We shall now take our leave of Mrs. Spence, heartily wishing her health and spirits to continue her Excursions, and encouragement to offer her future Tours to the publick.

10. *Objections of a Churchman to Uniting with the Bible Society, including a Reply to the Arguments advanced in Favour of that Institution.* By the Rev. Frederick Nolan, *Presbyter of the United Church.* 2vo. pp. 68. Rivingtons.

THE indefatigable exertions of the advocates of the *British and Foreign Bible Society* have, for a considerable period, excited in the minds and opinions of many eminent Divines of our Church, a sensation, equally important to themselves and to the publick in general. These individuals, after a candid and mature investigation of the claims which this new Society has upon the attention of the publick, have exerted themselves in opposing it, and founded their pretensions for so doing upon true and sound principles. Instead of this

this new Institution, they have recommended to the consideration of the publick that antient and venerable establishment, the *Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*: which Society, it appears, has now existed upwards of 114 years, in promoting, as far as its means would admit, the welfare of mankind. This Institution, likewise, confines itself entirely to the strict and true orthodox principles of the Established Church; and, by their wise and prudent regulations and laws, they permit such only to co-operate with them, as are well-wishers to the it:—a regulation like this cannot but meet with the cordial and unfeigned approbation of every sincere friend of the Establishment and, more especially at the present period, when the Church is so closely besieged with sectaries, who take every advantage to supplant and subvert them.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, in the ninth year only since the commencement of their operations, whose efforts have so widely extended, by their rules admit *Christians of all Denominations* to associate with them, who distribute the *Bible* only, without note or comment; and, as this Society confines itself to the distribution of the Bible alone, it of course prevents through that channel (the Members of the Church of England who form a part of this Institution) the distribution of the Liturgy. The advocates also of this Society publish to the world, that the admission of Christians of all denominations as Members, “is the more efficacious means of lessening the political and religious evils of Dissent*.”

Mr. Nolan, however, in the pamphlet now before us, particularly directs his attention to the above quotation; and with much sound argument informs us, that, “so far from acquiescing in such a conclusion, he cannot but believe this coalition dangerous, both in a political and religious view.” (page 28.) We shall, however, upon the present occasion, present to our readers a specimen of this part of Mr. N.'s reasoning, and then leave it to their judgment to decide, *whether the Church is or is not affected by this co-operation*:

“In proceeding to estimate the advantages to be derived from this association, I shall not set off against the bene-

fits which it promises, the tendency which it possesses to multiply sects and schisms, and consequently to undo in one way what it is fancied may be done in another. But in calculating all the *projected* benefits to arise from this co-operation with Dissenters, I apprehend, we ought not to forget its *positive* disadvantages, in setting us at variance among ourselves. Among the benign effects of this happy coalition, we have already to reckon that of involving us in a controversy; in which, as it eventually appears, one part of the Church has espoused the principles of the Dissenters against the other. On the probabilities of this consequence resulting from the present coalition, I conceive it never required much penetration to decide. It was next to impossible that the whole body of the Clergy could be blind to the danger of the present confederacy, or disposed to unite with Dissenters on any other terms than those of Church-unity. It was next to impossible that their consciences would allow them to be silent on the danger of maintaining such a coalition; or that those who were so hardy as to join and persevere in it, would not deem such conduct in need of some defence. These deductions have been but too lamentably verified in the event. The controversy to which it has given rise has been now protracted to a considerable length; it has not only implicated the disputants engaged on both sides, but divided their respective readers and followers; and it has impressed numbers with no favourable opinion of the liberality of the Church, no just idea of the intention of the Sectaries. That much is to be apprehended by the Church in this direction, cannot long continue a subject of doubt; and were the present confederacy productive of no other consequences, it is even thus pregnant with alarming evils to the Establishment. By every dissension we are weakened, and laid open to the reproach, and exposed to the designs, of our common adversary. It has ever been their policy to divide, and then to subdue us. Every contest in which we engage, creates a diversion in their favour; for when we are thus occupied, they are enabled to prosecute their designs on us with security; and while we are at variance among ourselves, wound us with greater ease and impunity. In these intestine disputes, as they are but too well aware, we also waste that strength upon ourselves which might be employed with more effect upon our common enemy. The very time during which those contests are prolonged, tells to their advantage; they do not permit it to lapse unemployed; and it thus seldom fails to leave our wounds more deep

* Sketch of the Bible Society.

and virulent. Let the provident calculators of the benefits to be derived from this Society, now set their *purposed* advantages, against these *positive* disadvantages, and then inform us how far the balance is in our favour. It may be sound religion and sound policy to *write with Dissenters*; but, I conceive, it is somewhat more politic and orthodox to be at *unity among ourselves*.

"And setting even this consideration out of the case, will any sincere Churchman seriously assert, that this confederacy is calculated "to lessen the political and religious evils of dissent*?" That those active and determined enemies to the Church are at work under its foundation, is, I conceive, a fact which defies the blindest pertinacity to dispute. Let those who express 'that good will' towards this body which it is now become 'politic to promote;†' if they doubt the charge, awakened from their profound and pleasing dreams on 'the most efficacious means of lessening those evils,' and behold the Conventicles, which are daily raised and filled with congregations seduced from our communion. Are we now to be instructed, that it is not our duty to protect our flocks from those depredations, and to lead back every stray sheep, and place it in 'one fold under one shepherd?' Or will it be said, that it is not as consistent with policy as with religion, that we should be on our guard against these aggressors, prepared to watch them with jealousy, and oppose them with vigour? At such a crisis, I presume, our alarm at this Society finds, in the following description, but a curious plea to convince us that 'our apprehensions are chimerical. So little,' we are assured, 'does the spirit of mutual jealousy exist, that there has been no instance of a division taking place in a general meeting; scarcely one recollected even in the Committee, in the course of a frequent attendance. But what may appear more extraordinary, I have not been able to discover which of the members of the Committee are Churchmen, and which are Dissenters‡.' If it be not now a solemn farce to speak of 'the evils of dissent,' where there exists such perfect unanimity, surely, in these times of peril, when the Church has rights to protect, on which the Dissenters are daily encroaching, they are entrusted to the care of most able and vigilant guardians!"

Mr. Nolan has most ably founded the "objections of a Churchman to unit-

* Right Hon. N. Vansittart's Letter to Dr. Marsh, p. 2.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

ing with the Bible Society," and we cheerfully refer our readers to the work itself; and have no doubt remaining in our own minds, that their sentiments will accord with ours.

11. *An University Prize Poem, on His Majesty King George III. having completed the Fiftieth Year of His Reign. By Nicholas John Halpin, T. C. D. 1811, 8vo. pp. 19. Harding.*

AT TER duly celebrating the various merits of an excellent Sovereign, Mr. Halpin very justly observes,

"Such are the glories which have crown'd
Imperial George with deathless fame!
Nor can detractive malice find
A blemish on his spotless name.
No horrors o'er His conscience creep;
No murders break His midnight sleep;
No orphan's tears; no widow's sighs
Against His head to Heaven arise;
No Ally, of his crown bereft,
Can brand Him with th' opprobrious theft;
But, pure as flakes of virgin snow,
A radiant light his virtues shed;
And as a godlike Halo glow
Around his heav'n-anointed head!

Oh! Thou! whose awful voice supreme
From shapeless chaos called this globe;
At whose command the solar beam
Invested Earth as with a robe;
To thee a grateful Nation prays,
Imploping health and lengthen'd days
For George; the glories of whose sway
In one effulgent flood combine
To form a splendour—bright,—divine!"

12. *A Portraiture of the Roman Catholic Religion; or, an unprejudiced Sketch of the History, Doctrines, Opinions, Discipline, and present State of Catholicism; with an Appendix, containing a Summary of the Laws now in Force against English and Irish Catholics. By the Rev. J. Nightingale, Author of a "Portraiture of Methodism," &c. Longman and Co. and Booker; 18mo, 1812.*

THERE are few Authors who have the nerves of Mr. Nightingale, thus to combat prejudice and correct error. He undertakes Herculean labours, and we are afraid will produce more enmity towards himself than advantage to the cause of liberality; as he that contradicts favourite and long-established opinions on religious subjects, must in numerous cases expect to confirm those opinions, merely because they that hold them are determined not to be enlightened by moderate advice, and candid examination

mination into the established positions of partizans; such will condemn all his Portraitures, though originating from the purest sources of Christian philanthropy, and an irresistible desire to see every denomination of Christians freely exercising their particular mode of worship.

There is another class of people who feel averse to general toleration, on the ground that the present Establishment never interferes with the faith of others, and even permits its very foundations to be sapped by the surrounding religious miners, while it takes no steps either to prevent desertion, or secure recruits; thence arising present peace and tranquility, which they conceive may be interrupted by the efforts of emancipated zealots, who, with the power, may have the inclination to coöpe opinion: those Mr. Nightingale may reason with, and perhaps convince. This Gentleman tells us in his Preface, that, equally devoted to the cause of Catholic Emancipation, and zealously attached to the Protestant religion, he long hesitated on the propriety and usefulness of publishing the result of his enquiries concerning the faith and worship of Roman Catholics; as they were favourable to that numerous portion of the community, he considered the prejudices of his friends and enemies, if he has any, no trifling obstacle; yet, as he thought no Protestant writer had hitherto done complete justice to the subject, he would not give up the satisfaction of endeavouring to shew "that the religion of our ancestors has been mistaken, and that unworthy and groundless alarms are excited in consequence of that mistake."

Some of Mr. N.'s friends intimated to him, that however favourably themselves and he might think of Emancipation, a true portrait of the Catholic Church might rather injure than serve the cause of toleration: he felt convinced of the futility of their objection, and refers his reader to the title-page, which will inform them, "that this Work professes to give a view of the Roman Catholic Religion, and not of Roman Catholic Courts, not even exactly of the Court of Rome itself." By doing this, he further imagines that any complaint urged against him relating

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to the omission of "this plot and that massacre," will be obviated. To the charges of plots, seditions, and murders, perpetrated by Roman Catholics, he returns, what he supposes to be a decisive answer—They are acts forming no part of the Roman Catholic Religion; therefore, comparatively speaking, he had nothing to do with them, and refers them to those who have no other argument in favour of intolerance.

This Portraiture is divided into two parts; "the first treats of the history of Catholicism, to the time of the Reformation; the second delineates the leading doctrines and the principal branches of discipline." He also professes to trace their views with respect to civil power in various printed authorities; and the articles of faith he has collected, without regard to expense or trouble, in searching works of acknowledged credit. We might suppose Mr. N. would meet with every assistance from the body whose cause he advocates; and he informs us, that he is at a loss for words to express his sense of obligation on this head, both to the clergy and laity of that body.

"When I first suggested, to them the plan and design of this Work," adds Mr. N. "I was a perfect stranger, otherwise than as I might be known through the medium of my former publications; but they all earnestly urged me to undertake it, and to form my account of their church and tenets from their own formularies and writings of acknowledged authority among them, and not from the publications of their adversaries. They moreover advised me to distinguish between the articles of their faith and the opinions of individuals."

After having warned him by this advice, and furnished him with such books as they conceived would best explain their doctrines, they left Mr. Nightingale to form his own conclusions, and never attempted to influence him in making them in any manner whatever; a conduct which we agree with the Author in thinking highly honourable to their feelings. He declares, in consequence, every error which may be discovered in this Work is decidedly his own; but he claims the merit of patient industry and impartial investigation; and if he is found to be correct, he owes it

not to positive assistance, "otherwise than by books and general advice."

Mr. Nightingale next takes the opportunity afforded him by this publication, of mentioning his "Portraiture of Methodism," in composing which he felt himself secure in the general accuracy of all his statements. He then wrote with freedom, as he knew he could not materially err; but in the present instance, he confesses, almost every page was committed to the press with fear, lest he should injure the cause he meant to defend by involuntary mistakes; a cause in which he declares he feels a deep interest, and which he describes in these words: "The Emancipation of Roman Catholics, and the repeal of all those disgraceful penal statutes which aggrieve and oppress the Dissenters of this great and enlightened Empire."

A note at the bottom of p. ix. informs his readers, that Mr. Nightingale is aware of the use professed enemies to Methodism have made of his Portrait of that faith; and that, had he supposed that some of the facts there detailed would have been so used, he should not have given them; and, finally, he must have hesitated whether to have written at all, could he have imagined the sect alluded to would consider his Work an indirect attack on the Society. "With these concessions," continues Mr. Nightingale, "which I make in the most voluntary manner, I wish to be perfectly understood, that I have no fact to contradict, no statement of consequence to deny. Perfectly consonant with this acknowledgement is the following declaration: that, ever accustomed to express his sentiments openly and with freedom on religious and political subjects, regardless of inconveniences thus resulting, he has not hesitated to write in terms, on this occasion, which he supposes will not be pleasing to any party.

In mentioning the Fathers, p. 25, he says, if he appears to have spoken of them disrespectfully, it is not because he felt no regard for the opinions and reasonings of those venerable sages, the antient and primitive defenders of our common salvation, but that he is convinced an implicit reliance on their reasonings or decisions is injurious to the cause of truth,

and the real interests of religious enquiry; as he is exactly of opinion with Charles I. who, in *Certamen Religiosum*, p. 114, has described them as often contradicting one another, and even themselves. Our Author is not less aware that he may be censured for writing too freely of the Church Establishment, or rather of Church and State unions in general; but he begs it may be understood, "that, so far from wishing to feel disrespect towards the National Church, he has a sincere regard for the learning and morals of many, nay, of a large majority of our Clergy."

Part of this explanatory Preface is appropriated to assigning the Author's reasons for not dwelling on those prophecies in the Sacred Writings which are imagined to allude to the rise and extinction of Popery; and he states his firm persuasion, that "no clear and unequivocal proof can be made out, that either Daniel or St. John had an eye peculiarly directed against the Church of Rome, or even against the spiritual head of that church;" and he further points out the ingenuity with which the mystical number has been applied to the Pope, Martin Luther, Louis XVI. and Napoleon Buonaparte. We shall now bid adieu to the Preface, and observe of the body of the Work, that it certainly contains an interesting mass of materials, calculated to enlighten those who wish to be informed of the antient and present state of Catholicism, and of the tendency of the doctrines of that faith, as they may be supposed to affect society formed either of Catholics or Protestants. Further than this we do not feel ourselves justified in proceeding, as it is by no means necessary we should do more than explain the Author's intentions, which would neither be forwarded or retarded by the expression of our opinion; resting, as we do, perfectly satisfied that the important question, hereafter to be decided by the Legislature, will be in the hands of the most enlightened men of the age, whose decision, we very earnestly hope, will be received with becoming respect, whichever party may predominate.

13. *A New Spanish Grammar, designed for every Class of Learners, but especially for such as are their own Instructors. In two Parts: Part I. an easy Intro-*

Introduction to the Elements of the Spanish Language. Part II. The Rules of Etymology and Syntax fully exemplified: with occasional Notes and Observations; and an Appendix, &c. &c.
By L. J. A. M'Henry, a Native of Spain. 12mo. pp.398. Sherwood and Co.

"It has been a matter of frequent complaint, that there is no English-Spanish Grammar capable of affording the necessary assistance to those persons who are obliged to be their own instructors; for, although several of the Grammars in circulation possess great merit, yet most of them are written under the disadvantages which inevitably arise from an Author's attempting to explain in a language with which he is but very

imperfectly acquainted. — The present Work, therefore, is respectfully submitted to the candid notice of the publick, with the humble hope, that it will be found less exceptionable, in several particulars, than some of its predecessors; its Author being a native of Spain, in which country he had the advantage of a liberal education; and having, by a residence of several years in England, acquired a considerable knowledge of the pronunciation, genius, idiom, and general structure, of the English language."

This Work is certainly well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended; the Author seems to have spared no pains in the compilation; and it is neatly printed.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The universal love and practice of Musick may cease to create wonder, when we think of the good effects it is capable of producing on the mind. Judiciously used, it can cheer the spirits, expand the soul with magnanimity, benevolence, and compassion, soothe its anguish, and elevate it to the sublimity of devotion."

MOLLISON.

1. *The Overture, Chorusses, Introductory Symphonies, &c. in the Oratorio of Esther, composed by Handel, and arranged for the Pianoforte or Organ, by William Crotch, M. D. and P. M. Oxon.*

SAN Filippo Neri, who established the Congregation of the Priests of the Oratory in Rome in 1540, (according to Dr. Burney), was the first who employed Musick to attract company to church to hear his pious discourses, or *orations*; "whence sacred dramas, or mysteries and moralities, in Musick, were afterwards called *Oratorios*." Esther, composed by Handel in 1720, was the first Oratorio ever attempted in England*. The first page of the present Work contains the words of the chorusses; and the Musick occupies 32 pages. We have only to remark, that one very useful feature of this excellent arrangement is, the absolute time of every movement being determined by the length of a pendulum to vibrate some certain note: This will prevent disputes among inferior performers, and an improper velocity of execution. The harmony is given as full as it can be played with good effect. Nothing, in our apprehension, is so unsuitable to the organ, particularly to the Church organ, as those rapid and meagre compositions, which many country orga-

nists find it their interest to perform, in compliance with the taste (such as it is) of their auditors and employers. It may prevent disappointment to some of our Readers if they are apprized, that these chorusses require long fingers, and fingers long exercised in musical difficulties. In Rees's Cyclopaedia (art. Gassendi), it is asserted, that organists never, in full playing, give the *third* in a common chord with the left hand in the base; but, so far is that from being a rule, that the contrary appears in almost every one of these chorusses, as arranged by our Oxford Professor of Music.

2. S. Wesley and C. F. Horn's *new and correct Edition of the Preludes and Fugues of John Sebastian Bach. Book 1, 2, 3, and 4.*

EVERY Book contains 12 preludes and 12 fugues. The first Book exhibits the names of 152 Subscribers, of whom a large number are the principal Musicians of this Country. We have not room to descant on the merits of these matchless compositions, nor is it necessary that we should; for their fame has been long established. The first part of Bach's Preludes and Fugues in every key, or *Das wohltemperirte Clavier*, was published in 1722. We have seen copies of this Work from France and Germany; but they were much inferior in correctness to the present edition, which the Editors have rendered still more valuable by the introduction of five

* Handel was born in 1684. He came to England when about 26, where, in 1751, he became blind, and died in 1759.

explanatory characters. These characters are employed to shew; 1. when the subject or theme is direct; 2. when inverted; 3. diminished; 4. diminished and inverted; and 5. when augmented. We are glad to observe these characters employed by other Musicians. From the advice given by the Editors to musical students, whose aim is to execute these difficult pieces, we extract the following, because it is such as learners should always follow who have any desire to excel.

“Whoever determines upon executing the following pages with precision, must steadily resolve upon practising them at first in very slow time; for since there is not a single note among them that can be omitted, without a material injury to their effect, it is absolutely indispensable, thoroughly to understand the career of the whole modulation, which will not be possible, unless each bar (measure) be studied with that patient industry which shall secure the true position of every finger upon its designed key. This certainly is attainable by no other means whatever than practising at an exceedingly slow pace, until the fingers shall have (as it were mechanically) found their exact places on the Clavier, which by constant careful habit they surely will, with hardly a probability of any failure.”

These four books form a volume, which no organist should be without. Fugues, in the present times, are rarely heard, except on the organ, and too seldom on the organ. We cannot venture to recommend them to lady performers in general; for, although they are the admiration of every good harmonist, we have heard ladies call them “ugly old-fashioned stuff.”

According to Forkel (Life of Bach in German, 1802), J. S. Bach was born in 1685, and died in July 1750, in his 66th year. He never met Handel in his life; yet Dr. Burney tells a ludicrous story of their meeting at Salzburg, on the authority of old Kirkman.

“Auf virtuosen sey stolz, Germanien,
die du gezeuget;
In Frankreich und Welschland sind
grössere nicht.”

3. *The Siege of Badajoz; a characteristic Sonata, by Samuel Wesley.*

SOME musical critics had the patience to listen to the performance of these 14 pages of musick; and at the conclusion it was amusing to observe

their astonishment on being informed that Mr. Wesley, one of the first Organists of the present age, was the author of a piece so every way unworthy of his name. This Sonata reminds us of some early paintings, under which it was necessary to write, *this is a tree, this is a horse, &c.* There are very few imitative pieces of musick with which we are much delighted: perhaps some of the finest are in Haydn's *Creation*; and in that we have seen persons ready to laugh at the (merry) sudden leaps of “the flexible tiger.”

“The art of Musick is not essentially imitative of the objects of the sense of hearing. Though it can copy the sounds or determinate noises produced by certain objects, that repetition is little interesting, and is almost entirely foreign from it.” BARTHEZ.

4. *The Warsawian Polonoise, for the Pianoforte, &c. by Sam. Webbe, jun.*

THERE is very little to praise or blame in this little piece. The harmony is extremely simple, and the passages lie well for the hand, and are so easy, that we may safely recommend this Rondo, *alla polacca*, as a useful lesson to follow any of the common instruction-books.

5. *A Collection of favourite Melodies, with appropriate Embellishments, adapted for the German Flute, by Chas. Saust. No. I.*

THE pieces contained in this Number are, *La mia crudel tiranna*, a Venetian air; Hook's “Within a mile of Edinborough;” *Belerma*; *Hope told a flattering Tale*; *Away with Melancholy*; *Gramachree*; *Romance de Richard*; *Thou art gone awa*; *German air*; *She rose and let me in*; *Sal margine d'un rio, &c.*; in all 14 melodies. Some of these are as pleasing as mere melody can be, and the ornamental passages as tasteful as we expected from the known abilities of this exquisite performer on the flute. To performers on his instrument, Mr. Saust's Work (to be continued) cannot fail to be agreeable.

6. *Overture to the Ballet of Don Quichotte, ou Les Noes de Gamache, by F. Venua. Opera 10.*

AN indifferently pretty piece of plagiarism. All its beauties are borrowed from Méhul's charming overture, *La Chasse*. We do not see cause to give it our recommendation.

SELECT POETRY.

LET RUSSIA'S TRIUMPH ROUSE THE WORLD
TO ARMS!

Addressed to the Nations groaning under
BUONAPARTE'S Yoke.

By WILLIAM THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Esq.

THE Love of country, glowing in the mind,
Adorns the story of THE RUSSIAN HIND;
Without one murmur to the flames he
yields [fields;
His home, and all the produce of his
That when th' invading Foe arriv'd—he
found

Nor food, nor shelter on the wasted ground!
Then see the BLOOD-NURS'D CORSICAN ad-
vance, [FRANCE;

With all the strength of half-exhausted
With Vassal Nations mingled in his train,
Slaves from THE TIBER! Bondsmen from
THE MAINE! [OWN;

Who, dragg'd to fight in quarrels not their
Extend that thralldom under which they
groan!

Ambition to enslave the human race,
Made him o'erlook the prospect of dis-
grace;

But soon he saw the end of Fortune's tide,
For Heaven resolv'd to crush the Tyrant's
pride; [alarms;

Towns wrapt in flames, are Beacons of
And the whole RUSSIAN NATION fly to arms!
In various battles beaten, foil'd in all,

When Frenzy urg'd him on to Moscow's
wall, [fame,

Where vainly he had hop'd to blast the
And blot from EUROPE'S annals RUSSIA'S
name, [there?]

What did the BAFFLED TYRANT meet with
But BURNING RUINS! FAMINE! and De-
SPAIR!

The Elements against his crimes conspire,
And prove as fatal as both sword and fire,
Compell'd to seek for safety in retreat,
His armies suffer ev'ry day defeat!

Death-struck, and bleach'd by life-con-
suming frost,

He sees his wretched legions hourly lost;
Shame and Confusion hang upon his rear,
Where Death rides awful on THE COS-
SACK'S spear! [dread,

And he who kept the trembling world in
Can find no corner to conceal his head.
From RUSSIAN WILDS a voice tremendous
cries, [arise!

EUROPE, AWAKE! and from your TRANCE
Rise! with the strength of congregated
waves, [slaves!

Erect your heads! and be no longer
Endure no more the odious Gallic chain,
Rise in a mass! and be yourselves again!

The great example follow that you see,
Burst your vile bonds, and set your chil-
dren free!

And be this truth convey'd to future times,
Nations are only conquer'd by their crimes!

If true themselves, th' Invader must retire,
Pursued, at last, by Famine! Sword! and
Fire! [view!

BRITANNIA* points, and mark the glorious
Her spear to FRANCE, her olive-branch to
you; [knew,

Fight but your battle, and she bids you
Her virtuous Monarch is no more your foe.
Nations, arise! and, in your vengeance just,
Reduce your vile OPPRESSOR into dust!

Chase from the earth his base, detested
race,

And end the history of your own disgrace!
Then shall the groaning World, from bond-
age free,

Taste all the sweets of Peace and Liberty.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

THE communicator of the verses at
p. 566, of your last Volume, said
to be "from the oldest Almanack known,"
would have gratified the curious by
mentioning the date. Are they tran-
scribed from the *Shepherd's Kalendar*,
which is generally esteemed as the earliest
printed work of that description in our
language? The style and orthography I
should conjecture to place them nearly as
recent as the reign of King James.—There
is lying before me "The Glasse of Vaine-
glorie: Translated out of S. Augustine by
W. P. Doctor of the Lawes," 1600, which
was probably first printed in 1592†, there
being a table for those using the Almanack
prefixed, to make it serve for twelve years;
viz. 1599 to 1603. The author has placed
at the top of each month, as embellishments,
some spiced wood-cuts of incidental sub-
jects, with a quatrain immediately follow-
ing of agricultural instructions, and a couplet
at the end fraught with advice for
bodily health. The close imitation these
verses bear to the style and manner of Tus-
ser‡, whose rare and curious work has lately
been restored to us with such an ample
and elaborate commentary by Dr. Mavor,
may render them sufficiently interesting to
be worthy insertion. E. HOOD.

* The concluding ten lines are quoted
from the Author's Address to THE LIT-
ERARY FUND for 1809.

† In 1593 it was printed for John Win-
det. Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities*,
p. 1230. *Cens. Literaria*, Vol. X. p. 101.

‡ Durfey, in his poem of "Collin's Walk
round London," 1690, mentions "Tusser,
fam'd for rural wit;" adding, by way of
note, that "he was an antique author
famous for writing a book of Husbandry,
and was just as good a poet for a gar-
dener, as our late Taylor was for a water-
man."

JANUARY.

Downe with your timber wood and let it
not stand, [land,
Remembring for barlie to fallowe your
From hedges and trees brush all needless
sprigs, [twigs.
And now go a birding with nets and line
If sore sicknesse greene thee,
Let Phisicke relieue thee.

FEBRUARY.

Superfluous branches from trees prune
away,
And suffer not mosse vpon them to stay :
Plash and twist hedges, rill vp your lee
land, [band.
Lay quicksets, plant roses, the Spring is at
To warmnesse betake thee,
Least colde agues shake thee*.

MARCH.

Your barly land labor with plough and
plogh share, [care ;
The roots of your fruit trees to couer haue
Fly planting and grafting, sow beans,
oates, and peason,
Set sitruls and sage, for now is the season.
Eate good meates and purge thee,
Let blood, if neede vrgē thee.

APRIL.

Sowe barlie this season in land that is strong,
Your garden hearbes setting delaye not too
long : [seede,
To sowe hempe and flaxe and other good
As cucummers and melons, this month you
had neede.

To hoalsome bathes vse thee,
Sweete hearbs there to chuse thee.

MAY.

Sow parsly and onions, coriander and
leekes, [weekes :
Smallage and basill, these four pleasant
Stirre vp your land for wheate and for rie,
And haue to your cattell a circumspect eie.
To thinne diet traine thee,
And from sloth refraine thee.

JUNE.

Your doong carrie out to comfort your
feeld, [yeeld ;
And bring home such fewel as your woods.
Mow downe your medowes, which doe lie
lowe, [must sow.
And tender herbe seeds this moneth you
Take drinke to content thee,
If thirst doe torment thee.

JULY.

Cut downe your hie medowes whiles wether
is faire, [and bare :
The knots of your fruite trees laie naked

* Can W. P. be the author of the following well-known lines which are given at the end of February ?

“Thirtie days hath September, April, June,
and November,
February hath XXVIII alone, and all the
rest thirty and one.”

Thrust sickle in some part of your hard
corne, [worpe.
But first let the moneth be well nigh out
Walke warely I will thee,
For ill smelles may kill thee.

AUGUST.

Reape downe your rie, and shocke vp your
wheate, [eate ;
Your summer fruites gather, the sweeter to
And downe with such otes as God shall you
send,
Prouided this moneth drawe toward an end.
Burning heate may annoy thee,
Quaking cold may destroy thee.

SEPTEMBER.

Now reape vp your barlie, least that it be
lost, [care and cost :
Your beanes and your peason to quite
Remembring alwaies the age of the moone,
So shall you do nothing too late, or too
soone.
With raw frute to glut thee,
In perill may put thee.

OCTOBER.

To sowe wheat and rie a while take the
paine, [roine :
In this monthes beginning for feare of the
Scowre diches and pondes, set apples and
plommes, [and commes.
Peares, walnuts, and filberds, for time goes
Let warme meates suffise thee,
And tread drie I aduise thee.

NOVEMBER.

Now serueth the season to sowe wheate and
rie, [and drie :
At this monthes beginning, in ground hot
Some labour bestowe your hedges to plash,
Your wood to cut downe, and chiefly your ash.
If stomach forsake thee,
Then tart receipts make thee.

DECEMBER.

Downe with your timber wood you that will
thrue, [rue :
And trust me by triall the same shall not
Good digging of gardeus, remouing of bees,
Vnwrieng the rootes of all your fruite trees.
With warme clothing fit thee,
Least nipping cold hit thee.

To his worthy Friend, Mr. THOMAS HEYRICK,
on his ingenious Poems.

LONG hath the sacred, venerable, name
Of Poet (once so highly rais'd by fame)
Been, nor unjustly, trampled under feet ;
Their laurels blasted, and their flow'rs
unsweet.

The virgin springs and chaste Pierian
groves [loves :
Have been profan'd by base iquestuous
Castalian streams, so pure in former
times, [rhymes :
Were since polluted with unhallow'd
When villains durst the Poet's task invade,
And shameful Vice, dress'd up in mas-
querade,

Did heavenly Wit presume to personate :
While Phœbus and the Nine in mourning
sate.

Then blushing Vertue never durst appear,
For gaudy Platt'ry her rich robes did wear,
Affrighted Truth fled the enchanted
ground, [found ;

And Chastity could there no more be
False fiends and phantomes onely danc'd
around.

What shame and grief did then our souls
oppress,

To see the laureate tribe in such distress ;
Vile Mævius honour'd, Maro in dis-
grace ;

Loose Sirens seated in the Muses' place :
Wise Fancy's sacred flame extinguish'd
quite ;

While Ignis Fatuus shew'd a cheating light :
All were asham'd, and all at this did
grieve !

But Heyrick only could our wrongs relieve.
He broke the charm ; he ended all the
spell ;

And now the obscener-vision 's fled to Hell :
Now genuine Sense, adorn'd with manly
grace, [face ;

Doth shew to Heav'n his lov'd ; majestic
Now Fancy's various mantle freely flows ;
While curious Judgement doth her locks
compose,

And braids in artfull knots those tresses
fair, [snare.

That will the hearts of Phœbus' sons en-
Now charming Wit, which few before did
know, [ties' show ;

Walks at noon day, doth all her beau-
How sweet her looks, how ravishing her
tongue, [song ;

What heav'nly treasure s' in her artfull
flow, while she innocently seeks to
please, [ease, }

The ravish'd soul forgets her old dis-
And painless joys and endless pleasures
sees !

Thus to the learned Aragonian king
That health which Galen's art could never
bring,

The charming Curtius kindly did impart,
And cur'd his body, when he 'd gain'd
his heart.

Here wisely flowing Eloquence disdains
To be confin'd, but in poetic chains ;
Sweet are the bonds that tye the soul to
sense,

And scope allow for all things, but off-nce !
Here various Learning doth her wealth
disclose, [shows ;

And all that 's worth our knowledge freely
All Nature's secrets offers to our view,
Far more than wat'ry Proteus ever knew,

That the great Neptune's scaly herds doth
keep, [deep,

Well vers'd in all the wonders of the
For Heyrick's boundless and unwearied
mind [fin'd ;

To this our upper world can't be con-

But ransacks Thetis' bosom, and explores
Her inmost caverns and her utmost shores ;
And strangely doth the vast abyss contain
Within the vaster ocean of his brain.
All that was ever writ, or done, or said,
Well hath he understood and well sur-
vey'd :

Pierian Tempe, where Apollo reigns,
And spacious History's delightful plains,
And Heav'n and Earth's far distant re-
gions lie

Conspicuous to his sharp sagacious eye.
Nor yet mere knowledge doth his verse
bestow,

But, as we're wiser, makes us better grow ;
With moral use it smooths rough Nature's
face, [grace ;

And human art with heavenly sense doth
Vertue in ev'ry lineament doth shine,
Gross the materials, but the form divine.

Yet, when my Heyrick would advance a
strain, [main ;

Too high for all that doth on earth re-
No female vanity, nor lordly ape,
Nor wealthy ignorance, nor witless shape,

Bespeak his Muse :—but up aloft she flies,
And views bright Vertue with undazzled
eyes ;

On Vertue only she delights to gaze,
To Vertue onely gives deserved praise ;
For, onely Vertue and (which is the same) }
Great Rutland, can his panegyrics }

claim,
Chaste Gainsborow, and the heavenly }
Bridget's name. }

Nov. 24, 1690. JOSHUA BARNES.

Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge.

* * * The above is, we believe, the only
copy of English verses which are known
to have been composed by this illustrious
Scholar.

ON A BELOVED WIFE.

GRIEF, love, and gratitude, devote this
stone [band's life ;

To her whose virtues bless'd an hus-
When late in duty's sphere she mildly
shone [wife.

As friend, as sister, daughter, mother,
In the bright morn of beauty, joy, and
wealth,

Insidious Palsy near his victim drew ;
Dash'd from her youthful hands the cup
of health, [ters threw.

And round her limbs his numbing fet-
Year after year her Christian firmness
strove [press ;

To check the rising sigh, the tear sup-
Soothe with soft smiles the fears of anxious
love, [bless.

And Heav'n's correcting hand in silence
Thus tried her faith, and thus prepar'd
her heart, [gave ;

The awful call at length th' Almighty
She heard — resign'd to linger or depart,
Bow'd her meek head, and sunk into the
grave.

MR. URBAN, *Blandford, Dec. 10.*

I SHALL feel myself honoured by your inserting the following extract from a Poem, which, though published, is little known, I believe, but to the Author's friends, intitled "Ocean," in which, interspersed with various descriptions of Sea-scenery, it has been his endeavour to enforce certain striking moral lessons, founded on the analogy, which it has ever been his favourite object to trace, between the Natural and Moral World. Its application to the recent events in Russia, and the turn of fortune that has attended the modern Colossus of Despotism, will be easily traced; and I have the additional pleasure to assure you, in avowing myself to be the Author, that when written and published in 1801, the lines subjoined were meant to designate the character to whom they now apply. MASON CHAMBERLIN.

OCEAN! to thee I dedicate my strain,
Thou "secret World of Wonders in thyself,"
(As sung the bard, whose praises ever
break [deed
Spontaneous from my lips]; for thou art
Art inexhaustibly an object, form'd
For Britons to admire, who yet retain
(Under the auspices of Heaven's high will)
Their rank among the nations by thine aid.
* * * * *

From some tall cliff, whose weather-beaten
brow
Stems the rude force of gathering elements,
Baffling the assaults of congregated
clouds, [wide,
And scattering them in divers channels
To shed their milder influence o'er the
land,

I love to view the fluctuating gleam
That pours new radiance on thy wide-spread
face, [change,
And watch with care each interesting
As the subsiding tempest breaks away,
While the first struggling sunbeams penetrate
[gl-om,
With gradual strength the formidable
Alternate darting forth with power renew'd,
Or yielding to the relics of the storm,
Which swiftly glide before the whistling
gale.

What time the shatter'd vessel spreads
again [more
Her fluttering canvass, and attempts once
To wind her course around the far-stretch'd
point, [reef'd sail,
Beneath whose sheltering head, with close-
And anchor fix'd in some well-chosen spot,
She watch'd in dread suspense the tedious
night.

Oh! let me cherish in my mind a sense
Of the all-gracious providence of God,
Who oft amid the moral world displays
His saving power, protecting still the lives
Of those who place their confidence in him,
When his severest judgments are abroad.

E'en while the wicked vent their utmost
rage,

(With inadvertent malice, working out
The mighty purpose of the Power they
scorn.) [all

He, when their passions have accomplish'd
Which his high will permits, can cause
their wrath

To praise him, or the remnant can restrain.
He rules the tumult, and alike commands
The face of Nature, when the threaten'ing
storm [lifts

Scowls o'er the foaming billows, and up-
The roaring waters from their deep-sunk
bed;

As when with placid ray, the rising moon
O'er thy unruffled surface gently sheds
A silver lustre; while the ebbing waves,
Confin'd by laws unerring, to those bounds
They first receiv'd, by slow degrees re-
tire,

And leave the stranded vessel to await
The friendly aid of a returning flood.
At such serener hours, how sweet to take
Some fav'rite station near the pebbly
shore.

And catch at intervals the solemn sound,
As the proud tide repeats its efforts vain,
And, for a time compell'd to yield its place,
Recoils in murmurs towards th' abyss
profound!

Then as each sandy bank uplifts its head,
Triumphant for a season, I reflect
How for a while the guilty sometimes rest
In false security's imagin'd calm,
Heedless of laws, or human or divine;
And when returning, with impetuous force,
The swelling surges gain upon the strand,
Like that, how speedily they disappear
Before God's waken'd wrath. Be this a
source

Of consolation, when the rumour spreads
Of threaten'd tumults, or of savage war.
So may my wishes centre in that world
Where peace and joy eternally shall dwell.

Ne jactes, sed prestes.

FRANCE threatens England might and
main;

With classic affectation vain,
She cries, "Carthago est delenda."
Do if you can, John Bull replies,
See Britain all your threats despise,
While Hearts of Oak defend her.

H. E.

*Some Lines written after hearing Miss T—
play on the Harp.*

THEN at her harp she sat with grace,
Each beauty mingled in her face;
Before one charm her fingers drew,
From her soft eyes ten thousand flew;
The eye and hand together play'd,
How sweet the symphony they made;
But though with taste her fingers flow'd,
Her eyes best execution shew'd. M.

HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1813.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, JAN. 9.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S DECLARATION.

The earnest endeavours of the Prince Regent to preserve the relations of peace and amity with the United States of America having unfortunately failed, his Royal Highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper publicly to declare the causes and origin of the war, in which the Government of the United States has compelled him to engage.—No desire of conquest, or other ordinary motive of aggression, has been, or can be with any colour of reason, in this case, imputed to Great Britain: that her commercial interests were on the side of peace, if war could have been avoided, without the sacrifice of her maritime rights, or without an injurious submission to France, is a truth which the American Government will not deny.—His Royal Highness does not, however, mean to rest on the favourable presumption to which he is entitled. He is prepared by an exposition of the circumstances which have led to the present war, to show that Great Britain has throughout acted towards the United States of America with a spirit of amity, forbearance, and conciliation; and to demonstrate the inadmissible nature of those pretensions which have at length unhappily involved the two countries in war.—It is well known to the world, that it has been the invariable object of the Ruler of France to destroy the power and independence of the British Empire, as the chief obstacle to the accomplishment of his ambitious designs.—He first contemplated the possibility of assembling such a naval force in the Channel as, combined with a numerous flotilla, should enable him to disembark in England an army sufficient, in his conception, to subjugate this country; and through the conquest of Great Britain he hoped to realize his project of universal empire.—By the adoption of an enlarged and provident system of internal defence, and by the valour of His Majesty's fleets and armies, this design was entirely frustrated; and the naval force of France, after the most signal defeats, was compelled to retire from the ocean.—An attempt was then made to effectuate the same purpose by other means; a system was brought forward, by which the Ruler of France hoped to annihilate the commerce of Great Britain, to shake her public credit, and to destroy her revenue; to render

useless her maritime superiority, and so to avail himself of his continental ascendancy, as to constitute himself in a great measure the arbiter of the ocean, notwithstanding the destruction of his fleets.—With this view, by the Decree of Berlin, followed by that of Milan, he declared the British territories to be in a state of blockade; and that all commerce, or even correspondence, with Great Britain was prohibited. He decreed that every vessel and cargo, which had entered, or was found proceeding to a British port, or which, under any circumstances, had been visited by a British ship of war, should be lawful prize: he declared all British goods and produce, wherever found, and however acquired, whether coming from the Mother Country or from her colonies, subject to confiscation: he further declared to be denationalized, the flag of all neutral ships that should be found offending against these his Decrees: and he gave to this project of universal tyranny, the name of the Continental System.—For these attempts to ruin the commerce of Great Britain, by means subversive of the clearest rights of neutral nations, France endeavoured in vain to rest her justification upon the previous conduct of his Majesty's Government.—Under circumstances of unparalleled provocation, his Majesty had abstained from any measure which the ordinary rules of the Law of Nations did not fully warrant. Never was the maritime superiority of a Belligerent over his Enemy more complete and decided. Never was the opposite Belligerent so formidably dangerous in his power, and in his policy, to the liberties of all other nations. France had already trampled so openly and systematically on the most sacred rights of Neutral Powers, as might well have justified the placing her out of the pale of civilized nations. Yet in this extreme case, Great Britain had so used her naval ascendancy, that her Enemy could find no just cause of complaint: and in order to give to these lawless decrees the appearance of retaliation, the Ruler of France was obliged to advance principles of maritime law unsanctioned by any other authority than his own arbitrary will.—The pretences for these Decrees were, first, that Great Britain had exercised the rights of war against private persons, their ships, and goods; as if the only object of legi-
timate

itimate hostility on the ocean were the public property of a State, or as if the Edicts and the Courts of France itself had not at all times enforced this right with peculiar rigour; secondly, that the British orders of blockade, instead of being confined to fortified towns, had, as France asserted, been unlawfully extended to commercial towns and ports, and to the mouths of rivers; and thirdly, that they had been applied to places, and to coasts, which neither were, nor could be actually blockaded. The last of these charges is not founded on fact; whilst the others, even by the admission of the American Government, are utterly groundless in point of law.—Against these Decrees, his Majesty protested and appealed; he called upon the United States to assert their own rights, and to vindicate their independence, thus menaced and attacked; and as France had declared, that she would confiscate every vessel which should touch in Great Britain, or be visited by British ships of war, his Majesty, having previously issued the Order of January, 1807, as an act of mitigated retaliation, was at length compelled, by the persevering violence of the Enemy, and the continued acquiescence of Neutral Powers, to revisit, upon France, in a more effectual manner, the measure of her own injustice; by declaring, in an Order in Council, bearing date the 11th of November, 1807, that no neutral vessel should proceed to France, or to any of the countries from which, in obedience to the dictates of France, British commerce was excluded, without first touching at a port in Great Britain, or her dependencies. At the same time his Majesty intimated his readiness to repeal the Orders in Council, whenever France should rescind her Decrees, and return to the accustomed principles of maritime warfare; and at a subsequent period, as a proof of his Majesty's sincere desire to accommodate, as far as possible, his defensive measures to the convenience of Neutral Powers, the operation of the Orders in Council was, by an order issued in April, 1809, limited to a blockade of France, and of the countries subjected to her immediate dominion.—Systems of violence, oppression, and tyranny, can never be suppressed, or even checked, if the Power against which such injustice is exercised, be debarred from the right of full and adequate retaliation; or, if the measures of the retaliating Power are to be considered as matters of just offence to neutral nations, whilst the measures of original aggression and violence are to be tolerated with indifference, submission, or complacency.—The Government of the United States did not fail to remonstrate against the Orders in Council of Great

Britain. Although they knew that these Orders would be revoked, if the Decrees of France, which had occasioned them, were repealed, they resolved at the same moment to resist the conduct of both Belligerents, instead of requiring France in the first instance to rescind her decrees. Applying most unjustly the same measure of resentment to the aggressor and to the party aggrieved, they adopted measures of commercial resistance against both—a system of resistance, which, however varied in the successive Acts of Embargo, Non-Intercourse, or Non-Importation, was evidently unequal in its operation, and principally levelled against the superior commerce and maritime power of Great Britain.—The same partiality towards France was observable in their negotiations, as in their measures of alleged resistance.—Application was made to both Belligerents for a revocation of their respective edicts; but the terms in which they were made, were widely different.—Of France was required a revocation only of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, although many other edicts, grossly violating the neutral commerce of the United States, had been promulgated by that Power. No security was demanded, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees, even if revoked, should not under some other form be re-established: and a direct engagement was offered, that upon such revocation, the American Government would take part in the war against Great Britain, if Great Britain did not immediately rescind her Orders: whereas no corresponding engagement was offered to Great Britain, of whom it was required, not only that the Orders in Council should be repealed, but that no others of a similar nature should be issued, and that the blockade of May, 1806, should be also abandoned. This blockade, established and enforced according to accustomed practice, had not been objected to by the United States at the time it was issued. Its provisions were, on the contrary, represented by the American Minister resident in London at the time, to have been so framed, as to afford, in his judgment, a proof of the friendly disposition of the British Cabinet towards the United States.—Great Britain was thus called upon to abandon one of her most important maritime rights, by acknowledging the order of blockade in question, to be one of the edicts which violated the commerce of the United States, although it had never been so considered in the previous negotiations; and although the President of the United States had recently consented to abrogate the Non-Intercourse Act, on the sole condition of the Orders in Council being revoked; thereby distinctly admitting these

orders to be the only edicts which fell within the contemplation of the law under which he acted.—A proposition so hostile to Great Britain could not but be proportionally encouraging to the pretensions of the Enemy; as by thus alleging that the blockade of May, 1806, was illegal, the American Government virtually justified, so far as depended on them, the French Decrees.—After this proposition had been made, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, if not in concert with that Government, at least in conformity with its views, in a dispatch, dated the 5th of August, 1810, and addressed to the American Minister resident at Paris, stated that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were revoked, and that their operation would cease from the 1st day of November following, provided his Majesty would revoke his Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade; or that the United States would cease their rights to be respected; meaning thereby, that they would resist the retaliatory measures of Great Britain.—Although the repeal of the French Decrees thus announced was evidently contingent, either on concessions to be made by Great Britain (concessions to which it was obvious Great Britain could not submit), or on measures to be adopted by the United States of America, the American President at once considered the repeal as absolute. Under that pretence the Non-Importation Act was strictly enforced against Great Britain, whilst the ships of war and merchant ships of the Enemy were received into the harbours of America.—The American Government, assuming the repeal of the French Decrees to be absolute and effectual, most unjustly required Great Britain, in conformity to her declarations, to revoke her Orders in Council. The British Government denied that the repeal, which was announced in the letter of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was such as ought to satisfy Great Britain; and in order to ascertain the true character of the measure adopted by France, the Government of the United States was called upon to produce the Instrument, by which the alleged repeal of the French Decrees had been effected. If these Decrees were really revoked, such an instrument must exist, and no satisfactory reason could be given for withholding it.—At length, on the 21st May, 1812, and not before, the American Minister in London did produce a copy, or at least what purported to be a copy, of such an instrument.—It professed to bear date the 28th of April, 1811, long subsequent to the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs of the 5th of August, 1810, or even the day named therein, viz. the 1st November following,

when the operation of the French Decrees was to cease. This instrument expressly declared that these French Decrees were repealed in consequence of the American Legislature having, by their Act of the 1st of March, 1811, provided, that British ships and merchandise should be excluded from the ports and harbours of the United States.—By this instrument, the only document produced by America as a repeal of the French Decrees, it appears beyond a possibility of doubt or cavil, that the alleged repeal of the French Decrees was conditional, as Great Britain had asserted; and not absolute or final, as had been maintained by America: that they were not repealed at the time they were stated to be repealed by the American Government: that they were not repealed in conformity with a proposition, simultaneously made to both Belligerents, but that in consequence of a previous Act on the part of the American Government, they were repealed in favour of one Belligerent, to the prejudice of the other: that the American Government having adopted measures restrictive upon the commerce of both Belligerents, in consequence of Edicts issued by both, rescinded these measures, as they affected that Power which was the aggressor, whilst they put them in full operation against the party aggrieved, although the Edicts of both Powers continued in force; and lastly, that they excluded the ships of war belonging to one Belligerent, whilst they admitted into their ports and harbours the ships of war belonging to the other, in violation of one of the plainest and most essential duties of a Neutral Nation.—Although the Instrument thus produced was by no means that general and unqualified revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees which Great Britain had continually demanded, and had a full right to claim; and although this Instrument, under all the circumstances of its appearance at that moment, for the first time, was open to the strongest suspicions of its authenticity; yet as the Minister of the United States produced it, as purporting to be a copy of the instrument of revocation, the Government of Great Britain, desirous of reverting, if possible, to the ancient and accustomed principles of Maritime War, determined upon revoking conditionally the Orders in Council. Accordingly in the month of June last, his Royal Highness the Prince-Regent was pleased to declare in Council, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that the Orders in Council should be revoked, as far as respected the ships and property of the United States, from the 1st of August following. This revocation was to continue in force, provided the Government of the United States should,

should, within a time to be limited, repeal their Restrictive Laws against British commerce. His Majesty's Minister in America was expressly ordered to declare to the Government of the United States, "that this measure had been adopted by the Prince Regent, in the earnest wish and hope, either that the Government of France, by further relaxations of its system, might render perseverance on the part of Great Britain in retaliatory measures unnecessary, or if this hope should prove delusive, that his Majesty's Government might be enabled, in the absence of all irritating and restrictive regulations on either side, to enter with the Government of the United States into amicable explanations, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, if the necessity of retaliatory measures should unfortunately continue to operate, the particular measures to be acted upon by Great Britain could be rendered more acceptable to the American Government, than those hitherto pursued."—In order to provide for the contingency of a Declaration of War on the part of the United States, previous to the arrival in America of the said Order of Revocation, Instructions were sent to his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the United States (the execution of which instructions, in consequence of the discontinuance of Mr. Foster's functions, were at a subsequent period entrusted to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren), directing him to propose a cessation of hostilities, should they have commenced; and further to offer a simultaneous repeal of the Orders in Council on the one side, and of the Restrictive Laws on British ships and commerce on the other.—They were also respectively empowered to acquaint the American Government, in reply to any inquiries with respect to the blockade of May, 1806, whilst the British Government must continue to maintain its legality, "that in point of fact this particular blockade had been discontinued for a length of time, having been merged in the general retaliatory blockade of the Enemy's ports under the Orders in Council, and that his Majesty's Government had no intention of recurring to this, or to any other of the blockades of the Enemy's ports, founded upon the ordinary and accustomed principles of Maritime Law, which were in force previous to the Orders in Council, without a new notice to Neutral Powers in the usual form."—The American Government, before they received intimation of the course adopted by the British Government, had, in fact, proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring war, and issuing "Letters of Marque," notwithstanding they were previously in possession of the re-

port of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the 12th of March, 1812, promulgating anew the Berlin and Milan Decrees, as fundamental laws of the French Empire, under the false and extravagant pretext, that the monstrous principles therein contained were to be found in the Treaty of Utrecht, and were therefore binding upon all States. From the penalties of this code no nation was to be exempt, which did not accept it, not only as the rule of its own conduct, but as a law, the observance of which it was also required to enforce upon Great Britain.—In a Manifesto, accompanying their Declaration of Hostilities, in addition to the former complaints against the Orders in Council, a long list of grievances was brought forward; some trivial in themselves, others which had been mutually adjusted, but none of them such as were ever before alleged by the American Government to be grounds for war.—As if to throw additional obstacles in the way of peace, the American Congress at the same time passed a law, prohibiting all intercourse with Great Britain, of such a tenour, as deprived the Executive Government, according to the President's own construction of that Act, of all power of restoring the relations of friendly intercourse between the two States, so far, at least, as concerned their commercial intercourse, until Congress should re-assemble.—The President of the United States has, it is true, since proposed to Great Britain an Armistice; not, however, on the admission, that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed; but on condition, that Great Britain, as a preliminary step, should do away a cause of war, now brought forward as such for the first time; namely, that she should abandon the exercise of her undoubted right of search, to take from American merchant vessels British seamen, the natural-born subjects of his Majesty; and this concession was required upon a mere assurance that laws would be enacted by the Legislature of the United States, to prevent such seamen from entering into their service; but independent of the objection to an exclusive reliance on a foreign State, for the conservation of so vital an interest, no explanation was, or could be afforded by the agent who was charged with this overture, either as to the main principles upon which such laws were to be founded, or as to the provisions which it was proposed they should contain.—This proposition having been objected to, a second proposal was made, again offering an Armistice, provided the British Government would secretly stipulate to renounce the exercise of this right in a Treaty of Peace. An immediate and formal aban-

document of its exercise, as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, was not demanded; but his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was required, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, secretly to abandon what the former overture had proposed to him publicly to concede.—This most offensive proposition was also rejected, being accompanied as the former had been, by other demands of the most exceptionable nature, and especially of indemnity for all American vessels detained and condemned under the Orders in Council, or under what were termed illegal blockades—a compliance with which demands, exclusive of all other objections, would have amounted to an absolute surrender of the rights on which those Orders and blockades were founded.—Had the American Government been sincere in representing the Orders in Council, as the only subject of difference between Great Britain and the United States calculated to lead to hostilities, it might have been expected, so soon as the revocation of those Orders had been officially made known to them, that they would have spontaneously recalled their “letters of marque,” and manifested a disposition immediately to restore the relations of peace and amity between the two Powers.—But the conduct of the Government of the United States by no means corresponded with such reasonable expectations.—The Order in Council of the 23d of June being officially communicated in America, the Government of the United States saw nothing in the repeal of the Orders in Council, which should of itself restore peace, unless Great Britain were prepared, in the first instance, substantially to relinquish the right of impressing her own seamen, when found on board American merchant ships.—The proposal of an armistice, and of a simultaneous repeal of the restrictive measures on both sides, subsequently made by the Commanding officer of his Majesty’s naval forces on the American coast, were received in the same hostile spirit by the Government of the United States. The suspension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon, in the correspondence which passed on that occasion, as a necessary preliminary to a cessation of hostilities: negotiation, it was stated, might take place without any suspension of the exercise of this right, and also without any armistice being concluded; but Great Britain was required previously to agree, without any knowledge of the adequacy of the system which could be substituted, to negotiate upon the basis of accepting the legislative regulations of a foreign State, as the sole equivalent for the exercise of a right, which she has felt to be essential to the

support of her maritime power.—If America, by demanding this preliminary concession, intends to deny the validity of that right, in that denial Great Britain cannot acquiesce; nor will she give countenance to such a pretension, by acceding to its suspension, much less to its abandonment, as a basis on which to treat. If the American Government has devised, or conceives it can devise, regulations, which may safely be accepted by Great Britain, as a substitute for the exercise of the right in question, it is for them to bring forward such a plan for consideration. The British Government has never attempted to exclude this question from amongst those on which the two States might have to negotiate: it has, on the contrary, uniformly professed its readiness to receive and discuss any proposition on this subject, coming from the American Government: it has never asserted any exclusive right, as to the impressment of British seamen from American vessels, which it was not prepared to acknowledge, as appertaining equally to the Government of the United States, with respect to American seamen when found on board British merchant ships; but it cannot, by acceding to such a basis in the first instance, either assume, or admit that to be practicable, which, when attempted on former occasions, has always been found to be attended with great difficulties; such difficulties, as the British Commissioners in 1806 expressly declared, after an attentive consideration of the suggestions brought forward by the Commissioners on the part of America, they were unable to surmount.—Whilst this proposition, transmitted through the British Admiral, was pending in America, another communication on the subject of an armistice was unofficially made to the British Government in this country. The agent, from whom this proposition was received, acknowledged that he did not consider, that he had any authority himself to sign an agreement on the part of his Government. It was obvious, that any stipulations entered into, in consequence of this overture, would have been binding on the British Government, whilst the Government of the United States would have been free to refuse or accept them, according to the circumstances of the moment. This proposition was, therefore, necessarily declined.—After this exposition of the circumstances which preceded, and which have followed the declaration of war by the United States, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, feels himself called upon to declare the leading principles by which the conduct of Great Britain has been regulated in the transactions connected with these discussions.

cussions.—His Royal Highness can never acknowledge any blockade whatsoever to be illegal, which has been duly notified, and is supported by an adequate force, merely upon the ground of its extent, or because the ports or coasts blockaded are not at the same time invested by land.—His Royal Highness can never admit, that neutral trade with Great Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any Power whatever to be denationalized.—His Royal Highness can never admit, that Great Britain can be debarred of its right of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interest of a neutral.—His Royal Highness can never admit, that in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit, that the taking such seamen from on board such vessels, can be considered by any neutral State as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.—There is no right more clearly established, than the right which a Sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects, more especially in time of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline, and resume at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey: it began with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence.—If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this right more liable to partial mistakes, and occasional abuse, when practised towards vessels of the United States, the same circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which, in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense.—But if, to the practice of the United States, to harbour British seamen, be added their assumed right, to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, and thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate Sovereign, by acts of naturalization and certificates of citizenship, which they pretend to be as valid out of their own territory as within it, it is obvious that to abandon this ancient right of Great Britain, and to admit these novel pretensions of the United States, would be to expose to danger the very foundation of our maritime strength.—Without entering minutely into the other topics which have been brought forward by the Government of the United States, it may be proper to remark, that whatever the Declaration of the United States may have asserted, Great Britain never did demand, that they should force British manufactures into France; and she formally declared her willingness entirely to forego, or modify, in concert with the

United States, the system, by which a commercial intercourse with the Enemy had been allowed under the protection of licenses; provided the United States would act towards her, and towards France, with real impartiality.—The Government of America, if the differences between States are not interminable, has as little right to notice the affair of the Chesapeake. The aggression, in this instance, on the part of a British officer was acknowledged, his conduct was disapproved, and a reparation was regularly tendered by Mr. Foster on the part of his Majesty, and accepted by the Government of the United States.—It is not less unwarranted in its allusion to the mission of Mr. Henry; a mission undertaken without the authority, or even knowledge of his Majesty's Government, and which Mr. Foster was authorized formally and officially to disavow.—The charge of exciting the Indians to offensive measures against the United States is equally void of foundation. Before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued, and proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the American Government.—Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the Government of the United States. But the real origin of the present contest will be found in that spirit, which has long unhappily actuated the Councils of the United States: their marked partiality in palliating and assisting the aggressive tyranny of France; their systematic endeavours to inflame their people against the defensive measures of Great Britain; their ungenerous conduct towards Spain, the intimate ally of Great Britain; and their unworthy desertion of the cause of other neutral nations. It is through the prevalence of such councils, that America has been associated in policy with France, and committed in war against Great Britain.—And under what conduct on the part of France has the Government of the United States thus lent itself to the Enemy? The contemptuous violation of the Commercial Treaty of the year 1800 between France and the United States; the treacherous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes in every harbour subject to the controul of the French arms; the tyrannical principles of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and the confiscations under them; the subsequent condemnations under the Rambouillet Decree, antedated or concealed to render it the more effectual; the French commercial regulations which render the traffick of the United States with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant ships at sea, long after the alleged repeal of the French Decrees—all these acts of violence on the part of France, produce from the Government

of the United States, only such complaints as end in acquiescence and submission, or are accompanied by suggestions for enabling France to give the semblance of a legal form to her usurpations, by converting them into municipal regulations.—This disposition of the Government of the United States,—this complete subserviency to the Ruler of France,—this hostile temper towards Great Britain, are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French Government.—Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests. Whilst contending against France, in defence not only of the liberties of Great Britain, but of the world, his Royal Highness was entitled to look for a far different result. From their

common origin,—from their common interest,—from their professed principles of freedom and independence,—the United States were the last Power in which Great Britain could have expected to find a willing instrument and abettor of French tyranny.—Disappointed in this his just expectation, the Prince Regent will still pursue the policy which the British Government has so long and invariably maintained, in repelling injustice, and in supporting the general rights of nations; and, under the favour of Providence, relying on the justice of his cause, and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, his Royal Highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue to the contest in which he has thus been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

Westminster, Jan. 9, 1813.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 22. A letter from Capt. Tobin, of the *Andromache*, off the Gironde, states that the Briton had, on the 15th inst. captured the Sans Souci French privateer, of 14 guns, and 120 men.

Foreign-office, Dec. 26.—This Gazette announces that measures have been taken for the blockade of the ports and harbours of the Bay of the Chesapeake, and of the River Delaware, in America.

Downing-street, Dec. 26. Extract of a Dispatch from Marquis Wellington, dated Grenada, Dec. 2.

I enclose the return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the troops in the operations from Salamanca to Ciudad Rodrigo, from Nov. 15, to 19.

Total British Loss—2 captains, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, 15 horses killed: 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 86 rank and file, 9 horses wounded; 1 general staff, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers and trumpeters, 106 rank and file, 38 horses, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 ensign, 36 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 40 rank and file, wounded; 66 rank and file, missing.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

British Killed—Capt. McCabe, 51st regt. and Capt. H. Dawson, 52d regiment, 1st batt.

Portuguese—Ensign Joa Jozé Areveda, 20th Portuguese regiment.

British Wounded—Lieut. G. Ridout, 43d foot, 1st batt. severely (leg amputated); Lieut. H. M. Baillie, ditto, slightly; Capt. J. H. Currie, 52d ditto, 1st batt. ditto; Capt. T. Fuller, severely, not dangerously.

Portuguese—Ensign T. Pinto de Casteo, 19th Portuguese regiment, slightly; Lient. G. de Carma Lima, 2d Portuguese Capadures, ditto.

Missing—Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir E. Paget, K. B.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 26.

Poictiers, at Sea, Oct. 23.

Sir, It is with the most bitter sorrow and distress I have to report to your Excellency the capture of his Majesty's brig *Frolic*, by the ship *Wasp* belonging to the United States of America, on the 18th inst. Having under convoy the homeward-bound trade from the Bay of Honduras, and being in lat. 36 deg. N. and 64 deg. W. on the night of the 17th we were overtaken by a most violent gale of wind, in which the *Frolic* carried away her main-yard, lost her topsails, and sprung the main top-mast. On the morning of the 18th, as we were repairing the damages sustained in the storm, and re-assembling the scattered ships, a suspicious ship came in sight, and gave chase to the convoy. The merchant ships continued their voyage before the wind under all sail; the *Frolic* dropped astern, and hoisted Spanish colours, in order to decoy the stranger under her guns, and to give time for the convoy to escape. About ten, both vessels being within hail, we hauled to the wind, and the battle began. The superior fire of our guns gave every reason to expect its speedy termination in our favour, but the gaffa head-braces being shot away, and there being no sail on the main-mast, the brig became unmanageable, and the Enemy succeeded in taking a position to rake her, while she was unable to bring a gun to bear. After laying some time exposed to a most destructive fire, she fell with the bowsprit betwixt the Enemy's main and mizen rigging, still unable to return his fire. At length the Enemy boarded, and made himself master of

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the brig, every individual officer being wounded, and the greatest part of the men either killed or wounded, there not being 20 persons remaining unhurt. Although I shall ever deplore the unhappy issue of this contest, it would be great injustice to the merits of the officers and crew if I failed to report that their bravery and coolness are deserving of every praise: and I am convinced, if the Frolic had not been crippled in the gale, I should have to make a very different report to your Excellency. The Wasp was taken, and the Frolic re-captured the same afternoon, by his Majesty's ship the Poitiers. Being separated from them, I cannot transmit at present a list of killed and wounded. Mr. Charles McKay, the first lieutenant, and Mr. Stephens, the master, have died of their wounds.

Sir J. B. Warren. T. WHINYATES.

Sir, Poitiers, at Sea, Oct. 18.

His Majesty's ship under my command has this day captured the American sloop of war Wasp, of 20 guns, and retaken his Majesty's brig Frolic, Capt. Whinyates, which she had captured, after an action of 50 minutes. I have thought it my duty to collect the Frolic's convoy, and to see them in safety to Bermuda.

The conduct of Capt. Whinyates, who I regret to say is wounded, and of his crew, appears to have been so decidedly gallant, that I have been induced to continue him in the command of the Frolic, until your pleasure is known.

Sir J. B. Warren, Bt. J. P. BERNESFORD.

A letter from Capt. Broke, of the Shannon, gives an account of the capture of the Thorn American privateer brig, of 18 guns, long nine-pounders, and 140 men.

A letter from Capt. Davies, of the Garland, reports the capture of the Poor Sailor, American privateer, of one long six-pounder and 50 men, by the boats of the Garland, under Lieut. Brake. — Two letters from Capt. Boss, of the Rhodian sloop, state the capture of the Dash American privateer, of one gun and 30 men. And also of the Sarah Ann American privateer, carrying one twelve-pounder, and 40 men.

A list of 33 other American vessels taken by the squadron, between the 11th of July and 22d of October, has also been transmitted.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign-office, Dec. 30.—Dispatches from Viscount Cathcart, K. T.

My Lord, St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.

In my dispatch of the 25th inst. I had the honour to state to your Lordship the important and brilliant successes of his Imperial Majesty's arms in the affairs of the 17th and 18th, in the former of which

Marshal Davoust's division was defeated and dispersed with great loss, Buonaparte and the Marshal flying from the field of battle; and in the latter, Marshal Ney's division, near the same place, said to have consisted of 18,000 men, appears to have been completely accounted for by the numbers killed and wounded, in addition to those who afterwards laid down their arms. I also stated the general distribution of the armies as they stood at that time.—I have now to acquaint your Lordship, that General Field Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko reports, on the 23d November, from Laniky Farm, that Buonaparte, with his guards, left Orsha on the 20th of November, and marched on the road to Kochanoff; and that on the 21st the remaining troops of the Enemy marched out of the former place, leaving 26 guns, and some hospitals, in which were upwards of 50 wounded French officers.—Count Platoff is ordered to follow the army marching on Kochanoff.—A detachment under Major-General Ermaloff, consisting of 14 battalions of infantry, some cavalry, and two companies of artillery, is directed to move by Orsha to reinforce Count Platoff.—The advanced guard of the main army, under the command of General Millaradovitch, consisting of the 2d and 7th divisions of infantry, and the 2d division of cavalry, was to cross the Dnieper on the 23d, at Kopyts, and was to direct its march upon Tolotchina to join Gen. Ermaloff's.—The main army will cross the Dnieper at Kopyts, on the 24th, and march by Starasel to Tretzerskioff, from whence it may be directed according to circumstances, either upon Bobra or Berezinoff.—Gen. Wittgenstein reports, Nov. 24, from the village of Cherai, that Adm. Tchichagoff was at Borisoff Nov. 24, whence Gen. Langeron informed the Count, by letters of the 22d inst. that Gen. Count Lambert was at Borisoff on the 21st, where he defeated the whole corps of Dembroffski, taking six cannon, two colours, and 3000 prisoners, driving them on upon the road to Orsha; that Count Lambert had also taken, at Kaidanoff, two guns, and from two to three thousand prisoners; and that, including the hospitals at Minsk, in the last eight days, upwards of 11,000 prisoners, and 24 guns, had been taken.—Victor and Oudinot have retired from before Count Wittgenstein upon Borisoff; the latter is marching in pursuit of them, and on the 23d took 800 prisoners and many carriages.—Count Wittgenstein reports, that Gen. Platoff is marching against the great body of the Enemy's corps upon Tolochinow, by which it appears the Enemy is enclosed on three sides: Gen. Platoff in his rear, Admiral Tchichagoff in their front; and Count Wittgenstein

Wittgenstein on their flank. — A report was received yesterday of another general officer, whose name I have not heard, having been taken prisoner; and I have also understood that accounts are received, that Gen. Ertle was arrived at Egoumen. — The detachment under Gen. Sachen is understood to be fully adequate to keep Prince Schwartzberg in check. — The attempt to blow up the cathedral of Smolensko failed, the match having gone out before it reached the mine. — The fate of Marshal Ney has not been ascertained.

CATHCART.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.

My Lord, I have the honour to transmit the report of the defeat of Victor's Corps by General Count Wittgenstein, Nov. 27. — It would seem that this corps had altered its direction from Borissov, and was proceeding up the left bank of the Berezina, when it was charged by Count Wittgenstein. The 16th, at day-break, the Count pursued Buonaparte on a road leading to Vilna, still upon the left bank of the Berezina. — A bridge had been thrown over the river, at a place about 30 versts from Borissov, where there was an advantageous position for the Enemy's rear-guard, and for covering the passage. — In this day's march, the French lost the whole of their equipages and plunder, and were vigorously and repeatedly attacked at the bridge. — The position on the left bank being continually reinforced by fresh troops, was contested till night, when it was evacuated, and the bridge was destroyed as soon as the rear-guard had passed. There is a cross road from this point which leads to the great road to Vilna, and it was the intention of Count Wittgenstein to pursue, as soon as he either received pontoons, or re-established the bridge. — General Platoff had already got to the right bank, probably to Borissov. — Admiral Tchichagoff's quarters appear to have been at no great distance; but no particular report of the distribution or movements of this part of the force has as yet been received, since the affair of Count Lambert. — It appears, however, from the conclusion of Count Wittgenstein's last report, that he expects the concert and support both of the Admiral and of Count Platoff. — Gen. Millaradovitch was stated to have arrived at Borissov when the last accounts came away. — The head-quarters of the main army were still advancing on a line parallel to, and to the southward of the main road from Smolensko to Minsk, but considerably in the rear of the present operations. — There are long defiles to pass on the road from Borissov to Minsk, as well as on that upon which Buonaparte is

supposed to be marching; and it scarcely appears possible that the remains of his army can get through these difficulties in presence of so many troops, with artillery and cavalry, regular as well as irregular.

CATHCART.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.

My Lord, While in the act of dispatching the messenger, I received from the palace, a report from Admiral Tchichagoff, dated the 29th of November, upon the march to Ostachow, detailing his proceedings from the 21st of November, and stating that, in concert with Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff, he is in pursuit of the French, whose force he estimates at *seventy thousand men*, including Oudinot and Victor, and which, he says, is provided with *cavalry and artillery*.

CATHCART.

Journal of Military Operations, dated Head-quarters, Kopya.

Nov. 7 — Major-gen. Erosodini having driven the Enemy from Laeda, pursued them with a part of his detachment as far as Bolschoi Kolotofsky, and with his Cossacks as far as Kosan, where they were relieved by those of the detachment commanded by the Aid-de-camp Gen. Count Oscharofsky. The Enemy lost in his flight seven pieces of cannon, and a number of carriages. — The General of Cavalry, Count Platoff, reports, under date of the 5th inst. that having on the 3d approached Smolensko, and having learnt from the inhabitants, who were quitting it, that the Enemy occupied the Fauxbourg of Petersburg, he gave immediate orders to his troops to attack under cover of the fire of the artillery of the D.n. — Col. Kaysaroff, after having with his chasseurs broken the barrier which the Enemy had placed, vigorously pursued them into the Fauxbourg itself, from whence they fled in alarm and disorder within the walls of the fortress, where they were exposed to a fire of grape-shot from the neighbouring heights. Whilst the Cossacks and the chasseurs were engaged in the Fauxbourg, the Enemy made a sortie in two columns, with eight pieces of cannon and a mortar, resolutely determined to repossess themselves of the Fauxbourg: but Major gen. Koutickoff with his Cossacks, and Colonel Kaysaroff with his chasseurs, fell upon them, and having repulsed the infantry, took their cannon. The Fauxbourg was retaken, when night put an end to the contest. On the 4th the Enemy established themselves behind the palisadoes, keeping possession of the left bank of the Dnieper, whilst his columns quitted the town with precipitation. — Count Platoff caused Te Deum to

be

he sung in presence of the troops, accompanied by a discharge of artillery and a hurrah of the soldiers.—The Enemy on quitting the town, sprung the mines which they had formed under several places of the fortresses, which set fire to the houses of the Fauxbourg of Petersburg, which were situated opposite the fortress.—The Aid-de-camp, Gen. Baron Mettersakomelsky, reports, that the officer whom he had detached with three squadrons, had discovered an Enemy's column at three versts from Winnisa-Louki, and having surrounded them, he sent the Staabs-Rottmeister of the hussars of the Akimfeldt guards, with a proposal to lay down their arms. This commission he executed with complete success—the number of prisoners amounted to 2500 men.—Intelligence has been received, that the detachment under Count Oscharofsky, has occupied Mohilow, after having dislodged the Enemy. Provisions and forage sufficient to subsist the whole army, during ten days; were found in the place.—Head-quarters at Romanoff, on the 8th.

Nov. 9.—The Count Oscharofsky reports, that a detachment sent by him pursued the rear-guard of the Enemy on their retreat from Kosan. The Cossacks, in following it on each side of the great road, had cut off part of it from Dombrowna, and regardless of the fire of grape-shot, threw themselves, together with the chasseurs, upon the Enemy's column, killed more than 1000 men, took four pieces of cannon, with the caissons laden with grape, besides a considerable number of carts, and made 600 prisoners.—Major-gen. Borosdin reports, on the 4th, that having with his detachment driven the Enemy from Dombrowna, he had pursued him to Orsha, on which occasion he took above four hundred men and eight officers. At Dombrowna was found a small magazine of flour, oats, and hay.—Gen. Count Platoff reports on the 7th, that proceeding from Smolensko to Dombrowna, he had destroyed a detachment of the Enemy, which, after the defeat of the French army at Krasno, had saved itself by flight, and passed over to the right bank of the Dnieper, in order to come up again with the main body. The Count made 3000 prisoners, among whom is the late Chief-Commissary General at Smolensko, de Pribusque. In a second report, Gen. Platoff states, that, continuing, on the 7th, his route to Dombrowna, he was informed that Marshal Ney was marching with the remains of his corps to Loubawitch, and had been seen in the afternoon at Gousuiroff. Having occupied this place with his Cossacks on the left, Gen. Platoff ordered masked batteries to be raised on the road; and having permitted the Enemy to ad-

vance, he suddenly opened upon them a tremendous fire of grape-shot, so that confounded, and seeing it impossible to pierce through to Loubawitch, they threw themselves into the woods on the banks of the Dnieper, and covering their march by chasseurs, pressed along the bank of the river until the night was far advanced, and threw into it the four pieces of cannon which they had with them.—The 8th, at about six o'clock in the morning, the advanced-guard came up with the Enemy in advance of Dombrowna. He was again received with grape-shot on coming out of a forest on the road. Our Cossacks, profiting by the disorder of the Enemy, and the well-directed fire of our artillery, attacked with the lance, killing many, and making eight hundred prisoners, among which was a Commissary general and ten officers. Marshal Ney, seeing his total defeat, threw himself into the forests, and collecting the troops whom the attack of our Cossacks had dispersed, he occupied the village of Jarouboff, where he defended himself with obstinacy, until night, which put an end to the combat.

Nov. 10.—Gen. Count Platoff reports, on the 9th, that during the pursuit of the Enemy to Orsha he made four hundred prisoners. The Enemy defends the passage of the river with his artillery, while he gives the town up to the flames. The Partizan Dasidoff attacked the Enemy on the 9th, at Kopys, and killing many, made two hundred and eighty-five prisoners, besides taking a quantity of equipages; passing afterwards the river by swimming, he sent various parties to Schkloff, Staroselije, and Orsha.—The Count Platoff reports on the 9th, that the Enemy had, after some resistance, been driven from Orsha, and that at one o'clock the town had been occupied by our troops. The Enemy left there twenty pieces of cannon, some provisions, and his hospitals, in which were found, of officers alone, fifty persons.—On the 11th the grand army halted at Lannike.

Proceedings of the Military Operations of the Russian Army.

Nov. 13.—The Aid-de-camp Gen. Count Oscharofsky, as he was proceeding on the 12th, with part of the detachment under his command, from Schkloff towards Mohilow, was informed by some of the inhabitants, who had left that place, that the Enemy's troops which had remained there, had threatened to set on fire all within their reach. In consequence of this information, Count Oscharofsky, without loss of time, ordered the Cossacks from Paltawa, mounted the riflemen, and arrived before night with his cavalry and artillery, in time to save the town, from whence he immediately

drove the Enemy—thus at the same time relieving the place, and many large magazines which it contained, from the danger with which it was threatened.—Gen. Millaralovitch reports that, on the 12th, he shall be with part of his van-guard at Totoschin.—The grand army halted at Kopys.

Nov. 14.—Gen. Platoff reports that on the 12th, some of the Enemy's troops, which had separated from the corps under Marshal Ney, and had taken the road to Loubawitz, surrendered, to the number of eight hundred men. The Enemy's loss' in prisoners was, indeed, so

very great, that he found it was unnecessary to make any particular report on the occasion, as it seldom occurred that he took less than a thousand prisoners each day.—On the 13th, Gen. Platoff reports, that Lieut.-gen. Martinott having attacked the Enemy, with Major-gen. Koutenikoff's brigade, as he was marching on the high road, killed 500 of them, and made 400 prisoners, amongst whom was Gen. Dacworofsky.—Head-quarters at Staroselje.

[Report from the General of Cavalry, Count Wittgenstein, dated Staroe Borysoff, Nov. 29, shall appear in our next.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

PRUSSIA.

The successes of the Russians have been attended with the very important consequence of the defection of the whole of the Prussian army, (supposed to amount to nearly 20,000 men,) with its commanders, Generals D'York and Missenbach. From the Paris Journals we collect the following particulars: the 10th corps, which included the Prussian contingent, was employed in the blockade of Riga, under Marshal Macdonald; when the disasters which overwhelmed and annihilated the French Grand Army, and the advance of the victorious Russians under Count Wittgenstein, obliged it to retreat. Macdonald, with about 6000 French, which had, to overawe the others, been attached to the corps, and one division of the Prussians under Gen. Missenbach, reached Tilsit, leaving the main body of the Prussians.—Gen. D'York, pressed by the Russians, and not bearing, it may be supposed, much affection to the French service, entered into a Convention with Count Wittgenstein, by which he was permitted to occupy Eastern Prussia, and form a neutral corps. But what is of more importance, and proves that he was well acquainted with the sentiments of his countrymen is, that he engages for the obedience of another division of Prussians under Missenbach, and which was then with Macdonald at Tilsit. And this division, on the first summons, yields obedience, and departs for Eastern Prussia without Macdonald (Duke of Tarento) being able to prevent it by force!—It was provided by the Convention, in case of the treaty not being ratified, that the Prussians should not serve against Russia for two months.—The King of Prussia (being still in the power of France) had refused his assent—had ordered Gen. D'York to be arrested as a traitor, and tried for contumacy if he did not appear—had delegated the command of the contingent to Gen. Kleist, with orders to withdraw the men, which is admitted to

be hopeless. To prove to Europe his devotion to Buonaparte, the King of Prussia had sent Prince De Hatzfeld on a mission to Paris. Much verbiage is employed for the purpose of setting forth his sorrow and indignation at this act of disobedience on the part of his Generals and his troops.

It is said, in private letters, that the Prussian troops, having actually joined the Russians, had advanced towards Dantzic. On this account, the Prussian fortresses have been declared by the French in a state of Siege.

Private accounts from Berlin not only confirm the representation that the king was a prisoner in the hands of Gen. Desaix, the French Commandant, but add, that in consequence of the suspicions entertained of the Prussian soldiery, an attempt had been made to disarm them.—This was resisted; many lives had been lost; and the result was that some hundreds had been marched to Magdeburgh, to be incorporated into other regiments. Domiciliary visits had been instituted by the police of Berlin; and all the Russian prisoners had been ordered to be removed from the Prussian states. There is certainly an insurrection in Silesia; but we have no precise information of the numbers or situation of those engaged in it. The advance of the Russians will probably kindle the flame of independence throughout the Prussian and Saxon States.

A letter from Stockholm, dated the 9th inst, communicates the following important facts:—

“Accounts from Konigsberg, by the way of Germany, state the arrival there of 70 Generals, 10 Colonels, and about 1000 other Officers, without troops, or hardly any, who have reached that capital, some on horseback, some on foot, and all in the most wretched situation. The same accounts, which are quite authentic, mention the arrival of Murat with two battalions of the French guards, which, however, contained only two companies, of 150 men each. It is said, that the few
French