

de nature, qu'ils seroient oubliés déjà. Une femme qui auroit eu le malheur de composer la plupart de ses éloges académiques, ne paroitroit à tous les yeux qu'une précieuse ridicule."

"S'il existoit une académie de femmes, on ose dire qu'elle pourroit sans peine se conduire mieux et juger plus sainement."

We have afterwards an entertaining account of the following Ladies :

« Radegonde, femme de Clotaire Ier. Gistelle, soeur de Charlemagne. Marguerite de Provence, femme de Saint Louis. Jeanne de France et de Navarre, femme de Philippe le Bel. Marguerite d'Ecosse, femme de Louis XI. Anne de Bretagne, femme de Louis XII. La Duchesse d'Angouleme, mère de François Ier.—Louise Labbé. Marguerite de Valois, reine de Navarre, soeur de François Ier.—Claudine de Bectoz, religieuse. Marguerite de France, fille de François Ier. Jeanne d'Albret, et Catherine de Bourbon, sa fille. Catherine de Medicis. Marie Stuart. Marguerite de France, première femme de Henri IV. Louise de Lorraine, princesse de Conti. Marie de Medicis, seconde femme de Henri IV. La Duchesse d'Aiguillon, nièce du cardinal de Richelieu. Anne d'Autriche, femme de Louis XIII.—Mademoiselle de Calage, poëte Toulousaine. La Marquise de Rambouillet. La Duchesse de Longueville, soeur du grand Condé. La Princesse de Conti, fille de Louis XIV. Madame Henriette d'Angleterre, Mademoiselle de Montpensier. Mademoiselle de Seuderi.—Mademoiselle de la Vigne.—Mademoiselle l'Héritier de Villandon.—Mademoiselle de Louvenest.—Madame de la Roque-Montroune. Madame de la Fayette. Madame de Seville.—Ninon-Lenclos.—Madame de Grignan. Madame de la Sabliere. Madame Deshoulières.—Mademoiselle Deshoulières.—Madame de la Suze.—Madame de Brégi.—Madame de Murat.—Madame de Saint-Onge.—Mademoiselle Chéron.—Mademoiselle Descartes.—Mademoiselle Bernard.—Mademoiselle de la Force.—Madame de Villelieu.—Madame de Saint-Angé.—Madame d'Aulnoy.—Madame de Caylus.—Mesdemoiselles de la Charce.—Les Duchesses de la Vallière et de Nemours.—Madame de Motteville.—La Marquise de Villars.—Marie Eléonore de Rohan.—Mademoiselle de Razilly. Madame de Montespan. Madame de Maintenon. La Duchesse du Maine. La Marquise de Lambert. Madame Dacier. La Marquise de Tibergeau. Marie Leczinska, épouse de Louis XV. Madame de Graffigny. Madame Le-prince de Beaumont. Madame de Tencin. Madame Riccoboni. Madame la Marquise du Desfant,

Madame Geoffrin. Madame Necker, Madame Corin.—Madame de Bourdic.—Mademoiselle de Lussan.—Madame la Comtesse de Fontaine."

28. *A full View of the Roman Catholic Question. Shewing, first, by an Inquiry into the Principles on which Exclusions in general are justifiable;—Secondly, by their Application to the Case before us; and, as well from general Experience, as the particular History and Circumstances of Ireland, that the Claims of the Roman Catholics rest on no Foundation of Right or Justice; nor would their Gratification in any degree alloy the Discontents of Ireland. Containing also Answers to "The Edinburgh Review,"—Mr. Canning,—The Absurdity of a Test by Oath which excludes none but Men of Honour,—Mr. Pitt's Pledge,—The Prince's Pledge,—Mr. Burke's Authority,—and most of the Popular Arguments. By A Country Gentleman. 8vo. pp. 49. Stockdale.*

THE specification in this ample Title-page precludes the necessity of any critique.

29. *An Historical and Topographical Account of Fulham, including the Hamlet of Hammersmith. By T. Faulkner, Author of the "Historical Description of Chelsea." 8vo. pp. 478.*

AMONG the multifarious solid improvements in literary compositions which the present æra proudly displays, we confess we are disposed to view with eyes of no common partiality such works as partake the character of the Book now immediately before us; such works, we mean, as comprise in a reasonable compass much useful information, and much liberal and lasting entertainment. To readers of any competent share of education, observation, and taste (of either sex), few manuals of polite study, surely, can at a leisure hour be more generally welcome, than those which acquaint us with mankind, their customs, their manners, their mansions, and their monuments, in a style of diction simple, clear, correct, and succinct.

Mr. Faulkner is an Author whose reputation is not unknown in the Republic of Letters. His "Historical and Topographical Description of Chelsea and its Environs" has passed the fiery ordeal of criticism unhurt. For our own opinion, we refer to vol. LXXX. p. 558.

The present Volume is highly creditable

ditable to the press of Mr. Tilling of Chelsea; and is illustrated with copper-plates by Watts, and with woodcuts by Nesbitt, designed and executed with great felicity and care, in number altogether twenty-three. The subjects are what follow:

1. Garden view of Fulham Palace.
2. Sandford Manor-house.
3. Engraved Dedication.
4. Map of Fulham.
5. South view of Fulham Church.
6. Antient Brass of William Harvey, vicar of this church in 1471.
7. Monument of Lady Legh in Fulham Church.
8. Antient Brass of Sir Samson Norton, master of the Ordnance to Henry VIII. in 1517.
9. Sedile, or Stone-stall, in Fulham Church.
10. Antient Brass of Sir William Butts, knight, physician to Henry VIII. in 1545.
11. Monument of Catharine Hart, in Fulham Church.
12. Monument of John Lord Mordaunt, in Fulham Church.
13. His Lordship's pedigree.
14. View of the Font in Fulham Church.
15. Antient Brass of Margaret Saunders in Fulham Church in 1527.
16. North view of the Chapel of St. Paul at Hammersmith.
17. Bronze Bust of Charles I. and Cenotaph of Sir N. Crispe, in Hammersmith Chapel.
18. View of the great Quadrangle of Fulham Palace.
19. Arms of Bishop Fitzjames in the Garden Wall.
20. Ancient Gothic Window in Fulham Palace.
21. View of the "Tête du Pont," opposite to Fulham.
22. Autographs of eminent persons resident in the parish.
23. Garden view of Normand-house.

In modest and manly terms, and with great propriety of choice, the whole performance is respectfully dedicated to the Bishop of London in a neat specimen of varied penmanship by Peppercorn.

The Author observes with truth, in his concise Preface, that "the vicinity of Fulham to the Metropolis, as the site of the episcopal residence, and its rising importance, give it a peculiar claim to an accurate and ample description;" and with becoming spirit asserts, that he has spared no labour or expence to collect from materials which have hitherto escaped notice, and, besides the usual requisite authorities, to obtain such additional and valuable communications as might gratify the curiosity of the more intelligent, and ensure to his work a favourable reception. To the scrupulous fidelity of the assertion, every print, every vignette, every successive page in the book, bears honourable and triumphant

testimony. Besides the splendid patronage and protection of Dr. Randolph, our worthy Metropolitan Bishop, Mr. Faulkner has been kindly permitted to avail himself of the assistance and advice of several distinguished gentlemen,—of the Rev. William Wood, vicar of Fulham, in particular; of John Caley, esq. Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office; of Ralph Bigland, esq. of the Heralds' College; and of the Rev. J. H. Todd, Keeper of the Records at Lambeth Palace. The cause of Literature is ennobled, when a generous and confidential courtesy thus pleasingly characterizes its gifted supporters, who by their practice exhibit their conviction that *Μακάριόν ἐστι διδόναι μᾶλλον ἢ λαμβάνειν*. Acts, xx. 35*. The list of subscribers contains rather more than one hundred and fifty names of persons of respectability, chiefly connected by property or by blood, with the estates and families in Fulham and Hammersmith.

For the sake of perspicuity this elegant compilation is distributed into fourteen chapters, and a brief elucidatory appendix; to which a copious index of names and titles and a general index are subjoined. The utility of this arrangement is great and obvious. A lucid order pervades the whole composition; every article has its proper and assigned station, and at any time the careful reader can instantly, with the utmost ease imaginable, turn to the very page and line containing any particular passage.

With his present exemplary labours, we trust, Mr. Faulkner will not rest satisfied; nay more, we are confident an enlightened publick will not allow him to do so. We see that he scorns to eat the bread of idleness, or to batten sordidly (like too many Bibliopoliasts of other times and principles) on the lucubrations of his

* Hesiod and Agapetus thus severally express the glorious sentiment:

“Ὅς μὲν γὰρ κτ' ἀνὴρ ἰδίῳ, ὅτι κτ' μίγα δῆσ'”
Χαίρει τῷ δῶρῳ καὶ τέρεται οὐ κατὰ δῶρον.”

Εργ. καὶ Ἡμ. l.

“Ἀδαπανήσιος ἐστὶν ἐπιτοίαις ὁ ἀλλήτος ἢ τῷ διδόναι γὰρ λαμβάνειν, καὶ ἢ τῷ σκορπίζῃ συναγεται.”—Agapetus, 41. contin-

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contemporaries. His is that elastic energy that dignifies the too-much slighted profession of which he is a most industrious, indefatigable, and worthy ornament. Such members vindicate and redeem the business of a Bookseller, and once more raise it to its proper level.—This Work, together with its predecessor, should be purchased with avidity by all Topographical Collectors.—In our next we shall select some extracts.

20. *Four Letters on the English Constitution*.—I. *On different Opinions concerning the English Constitution*.—II. *On its Principles*.—III. *On its Defects*.—IV. *On the best Means of promoting its fundamental Principles*. By G. Dyer. 8vo. pp. 136. Johnson & Co.

THE Author of these Letters is well known in the Republick of Literature. We have frequently had occasion to notice his productions; and have very recently (vol. LXXXII. Part i. p. 457) paid proper attention to him as a Poet and a Man; announcing, at the same time, his intended History of the University of Cambridge. From this latter task, Mr. Dyer has, in the present work, diverged into a study, perhaps not less important, but to us of a less entertaining nature; partaking, unavoidably, of political, and occasionally of religious discussion; subjects, however, which are treated by Mr. Dyer with his accustomed manly firmness, blended with singular modesty and moderation.

“These Letters were first published in a respectable work called *The Reflector*. They are reprinted, because they needed some corrections, and because the writer thought that in some material points he could improve them.

“It was suggested too, that the times were favourable to the publication. He is not sanguine on that head. Temporary questions have a chance of becoming popular by local pleas, or by accidental circumstances. But there is nothing in the aspect of the times so auspicious to political discussions; and the Letters proceed on the most general principles, addressing all Englishmen, and applicable to all times: for any purpose of a popular election they come too late; and for men asleep over political principles, too soon: so but few copies are printed.

GENL. MAG. February, 1813.

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“Of the value of the subject every reader must be left to judge for himself; and the writer be allowed to say, that his work, though a small imperfect production, was not hastily conceived. More than twenty years ago he was much engaged in inquiries, which obliged him to think seriously on the English Constitution, and to acquaint himself with such writers, as, whether liberally or illiberally, discussed it. Since that time, many events in England, and on the Continent, several publications, to which those events gave birth, and the great inconstancy of public opinion which ensued, are so many facts, on which he has elevated his thoughts, warmed his feelings, and strengthened his reasonings. And, though he laments that, through other engagements, those facts have not exercised his attention in proportion to their vast consequence, yet he hopes that, by their inevitable influence, they have all had a considerable weight on his judgment. He must believe, too, though he steps aside from his own more humble pursuits to contemplate this great subject, that they at present are of a nature which requires both a minuteness of distinction, and a liberality of opinion, necessarily involving a regard to the principles of civil and religious liberty: so that, though seemingly striking awhile out of the line of his studies, he is moving in the parallel line.

“The question, ‘What is the best way of governing a distinguished people of opposite opinions and multifarious interests?’ is most certainly not one of easy discussion, nor of trifling concern. It is a fruitful subject; and it argues something of liberty that it is felt to be so. In despotic governments, the arm of power settles all difficulties, silences all claims: for where all is mystery, there is no room for inquiry. It is only in a land of liberty that men feel and see, anticipate and conclude, like rational beings.”

Through the whole, Mr. Dyer has shewn considerable erudition and depth of thought; and those who differ the most widely from him in sentiment may read these Letters with satisfaction, and applaud the integrity of their Author.

* 21. *The Protestant Advocate*, Nos. IV. and V.

IN our last Volume, p. 634, we gave a general idea and several specimens of an undertaking calculated to convey

convey much useful instruction to those who have not had the leisure or the opportunity of studying Polemic Writers, or of forming an adequate idea of the superior excellence of the Establishment under which we have the happiness to live.

The Editors of "The Protestant Advocate" continue their activity, with the zeal, not of hiring writers, but of men attached, by every moral and religious principle, to the sound and orthodox principles of the pure and Apostolical Church which they so ably step forward to support.

It is not our intention, nor is it within our province, to detail the contents of these periodical Pamphlets; but, having given a specimen of their *Review*, we shall now add,

A Second Letter from the Bishop of St. David's to the Clergy of his Diocese; on the Independence of the antient British Church on any Foreign Jurisdiction: with a Postscript on the Testimony of Clemens Romanus.

"In his First Letter, the Bishop of St. David's undertook to prove two points; 1st, That Christ, not St. Peter, is the Rock of the Christian Church; and 2d, That St. Paul was the Founder of the Church in Britain. In the second letter, now before us, this strenuous assertor of Christian liberty, against the unfounded pretensions of the Popes; this successful assertor of the franchises of our country's church,—pursues the victory which he has gained; and proves 'the independence of the antient British Church on any foreign jurisdiction.' The arguments of this learned prelate are most conclusive, and cannot fail to satisfy every mind open to conviction.

"In his First Letter, the Bishop proved that the Church of Britain was fully established before the Church of Rome; (see Prot. Adv. p. 67.) his Lordship now proceeds to demonstrate that the British Church was an *independent* one, during those centuries in which primitive simplicity prevailed; and afterwards, when error and innovation had deteriorated the purity of the Romish Church, so late as the Seventh Century, the British was a 'truly Protestant Church, protesting against the corruptions of superstition, images, and idolatry, and refusing all Communion with the Church of Rome.' The Bishop states seven epochs, including the preaching of Christianity in this island by St. Paul, and extending from the first to the seventh Century; at each of which we clearly see the independence of the British Church. These epochs are,

Cent. 1. St. Paul's preaching of the gospel in Britain.

Cent. 2. Lucius's public protection of Christianity.

Cent. 3—4. The Dioclesian persecution.

Cent. 4. The councils of Arles, Sardica, and Ariminum.

Cent. 5. The suppression of Pelagianism.

Cent. 6. The Synod of Llanddewi Brefi.

Cent. 7. The rejection of Popery by the British bishops."

"His Lordship adds, 'In these seven epochs, we have very ample and substantial evidence of Christianity,—a Christian church in Britain founded by St. Paul, and subsisting for near six centuries before the arrival of Austin, the monk,—and in that subsistence a proof of its entire independence on any foreign jurisdiction.'"

"In a Postscript, the Bishop of St. David's examines the meaning of the phrase used by Clemens Romanus, respecting the extent of St. Paul's journey to preach the Christian religion—'the utmost bounds of the West.' In this enquiry, conducted with his usual critical acumen, his Lordship demonstrates that this expression, in Clement's time, certainly included Spain and Britain."

The Speech of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the House of Lords on the Catholic Question.

"We had heard, and seen in the papers, something of the Duke of Sussex's having spoken in the House of Lords in favour of what is called *Catholic Emancipation*. We had also seen the advertisements announcing that the Speech was published: but, whatever curiosity we might have had to learn in what manner a Prince of the House of Brunswick would set about combating the principle upon which is founded his Father's title to the throne of these realms, as well as his own connexion with Royalty, we had abstained from indulging it: not certainly from want of respect for his Royal Highness, or his august Family, but from the directly opposite feeling. Wishing most sincerely that such a speech had never been spoken, we could have no pleasure in dwelling upon it. We felt as we should do, were we to observe any one of the order of nobility, either by his acts or language, derogating from the rank which he holds; or any Clergyman, by the tenets which he professes, or the conduct which he pursues, directly attacking or bringing into discredit the Church which he has solemnly engaged to defend and support: of both which cases we have sometimes suspected

ed that more than one instance has forced itself upon our notice. Had therefore other Reviewers suffered this voluminous and heavy compilation to pass without praise or comment, we should not have lent our hand to drag it from obscurity. But no choice has been left us in that respect: and our duty to the cause which we have undertaken, compels us to notice as well the speech as its panegyrists. Indeed, what says the Edinburgh Reviewer, with evident exultation and gaiety of heart? 'When the sons of kings write books, silence would be disloyalty and unwise neglect.' No. XXXIX. p. 55."

After an elaborate criticism on the "Speech," in which the Reviewers take some pains to prove that it could not possibly be written by a Prince of the House of Brunswick, they add,

"Our belief is, indeed, that the compiler of this tract is not only a Roman Catholic, but a Priest, and probably a Foreigner. We think this, because some

of the expressions made use of, are such as no Englishman would employ. And the formal and pedantic style in which the whole is written, appears to have come from one who has been chiefly conversant with the barbarous Latin of the schools, and the phraseology of monkish writers. Upon the whole, we really do not despair of having the satisfaction to find his Royal Highness, when the Question shall next be agitated, shew, at least by his *vote*, that he is come to a better mind; and that he listens to other counsellors than those who have laboured to disgrace him by affixing his name to such a miserable production as this." [See our vol. LXXXII. i. 640.]

The Necessity of Protestant Petitions against Popish Claims.

"Beside the immediate subject of the pamphlet, the publick will find in it a great deal of most useful information respecting the Popish claims, in general; well worthy the attention of all classes of people."

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"And true it is, would man delight receive
From sources that no pain to others give,
At once that recreate and soothe the mind,
Than *Musick* what more charming can we find?"

YRIARTE.

7. J. B. Cramer's *Instructions for the Pianoforte, in which the first Rudiments of Musick are clearly explained, and the principal Rules on the Art of Fingering illustrated, with numerous and appropriate Examples: to which are added, Forty-one Lessons in the principal Major and Minor Keys, with a Prelude to each Key, composed and fingered by the Author.* Chappell and Co.

THE selection of favourite airs for lessons, occupying 22 pages, with the explanatory notes at the bottom of every page, we highly approve; agreeing as we do in opinion with the Author, that the introduction of popular airs for lessons greatly promotes the improvement of the learner, by the pleasure they afford in practice. Many of the tunes in this collection are well-known songs and dances. We are the more particular in mentioning this opinion of one of our greatest performers, because a foolish prejudice prevails, that such tunes employed as lessons are detrimental. Mr. Hook, indeed, has asserted as much in the preface to his *Guida di Musica*, a book which most learners have found tiresome by its length and want of va-

riety, notwithstanding the many pretty lessons it contains: so far from giving any proof of his assertion, his book goes to establish the contrary. Mr. C.'s lessons would be more useful if they were more gradually progressive. Clementi's instructions are still more faulty in this particular. This may originate from our most expensive masters having little to do with the stupid. The common practice is, that some masters, whose terms of teaching are low, (for want of patronage or assurance, as often as for want of merit) have the drudgery of teaching the rudiments, subject to the capricious judgment of their employers, till the learner has a convenient opportunity, or is thought sufficiently advanced, to take a few lessons from some master of reputation, for the sake of the name, and he alone has ever afterwards the credit of having taught whatever has been learnt; while the first master, who had the most trouble, is forgotten. The "Elementary Instructions" form the least valuable part of the work under consideration. The terms *treble* and *bass* are employed, p. 3. before they have been explained. And the term

modu-

modulation *, p. 9. is used and not explained at all. Eight pages are devoted to the rules and examples of fingering. This part of the work exhibits no superiority nor originality. Much better directions for placing the body, and a better arrangement of the rules of fingering, may be found in other works on the Pianoforte. We shall extract what in our opinion is most useful. According to Mr. Cramer, "the performer should be seated so high as to have the elbows a little higher than the key-board or clavier, and the feet resting firmly on the floor, near the pedals of the instrument: the shoulders should be depressed a little, and the wrists held nearly on a level with the arms and elbows, the knuckles being kept somewhat elevated, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d fingers curved so as to bring the thumb and the little finger on a line. Each finger must be placed over its respective key, and remain in that position, whether used or not. The extremities of the fingers, but not the nails, must strike the keys: their motion must be so smooth as not to be noticed: the thumb must be kept over the keys so as to bring the fingers close to the black keys, ready to strike them; this will prevent the wrist from moving uselessly backwards and forwards.

Rule 1. The fingering of a passage is to be regulated according to the number of the notes ascending or descending; also according to the distances (or intervals): passages of five notes may be played in one fixed position of the hand, each finger striking its respective key; but, when 6, 7, 10, or more notes, are placed in a series, the thumb must either pass under the long fingers in ascending, or these over the thumb in descending, with the right hand (and with the left the contrary).

Rule 2. The thumb may pass under the 1st, 2d, or 3d finger in ascending, but not under the fourth or little finger; and in descending, the 1st, 2d, or 3d finger may pass over the thumb, but not the 4th finger.

Rule 3. A long finger must not pass over another, as it would displace the position of the hand, and look very awkward.

Rule 4. It is not allowed to play two successive (different) notes with the same finger, unless a pause or rest intervene.

Rule 5. The *natural* place of the thumb of the right hand, in a series of notes ascending, is immediately *after* a short or black key, and in descending, *before* a short key; on the contrary, the place of the thumb of the left hand, in ascending, is *before*, and in descending, *after*, a short key.

Rule 6. When a note is repeated, the performer should take that opportunity for changing the position of the hand, as required, upwards or downwards, by playing one of the repeated notes with another finger.

Rule 7, (from Dusseck). When by the nature of the passage you are led out of the position directed by the rule, always pass the 3d finger over the thumb till you have recovered the right position.

Obs. In *legato* passages, the fingers sometimes require to be changed on the same key, without letting it rise during the change.

A constant practice of the twelve major and twelve minor scales, is the best mode of attaining a neat and rapid execution."

The rules for shifting the hands in playing these scales, are the same as Dusseck's, Turk's, &c. and are known to every Pianoforte Master. We must not omit to add that this Instruction-book contains a good Plate representing a lady properly seated before one of the new *Cabinet Pianofortes*. The instrument is in bad perspective; but that is of no consequence. We have extended this article, because we know that what is directed by Mr. Cramer, will have great weight with musical people, as well with those who can, as with those who cannot judge for themselves. Marks may be found in this gentleman's compositions which are not explained in his Instructions. We think him more successful in furnishing examples than precepts.

A Mr. Trotter has lately proposed a new arrangement of the clavier or key-board; more correctly speaking, it is an old arrangement for a new purpose. He places a short key between every two long keys, and by

* *Modulation*, in the modern acceptation of the word, is a change or passage from one key or scale to another. Dr. Pepusch defines modulation to be "the art of rightly ordering the melody of a single part, or the harmony of many parts, either keeping in one key, or in passing from one key to another." *Treatise on Harmony*, p. 3 and 58. London, 1731.

that means the interval between two contiguous long keys, in every part of the instrument, is a whole tone; and the octave above or below any long key, is a short key. The black keys are continued under the long ones, and appear, projecting in front like another range of keys. It is quite unnecessary to enter into a more minute description of this plan for facilitating execution. We should as much expect that wearing a patten on one foot would give facility and grace in dancing.

8. *The much-admired Castanet Dance, performed by M. Vestris and Signora Angiolini in the favourite Ballet of Don Quichotte, composed by F. Venua, and arranged as a Rondo by F. Lanza.* Preston.

ALTHOUGH we cannot speak very favourably of the air itself, the arrangement is ingeniously and tastefully written, and does credit to Mr. Lanza's abilities. We particularly approve the return to the subject (p. 4.) through the German sixth, A flat, C, E flat, F sharp, resolved on the fourth and sixth, G, C, E, &c.; and the imitations of the theme on the last page. It is written in the key of F major. The word *Rondo* is not in Baretli's Italian Dictionary. *Rondeau* is a *petit poëme particulier aux François*; or, an instrumental piece of music, in two or more strains, so constructed that after having performed the second strain we recommence the first, and so on, always returning to the strain with which we began. The end of the first strain must agree with the commencement of all the other strains, and the terminations of those must be made to agree with the beginning of the first. The circumstance of the melody going round to the first strain, with which it terminates, gives it the name of *Rondo*. For an account of vocal Rondos, see Rousseau's *Dict. de Musique*.

9. *Spanish, Portuguese, &c. Airs for the Harp, composed, arranged, and dedicated to Mrs. Charles Fauquier, by John Mich. Weippert*

THE first movement, after the prelude, in the Spanish style, very much resembles the dance we have been considering. The second, named a "Spanish ballette," is a very pleasing

little air in *rondo*, extremely simple. It is in the major key of C; and the digressive matter is wholly confined to the keys most nearly related, namely, the major keys of F and G. The third movement, *andantino*, "One Evening having lost my way," with variations, is the most pleasing, except the last but one, and the most difficult piece in the collection: its difficulties, however, are but trifling. We call the attention of young students in harmony to the *cadence* in the fourth measure of the second and third variations; a *cadence* very seldom terminates with a chord of the sixth (as A, C, F, in this instance) and never at the conclusion of a movement. The other pieces in this work are an *Allegro*; a Portuguese *sandango*, not very charming; a good *Waltz*; and *Vedrai Carino*, and *Non piu andrai*, by Mozart. The last note in the fourth measure of the lowest staff, on page 12, should be D, and not B as printed. In a very few places the fingering for the harp is marked, as well as the change of pedals. These pieces are of easy execution on the Pianoforte, although expressly adapted for the Pedal Harp.

10. *An Adagio and March, in the Turkish Style, composed and dedicated by Permission, to His Excellency Count Woronzow, Ambassador from all the Russias to His Britannic Majesty; by F. W. Southwell.* pp. 3.

THIS composition, which is equally free from vulgar as from very original traits of melody, will prove an agreeable exercise for the young practitioner. As we do not write to instruct the learned, we may remark for the instruction of learners, that, although it is one of the grossest faults in composition to write parts in consecutive fifths or octaves, yet, when a whole phrase or passage is by design written in octaves, as we find in several parts of this march, a good effect is frequently produced, and such consecutive octaves are allowed by all harmonists. The chromatic dischord of *Fa* sharp, (A natural, C, E flat, G flat, a chord of diminished seventh) resolving on the fourth and sixth (B flat, E flat, G,) in the middle of the *adagio*, is a very sweet progression; but we do remark it as a novelty.

SELECT POETRY.

The following Verses are extracted from
the Preface to BARRET'S "Alvearie."

ARTHUR GOLDING TO THE READER.

THE pleasant iuice that prime of yeere
doth yeeld [tree,
In herbe, in flower, in leafe, in plant, or
By Nature's gift abroad in frith and feeld,
Or mans deuice in gardens not so free
As faire and facelle kept, the busie Bee
With restlesse trauell gathereth to his
hyve, [to thryve.

To how great use, they knowe that knowe
And Barret here (good Reader) doth pre-
A Hyve of honie to thy gentle hand, [sent
By tract of time in painefull labor spent:
Well wrought, and brought to such per-
fection and

Good purpose, as (if truth be rightly scand)
Thou art to blame, but if thou be his
dettor [better.

Of earned thankes, and fare by him the

How fit the Tittle of this present Booke
Doth hit the matier written in the same,
Thou shalt perceiue the better if thou looke
Throughout the worke, which well doth
brooke his name. [fame

For underneath this Hieue yet small in
Of fower Tungs the flowers hyued bee
In one sweete iuice to serue the turne
of thee.

Of truth, the skill and labour was not
small

To set ech English Phraze in his due place,
And for to match the Latin therewithall,
Of either Language keeping still the grace,
And orderly the Græeke to interlace,

And last of all to ioyne the French
theretoo, [adoo.

These things (I saie) requyrde no small

And furthermore right well thou mayst
espie, [munde

There lackt in him no forwardnesse of
To haue set downe a sound Orthographie:
Through want whereof all good inditers
find [kind

Our English tung * driuen almost out of
Dismembred, hacked, mayned, rent
and torac, [skorne.

Defaced, patched, mard, and made a

For who is he that rightly can discerne
The case, the kind, and number of the
Noune ?

For my instruction gladly I would lerne,
How men might trie what writer setteth
downe

The Article aright, or who doth drowne
The Pronoune by misplacing it, as now
Most wryters doe, and yet they marke
not how.

* Arthur Golding's, or the printer's
Orthography is not quite uniform, *English*
Phraze, *English* tung, &c.

I thinke it would a good grammarian poze
To giue iust rules of Derivation,
And Composition, as our writing goes.
And yet not tung of other Nation
Hath either greater grace or store of those,
Than English hath: yee would not thinke
ywis

How rich in Composition English is.

Moreover, how shall men directly find
The Coniugation, Number, Person, Tense,
And Moode of Verbes together in their
kind :

What man I praie can stand in iust defence
Of due Construction both of Wordes and
Sense :

And if to Verse men further will procede
Which yeeldes lesse skope and asketh
greater hede :

How shall a man assure true quantitie
Of time, or tune? Or if he would expresse
The diffrence, and the natieu propertie
Of brode North speeche and Southem
smoothenesse :

How might he set it downe with curliuesse,
Where men in writing doe so fondly dote
As nouglt is done by rule, but all by
rote ?

But were there once a sound Orthographie
Set out by learning and aduised skill,
(Which certesse might be done full easilie)
And then confirmed by the Souereines will,
For else would blind and canckred custome
still

His former errors wilfully maintaine
And bring vs to his Chaos backe againe;

No doubt but men should shortly find
there is

As perfect order, as firme certentie,
As grounded rules to trie out things amiss,
As much sweete grace, as great varietie
Of wordes and phrazes, as good quantitie
For verse or prose in English every waie,
As any comen language hath this daie.

And were wee giuen as well to like our
owne, [wende

And for to clense it from the noisome
Of affectation which hath ouergrowne
Ungraciously the good and natieu seele,
As for to borrowe where wee haue no
neede : [in strength,

It would prickte nere the leaered tungs
Perchaunce, and match mee some of
them at length.

Wherefore, good Reader, yeeld thy furthe-
ance [square

To mend the things that yet are out of
Thou hast a help thy purpose to aduance,
And meane to ease thy greatest peece of
care.

And ha that hath done this for thy welfare,
Upon thy freëndely fauor and regard,
May chaunce to trauell further after
ward.

As a note to these good lines, Mr. Urban, let me quote a few words from Mr. Sheridan's Introductory Discourse to the Course of Lectures on Eloquence.

"Nor had he (speaking of Mr. Locke) far to seek for the source of our impropriety in the use of words, when he should reflect, that the study of our own language has never been made part of the education of our youth." (page 7.) Again, page 8: "And this might easily be effected, if only a fourth part of that time were dedicated to the study of our own tongue, which is now wasted in acquiring a smattering in two dead languages, without proving of use or ornament to one in a hundred so instructed." In his 2d Dissertation on the State of Language, &c. (p. 168.) he says, "the Greeks studied no language but their own; in consequence of which they became perfect masters of its grammar, its prosody, and the meaning of its words; in short in every part of their language, relative either to sound or sense. We employ the best part of our time in the study of other languages, to the utter neglect of our own: in consequence of which we scarcely know any thing of the grammar or prosody of our own tongue; and the meaning of our words is very vague and indeterminate."

Thanks, Mr. Urban, to Lindley Murray, we are not quite so badly off now.—Is there a Professor of the English tongue at the Universities? JOHN ADAMS.

FROM BION.

A STRIPLING Archer oft would rove,
To shoot the birds which haunt the grove,
Around he cast an eager eye,
And in a box-tree chanc'd to spy
Cupid, who skip'd from spray to spray,
Like a brisk bird of plumage gay;
Elate with joy the bow he drew,
In vain the feather'd arrows flew;
Now here, now there, the Urchin bounds,
And shuns the meditated wounds:
Vexation made the Youth complain
That all his arrows flew in vain;
He threw aside his bow, and ran
To an old friend, a labouring man,
Who first had taught him how to spring
The well-aim'd arrow from the string,
And shew'd him Cupid in the tree;
The old man smil'd—Be wise, said he,
Imprudent youth, nor longer try
To catch that bird, but from him fly,
He is a pest: but I have fears
That in a few revolving years,
This bird for thee his soars will spread,
And perch spontaneous on thy head. L.

NATIONAL DISCORD.

IF the Thracian Lyrist was gifted with skill
To humble the Tiger to crouch at his will,

Or the art of Timotheus had power to move
A Tyrant from rage into pity and love;
How blest, if some Bard should, with
Fervour, essay
The Demon of wild devastation to lay;
Inventing aggression, by calmness engag'd,
In scenes of Smolensk and of Moskwa
engag'd.

But the Genius of bright intuition is fled;
And harmony past from the heart to the
head; brave!
No rapt inspiration now succours the
No sounds of the lyre are effectual to save!
The reign is establish'd of Discord; delight
Exults in narration of siege and of fight;
Where losses confuse in the flames spread-
ing-far, [war.
And distresses in pageants and tumults of
From int'rests concordant, once friend-
ship prevail'd, [assail'd;
When a nation has been quite unequal
Three powers carry ruin through Russia's
vast state, [hate.
Which mourns the memento of sovereign
He points all the mischief with cannon and
steel, [feel
Whom Nature had never predestin'd to
Harmonic affection; but steep'd him in
strife,
And gave him the trumpet, the drum, and
the file. W. A.

Lines written on perusing Lord Byron's
Poem, entitled "Childe Harold."

TITLES exalt, but cannot give renown,
From rank alone no man can truly
shine;
The ray of genius springs from mind alone,
And only that defies the hand of Time.
Was each man equal in this state of things,
And ev'ry mortal emulous of Fame;
Byron's bold thoughts, borne on Apollo's
wings,
Would from their beauties gild their mas-
ter's name.
Accept then, Byron, from an humble pen,
Another laurel round thy form to wave:
Titles and wealth may be forgot by men,
The works of genius live beyond the grave.
J. C. Blaby, Jan. 12.

The Traveller and the Statue of Opportunity:
A Dialogue.

From the Greek of POSIDIPPUS.
Traveller.

SAY, image, by what sculptor's hand,
In breathing marble here you stand?
Opportunity.
By his whose art, to thousands known,
Bids Jove and Pallas live in stone;
But seldom seen by human eyes,
I claim the kindred of the skies:
By few I'm found, tho' great my fame,
And Opportunity's my name.

Traveller.

Traveller.
 Say, if the cause you may reveal,
 Why thus supported on a wheel?
Opportunity.
 The wheel my rapid course implies;
 Like that, with constant speed it flies.
Traveller.
 Wings on your feet?
Opportunity. I'm prone to soar;
 Neglected, I return no more.
Traveller.
 But why behind depriv'd of hair?
Opportunity.
 Escap'd, that none may seize me there.
Traveller.
 Your locks unbound conceal your eyes?
Opportunity.
 Because I chiefly court disguise.
Traveller.
 Why coupled with that solemn fair,
 Of downcast mien and mournful air?
Opportunity.
 Repentance she! (the stone replies)
 My substitute behind me flies;
 Observe, and her you'll ever see
 Pursue the wretch depriv'd of me.
 By her corrected, mortals mourn
 For what they've done and what forborne.
 Ask me no more, for, while you stay,
 I vanish unperceiv'd away.

The TEARS of the BOOKSELLERS.

WHEN GOSSET fell,
 Leigh rang his knell,
 And Sotheby 'gan to vapour;
 For I've been told,
 That Folios sold
 Indignant for waste-paper.
 The Trade all swear,
 They're in despair,
 At so severe a crisis;
 For all agree,
 'Twas only He
 Supplied the town with prices.
 Shop, stall, and shed,
 Lament him dead,
 And blubber o'er his carcase,
 Ah me, the day!
 Cries sad Lochée,
 Ah me! replies the Marquis.
 Words are but faint,
 The woes to paint,
 Of Maltby and of Rolham,
 Payne sobs and cries,
 And Cuthell's eyes
 Are big as tears can swell 'em.
 Not classic Lunn,
 Nor Jeffery's fun,
 Nor Evans' first appearance,
 No means were found
 Could bring him round,
 And give him a rehearsal.
 Then learn all ye,
 Who visit Leigh,
 To buy or to be bought in,
 You'll soon or late,
 Share Gosser's fate,
 And your own lot be caught in,

SONNET. From "Parnassian Wild
 Shrubs," preparing for the Press.

WHAT languid wand'r'er in this vale of
 tears,
 A mortal suff'r'er when oppress'd by woe,
 Feels not the beating heart's tumultu-
 tuous throe,
 His spirits sadden, and increase his fears?
 In vain may Apathy, whose breast of snow
 Ever insensible and chill appears,
 Essay to keep him by the course she
 steers
 A total stranger to the heav'nly glow,
 Which sacred feeling planted in the breast
 To bloom to all eternity, and bear
 The fruit Affection tenders the distress'd;
 When Pity fain the cup of grief would
 share,
 Would soothe the bitter pang to peace and
 And give the soul release from ev'ry
 painful care. W. TAYLOR.

Lines to a SISTER, on her Birthday.

THOUGH some may address you in lan-
 guage more bold, [more flowing;
 And some may delight you with verses
 Compare but their words to my wishes,
 they're cold, [half so glowing,
 And their verse to my feeling, 'tis not
 'Tis thy Birthday, dear girl! so I prythee
 receive [my heart;
 This wish for your happiness, warm from
 That it is not more worth your acceptance
 I grieve, [Art.
 But 'tis utter'd by Nature, not offer'd by
 May the sun when he lights up the taper
 of day, [his smile,
 Look on you with pleasure, and give thee
 And may no cloud of sorrow e'er darken
 a ray [to beguile,
 That would help in life's journey the way
 May all whom you meet-with distinguish
 your worth! [be shewn!
 May the praise which is due to your merit
 May you find ev'ry friend you possess
 upon earth!
 Enrich'd with a heart and a mind like
 your own! J. H. R.
 Lambeth, 6th Nov.

VALENTINE.

TO MY HUSBAND.

OH thou to whom my vows are given,
 For whom my prayers ascend to
 Heav'n;
 How shall I speak my love's excess,
 Or thank thee for my happiness.
 How bless the bright auspicious morn,
 When to thy bower my steps were borne,
 Or sing my simple roundelay,
 To celebrate our nuptial day;
 When pitying Heav'n, to ease the throes
 That constant in my bosom rose,
 Made thee in truth and honour mine,
 My Husband and my Valentine.

Feb. 14.

CAROLINE
 HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1813.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 3.

A number of Petitions were presented both from the Laity and Clergy, against the claims of the Catholics. The Bishop of Norwich deprecated the interference of the latter in this question, and their contributing to raise the detestable cry of "No Popery." He deeply regretted that those illiberal and uncharitable sentiments, which Petitions of this nature upheld, and which had been banished from the rest of the world, should leave their last footsteps in the Sanctuaries of our Religion, and our Temples of Literature.

The Duke of Norfolk and Lord Holland made a few remarks on the doctrines attributed to the Catholics.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Whitbread presented a Petition from the British Prisoners of war in France, stating the distress to which they were reduced in consequence of their long captivity, the scanty allowance of the French Government (30 francs per month), and the exhaustion of their own resources.

Mr. Fanshawe, in reply to Mr. Creevey, explained, that instead of their being any deficiency of the Income Tax, the probability was, that it would be found to have increased. The mistake arose from confounding the arrears with the produce of the quarter—from the latter nothing could be deduced; as for example in one year, when extraordinary diligence had been used to bring up the arrears, the produce amounted to 14 millions; yet in one of the quarters of that year there was a deficiency. In regard to the defalcation of the revenue to the amount of 2,400,000*l.* it arose from two causes. 1. That the East India Company was indebted to Government to the amount of 800,000*l.* for which sum it was not thought proper to call on them. 2. That from the badness of the harvest, the duties on malt had been unusually unproductive.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 9.

Lord Redesdale presented a Bill for the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors in England, which was read the first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 11.

On the Petition against the Catholic Claims being presented from the County of Anglesea, Sir H. Parnell stated, that the signatures to this Petition had been obtained under an erroneous impression,

GEN. MAG. February, 1813.

The person who proposed the Petition at the meeting had enforced its necessity on the allegations contained in a book which he read to the meeting. This book pretended to be the third part of the Statements of the Penal Laws of the Catholics; but, so far from being published by the Catholic Board as alleged, it was written and industriously promulgated by their Enemies. It had been industriously circulated throughout England, though in Ireland it was known to be a fabrication, and had influenced several persons to agree to Petitions against the Catholics: being procured, however, under a delusion, they ought to have no weight.

Dr. Duigenan said, that the arguments against the Catholic Claims in the ensuing debate would be founded upon the first and second part of the Penal Claims; if the Third Part were a forgery, it could not make a very deep impression.

Mr. Whitbread said, in reference to the Third Part of the Penal Statement, that the arguments of the opponents of the Catholics were founded in falsehood, and their support was obtained by forgery.

Mr. Canning said, that this fabrication had, to his own knowledge, occasioned many friends to the Claims of the Catholics to change their sentiments. The Petition was laid upon the table,

Lord Castlereagh, in moving the second reading of the Bill for appointing a Vice Chancellor, dwelt upon the necessity of such an appointment; and stated, that it had received the approbation of the Law Lords. The salary to be granted to the Vice Chancellor would be 4000*l.*—one half of which it was proposed to take from the fund formed by the profits accruing to the Court of Chancery, and the other half from the interest upon unclaimed property in that Court, of which after paying the Masters in Chancery (each 200*l.* a year) and other officers, 9000*l.* a year remained unappropriated.

Messrs. Stephen, Weatherall, Best, and the Solicitor General, spoke in support of the Bill; which was warmly opposed by Messrs. Banks, Macdonald, Smith, Courtenay, Canning, Taylor, Ponsoby, and Sir S. Romilly. The principal arguments urged were—that the arrear of business in the House of Lords had been accumulating 11 years, without any attempt having been made to discharge it—that the adoption of a process to compel the Members of that House to attend to hear Appeals, would be a more effectual mode of lightning

lightening it, than what was proposed by the present Bill, which merely suggested as a remedy to relieve another person in another Court—that these Appeals might be heard in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, for which purpose a temporary Speaker of the House of Lords might be appointed—that the creation of a Vice Chancellor would multiply the number of Appeals, so that the time of the Chancellor would ultimately be consumed in Re-hearings and Appeals from his Deputy and the Master of the Rolls—that it would be a temptation for Ministers to make a person Chancellor, not the first Lawyer of his day, unlike the great men who had of late filled the office, but the first politician, the ablest debater of his day—and that it would be in fact introducing a new, perhaps an unconstitutional, Judicial Officer into our Judicature.

Mr. *Banckes's* amendment, that the Bill be considered this day six months, was negatived by 201 to 122.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 12.

The Earl of *Hurdwicke* presented a Petition from the Officers employed in the naval service of the East India Company;

representing the hardships of their situation, should the Charter not be renewed.

On further Petitions being presented against the Catholic Claims, the Duke of *Leinster*, in a maiden speech, bore testimony to their loyalty and general worth, as living among them; and to their deserving the full enjoyment of those privileges, to which, as subjects of a great and free country, they are entitled by their birth.

In the Commons, the same day, leave was given to bring in a Bill to regulate and abolish Sinecure Offices and Places in Reversion—the main object of this Bill. Mr. *Banckes* said, was to make the salary commensurate with the labour, and to increase it to the person who performed the duty of any office.

In a Committee on the Local Tokens Bill, Mr. *Vansittart* said, that on the 5th July next there would be an issue of Tokens from the Bank, after which there would be no necessity for Local Tokens. The future issue of coin would be kept in circulation by the improved state of the Exchange, which had risen 15 per cent. in our favour.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Report from the General of Cavalry, Count Wittgenstein, to his Imperial Majesty, dated Starob Boryoff, Nov. 29.

Yesterday I had the honour most submissively to report to your Imperial Majesty, on the defeat of the corps of Marshal Victor, from whom the troops of your Majesty took four cannon, two standards, 67 staff and other officers, and 5000 prisoners, independently of a considerable number in killed and wounded. After this victory there surrendered the Gen. of Division, Parthenaut, the Gen. of Brigade Billier, the Chief of the Staff D'Elert, Generals Canins and Blamont, five Colonels, 15 Lieut.-cols. 224 officers, and 7800 privates; amongst these were two whole regiments of cavalry, fully mounted, the one a Saxon regiment, and one of Berg. I afterwards resolved on attacking Napoleon himself; which I did not fail to perform on the same day. The Enemy approached the passage of the Berezina in great force, and stopt there to defend it with the greatest obstinacy, in order to save his artillery and baggage: without being disconcerted by his great efforts, I drove him back the distance of three versts. The engagement lasted the whole day. To-day I compelled him to cross the river near Stouzenzie, where, after having passed it, he burned the bridge; but having received pontoons from Adm. Tschichagoff, I am at this moment occupied in getting them thrown over the river.

I shall pass it immediately, and shall act in conjunction with him and Gen. Plaut. Yesterday we took from the Enemy one field-piece, and made 1500 prisoners. To-day we took 12 pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of them he cast himself into the river. I have also taken a number of officers and men; others are continually arriving, so that I have not as yet been able to take any account of them; they bring in, besides, so many carriages, belonging to Buonaparte as well as to private individuals, that the distance of half a verst is covered with them, so as to allow persons to pass either on foot or on horseback. I have been obliged, therefore, to dispatch three companies of militia to clear a passage only for the troops. Upon these carriages, most of them lately the property of Moscow families, we found, besides a great booty for the troops, a quantity of church plate and other effects, which the Enemy had stolen at Moscow. We are occupied in collecting it all together, in order to send it to the Governor-General of Moscow. In reporting this most humbly to your Imperial Majesty, I lay at the same time at your feet the standards which I have taken from the Enemy. We have lost, during these days, above 3000 men.

Report of Admiral Tschichagoff, on the end of Ostachero, on the 29th Nov.

Seeing the possibility of communicating directly with St. Petersburg, I print

Wit, to make known to your Majesty all that has happened since my last report. The following day after my arrival at Minsk, I reinforced my advanced guard, and ordered Gen. Lambert to go on the side of Borissov. On the 21st Nov. he attacked at the break of day the redoubts occupied by the rear-guard of Gen. Dombrowsky, who had arrived in great haste from Beresina to take possession of it. The resistance was very great; they fought a long time, and with fury. Your Majesty possesses in Count Lambert an active, courageous, and able general, capable of surmounting every difficulty, who having perceived the importance of this post, in which the Enemy had collected all their force to maintain themselves, decided on taking it, and completely succeeded. The Enemy lost 2000 men in killed, and we have made as many prisoners. The remains of the corps of Dombrowsky have been pursued and dispersed. In the mean time, whilst my advanced guard was going from Minsk to Borissov, Gen. Jechaplix was sent to Lembin to observe the passage of the Beresina, and Col. Loukowkin to take possession of every thing that the Enemy had been obliged to abandon. Some detachments of Dombrowsky had really crossed that river; Col. Loukowkin attacked them, and took from them a Colonel, many officers, 300 soldiers, and one colour. The passage of the river near Borissov had been judged so important, that the Enemy turned towards it all his attention. In consequence, Oudinot was detached to reinforce Dombrowsky, but the tete-du-pont established on this side rendered fruitless all their endeavours. The Enemy, determined to force his passage, made demonstrations upon many points, and he succeeded at last in finding a very strong position, at 15 versts from Borisov, where he placed a battery of 30 pieces of cannon, and having on its flanks marshes and heights. He effected the passage of the river under the protection of his batteries, so as to render it impossible for us to prevent it, particularly as the river, at the place where he effected his passage, was very narrow, so that the infantry crossed it on horseback. On the 27th and 28th we heard a cannonade, first on the right, and then on the left. The Counts Witgenstein and Platoff approached. Communications were established between us. On the 28th I attacked the Enemy in front, at the same time that Witgenstein found himself already engaged with the troops which defended the passage of the river on the opposite side. Some prisoners informed us, that Napoleon was in person at this battle, with all his force, which amounted to about 70,000 men. The corps of Oudinot and Victor, that formed part of it,

were composed of soldiers who had not suffered much, as they were still provided both with artillery and cavalry. The guard of Napoleon is likewise in tolerable condition. The Enemy was driven back to the distance of four or five versts, with the loss of one cannon, many officers, some hundreds of prisoners, and a considerable number of killed. Lieut.-gen. Sacken, whom I left in the environs of Brut, has perfectly executed my orders. The Prince of Schwartzberg has twice approached Slonim; but Gen. Sacken having attacked Regnier two days successively, forced him to retreat and join Prince Schwartzberg. Lieut.-gen. Regnier has lost one pair of colours, and 1000 prisoners. I have just learnt, that the Enemy is retreating from before me, having lost one more cannon and some baggage. I am going to pursue them.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 2. A letter from Capt. Downie, of the Royalist sloop, states the capture of the French lugger privateer Le Ruse, of 16 guns and 65 men.

[This Gazette contains an Order in Council, revoking the Order 19th Aug. 1807, respecting vessels under the flags of Mecklenburg, O'denburg, Papeburg, and Kniphausen; and the Order in Council of the 25th of Nov. 1807, respecting the ships and goods belonging to Prussia and Lubec.]

Admiralty-office, Jan. 5. Sir F. Laforey has transmitted a letter from Capt. Westropp, of the Peruvian sloop, stating his having captured the Yankee American schooner privateer, of 7 guns and 44 men.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 12. A letter from Capt. Lamby, of the Narcissus, states that the boats of that ship, under the direction of Lieut. Cririe, had captured the American privateer Joseph and Mary, of four guns and 73 men: in the approach of the boats under the fire of the privateer they had one man killed and one wounded; the Enemy had three wounded, and surrendered at the moment the boats were preparing to board.

A letter from Capt. Hillyar, of the Phoebe, gives an account of the capture of the American brig privateer Hunter, of 14 guns (12 of which were thrown overboard), and 72 men.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign-office, Jan. 17. Dispatches of which the following are copies, and an extract, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, from Lord Cathcart, K. T. My LORD, *St. Petersburg, Dec. 12.*

I now avail myself of a Swedish courier to forward translations of two bulletins, viz. one from Major-gen. Kutusoff, aide

de-camp General, of 2d Dec. and one from Gen. Count Wittgenstein of 4th Dec. Your Lordship will perceive by their reports, that the passage of the Berezyna has cost the French upwards of 20,000 men, killed, wounded, drowned, and prisoners, and that the remains of Buonaparte's army, with which he is still present, are endeavouring to proceed towards Veleika, while Gen. Wittgenstein's corps is moving upon its right, and with every expectation of getting before it; the Moldavian army upon the left, is moving upon Molodetchno; and the main army, under Count Tormazoff, is moving in a parallel direction to that of the Moldavian army, at no great distance from it; while Count Platoff, with a strong detachment of Cossacks, light cavalry, and light artillery, with the infantry under Gen. Ermaloff, is understood to be in front of the French, in the very line they are pursuing. The French force, as stated by the Admiral, is evidently much overrated. The last place named by Count Wittgenstein (Nementchina) is one or two stages North from Wilna. The Russian patriotic levies continue to come forward with unabated zeal; and a new army of 50,000 infantry, and 20,000 cavalry, from some of the Southern provinces, is reported ready for service and assembled. The French march at night, and halt during the day, in hollow squares: surrounded as they are by Cossacks, their supplies must be very precarious, and numbers are said to be found dead of cold and famine on every ground their army quits. The Field Marshal is with the Moldavian army. Marshal Macdonald is reported, by the Commandant at Riga, to occupy an arc, cutting off the angle formed by the Dwina with the Baltic; his right at Fredericksham, his left at Tukuma, and his centre at Eskay. He menaces Riga, but probably with the intention to prevent interruption to the supplies he wishes to send to meet the French army. I have, &c.

CATHCART.

Aid-de-camp Gen. Gobeznitschoff Kutusoff's Report to his Imperial Majesty, dated Berezyna, Dec. 2.

By my last report, I had the satisfaction to acquaint your Imperial Majesty of my arrival, together with my corps, at Babinowitzseby. I there received the first intelligence which reached me of Count Wittgenstein's corps, who was establishing the communication between himself and our grand army. In the mean time, I not only did not cease to act on the Enemy's flank during his retreat, but obliged his advanced guard to keep on a regular defensive from Orsha to Borysoff. On account of the continued attacks on my detachments, the Enemy every where

met the Cossacks on his road; and the corps under my command took, in the different skirmishes I had with him, three generals, 73 staff and other officers, and 5929 privates. At least as many more have been killed. Not far from Borysoff I united myself to the corps under Count Wittgenstein, in conformity to whose orders I am directed to protect his right flank; and in order that there may be no obstacle in the passage of the Berezyna, and to get the start of the Enemy on the road to Wileyka, I wheeled my corps to the right towards Berezyna, from whence I am in hopes to be the better enabled to cut him off. Arrived at Lepel, I was there informed by the inhabitants, that a considerable corps of the Enemy, under Gen. Wrede, was at Doktschitzas. I immediately ordered there a strong advanced guard, under the command of Lieut.-col. Tetsenborn, who has reported to me, that no sooner had he been perceived by the Enemy, than they retreated by the Wileyka road, probably in the intention of uniting with their main body. I am now going in pursuit of the Enemy, and shall continue to remain under the command of Count Wittgenstein, conformably to the orders I received to that effect from the Commander-in-chief.

Report from the General of Cavalry Count Wittgenstein, to his Imperial Majesty, dated (en bivouac,) near Kowen, Dec. 4.

Immediately after Napoleon had effected his passage over the Berezyna, near Stoudenzie, I sent off the aid-de-camp Gen. Kutusoff, who had just arrived, with the whole of his corps of light cavalry, to Lepel, in order that, after having crossed the river, he might be enabled to act on the Enemy's flank, and at the same time keep observing the remains of the Bavarians, under Gen. Wrede, and who were at Doktschitze. Arrived at Lepel, he learned that these Bavarians had already quitted the place, and were marching by Dolginoff and Wileyka, and endeavouring to unite themselves with the main body of the army at Smorgonie. In consequence of this information, he sent after them a detachment under Lieut.-col. Testenborn. The latter reports to me, on the 2d inst. that having overtaken their rear-guard at Dolginoff, it had been beaten, and 26 officers and 1000 privates had been taken prisoners; and that in consequence of the occupation of Dolginoff by our troops, the intended junction of this corps had been entirely prevented. Adm. Tschitschagoff being in pursuit of the Enemy by the road to Molodetschno, and in order that our troops should not press one another on the same road, and by that means retard our movements, I am taking the direction of Kostenewitsch, Narotich,

Narotch, and Nestawischky; thus acting on the flank of the Enemy, and endeavouring, particularly with my Cossacks, even to cut him off entirely. At Nomenstschin I shall be enabled to act in concert with Adm. Tchitschagoff; and at the same time to keep in check Macdonald's army. The Enemy's loss, during the three days I have pursued him, and from difficulties I opposed to him in crossing the Berezyna, must be above 20,000 men; as I have already sent off as prisoners 13,000, and his loss in killed, wounded, and drowned, must amount to more than 7,000. Independently of the 12 pieces of cannon taken from the Enemy, and of which I have already most humbly made my report, he has lost three others, besides one eagle, which I have hereby the honour to lay at the feet of your Imperial Majesty.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 17.

My Lord,—In my dispatch of the 12th inst. your Lordship would find bulletins, containing reports of Major-gen. Kutusoff of the 2d of Dec. and of Count Wittgenstein of the 4th of Dec. These reports described Buonaparte, with the remains of his army, as marching from Zemine upon Wilna, through Vileika; the Admiral and Gen. Count Wittgenstein moving upon the same point of Wilna, the former through Molodetschno, the latter by Narotch and Nementchina. In this part of the pursuit, the Russian corps have stuck very close to the Enemy; but the light troops which got before him were not of sufficient force to stop him. His course was altered in consequence of some of the flank attacks, and he arrived at Molodetschno instead of Veleika; and having gained some time by destroying the bridge, he continued his march through Surogonie to Wilna, which place he appears to have reached on the 10th of Dec. The advanced guards of the several Russian columns arrived in the immediate neighbourhood of Wilna nearly at the same time, and the retiring army was compelled to continue its retreat from that town, almost without a halt. It is said, that an aid-de-camp of Marshal Davoust was sent to order the rear-guard to defend itself before Wilna as long as possible; but instead of the French rear-guard this officer found the Russian advanced guard, which made him prisoner, having already demolished, or sent to the rear, the whole of the French rear-guard. Thanksgiving and *Te Deum* will form part of the church service to-morrow, (being the festival of St. Nicholas) for the defeat of the French army, the capture of 150 pieces of ordnance, and several general officers, together with the occupation of Wilna. I have the honour to inclose three reports being the journal of military operations,

from the 20th to the 26th of Nov. old style. Marshal Prince Kutusoff's report of the 25th of Nov. from Badaschkewich, and his intermediate report of the occupation of Wilna, and continuation of the pursuit of the Enemy. The further report is not yet arrived, but I understand the magazines of all sorts to have been well stored, the quantity of ordnance to have been considerable, and that among the prisoners (not less than 20,000, many of whom are sick or wounded) there are several general officers, or officers of distinction, who were under cure, and could not be moved. Two general officers were taken in activity. The one I understand to be Gen. Le Fevre, who was a prisoner of war in England on parole, the other an old Polish General. The apparent direction of the Enemy's retreat is towards Kovno; perhaps a column may take the road of Olita. From the state of the weather, it is possible the Niemen may not be passable, in consequence of floating ice. The Commanding officer at Riga reports, on the 12th of Dec. that Marshal Macdonald has made no variation in his position. I am not sure that the number of pieces of ordnance, mentioned in the notification of the *Te Deum* to Foreign Ministers, refers to what was taken at Wilna exclusively, or whether it does not include what has been taken since the last general statement that was published.

CATHCART.

Report of Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to his Imperial Majesty, dated Radaschkevitich, Dec. 7.

The French army having passed the Berezyna, that of Admiral Tchitschagoff pursued it without intermission, and gained repeated advantages over the Enemy, who retired by Pletschenitz, Molodetschno, and Smorgoni to Wilna. Major-gen. Lanskoj, who had been sent on the 26th of Nov. by Fomrieff to Pletschenitz, after having gone 12 miles by cross-roads, on the morning of the 29th, fell upon the advanced-guard of the Enemy at Pletschenitz, while it was preparing quarters for the Emperor Napoleon. The fruits of this unexpected attack were the capture of Gen. Kaminsky, two Colonels, two Lieut.-cols, two Majors, 24 officers of different ranks, and 217 soldiers. The advanced guard of Admiral Tchitschagoff, in vigorously pursuing the Enemy to Chotinischi, took from them five cannon, one Colonel, six officers, and above 500 prisoners. Besides an inconsiderable loss of men on our side, Major-gen. Grekoff was slightly wounded by a ball in the head. The Enemy, still pursued by the advanced guard of Adm. Tchitschagoff, was, on the 3d of Dec. overtaken at Latigal, and vigorously attacked by Major-gen. Count Ozouzka, when two Saxon standards were taken

taken (which I have now the honour to lay at your Imperial Majesty's feet, by the hands of the Sub-Lieutenant of the Guards, Feutsh), and one cannon, and more than 1500 prisoners, among whom are several officers, and one General, of whose name I have not yet been informed. The troops of General Count Platoff took a very active part in this affair.—The advanced guard of Admiral Tchitschagoff having approached Molodetschno on the 4th of December, found the bridge destroyed by the Enemy; who, having quitted this place about midnight, continued his march to Smorgoni. Major-general Count Ozouzka continued his pursuit, took 500 prisoners, and six cannon; besides which, two cannon were found at Molodetschno.—By the report of Admiral Tchitschagoff, of Lieutenant-General Sacken's engagement with the corps of General Regnier, which forms the rear-guard of Prince Schwartzberg, the Austrian troops which were advancing to Slonim, are again returned to Isabeline, to reinforce General Regnier. This movement induced Lieutenant-General Sacken to retire upon Scheremoff, in order to be always in the rear of the Enemy, in case this last should attempt to march towards Wilna. By this movement your Imperial Majesty will perceive, that the Prince of Schwartzberg retires from, rather than approaches towards Wilna. However, in order to be quite certain of the direction which he takes, I have ordered the corps of Count Oscharoffsky to manœuvre on the side of Slonim.—I this instant received a report from Count Platoff, accompanied with a Polish standard, which I have the honour to send with this report to your Imperial Majesty.

Report of Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to his Imperial Majesty, Dec. 12.

After a slight resistance the Enemy was obliged yesterday to abandon the city of Wilna, which the troops of your Imperial Majesty, under the command of Admiral Tchitschagoff, immediately took possession of. The Enemy had not had time to destroy the considerable magazines which he had prepared there; we have taken from him a quantity of cannon. The advanced-guard, and all the army under Admiral Tchitschagoff, are in pursuit of him. I am myself at the distance of 20 versts from Wilna; but I will not fail to transmit to your Imperial Majesty a detailed report, as soon as I shall arrive there.

Extract of a Dispatch from General Viscount Cathcart, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.

I have the honour to transmit herewith translations of the continuation of the journal of military operations from the 8th to the 13th of December, and of Marshal

Prince Kutusoff Smolensko's report, dated Dec. 14.

Continuation of the Journal of Military Operations.

Dec. 8.—Admiral Tchitschagoff, in his first report of the 5th, states that Major-general Count Orouska had pursued the Enemy to Molodetschno, taking 500 prisoners and 8 pieces of cannon. By his second report of the 7th of December, it appears that his van-guard, under the orders of Major-general Tchablitz, had pressed so close upon the Enemy's rear, as to carry off his picquets, and subsequently entirely to destroy that corps near Smorgoni, at which place their main body halted, and were not a little surprised to see our Cossacks appear, when they immediately fled with such precipitation as to leave all their magazines. The Enemy's loss on this occasion amounted to 25 pieces of cannon, and 3000 prisoners.

Head-quarters, Molodetschno, Dec. 9.

The Enemy was pursued from this place on the 7th by Count Orouska as far as Belitz, with a loss of nine pieces of cannon, and above 1000 prisoners, a great number of tumbrils, and other carriages. In consequence of the extreme cold, and the great want of provisions, the numbers of persons perishing along the high roads have considerably increased, amongst whom are noticed many of Napoleon's guard.—Aid-de-camp General Count Oscharoffsky reports, under date Woloschna, 7th December, that on that day he arrived there, and proposed following the Grand Army in a parallel line, endeavouring at the same time to cover its left flank, and to observe the movements of the corps under Prince Schwartzberg. Adm. Tchitschagoff reports on the 8th, that his van-guard, commanded by Maj.-gen. Tchablitz, continuing to pursue the Enemy, and to press him closely, had compelled him to abandon 61 pieces of cannon. Col. Morlegnasse, aid-de-camp-General of the Staff, the aid-de-camp of Marshal Davoust, and 2000 men, were made prisoners in this affair. The whole of the road from Smorgoni to Oschnisany was so completely strewed with dead bodies, and dead horses, and so covered with artillery waggons, tumbrils, and carriages, that it was rendered almost impassable.—The dissatisfaction amongst Napoleon's troops has increased to such a pitch, that they with one voice charge him as the author of all their misery.

Head-quarters, Smorgonie, Dec. 10.

Col. Knorring reports, under date of the 8th, that he detached some squadrons to watch the Enemy's motions on the side of Novaswerskena and Stalbeff.—General Count Wittgeustein states, that keeping with his corps to the right of Tchitschagoff

goff's army, in a parallel line, he was on the 9th at Nestawischkach. His vanguard at Swiranke, and his cavalry under the command of Aid-de-camp General Kutusoff, and Major-general Borosdin, at Nemetschine.

December 9. The partizan colonel of the guard, Sesslavin, reports, that having come up with the Enemy's cavalry, he immediately attacked them,—they were overthrown, and he entered Wilna as it were on their very shoulders. In this attack he took six pieces of cannon and one eagle. Having afterwards joined the detachment under Major-gen. Landskoy, an attempt was made to carry the town itself; but finding themselves too weak for the Enemy's infantry, dispersed throughout the houses, they were under the necessity of waiting the arrival of the advanced guard of Tchitschagoff's army.—Adm. Tchitschagoff reports, Dec. 10, that Major-General Tschablitz, regardless of all obstacles, and profiting of the disorderly flight of the Enemy, had pursued them into Wilna, taking 31 pieces of cannon; and that the suburbs had been occupied, and piquets posted round the body of the town, under the orders of Major-Generals Orourka and Laskine.

Head-quarters, Oschnisani, Dec. 11.—Major-gen. Ignatseff detached, Dec. 6, eight battalions from Robruisk to Minsk.

Adm. Tchitschagoff reports that Major-gen. Tschablitz dislodged the Enemy from Wilna, Dec. 10, where they left a great number of cannon, and very considerable magazines, but time did not permit to furnish the details.

Head-quarters, Wilna, Dec. 12.—Count Wingenstein reports, under date of the 10th of December, that having sent out several detachments of cavalry in pursuit, one of these, commanded by Aid-de-camp-general Kutusoff, had taken a corps of Bavarians prisoners, consisting of one hundred and twenty-six officers, and two thousand and twenty-four men, part of which consisted of an entire battalion, which having been surrounded by the able manoeuvres of Lieut.-col. Tettenbach, had laid down their arms without firing a shot. The requisitions of every description, which the Enemy had levied upon the inhabitants, were recovered, and with these all the means of subsistence for their troops. On the 9th, Lieut.-col. Tettenbach entered the suburbs of Wilna, notwithstanding the Enemy were in possession of the body of the place. Major-gen. Borosdin, who commanded the other detachment, made many prisoners at Nemetschine, and took also a considerable number of baggage-waggons.

Dec. 11.—Gen. Count Platoff reports, that in passing near Wilna, he had driven the Enemy back five versts, as they were

defiling in column by Pogoixlanka; and having allowed the first column to pass (with which Count Orloff Denisoff had already been engaged), he had directed Major-gen. Nachmanoff and Count Orloff to attack the Enemy with spirit from our right flank; and Prince Kasatkin Rosstoffskey, with some regiments of hussars and dragoons, from our left. The column of the Enemy was divided into two, and entirely destroyed. Gen. Lauzan was made prisoner; thirty other officers, and upwards of one thousand men; and we took two pair of colours and two standards. The remainder of the Enemy was pursued, by the horse-artillery, to the mountains of Ponary, near which another column was nearly destroyed by the sabre and bayonet; twenty-eight pieces of cannon, as many tumbrils, with their train complete, fell into our hands near this spot.

Head-quarters of Field Marshal Kutusoff at Wilna.—On the evening of the 5th of December, the partizan Sesslavin penetrated into the town of Oschnisani, where the Enemy, consisting of nine battalions of infantry, and above one thousand horse, were preparing quarters for that night. The infantry had already piled their arms, when the hussars of Achirsky fell upon them, sword in hand, from all quarters. The whole of the Commandant's guard was cut to pieces, and he himself owed his safety to the darkness of the night. The magazines were at the same moment set on fire by shells; the Enemy, dismayed and in confusion, fled to the outside of the town, where his infantry was drawn up in order of battle; but being pursued by our cavalry, they retired with the greatest precipitation to Tabarschki. The inhabitants of this town unanimously declare that Napoleon was there in person; but that having been informed of his danger by some of those who were devoted to him, he had changed his dress, and fled at full gallop towards Wilna.

The Enemy had lost in prisoners within the space of five days, viz. from the 8th to the 13th of December, as follows, one General, one hundred and fifty-six officers, and nine thousand five hundred and seventy-four soldiers, independent of wounded and sick, of whom great numbers were found in the villages near the high road. One hundred and sixty-eight pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, two standards, and an eagle, have likewise fallen into our hands.

Reports of the Commander in Chief Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to his Imperial Majesty, Dec. 14.

At the time of the capture of Wilna by our troops on the 10th of December, the Enemy defiled through the streets, whilst Count Platoff, in order to cut off his retreat

treat by the road to Kowno, occupied it with all his Cossack regiments, as well as with those of the Hussars of Olviopole, and the dragoons of Shitomir and Arsamias. Having let pass the first of the Enemy's columns, Count Platoff ordered Count Orloff Denisoff to attack it with spirit, at the same time he himself attacked with impetuosity the other columns; the artillery under Colonel Prince Koudaschew kept up an incessant fire. Count Platoff afterwards ordered Count Orloff Denisoff to pass in the rear of the Enemy, to post detachments on his flanks, and to prevent his arriving at the mountains of Ponary. The large columns were completely routed by the well-directed fire of our artillery, and afterwards entirely destroyed. One General, 30 officers, and more than a 1000 soldiers were made prisoners; 28 pieces of cannon were taken, and a number of waggons and carriages. The loss on our side was very inconsiderable: Col. Flowskiy, and Lieut.-col. Bibikoff, were dangerously wounded. After the capture of Wilna, I employed every possible means to re-establish order and to inform myself of every thing: but the shortness of the time does not permit me to present to your Imperial Majesty, with this report, a detailed inventory of all we have found here, especially as the quantity of provisions of every sort, as well as the number of prisoners, is so great, that it will take a considerable time to make an exact account. During my stay here, the Chief of the Staff, Gen. Stawrakoff, and Major-gen. Besrodni, have collected from the different magazines of the town, fourteen thousand tschetwert of barley, five thousand tschetwert of biscuit and flour, an immense number of uniforms, muskets, pouches, saddles, great-coats, and other articles of equipment. We have made prisoners seven Generals, viz. Vivier, Goussé, Normand, Gouliot, Le Fevre, Fwanofsky, and Sajortschik; 18 staff officers, 224 superior officers, 9517 soldiers; and 5139 sick were found in the hospitals. A great number of prisoners continue to be made in the neighbourhood; and several magazines have been taken, which we have not had time to certify. As soon as the reports shall be drawn up I shall have the happiness to submit them to your Imperial Majesty.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 16. Extract of a letter from Capt. Austen, of the Elephant, dated at Sea, Dec. 28.

His Majesty's ship under my command, in company with the *Hermes*, this morning captured the American schooner privateer *Sword-fish*, of Gloucester, of 156 tons burthen, not six months off the stocks, copper fastened, mounted 12 6-pounders

(ten of which were thrown overboard during the chase), manned with 82 men.

A letter from Capt. Clephan, of the *Charybdis* sloop, states his having captured the Blockade American schooner privateer, of 10 guns and 66 men, and of 128 tons.

A letter from Capt. Alexander, of the *Colossus*, gives an account of his having captured the *Dolphin* American letter of marque, of 362 tons, 12 carriage guns, and 56 officers and men, and four passengers.

Jan. 19.—This Gazette contains a proclamation by the Prince Regent in Council, addressed to the Luddites, or those concerned with them, in the disturbed districts, inviting them to make a full confession of their offences, in having taken unlawful oaths, stolen ammunition and fire arms, &c. before a justice of the peace, or magistrate, before the 1st of March; when upon making such confession, and taking the oath of allegiance, they shall be pardoned; and no confession so made shall be given in evidence against the person making the same in any Court, or in any case whatever.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
Foreign-office, Jan. 19. Dispatches from
Viscount Cathcart, K. T.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 31.

My LORD—The military reports addressed to the Emperor at St. Petersburg, and which followed his Imperial Majesty, are not yet returned to be made public; but I have now the honour to inclose herewith a translation of a journal of military operations from the 15th to the 25th inst. inclusive. From these reports your Lordship will observe, that the pursuit from Wilna has been carried on in separate routes upon Kowno by Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff. But the former having taken and destroyed many of the Enemy in his line of march, had proceeded down to the Niemen to Younbourg, and thence towards Tilsit, which place his advanced guard had occupied before the 23d inst. Count Platoff found a considerable part of the remaining force of the Enemy at Kowno; which force, I understand to have comprised conscripts and convalescents which had been stationed at that place and at Wilna. This corps made considerable resistance, but the Don Cossacks having passed the river on the ice, and got into the rear of the position, the Enemy abandoned it in the night, with the loss of 21 pieces of cannon, and about 6000 prisoners. The remains of this corps, being dispersed and pursued by the Cossacks, fled partly in the direction of Tilsit, and partly in that of Wilcovitch, many of
them

them being killed and taken in the pursuit to the latter place. Adm. Tchichagoff had pursued in the direction of Ghezno, and by detachments had cleared both banks of the river; Gen. Lanskoj, with part of the advanced guard, having marched upon Kolvary and Wilcovich, to connect with Gen. Platoff upon Gumbinnen, Gen. Tornazoff, with the column which had been led by the Field Marshal in person, was moving upon Grodno; and your Lordship will observe, that Count Ogeroffsky had by his detachment taken possession of that place, in which Col. Davidoff had established himself on the 20th inst. The Austrians had detached towards Grodno, but retired every where on the advance of the Russian troops, and one Russian detachment was ordered to move upon Bialystock. Lieut.-gen. Baron Sachem was following the retreat of the principal Austrian corps, through Pinsk and Slonim, and expected to be at Rugama on the 24th. The corps lately under Gen. Erle, was commanded by Gen. Toutschhoff, to which another detachment has been joined, having passed through Minsk, was on the 21st at Candanoff, on the road from the latter place to Slonim. All the towns upon the right bank of the Niemen appeared to be full of magazines, and the country on the left bank is full of resources. His Imperial Majesty has expressed his satisfaction at the appearance of the army, and of the great exertions they have made, and in which the greater part are still engaged. His Imperial Majesty has invested the Field Marshal with the Grand Cross of St. George, and was present at a ball given by the Field Marshal in celebration of his Imperial Majesty's birth-day. The prisoners of war that have been forwarded into the different Governments, since the battle of Borodino, are stated to exceed 130,000 men; many of these may have become the victims of climate and fatigue, but his Imperial Majesty has directed every possible care and attention to be shewn to them.

CATHERINE.

Two Journals of the Military Operations follow this dispatch. The 1st includes a period from the 15th to the 19th Dec. and relates to the operations of the left wing of the army. After stating that the Austrians were retreating upon Grodno, and that Count Oscharoffsky, who had been sent out with some regiments of Cossacks by Gen. Tornazoff, had occupied Bileiza, it reverts to the operations of the vanguard of the Russian army, which had pursued the French from Wilna to Kowno.

"Dec. 17.—Gen. Count Platoff reports, on the 15th, that, continuing to pursue the Enemy closely, he arrived on the 14th of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning,

at Kowno; and that the Enemy, uniting with the troops in the town, which was surrounded with entrenchments, having redoubts upon its heights, maintained and defended himself with obstinacy, opening at the same time a very considerable fire. The cannonade continued on both sides till dusk. In the mean time, Count Platoff ordered his regiments of Don Cossacks to pass the Niemen upon the ice, to menace the Enemy upon the left bank of that river, and to force him by that means either to abandon the town as quick as possible, or to surrender. Towards night, two columns, one after another, made a sortie from the town; but they had hardly passed the river, when the Cossacks vigorously attacked them with their pikes, and dispersed them, leaving a considerable number of killed on the spot. One party of them fled along the river towards Tilsit; another took the road to Wilkowisk, being pursued by the *élite* of the Cossacks. Amongst the killed was found a General of rank, as was proved by his being decorated by the chief order of the Legion of Honour. Many say it was Marshal Ney, as commander of these troops. At the capture of Kowno were made prisoners 80 staff and other officers, and above 500 privates, without reckoning the invalids who were found in the hospitals. During the pursuit of the Enemy for three days, and upon his defeat upon the Niemen, 5000 were made prisoners, amongst whom were two Colonels, above 160 staff and other officers, and 21 pieces of cannon were taken. Even in this town were found 779 artillery tumbrils complete, with all their ammunition, and in the magazines 3000 tchetwert of rye and corn.

"Dec. 18.—The head-quarters of the Field Marshal Prince of Smolensko are at Wilna. The troops are cantoned in the neighbourhood.—The regiments of guards, cavalry and infantry, entered Wilna under the command of the Grand Duke Constantine. In defiling before the Field Marshal, each man expressed his joy by three hurrahs. The second Journal includes a period from the 19th to the 25th December, during which the Russian detachments entirely cleared their territories of the Enemy, making without resistance a great number of prisoners, and taking cannon, standards, ammunition, baggage, and several magazines. The Austrian corps evacuated Grodno on the 19th, when it was immediately occupied by the Russians. Count Oscharoffsky, who pursued them, had advanced with the Cossacks to Bialystock. Adm. Tchichagoff reports on the 18th, that he had arrived with his army at Jezno; and that Major-gen. Landskoj had driven a detachment of light troops from Jezno to Prenz; and that

Lieut.-col. Denzoff had crossed the right bank of the Niemen, and attacked the Enemy near Sanny. In these two affairs, several hundred prisoners were made, including officers. The second Journal concludes thus:

"Dec. 22.—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander arrived this day in good health at the head-quarters at Wilna.

"Dec. 23.—Gen. Platoff reports on the 21st, that since his report of the capture of Kowno, several magazines have been discovered, and one hundred and seventy tonnelets of brandy; that 30,000 new muskets with bayonets were found in one of the churches; and that a like number had been burnt at the arsenal, of which nothing remained but the iron.

"Dec. 24.—Gen. Platoff also reports on the 23d, that 200 barrels of flour, 150 of rye, 500 of oats, and 50 quintals of hay, were found at Kalvary; and 500 muids of flour and 200 muids of flour at Wilkovitch. — The inhabitants of the neighbourhood had also engaged to furnish rations, every three days, of bread and grain, for 50,000 men, and also oats and hay for 15,000 horses. They were ordered to provide this quantity for the Enemy, and they now voluntarily offer to supply our troops with it.

"During the pursuit from the passage of the Niemen to Wilkovitch, the Enemy has lost, independent of the privates, of which 1000 are daily brought in, more than 200 officers and four pieces of cannon.

"Gen. Count Wittgenstein reports, on the 23d, that the detachment of Lieut.-col. Testenborn, sent by the Aid-de-camp General Goterischeff Kutusoff, fell in with two squadrons of Prussian hussars before Tilsit, immediately repulsed them, and pursued them through that town, and a mile beyond. The Enemy lost forty men in prisoners, and one cannon was taken at the village of Dobrowski.

"Considerable magazines were found at Tilsit and Raguit.

"Lieut.-gen. Sachen reports on the 21st, that he is passing with his corps by Chonsk and Pesky, and hopes to arrive at Rouschany the 24th."

State of Captures made by the Russians up to the 25th of December:—Up to the 20th of December were taken, 33 Generals, 900 Officers, 143,000 Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers, and 745 pieces of cannon.—From the 20th to the 25th of December, 1 General, 156 Officers, 9734 Non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 168 pieces of cannon.—Besides these were taken at Wilna, 7 Generals, 248 Officers, 14,756 Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers, and 217 pieces of cannon.—Total, 41 Generals, 1298 Officers, 167,510 Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers, and 1131 pieces of cannon.

[Then follows a Letter from Viscount Lord Cathcart, announcing the death of the Earl of Tyrconnel, as noticed in our Magazine for January, p. 85.]

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Berthier is arrived at Paris; Murat has reached his chateau of Santa-Lucia, without visiting the capital—an evident proof of a coolness subsisting between him and Buonaparte.—The Russians, even according to the Ruesny's own accounts, continue to advance. An article from Posen admits that they are now acting on the left side of the Vistula, and both Warsaw and Thorn are in all probability by this time in their possession.—It is stated in an article from Vienna, that a State Prisoner, of high rank, was on his way through Hungary. This is by some conjectured to be the King of Prussia.

Paris, Feb. 14.—To-day, Monday, the 14th of February, his Majesty the Emperor and King departed at one o'clock from the palace of the Thuilleries in grand state to proceed to the palace of the Legislative Body. Salvoes of artillery announced the departure of his Majesty from the Thuilleries, and his arrival at the Legislative body.

[Here follows the route the procession took, and an account of the formalities

observed by the President and Legislative Body on receiving Buonaparte.]

After the oath had been administered to the new members of the Legislative Body, the Emperor delivered the following Speech:—

"Gentlemen, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body,

"The war again lighted in the North of Europe offered a favourable opportunity to the projects of the English upon the Peninsula. They have made great efforts. All their hopes have been deceived. Their army was wrecked before the citadel of Burgos, and obliged, after having suffered great losses, to evacuate the Spanish territory.—I myself entered Russia. The French arms were constantly victorious in the fields of Ostrowo, Polotsk, Mohilow, Smolensk, Moscow, Matairaslovitz. The Russian armies could not stand before our armies. Moscow fell into our power. Whilst the barriers of Russia were forced, and the impotency of her arms acknowledged, a swarm of Tartars turned their parricidal hands against the finest provinces of that

vast Empire which they had been called to defend. They, in a few weeks, notwithstanding the tears and despair of the unfortunate Muscovites, burned more than 4000 of their finest villages, more than 50 of their finest towns; thus gratifying their ancient hatred under the pretence of retarding our march, by surrounding us with a desert.—*We triumphed over all these obstacles.* Even the fire of Moscow, by which, in four days, they annihilated the fruits of the labours and cares of four generations, changed, in no respect, the prosperous state of my affairs. But the excessive and premature rigour of the winter, brought down a heavy calamity upon my army—*In a few nights I saw every thing change*—I experienced great losses—They would have broken my heart, if, under such circumstances, I could have been accessible to any other sentiments than those of the interest, the glory, and the future prosperity of my people. On seeing the evils which pressed upon us, the joy of England was great—her hopes had no bounds—she offered our finest provinces as the reward of treason—she made us the conditions of peace, the dismemberment of this vast empire;—it was under other terms, to proclaim perpetual war. The energy of my people under these great circumstances; their attachment to the integrity of the empire; the love which they have shewn me, have dissipated all these chimeras, and brought back our enemies to a more just consideration of things. The misfortunes produced by the rigour of hoar frosts, have been made apparent in all their extent. The grandeur and the solidity of this Empire, founded upon the efforts and the love of fifty millions of citizens, and upon the territorial resources of one of the finest countries in the world.—It is with a lively satisfaction that we have seen our people of the kingdom of Italy, those of ancient Holland, and of the United Departments, rival with Old France, and feel that there is for them no future hope but in the consolidation and the triumph of the Great Empire.—The agents of England propagate, among all our neighbours, the spirit of revolt against Sovereigns; England wishes to see the whole Continent become a prey to civil war and all the furies of anarchy; but Providence has designed her herself to be the first victim of anarchy and civil war.—I have signed with the Pope a Concordat, which terminates all the differences that unfortunately had arisen in the Church. The French Dynasty reigns, and will reign in Spain. I am satisfied with all my allies. I will abandon none of them. I will maintain the integrity of their States. The Russians shall return into their frightful climate.—I desire peace; it is necessary to

the world. Four years after the rupture which followed the treaty of Amiens I proposed it in a solemn manner. I will never make but an honourable peace, and one conformable to the interests and grandeur of my Empire. My policy is not mysterious; I have stated all the sacrifices I could make.—So long as this maritime war shall last, my people must hold themselves ready to make all kinds of sacrifices, because a bad peace would make us lose every thing—even hope—and all would be compromised—even the prosperity of our descendants.—America has had recourse to arms, to make the Sovereignty of her flag respected.—The wishes of the world accompany her in this glorious contest. If she terminate it by obliging the enemies of the continent to acknowledge the principle, that the flag covers the merchandize and crew, and that neutrals ought not to be subject to blockades upon paper, the whole conformable to the stipulations of the Treaty of Utrecht, America will have credit from all nations—posterity will say, that the old world had lost its rights, and that the new one re-conquered them.—My Minister of the Interior will explain to you in the *Exposé* of the situation of the Empire, the prosperous state of agriculture, manufactures, and of our interior commerce, as well as the still constant increase of our population. In no age has agriculture and manufactures been carried to a higher degree of prosperity in France.—I want great resources to meet the expenses which circumstances demand; but, by means of the different measures which my Minister of Finances will propose to you, I shall not impose any new burthen on my people.”

After the Speech, the sitting terminated, and his Majesty retired amidst acclamations.—*Moniteur, Feb. 15.*

Paris, Feb. 13.—The Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire appeared in the Senate, to preside at the Sitting, and caused the Concordat signed at Fontainebleau the 25th of January, 1813, between his Majesty the Emperor and King, and his Holiness Pius VII. to be read.

CONCORDAT

His Majesty the Emperor and King, and his Holiness, being inclined to put a termination to the differences which have arisen between them, and to provide against the difficulties that have taken place in several affairs concerning the Church; have agreed upon the following articles, which are to serve as the basis for a definitive arrangement:

Art. 1. His Holiness shall exercise the Pontificate in France, and in the Kingdom of Italy, in the same manner and same forms as his predecessors.

2. The Ambassadors, Ministers, Charge d'Affaires,

d'Affaires, of foreign Powers, to the Holy Father, and the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Charge d'Affaires, whom the Pope may have with Foreign Powers, shall enjoy such immunities and privileges as are enjoyed by the Diplomatic Body.

3. The domains which were possessed by the Holy Father, and that have not been alienated, shall be exempted from all kinds of imposts, and shall be administered by his Agents or Charge d'Affaires. Those which were alienated shall be replaced to the amount of 2,000,000 francs in revenue.

4. Within the space of six months following the notification of the usage of nomination by the Emperor to the archbishops and bishops of the Empire and Kingdom of Italy, the Pope shall give the canonical institutions in conformity with the Concordat, and by virtue of this present indulto. The precluding information shall be given by the Metropolitan. The six months being expired without the Pope having accorded to the institution, the Metropolitan, or in default of him, where a Metropolitan is in question, the oldest Bishop of the province, shall proceed to the Institution of the new Bishop, so that a seat shall never be vacant longer than one year.

5. The Pope shall nominate to the ten Bishops either in France or in Italy, which shall finally be designated by mutual consent.

6. The six suburb bishoprics shall be re-established. They shall be at the nomination of the Pope. The property actually existing shall be restored, and measures shall be taken for recovering what has been sold. At the death of the Bishop of Anagni and of Rieti, their dioceses shall be re-epited to the six Bishoprics before-mentioned, conformably with agreement which will take place between his Majesty and the Holy Father.

7. With regard to the Bishops of the Roman states, who are through circumstances absent from their dioceses, the Holy Father may exercise his right of giving bishoprics, in partibus, in their favour. A pension shall be given to them equal to the revenue before enjoyed by them, and they may be replaced in the vacant seats, either in the empire, or in Italy.

8. His Majesty and his Holiness will at a proper time concert with each other on the reduction to be made, if it should take place, in the bishoprics of Tuscany, and the country of Genoa, as likewise for the bishoprics to be established in Holland, and in the Hanseatic departments.

9. The Propaganda, the Penitentiary, and the Archives, shall be established in the place of the Holy Father's abode.

10. His Majesty restores his good favour to those cardinals, bishops, priests,

and lay-brethren who have incurred his displeasure in consequence of actual events.

11. The Holy Father agrees to the above dispositions, in consideration of the actual state of the Church, and in the confidence with which his Majesty has inspired him, that he will grant his powerful protection to the numerous wants which Religion suffers in the times we live in.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
Fontainebleau, Jan. 25. PIUS, P. P. 7.
SPAIN.

The Cortes, fully concurring with the Regency, passed a Decree on the 6th ult. investing the Marquis of Wellington with extraordinary powers, as Generalissimo of the Spanish land forces. A portion of the Spanish General Staff is appointed to attend Marquis Wellington, and to them all the communications from the different armies are to be addressed; on the other hand, all orders relative to the armies are to emanate from his Lordship, through the channel of the Spanish Staff near his person. General Castanos, who has had several conferences with the Marquis Wellington, has arrived at Seville, to prepare the Spanish army for active operations; and it is understood that a great and determined effort will be made in the course of the approaching Spring, to free the Peninsula from the Enemy.

The Cortes have agreed, it is said, to furnish Lord Wellington with an army of 50,000 men for the next campaign; and for these troops his Lordship is to have the appointment of officers. A corps of reserve is also to be formed in Andalusia, and another in Galicia, in order to maintain the more prominent force in a condition of permanent efficiency. Let but the troops be supplied for the destruction of the common enemy, and placed under proper management, and we shall little doubt of the result.

The abolition of the Inquisition, the suppression of the convents, and establishment of persons not noble by birth, in the departments formerly occupied by nobles alone, appears to have caused considerable discontent among the clergy and nobility of the antient regime; some of whom, in conjunction with King Joseph's partisans, published libels upon the Regency, and against British influence. Three or four of the leaders of this faction were arrested in Seville. The Regency, it is reported, demanded of the Cortes a temporary suspension of the Habeas Corpus, to make further arrests; which was refused by the Cortes, who did not think the affair of sufficient importance to require so strong a measure. One of the libels was to the following effect:—
“The streets of Seville present to the Spanish people, to that people ever pious and

and friendly to the monks, a spectacle which must excite the most painful sentiments—Priests, who never could have believed that the smallest opposition could be made to their assembling, present themselves; the Intendant commands them in the name of the government, not to assemble, and prohibits their entrance into the monasteries; they entreat, they supplicate, but they are not heard; they are abandoned, they are repulsed, and in order to avoid dying with hunger, these wretches disperse themselves through the streets, and beg their bread from door to door, clad in those sacred habits which the people revere; they stop in the public places, at the doors of the churches, and there implore the pity of the populace. What have these ministers of God done? What crime have they committed? &c.”

GERMANY.

The German papers have lately furnished an unequivocal acknowledgment of the distress and ruin to which two of the Sovereigns of the Rhenish Confederation are reduced. Saxony and Wirtemberg have both made unexampled sacrifices to Buonaparte, and, as it would appear, with very little gratitude on his part. After having sent the flower of their youth to be slaughtered, they are directed to raise fresh contingents, and impoverish their subjects by the exactions necessary to equip them. As if this were not sufficient, there is an article in the Frankfort Gazette, evidently inserted by authority, and the design of which is to incite the vassal princes to make an offer of pecuniary support to their oppressor—or, in other words, to maintain their own contingents while they are fighting for the ambition of Buonaparte.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

A very interesting Report has lately been published in Sweden, dated Stockholm, January 7th, 1813, and addressed to the King of Sweden, by M. D'Engstrom, his Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the political relations between Sweden and France during the last two years. It appears from this document, that the demands made by Buonaparte on Sweden, about the close of 1811, and posterior to the occupation of Pomerania by the French troops, were: “That a new declaration of war should be made against England; that all communication with English cruisers should be severely prohibited; that the shores of the Sound should be provided with batteries, the English vessels fired upon with cannon, and the fleet equipped. That, besides, an army of from 30 to 40,000 men should be raised for the purpose of attacking Russia at the moment when hostilities should commence between that power and the French empire. That, to indemnify Swe-

den, Finland should be restored. Buonaparte also would engage to purchase colonial produce to the amount of twenty millions of francs, provided the payment should only be effected when the goods were landed at Dantzick or Lubeck: Finally, he would permit Sweden to participate in all the rights and advantages enjoyed by the States in the Confederation of the Rhine.” It is well-known, these offers were rejected. The Report concludes with the following intimation: “Should your Majesty, for the present safety and future security of Sweden, be compelled to put your armies in motion, it will not be with a view to conquer provinces, useless to the prosperity of the Scandinavian Peninsula. Proud of their rights, united to their Sovereign, the Swedes will march to meet their enemies. The recollection of their illustrious ancestors, and the justice of their cause, will ensure their success.” Such was the tone of insolence held by Alquier, the French Ambassador, towards Sweden, while making these demands, that when the latter Government required to know what Sweden could promise herself in compensation for the new sacrifices which might be the result of the French claims, Alquier replied, “that his Master (Buonaparte) required, in the first instance, deeds conformable to his system; after which, it was possible that what his Imperial Majesty was inclined to do in favour of Sweden, might become the subject of discussion.”

Advices from Copenhagen observe, that a friendly intercourse will probably be re-established between Great Britain and Denmark. Count Santi has proceeded from Stockholm to Copenhagen, on a mission of great importance.

RUSSIA.

A Russian *tchetvert* is equal to 288 lbs. English; accordingly, the quantity of barley which the French left behind them at Wilna, am^{ts} amounts to 4,032,000 English lbs: the quantity of flour and biscuit to 1,440,000 lbs. See p. 168.

Posen, Dec. 26. After the arrival of a courier, in the night between the 16th and 17th, four corps of French troops were announced as coming to Konigsberg, Marienburg, Marienwerder, and Thorn, which were stated by Count Daru, as consisting of 25,000 men each; and for whom 5000 rations and 25,000 portions were bespoke at every stage. At the same time the military effects removing from Konigsberg to Graudentz, arrived here; and every preparation was made for receiving these troops, of whom we were told “that they were going to take another position, and to quit the States of the King of Prussia.” This information was dated the 14th inst. from Stallapshen; but at 10 o'clock on the 17th, a courier arrived,

who brought the information of an affair having taken place at Kowno, on the 13th, in which the remainder of the army announced to come here, was beaten, the magazines at Kowno were set on fire, and that the want of provisions, and the cold, was the sole cause of the army's dispersion; and that it would no longer obey any orders. This intelligence was confirmed on the 18th, by a traveller passing through here from the army. Bassano arrived singly in a sledge at Königsberg; and fugitive Generals, Adjutants, and Officers, are hourly passing through this place with courier horses. The last cavalry corps, formed of officers on the retreat, and consisting of 600 horse, is said to have existed only two days, and at present merely the Guards keep together. The troops announced, will consequently not arrive here; and we are apprehensive that the main Prussian corps is surrounded, as it did not receive orders to retreat until the 14th inst. Many exaggerated reports are spread about, such as Victor's having capitulated with 24,000 men; and that the King of Naples arrived at Tilsit on horseback all alone, and prevented the town from being burnt. Our Lithuanian country stud-horses will arrive in four days, as will likewise our depots of cavalry, which are in East Friesland. They talk, likewise, of a proclamation, which the victorious Russian army carries with it, and distributes.—The want of water was so great at head-quarters, that they filtrated the finest Bourdeaux wine so long, till it lost both taste and colour, and appeared like the clearest water. Constantine had been among the nations of the Cossacks, and had not only confirmed but extended their privileges, so that several of them are to have seats and votes in the Senate. That, in return, this nation has granted another levy of 40,000 men, and these to be fully equipped. Dombrowsky is laying wounded, at his estate, not far from hence. Poniatowsky is wounded in the knee by the fall of his horse, which was killed under him. Courier horses are kept here in readiness for him; he must escape. Of the incognito passengers who have passed through here, the following have been recognised: Berthier, Duroc, Lefevre, Murat, and the Archbishop of Mechlin. The departure of this last gave the signal for a general flight at Warsaw. All the Treasury is here, and next week the whole Council of State will arrive here. The French army is now totally dispersed and destroyed. The common soldiers were deserted by their officers, who merely sought to save themselves. Generals, and other Officers, are daily arriving here. There lately passed through here 150 sledges, with saddles and 150 men, being the re-

mains of a division of cavalry, who are to procure horses in Silesia. The loss of the allied army, up to this date, is estimated at 1165 cannon, their whole cavalry and baggage, and 500,000 men.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople says, that the free navigation of the Black Sea has been allowed to English vessels by the Turkish Government, which could be the means of considerable quantities of corn being brought under the British flag, from the Southern shores of Russia. The immense quantity of colonial produce, and other merchandize, accumulated at Malta, will, through the same channel, find an abundant market.

AMERICA.

Boston papers to the 15th ult. mention a great mortality which prevails in the invading American army, particularly among those troops stationed at Burlington. From five to twelve men die daily. The cause of this sickness in the army is traced to the soldiers having been encamped on a low wet plain. In these papers is an official report from Gen. Hopkins. It is truly laughable, and affords a singular idea of American discipline. Gen. Hopkins projected an Expedition of mighty promise against the Kickapoo villages. His warriors, all mounted riflemen, crossed the Wabash, and had marched three miles towards his object, which was 80 or 100 miles distant, when he imparted his plan to his officers. One would think they had nothing to do but to follow it. No such thing; they hold a council, excluding the General, and after re-examining the evidence, which he had before considered, they at length make a report, that they acquiesce in his views. Thinking himself now secure in the confidence (observe, not the obedience) of his army, he marches on four days successively, without any occurrence good or bad. The fifth day, a violent gust of wind annoys those warriors, and some straggling Indians having set fire to the long grass in their neighbourhood, this inclines the army to return. The poor General next morning assembles his officers, argues the matter with them, fairly states the *pro* and *con*, and after advising them to proceed, begs they would take the sense of the army on the measure. "In less than an hour the Report was made almost unanimously to return." The General, still dissatisfied, requests that he may dictate the course to be pursued that day only,—puts himself in front,—directs them to follow him,—when lo! most preposterous event! the columns move off a contrary way. The retreat soon becomes an absolute flight. The columns fall into disorder, and Gen. Hopkins throws himself into the rear, and brings it up with less loss than he expected, though

though he has "no reason to think they were either followed or menaced by an Enemy. Having thus returned without seeing either Enemy or village, thanks are given to the officers for leading him their authority, and the troops are said to have exhibited a formidable appearance; and this, it is hoped, will operate beneficially in terrifying the hostile tribes who never saw them." The finest touch of the pathetic closes the performance; for the General says, and we believe it is to be found in no other official dispatch, that a violent diarrhoea had so reduced him that he was unable to sit his horse!—Another detachment, under Gen. Tupper, is said to have merited great praise, except in one instance—when in face of the Enemy, who was advancing, they left their ranks "to pursue—a drove of hogs!"

INDIA.

A letter from Djococarta of the 28th June, says:—"Since I wrote last, we have had a brush with the Sultan of Djococarta; and with a very trivial loss on our part, having stormed his palace, taken him prisoner, and raised his son to the throne. His treasure has become the property of the captors, and a subalter's share will amount to between 3 and 4000 dollars. Our loss is inconsiderable, compared with the number of troops whom we had to oppose. Col. Gillespie, who commanded, was wounded, but not severely; and an officer of H. M. 14th reg. has since died of his wounds."

IRELAND.

Feb. 12. A number of fishing boats were lost off *Killbegs*, in a storm, in the night, and all the crews, estimated at 80 men, perished.

Feb. 14. Some incendiaries last week set fire to the barns and stables of Mr. Kern, of *Rockview*, near Ennis, in consequence of which the granaries with their contents, and all the out-offices with the farming utensils, were consumed. Four fine horses were burnt to death.

The *Friarstown* estate in the city of Limerick, comprising upwards of 2000 English acres of the richest soil in Ireland, was last week sold, under a decree of Chancery, for 52,100*l.* to Mr. Daniel Callaghan, an eminent merchant of Cork, and a Catholic.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 24. The corn-mills near *Kirkburles*, in the occupation of Mr. Hurst, were, with the contents, entirely destroyed by fire last week. Damage 600*l.*

Jan. 21. A fire broke out at Sidney College, Cambridge. It was discovered about 11 o'clock at night; when, upon examination, it was found that two chambers in different parts of the building were

on fire; but the flames were very soon extinguished. In consequence of the dispositions of the watchman, a student, who had that day taken his degree, was examined before the Magistrates, and was detained in custody.

Feb. 1. As Mr. Sack, a respectable farmer of *Penshurst*, was returning home, he was attacked within a quarter of a mile of his own house, and beaten in a most inhuman manner, and his jaw and right arm dreadfully fractured. He was found the next morning nearly lifeless, but survived till the 7th inst. though he was never able to speak, or give any intimation respecting the murderer. A boy, however, of nine years old, the son of the murderer, Henry Langridge, was in company with his father, and gave a very clear account how this atrocity happened: That Mr. Sack having met his father with a bundle of sticks, demanded where he got them, when a scuffle ensued; and it is also said, that some ill-will subsisted between them, in consequence of Mr. Sack's having a short time previously demanded his rent. The murderer, from remorse of conscience, has since drowned himself.

Feb. 6.—Between seven and eight o'clock, as Mr. Samuel Bayley, cotton-merchant, was riding towards home, on the *Rusholme* road, he was suddenly entangled by a rope, stretched across the road, for the purpose of robbery. His mare was upon a sharp canter, and he was, in a moment, swept off her back, and instantly seized by four men, who told him if he made any resistance they would shoot him. They proceeded to rifle him of his property, and told him to proceed and make no alarm, or his life should pay for it. He endeavoured in vain to recover his mare, but she found her way home alone, about six o'clock next morning.

Feb. 15. This evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a most daring attack was made upon two of his Majesty's game-keepers, by five poachers, who were discovered in a plantation of *Windsor Great Park*, in the act of shooting the pheasants. These men were all armed with fire-arms and bludgeons, and some with long poles of a peculiar construction, with which they are accustomed to discharge the spring guns which are set in their way. By this unequal force the keepers were overpowered, and one of them was so dreadfully beaten, that his life is in the utmost danger from the severe blows he received on his head with the butt end of a gun, till it was shattered from the barrel, and the lock broken in pieces. One of the offenders is in custody.

Feb. 19. As a man was riding in a cart, from *Datchet*, round *Windsor-park-wall*,