

particular, must be extremely interesting.

J.

50. *Classical Recreations, interspersed with much Biblical Criticism. Volume the First.* By Edmund Henry Barker, Esq. Trinity College, Cambridge. 2vo. Lunn.

WE are thankful to Mr. Barker for these "Classical Recreations;" nor have we found the least reason to be vexed at the misnomer of the title-page. They are dedicated in a high strain of panegyric to the most illustrious Scholar now living, as a sincere testimony of the Author's regard for genius, talents, erudition, and virtue. That they were written in his presence, and received, we presume, in some degree the benefit of his powerful hand, is at once comfortable and pleasant. If we hailed the arrival of Mr. Barker's Cicero, it is with an increased share of satisfaction that we enter into a critical examination of his present publication—"honus erit huic queque pomo." He is possessed of erudition so totally different from that of other men, that for a time it is no wonder if the "maxima pars hominum" seem to be divided in opinion of his merits. That his abilities however are not of the common cast, they who have perused his works will have had an opportunity of discovering. Viewed perhaps in the light of a Commentator, Mr. Barker will appear to good advantage; in that of a Critick, he will not stand upon very high ground. So strange are his methods of unraveling the various difficulties in the pages of the ancient authors, so totally different from our modern authors, that the superficial observer is but little adapted to judge of his merits. Mr. Barker cannot boast of the brevity of a Porson, or the critical acumen of a Blomfield. With a large portion of arrogance, Mr. Barker will be found to possess a considerable share of learning. His inexperience, however, must atone for this fault, which is generally innate in persons of his age, and in this respect τῶν νέων—ὁ μάλιστα. Who can sometimes forbear smiling at the

seeming gravity with which the aged Mr. Barker calls for the attention of our ingenuous youth, while "juvat integros accedere fontes?" Having said thus much of Mr. Barker, proceed we in the next place to consider the merits of the book. "Imprimis," to the plan of it, and to the careless arrangement of its contents, we have great objections. How unpleasant it is to have notes on any author without his text before our eyes, we deem it unnecessary to demonstrate! His remarks on Mr. Blomfield's Prometheus and Professor Monk's Hippolytus, will be reckoned the most valuable; some will stand the test of time, while others teeming with the most absurd conjectures will meet with the fate which they deserve. His notes on Tacitus are too tedious, and savour too strongly of German prolixity to arrest the attention of his readers. The truth however is, that Mr. Barker is completely out of his element when he writes prose. Such a motley mixture we scarce ever remember to have met with; and it has been truly said of it, "Difficilius exitum quam principium invenire." In fact these Classical Recreations treat *de omni scibili* by the wholesale: here we have it, note upon note, and notes on those notes, and additional notes, and additions on notes, and long additional notes on the additional notes,

"And in the lowest deep a lower deep
Still threatening ———"

till the mind becomes perfectly bewildered, and the book drops from the hand. We have scarcely heard of the many works cited by Mr. Barker, or the names of some Lexicographers, which are allowed to hold a place in this "limbo large and broad." Mr. Barker writes, we fear, with too much carelessness, as his pages in some parts abound in errors, which shall be pointed out in their proper places. Fearing we have almost wearied our readers, as well as Mr. Barker, with this proœmium, we shall proceed without further delay to examine the contents of these "Classical Recreations."

Cap. 2. *Quia nec terra olim, sed*

opening the eye, I discovered a prolapsus of the vitreous humour, which, if we can trust to the sensations of the patient, was not there before, and which was certainly occasioned by the fright; for he assured me that he had received no blow, nor any external injury on the eye.—*Richter on the Extraction of the Cataract,* page 106—7.

classibus advehbantur, qui mutare sedes quærebant.] Mr. Barker corrects an error of Longolius on this passage, and supposes that Tacitus is employing a figure, which is very common to him. Hence Mr. Barker proposes to supply after *terra* some verb analogous to the sense, such as *adveniebant*. He might also have remarked, that this figure is not unusual in the Greek language, as amongst other instances of it, we have one in the Prometheus of Æschylus, v. 21. "Ἰς οὔτι Φωνὴν, οὔτι του μορφήν βροτῶν Ὀψεία." Dr. Butler, in his note on this line, rectifies an error of Stanley's, and refers to the above passage in Tacitus.

Cap. 5. *Minimeque sitim æstumque tolerare; frigora atque incediam celo solove assueverunt.*] From what Mr. Barker says of this passage, we may conclude that Longolius could construe it better than himself. "*Frigora atque incediam* — h. l. χιασμος est: *inediam* refertur ad *sitim*; *frigora* ad *æstum*," rightly observes Longolius. Mr. Barker's note, so far from giving us a different explanation, proves, as far as it extends, the above interpretation to be the true one.

Cap. 7. *Ad matres, ad conjuges vulnera ferunt; nec illas numerare aut exigere plagas pavent.*] Every difficulty will here vanish if we at once embrace the explanation of exigere as given by Heinsius, "Exigere, i. e. diligenter examinare, an plagæ et vulnera sint leviora, an graviora, an periculosa. Suet. Jul. 47. Sua manu exogisse pondus." Mr. Barker sides with us; but he has given the credit of this discovery to Gesner, who in fact purloined it from the above gentleman. Dr. Aiken, a very confident scholar, and of whose translation we have a different opinion from Mr. Barker, translates exigere "to require:" which meaning is certainly not required here. Murphy prefers *exugere*, the reading which is found in the Arundelian Manuscript.

Cap. 11. *Illud ex libertate vitium, quod non simul (we would read *semel*), nec ut jussi, conveniunt; sed et alter et tertius dies cunctatione cœuntium absumitur.*] Murphy has translated this passage with his usual precision and energy, "Regularity would look like obedience: to mark their independent spirit, they do not convene at once." We cannot comprehend

Mr. Barker's patient investigation of the passage. The two following quotations, which we give, and which seem to have eluded the observation of Mr. Barker, may tend to throw a little light on the obscurity. "Non esse fas Germanos superare, si ante novam lunam prælio contendissent."

Cap. 11. *Si displicuit sententia, fremitu aspernantur; sin placuit, fremeas concutiunt.*] Mr. Barker deserves great credit for his note. He may add, if he pleases, the following quotation from the Septem contra Thebas of Æschylus to his remarks (Edit. Blomf. v. 380.)

τρεῖς κατασκίους λόφους
Σείν κρείους χαιτήμ' ὑπ' ἀσπίδος δ' ἴση
Χαλκήλατοι κληζοῦσι κιδωνί; φόβοι.

Cap. 5. *Argentum quoque magis, quam aurum sequuntur.*] "Sequuntur, i. e. expectant," says Longolius. We quote the conclusion of a short (oh si sic omnia) note of Mr. Barker's; "The expression of Tacitus seems to have been borrowed from Lucretius, Book vi. v. 808.

Denique ubi argenti venas, aurique sequuntur,
Terræ penitus scrutantes abdita fern."

Cap. 26. *Sola terræ seges imperatur. Unde annum quoque ipsum non in totidem digerunt species: hęc, et ver, et æstas intellectum ac vocabula habent: autumni perinde nomen ac bona ignoantur.*] Thus we read in the Prometheus of Æschylus, v. 463. "Ἦν δ' οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς οὔτι χιματός τίμαρ
"Οὐτ' ἀθημάδους ἦρος, οὔτι καρτείου
Θείους βίβοαιον"

Cap. 31. *Plurimis Gallorum placet hic habitus: jamque canent insignes, et hostium simul suisque monstrati.*] Various as unsatisfactory have been the conjectures of the learned on this passage. Brotier proposed *canent*, the simplicity of which Mr. Barker extols and receives, for what reason we know not. Gronovius reads *jamque canent insignibus his, hostibus*, &c. which is beyond the level of our capacity. Heinsius, most horribly, *jamque cani, ut insignes*. Silence best describes the other readings. Mr. Barker has entirely shirked the difficulty, by giving us a dissertation on verbal criticisms: hence we may conclude that he could not construe the passage. He will do well, therefore, to sit down by the waters of the

Cam in sackcloth and ashes, which, he very facetiously informs his readers, he is in the habit of doing, till he can discover a way to untie the knot in a better manner. We have no hesitation in declaring the passage to be corrupt, and we have some confidence, therefore, in laying before our readers, and Mr. Barker, the following emendation of it: "Fortissimus quisque ferreum insuper anulum (ignominiosum id genti) velut vinculum gestat, donec se cæde hostis absolvat. Plurimis Cattorum hic placet habitus: neque carent insigni, et hostibus simul suisque monstrati." We ground our pretensions for this correction from the following sentence, which we have lately met with: "Quos parâi generare semper insigni hoc carent."

Cap. 33. *Maneat, quæso, duretque gentibus si non amor nostri, at certe odium sui: quando, urgentibus imperii fati, nihil jam præstare fortuna majus potest, quàm hostium discordiam.*] Huetius reads *vigentibus* for *urgentibus*, against which Mr. Barker enters his protest; in which we heartily join him. We see no objection against substituting *melius* for *majus*, which Mr. Barker proposes. We would read the passage thus: "quando, urgentibus imperii fati, nihil jam præstari fortunâ majus (or melius) potest, quàm hostium discordia."

Cap. 43. *Gothini, quo magis pudeat, et ferrum effodiunt.*] Mr. Barker has explained this passage very satisfactorily: *et ferrum effodiunt*, "they were even compelled to work in the mines," which was a species of Roman punishment. We strongly recommend the perusal of Mr. Barker's note to our readers.

Cap. 45. *Fœcundiora igitur nemora luroque; sicut orientis secretis, ubi thura balsamaque sudantur, ita occidentis insulis, terrisque inæve crediderim.*] This passage will be better understood by making a joint concern of Murphy's and Mr. Barker's translation. "It is probable, therefore, that as luxuriant plantations are in the recesses of the East, where frankincense and balm perspire through the pores of trees, so prolific groves are to be found in the islands and continents of the West." Mr. Barker has omitted the words *ubi thura balsamaque su-*

dantur in his translation; in which the spirit of the passage partly consists. In the course of his note Mr. Barker says, "Murphy, in his usual way, has evaded the difficulty." Why this severe attack on Murphy? Does his admirable and spirited translation of Tacitus justify it? We are sorry to find Mr. Barker appreciating so low the abilities of a man, whose merits in the literary world we know not how sufficiently to applaud. We should not quickly forgive Mr. Barker for this illiberal censure on Murphy, if we had not witnessed the praise which he has bestowed on him in some parts of his book. To say that Murphy was "in the habit of evading difficulties," is an attack as harsh as it is unmerited.

Cap. 46. *Sordes omnium ac torpor: procerum connubiis mixtis, nonnihil in Sarmatarum habitum fœdantur.*] "Rhenanus conjicit cæterum connubiis mixtis, quod et mihi placet; quare enim inter proceres tantum connubia fingamus? *Connubia mixta* forent promiscua: sed quis ita locutus est? *Legendum potius mixti*, ut Colerus voluit," says Ernesti ingeniously. Mr. Barker follows Brotier, (*fortisque Gyas, fortisque Cloanthus*), and after a short, though we think unsuccessful, explanation, says modestly, "This is the meaning of Tacitus; and thus I have answered from the mouth of Tacitus himself the slipshod question of Ernesti, 'Quare inter proceres tantum connubia fingamus?' *Elippancy* is a strong word, especially where the charge of it has not been made out, as in the case before us. For the benefit of Mr. Barker, we shall transcribe the excellent observations of Markland, (prefixed to his edition of the *Supplices* of Euripides) which well deserve the attention of every scholar, *Καὶ ταῦτ' ἐπίστω, καὶ ἡραφου ἔξωκ' ἔσω, "Quo eruditionis nomen, si barbarorum animos retineamus? Quo simulationem rei optinæ, si absit veritas? Quid prodest, si pro militibus, probis, simplicibus, ingenuis, modestis, benevolis erga homines omnes, quales promittit literata institutio; ea nos dimittat feroces, malignos, implacabiles omnibus qui a nobis dissentire ausi fuerint; etiam in nugis? Mallem sane litteras Alphabeta nescire, quam* *hujus*

hujusmodi esse literatum. Hanc enim morum pravitaltem nulla doctrina pensare potest, non si omnem noverimus scientiam, et linguis hominum et angelorum loquamur."

Cap. 36. *Tracti ruina Cheruscorum et Fosi.*] Longolius ingeniously, we think, conjectures *tacti* for *tracti*. Mr. Barker, however, has well defended the latter by similar instances where it occurs. He may add the following example from Ovid, which may tend to confirm in some degree the truth of his remarks:

"Spemque patris, regnique trahat patri-
que ruinam."

If we were inclined to make a conjecture, as Mr. Barker would say, we would propose *fracti* in preference to *tacti*: as in Virgil, "*Fracti bello, fatisque repulsi.*"

Cap. 37. *Ne Parthi quidem sapius admonere.*] We expected to have found Mr. Barker expatiating on his favourite *ne quidem*, which he confidently asserted in his notes on Cicero to be merely *nec quidem*. The above passage from Tacitus does not much indicate the truth of his argument, for we are sure that none of the best MSS. have *nec quidem*. No one instance has yet been produced by Mr. Barker, where *nec quidem* occurs, in support of his position. Mr. Barker, we are aware, has brought forward several examples where *ne quidem* occurs with some word placed between them, as in the above passage from Tacitus; and in one of these examples he says, the best MSS. have *nec quidem*. This, however, to say the least of it, is precious; and till we can have

more genuine and more authoritative instances, Mr. Barker will excuse us for still persevering in our inclination to think that he is wrong.

Cap. 42. *Quatenus Danubio pergitur.*] Some MSS. read *peragitur*. Lipsius, *prætextitur*; the Bipontine editors, *protegitur*. Ernesti proposes *porrigitur*, which, if we saw any need of changing *pergitur*, we would willingly embrace. Why not, however, keep as long as we can to those readings we have, than "fly to others which we know not of?" Mr. Barker, as usual, is soaring in the regions of novelty, and proposes an outrageous alteration of the text by reading *præ-
tenditur*.

Cap. 2. *Ita nationis nomen, non gentis, evaluisse paulatim, ut omnes primum a victore, ob metum, mox a seipsis invento nomine, Germani vacarentur.*] We strongly recommend to the perusal of our readers Mr. Barker's excellent note on this passage. Mr. Barker has in the process of his note justly attacked the whole host of commentators, except that candid, enlightened, and learned Frenchman, G. Brotier, upon whom he passes a high eulogium, and addresses him in a line from Virgil very remarkable for its novelty:

"Semper honos, nomenque tuum, lan-
desque manebunt."

Mr. Barker, in the conclusion of his remarks, refers to Juvenal, Sat. 13. 161.

"Cœrula quis stupuit Germanorum la-
mina?"

The similarity of this line to the original truly astonished (stupuit) us!

(To be continued.)

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"There is no effort of painting or sculpture so rude, no composition in music or poetry so artless, as not to delight those who have known no better: and, perhaps, the pleasures which the ignorant feel from mere imitation, when it has arrived at any degree of exactitude, are more keen and vivid, though less exquisite and exalted, than those which the learned in art receive from its noblest productions." KNIGHT.

"Une des raisons pour lesquelles les Arts se perdent, c'est qu'on laisse au vulgaire le droit de juger du mérite des productions du goût." PIEROTTI, (1812.)

17. *The Quarterly Musical Register, written and collected by A. F. C. Kollmann, Organist of the German Chapel, St. James's. Nos. I. and II. pp. 160. 8vo.*

THESE two Numbers are all that have been hitherto published. It is to be regretted that the sale of the

work has not been a sufficient inducement to Mr. Kollmann to continue it, as it was highly in his power to communicate useful information to the musical publick, particularly in regard to the musical literature of his native country. In a musician and a foreigner, an indifferent style of writing

writing is surely very excusable. Mr. Kollmann, sen. who is said to have been a pupil of Kirnberger*, has produced several works on harmony and composition in English, some of which we shall take occasion to examine. His Register has too much the appearance of being principally designed to promote the sale of his other works. It would have redounded more to his honour, if he had withheld his numerous objections to Dr. Callcott's Musical Grammar, till that admired composer had been in a state of health to reply, if the objections deserved notice. From the list of periodical works on Musick, in No. 1. we extract the following: "The *European Magazine* from 1782, et seq. This contained, till within a few years past, musical articles written by Dr. Busby; and also occasionally by some other authors.—The *Analytical Review* contained, in 1788, some reviews of musical compositions, by Mr. (now Dr.) Busby, which were not continued long.—The *Monthly Magazine*, from 1796 to the present time, contains reviews of practical as well as theoretical musical works, by Dr. Busby.—The *Monthly Review*, from 1796 till near the present time, contains reviews of the musical treatises published, which are ascribed to Dr. Burney.—The *Critical Review*, 1796, et seq. the same.—The *British Critic*, from 1796 to the end of 1799, also the same. But from August 1800, till March 1807, those reviews are written by Dr. (John Wall) Callcott; and the review of Dr. Callcott's Grammar, in April and June 1807, is by Mr. S. Wesley.—The *Musical Magazine and Review*, from 1808 to 1811, consists of musical compositions and reviews by Dr. Kemp; and also contains occasionally some compositions and articles by other authors.—The *Repository of Arts* contains musical reviews by an Amateur," &c. Most of the other publications mentioned in this catalogue, which is taken from Forkel, are in German. The chief articles in these two numbers are:—a retrospect of the state of musick in

Germany since 1700, and in England since 1789; the *origin*, progress, and present state of musick in Bath; an account of Sebastian Bach and his compositions, and an account of Mozart, with a parallel between him and the painter Raphael by F. Rochlitz; "a true and particular account" of the theoretical works of Augustus Frederick Christopher Kollmann; a review (31 pages) of Callcott's Grammar; and, some unimportant remarks on the *temperament* of the musical scale. Besides, each number contains two curious pieces of musick, composed by Mr. Kollmann, namely, 1. A musical definition; 2. a diatonic, chromatic, enharmonic, *cancrine* minuet, with two variations, every second part of which arises from taking the first part (or strain) backwards, in *cancrine* or retrograde motion; 3. a sacred song in the antient ecclesiastical mode of D; 4. a *family piece* for 2, 3, 4, 5, or more performers on one Pianoforte. There is besides, an enigmatical *canon*, on the title-page. When this canon is resolved, "its 4 parts together make a quadruple counterpoint in the octave; and its highest and lowest part alone, a counterpoint in the tenth and twelfth," p. 80. For a complete account of all such musical mysteries, we refer young composers to Marpurg's Treatises on Fugue and Counterpoint, of which an English translation, from an improved foreign edition, is preparing to be published by subscription. In speaking of German histories of musick, Mr. K. informs us, that one by *Printz* (Dresden, 1690) was a very good one for the time at which it appeared; that Marpurg's "does credit to its celebrated author, but extends only to the time of Pythagoras; and that the last is all that can be expected in its department,—for it not only shews Dr. Forkel (its author) as a man of the most extensive historical knowledge and literary research, but also as a musician of the greatest penetration," p. 82. We question whether Dr. Burney would join Mr. K. in his encomiums on the last of these writers:

* John Philip Kirnberger was born at Salfeld in Thuringia, in 1721: he died at Berlin in 1783. Dr. Forkel says of him: "Er war einer der merkwürdigsten unter Bachs Schülern, voll des nützlichsten Kunsteyfers und wahren hohen Kunstsinnes. Ausser der Entwicklung der Bachischen Lehrart in der Composition, hat ihm die musikalische Welt auch das erste und einzige, haltbare *System der Harmonie* zu danken, welches er aus seines Lehrers praktischen Werken abstrahirt hat." *Life of Sebastian Bach*, p. 43.

see his History of Musick, vol. IV. p. 603. Of Bristol we are told, that it is perhaps the place where public concerts, and public amusements in general, are the least encouraged. It is said to contain several good organs, "among which, that in the church of St. Thomas was praised by Handel, who tried it when he passed through this city; but the one most worthy of notice is that belonging to St. Mary Redcliff, by Harris and Byfield." A letter from Edinburgh (p. 143.) states—"We have here two good public organs and a good chamber one by Snetzler; the rest are but so so. You know, I presume, that in the Established Church of Scotland, there are no organs, nor instruments of any description; you will not be at all surprised, therefore, when I tell you that our Psalmody is wretchedly bad; indeed worse cannot easily be conceived.—Except our beautiful national melodies, which, of late years, have been rendered doubly interesting by the exquisite accompaniments of Haydn, and the charming verses of Burns, we have nothing to boast of, that can be called musical composition. The very few gentlemen who play the flute, violin, or violoncello, take to it too late in life to attain any proficiency. Fathers in general have an absurd prejudice against their sons' learning musick, thinking it would lead them into idleness and dissipation; though, to men of fortune, and to all those who have much leisure, musick always appeared to me the best possible resource against *ennui*, and an antidote to dissipation. We have a few young ladies who can play and relish the musick of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven; but, in general, they are contented with superficial musick, and perform it but poorly. The Subscription Weekly Concert was given up 12 years ago." Bath has, besides the concerts, we are told, p. 187, a *theatrical band*, led by Mr. John Loder; a *Pump-room band*, consisting, in 1811, of Messrs. Daniels, Perry, Munford, Chubb, White, Lyne, Ashley, Rogers, A. Herschell, and Philpot; and the *Harmonic Society*, founded by the Rev. J. Bowen in 1795. This writer relates that, some years ago, at one of Rauzzini's concerts, a performer on the violin was rapturously applauded and *encored* for a country dance, and on the same

evening Corelli's divine concerto, No. 8, was hissed, although it was performed in the best style by an excellent band. We too have heard Haydn's Symphonies hissed at Vauxhall, when Hook's Concertos obtained loud applause: this is equally honourable to the vulgar taste in musick.

12. *Twelve Waltzes, for the Pianoforte, composed by L. Van Beethoven.* pp. 11.

THESE original little pieces will, we have no doubt, afford agreeable practice for learners whose taste is in its infancy, and also highly amuse and interest the well-cultivated ear. These Waltzes do in no respect resemble the favourite set by Steibelt, Opera 50; but are more in the style of Mozart's. While we are recommending these pleasing compositions to our musical readers; let no one suppose that our commendation extends to the disgusting practice of *waltzing*, a practice which we think is equally destitute of grace, delicacy, and propriety (see page 348.) The dance is said to be of Suabian origin, and the tune, which is always in triple time of 3 quavers or 3 crotchets to the measure, is generally played *allegretto*. The copy before us is not remarkable for its correctness. On the second staff, page 2, D sharp in the bass should be D flat; on the tenth staff, p. 4, in the third measure, B should be A; on p. 5, staff 5, in the fourth measure there are only 5 quavers; probably the first should be a crotchet.

Advertised Performers in the Oratorios, &c. at the Theatres, in March, 1813:

Drury Lane.—Messrs. Spray (from Dublin), Bellamy, Goss, C. Smith, Pyne, Harper; Vaccari (violinist to the King of Spain); Mrs. Dickons, Mrs. Eland, Miss Giles; Mr. H. Smart, leader; and Sir George Smart, director and conductor.

Covent Garden.—Messrs. Brahan, Garbett, Lacey, Tenny, and Master King; Catalani, Miss Bolton, Mrs. Salmon; Mr. Ashley, leader; and Mr. Sam. Wesley, conductor.

Messrs. Button and Whitaker are publishing a cheap edition of Dr. Clarke's Arrangement of Handel.

SELECT POETRY.

Upon the very beautiful Poem entitled "AN EPISTLE TO A FRIEND," written by Mr. ROGERS. — By Lord THURLOW.

WHEN ROGERS o'er this labour bent,
Their purest fire the Muses lent,
T'illustrate this sweet argument.

Search all the ancient Poets o'er,
An ample and immortal store,
Their choicest wit can give no more.

Before this lovely Work appear'd,
By the fine critics it was fear'd,
Too much to th' Arctick Pole we near'd :

So poor in wit was all we wrote,
So void of philosophic thought,
So inharmoniously we wrought.

But this divine and matchless strain,
By other Poets hop'd in vain,
I th' instant set us right again.

This Book's a lamp, whose silver ray
Shall burn, unconscious of decay,
Till countless ages roll away.

It is a web, so finely wove,
If Pallas the light shuttle drove,
No fairer could be made for Jove.

Then, then, to form Apollo's crown
(Let ev'ry other bring his own),
I lay my branch of laurel down.

To the Memory of ANNE BRAUCLERK (Mrs. TALBOT), 1809. By the late Mr. JENKINGHAM.

THROUGH many a Winter pass'ing o'er
thy tomb, [thy doom;
Has chill'd thy ashes, and has mock'd
Though many a Summer fraught with
softest air, [there!

Has hiss'd thy grave, and seem'd to linger
Though Autumn, as impress'd with conscious grief,
[leaf!

Has strew'd the holy spot with many a
Though, deck'd with many flowers, full
many a Spring [wing,

Has burn'd o'er thy form with envious
Nor with one snow-drop grac'd the hal-
low'd way,

Because thyself a purer snow-drop lay!
Yet shall thy friends thy honour'd name
revere, [dear:

While to their grief thy virtues still are
They still recall, with an impassion'd mind,
The pleasing scenes stern Time has thrown
behind,

When thy lov'd presence, like some
heav'nly guest,
Rain'd a soft ecstasy in ev'ry breast.

For me, now bending from the blow of
Time,

And all unfit to build the lofty rhyme,
The thought of thee provokes a transient
fire,

And my soul wakes the long-deserted lyre.

To Mr. — —, ON HIS QUITTING RAMSGATE.

AS late I wander'd by the deep,
Both Thought and Mem'ry lull'd
asleep,

Soft Fancy unconfin'd;
Forth from the waves arose a form,
Fraught with each charm that can adorn,
A Nymph of heav'nly mind.

Her bright blue eye, and auburn hair,
Her blooming cheek, and bosom fair,
Hygeia's self confest;

Such beauty fix'd my wand'ring eye,
And thus the Goddess, with a sigh,
Herself to me address.

"Mortal! who tread'st this craggy steep,
For years long past the lov'd retreat
Of Health and all her train;

Weep! Mortal, weep! for know, no more
I e'er shall bless this hapless shore,
For — — quits the plain.

He goes to some more favour'd spot,
Where toil and care shall be forgot,—
Content shall ever beam;

Amidst his friends, his books, his flow'rs,
Shall quickly pass the happy hours,
And Taste will deck the scene.

For at his birth my Father smil'd,
He mark'd him for his fav'rite child,
And taught him Chiron's art;

Apollo gave his heav'nly lyre,
The Graces stole him from his sire,
And Venus claim'd his heart.

Then, Mortals, weep! for know, no more
Shall Health thy languid eye restore,
And renovate thy frame;

Disease shall hence usurp her place,
Pale Grief destroy each beauteous face,
With sorrow, care, and pain."

The Goddess ceas'd — and thus I spake,
"O grant the pray'r which now I make,
Not deem the suppliant bold; —

Since thou wilt quit this luckless Isle,
On him for ever deign to smile,
Whilst life itself shall hold!

April 10.

An Epistle to DAVID GARRICK, Esq. on his being presented with the Freedom of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON; and on the Jubilee held there to the Memory of SHAKESPEARE, in Sept. 1769. By the Rev. JOHN HUCKELL, a Native of that Town.

HAIL to the Realm that boasts of Shak-
speare's name,

And Artists worthy to record his fame!
Let Picture then the glowing canvas strain,
Where Truth and Fancy, met in union,
reign;

Where Spring's bright blooms with Au-
tumn's warmth unite [light:
Eve's sinking shades, with morn's arising
Lot

Let Her, to silence elocution give,
 And bid her still creation seem to live;
 'Till high the bold enthusiast's rapture's
 rais'd [prais'd;
 Above what Kneller form'd, and Dryden
 When Shakspeare's bright idea fir'd each
 thought, [wrought*.
 And, Love their guide, the mighty masters
 Let Musick, sweet enthusiast, spread
 around
 Harmonious torrents of melodious sound;
 Whose strong affinities absorb the soul,
 Mix with its flow, and all its pow'rs con-
 trol; [breast,
 Dissolve the frost that binds the torpid
 And bid the spirit of fell madness rest;
 Obedient passions guide, the rough subdue,
 And share the Throne with Shakspeare
 and with you.
 Celestial Sisters! these auspicious hours
 Deserve your love, and call for all your
 pow'rs.
 The noble task becomes your heav'nly
 birth, }
 To shield or living or departed worth,
 From joyless Envy's sting, that low-born
 child of Earth.
 But, when each Art to grace the Bard ap-
 pears, [hears;
 Whose voice imperial Thames with rapture
 The magick of whose song so oft has pleas'd
 Fair Isis, and old Cam's attention seiz'd,
 And held them mindless of the Latian page,
 And all the glories of the Grecian stage;
 Shall she from Avon's flow'ry bank retire,
 She whom the theme, scene, season, all
 require?
 Shall Poesy alone forgetful prove?
 Forbid it Nature, and prevent it Love!
 If souls divorc'd their bodies fondly stay,
 As poets and poetick sages say,
 Their well-lov'd partners hov'ring still
 around,
 Anxious and watchful of the sacred ground,
 His animating Muse must still be nigh
 His dear remains, though lost to ear and
 eye;
 Still haunts the shores which Avon's waters
 lave, [grave,
 And spreads her mantle o'er the guarded
 I hear a voice! to me, to me it calls,
 And penetrates, uncheck'd, these distant
 walls. [we share
 It wakes my pride, and tells me that
 One native soil, and drank congenial air:
 That Avon heard my yet untutor'd tongue,
 In infant accents, lisp her Poet's song;
 While Fancy felt seraphic sounds exhale
 From ev'ry wave, and float on ev'ry gale,
 That roll'd a murmur, or that mov'd a
 wing, [sing,
 Through scenes that heard the dying Poet

* See an Epistle of Dryden to Sir Godfrey Kneller, occasioned by a picture of Shakspeare given by the Painter to the Poet.

Witness, ye pleasures! felt where Avon
 streams, [Thames;
 Enjoy'd where Isis, and sublim'd where
 Witness, ye virtues! and Discretion sage,
 Whose oracle is his instructive page,
 No trifling Muse, the tempter of the day,
 But deathless gratitude demands my lay;
 That voice which bids me sing, for ever
 strong [song,
 On Virtue's ear, bids Garrick hear my
 Without our Poet great had been thy boast,
 Yet of thy merit had there much been lost;
 Thine unexerted force had quickly gain'd
 Whate'er the Drama's lower world con-
 tain'd;
 He gave to thee young Alexander's claim,
 New spheres to range in, and extend thy
 fame.
 Yet call we not th' advantage only thine;
 Lost in the depths of his exhaustless mine
 Lay many a gem the sun had never
 bless'd, [confess'd,
 You pour'd in day, and then they showe
 You met him as the steel th' attractive
 stone,
 It shews the magnet's virtues by its own.
 When soul with soul so sympathetic
 flows, [ones;
 Each largely lends to each, but neither
 The streams united spread their empire
 wide,
 O'er ev'ry barrier swells the social tide,
 By union strengthen'd, and by strength
 more free,
 They force abroad their unresisted sea.
 When Athens saw her army's sad re-
 mains*
 Lament, and languish in Sicilian chains;
 'Twas then her Tragic Muse in triumph
 rose, [fact,
 Disarm'd revenge, and tam'd her Country's
 No captive sigh'd in vain, whose useful
 tongue
 Rehears'd the tender, Euripidian song;
 But saw soft tears in eyes of fury stand,
 Felt the hard fetter falling from his hand;
 And more than freedom's joys, if none
 could be,
 Found honours join'd to life and liberty.
 If foes in foes could worship thus the Muse,
 Say, Envy! what can friend to friend re-
 fuse?
 Or Stratford to the man, whose pow'ful
 breath [death]
 Recites not, but recalls her Bard from
 Criticks there are, like Salamanders tame,
 Who live unwarm'd amid the Poet's flame;
 Authors there are, who, never form'd to rise,
 In feverish fury storm forbidden skies.
 Ne'er be the last with laurel honour
 grac'd,
 Nor give the first the sacred name of task.

* An account of the liberation of the Athenian captives, who could repeat Euripides' verses, may be found in Pictarch. The

The beams of Art so pure, so calmly
bright,
So wanted too, are still but lunar light;
They teach the doubtful passenger the
way,
Improve the night, but never make a day.

If Shakspeare were not rich in learning's
store, [poor.

We'll kiss the hand that kept the Bard so
He liv'd on fancy — Hesiod, dispossess'd
Of half his fortune, manag'd well the rest,
And nobly voted, in his gen'rous soul,
The part they left him greater than the
whole. [length,

Who swims on buoys too long, will find at
He sinks if trusted to his genuine strength.
In learning's cause how partial oft we plead!
And why? To think is harder than to read;
More partial still decides the scribbling
tribe, [transcribe.

The dull may quote — the cunning may
As Turks for spirits to their opium fly,
So those on learning who too much rely,
Without it languish, or th' effect's as bad,
It keeps them lazy, or it makes them mad.
Tell us when artful Jonson pleases most —
When'er his books are either hid or lost.
Then happy Nature marches unconstrain'd,
And humour feels her wanton hands un-
chain'd.

But when the Poet's "learned sock is on,"
In arms of proof, well polish'd, and well
known,

Like bold Horratas*, eager to advance,
He looks disdain, and shakes the threat'n-
ing lance.

Shakspeare, "with little Latin and less
Greek,"

Nor taught in learning's magazine to seek,
Un-guarded comes, like Dioxippus brave,
And trusts the nerves which lib'ral Nature
gave;

Each muscle swell'd with health, and vi-
gour's pride, [but hide;
Displays that strength which armour would
secure at once, and negligent of praise,
The naked hero bears away the bays.

Come then, O Garrick! come, the tri-
umph share,
Not of his train, but seated in his car;
Divide the honours of his native town,
And all of Shakspeare let us call our own.

An Epigram written upon a Fire-screen,
which was made use of by Dr. P——r.

'TIS well this screen no animation knows,
Or, loving thee, 'twould prove thy
worst of foes;
Cherish within itself a glowing flame,
And yet affect to guard thee from the
same. M.

* For the combat between Horratas
armed, and Dioxippus unarmed, see
Quintus Curtius.

ODE TO NOVELTY.

From "Parnassian Wild Shrubs," prepar-
ing for the press by WILLIAM TAYLOR.

EVER pleasing, ever new,
Never tiresome to the view,
Novelty! of varied hue,
Much I love to gaze on you!
Thou, who ever art the same,
Lovely as the youthful May,
Lead, O lead me up to Fame!
Nor e'er desert me by the way;
For 'rest of thee, the Bard must tread
On slippery paths with fear and dread.

Engaging Nymph! of pow'r divine,
With thy presence grace each line,
Come, and quickly bring with thee
Thy sister charm, Variety!
Teach my infant Muse to sing
Strains that ne'er were sung before;

Guide her unassuming wing
Heights Parnassian to explore,
Fill with attractions new the page
Such as has not in any age
(At least for many a day)

Been seen,—of such a distant date
That History cannot now relate
The beauties of the lay.

Criticks then can never say
In my volume is not seen,
Novelty! thy foliage gay
Blooming as an evergreen;

For there thou't be in splendour glowing
As the summer rose-bud blowing,
Deck'd with ev'ry fairy charm to win the
heart

An humble Poet's Muse can e'er impart.

Lines written and presented by a Young
Lady to a happy Couple, at the Celebra-
tion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of their
Marriage.

THE JUBILEE!

HITHER, white-rob'd Pleasure bring
All your sweets on downy wing,
Banish sorrow—banish sighs,
Dancing feet and laughing eyes
Hither only find their way,
This is Hymen's holiday!

Fifty years the God has smil'd!
Fifty peaceful years beguil'd!
What will lads and lasses say?
'Tis encouragement to pay
Homage at the magic shrine,
That such pleasure can entwine!

Hark! a prudent word from Fear
Now comes floating on my ear;
Let her whisper what she will,
I will laugh, and answer still,
Come not near this hallow'd ground,
This is Mirth's and Hymen's bound!

What is Beauty's downy cheek?
What the brilliant rosy streak?
Like the dew, they fade away,
Trembling on the leafy spray!

Still, while youthful roses fly,
Blooming virtues never die!

IMPROMPTU,

On seeing a beautiful Picture of the Right Hon. Lady ASHBROOK, afterwards Wife of the Rev. Dr. JONES, Rector of Shipston upon Stour.

OFt as I view that pictured form, and trace

In that sweet smile, and in that lovely face,
Virtue's soft image, and affections kind;
The genuine goodness of a feeling mind;
Charms that thro' life could happiness impart,

And win an Ashbrook's, and a Jones's heart;
Pensive I turn aside, and sighing say,
"Oh! why were these permitted to decay?"
"Short-sighted mortal, Reason quick replies,
Grieves not that beauty's fading flow'ret dies;

While that alone is to the tomb consign'd,
The Virtues which adorn'd it, unconfin'd,
Waft the blest Spirit to the realms above
To reign in regions of eternal love."

An anticipating Epitaph on the late Capt. D—v—s, well known and highly estimated in the Corps of Royal Marines, and with a numerous circle of acquaintance, for his extraordinary wit, good humour, and conviviality; written by the Surgeon who sailed with him in the Belleisle some years since.

HERE rests from reflection, consign'd
back to clay, [gay;

A true son of pleasure, Dan Danvers the
Whose life was a round of glee, frolick, and
fun, [run:

At all things he ventur'd, for all things he
A Conjuror, Poet, Jew, Taylor, or Player,
Where Humour was started, be sure he
was there, [store,

The favourite of Wit, she unbosom'd her
And oft the table he set in a roar.

Oft Learning would boast she to Dan was
allied, [pride,

And Science beheld him with rapture and
While Honour would call, as she smiling
look'd down, [of my own:"

"You may talk what you will, he's a sprig
Yet Pleasure, we grant, was the goddess
he woo'd, [sued,

And steady thro' life he her shadow pur-
While she, as the rest of her slaves she
rewards, [furnish'd cards.

In his youth gave him mirth, for his age
A magical charm she affix'd to his wrist

And the band was inscrib'd with the letters
of Whist: [came,

This charm the delight of his senses be-
And sickness itself was o'ercome by a
game: [than poor Dan,

But a Sharper, who knew still more tricks
In league with another concerted a plan
Which with all his finessing he could not
withstand, [in hand:

And he died, as he liv'd, with his Honours

Yet so strong was his passion, it sleeps
with his clay; [bury day,
And you'll find, when he wakes in the last
When his neighbours around are bestirring
their stumps, [is Trumps?"
The first thing he'll ask will be, Pray what

WAVERTREE HALL, lately the Residence of Mr. R——ts, a Portugal Merchant. Written after walking round it one beautiful serene Evening in May 1808.

DESERTED Mansion, cruel fate,
No generous host, or lovely mate,
Alas! thy walls contain:
A Masquerade gave spurious birth
To scenes of joy and festive mirth,
It did not long retain.

Rich viands late thy table spread,
And wine profuse, with sparkling head,
Amidst thy guests abound;
The pride of England's naval boast,
And produce of the Spanish coast,
Alas! no more goes round.

No more the polish'd inward art
Pervades thy lofty bleeding heart;
Nor Lisbon's traffic store;
Still thou hast beauties more sublime,
For Nature's verdant tinge will shine,
When Man can do more.

Around thy silent sylvan scene
Sol's golden beams tinge every green,
Thus Nature lends her aid;
The cuckoo, blackbird, and the thrush,
With warbling notes, the trembling bush
Frequent till evening's shade.

Ah! luckless fair, tho' short thy reign,
As wife thy charms will make thee queen,
Where'er thy destined lot;
In city, court, or foreign climes,
The Muse thy form will sing in rhymes,
Tho' humble be thy cot.

But how far less thy husband's ire
Has reason yet to vent his fire,
With lost Braganza's name,
Who, driven from his natal soil,
Now seeks redress by risk and toil,
In Southern Climes his fame.

Liverpool, July 6.

T. J.

EPITAPH

On the late Mr. COOK.

PAUSE, thoughtful stranger: pass not
heedless by,

Where Cooke awaits the tribute of a sigh
Here, sunk in death, those powers he
world admir'd,

By Nature given, not by art acquir'd.
In various parts his matchless talents
shone,

The one he failed in was, alas! his name
Finsbury-square, Dec. 25, 1812. M. E.

HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1813.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 1.*

The adjourned Debate on the Catholic Claims being resumed, Sir *J. Newport*, Messrs. *W. Pole* and *Whitbread*, Sir *T. Acland*, Hon. *F. Robinson*, and Lord *Palmerston*, spoke at some length in favour of the motion; which was opposed by Messrs. *Peele*, *Ryder*, *H. Davies*, *H. Lancelles*, and Sir *T. Sutton*. The arguments on both sides were the same as have been urged on former debates on this question.

Mr. *Whitbread* recommended that concessions should be made to the Catholics, without taunting them by fixing impossible conditions, such as renouncing their Creed. In regard to the City Petition with its 6000 signatures, presented by Sir *W. Curtis*, he observed, that the infant and its nurse were both of a large growth. He praised in warm terms the speech of Mr. *Plunket*.

Mr. *W. Pole* said, that matters could not continue in their present state in Ireland. They must sooner or later re-enact the old disabling laws—raise a Rebellion—or agree to conciliate the Catholics, which he recommended. The debate was then adjourned.

March 2.

The *Speaker* said, that in the afternoon of yesterday he had received a paper, which purported to be a letter from the Princess of Wales: it not having any signature, and being delivered to one of the door-keepers, he had thought it his duty, previously to laying it before the House, to authenticate it. Having so done, he would, with their permission, read the letters:

Montague House, Blackheath, March 2, 1813.

"The Princess of Wales, by her own desire, as well as by the advice of her Counsel, did yesterday transmit to Mr. *Speaker* a letter, which she was anxious should have been read without delay to the House of Commons; and the Princess requests that the said letter may be read this very day to the House of Commons.—The Princess of Wales incloses Mr. *Speaker* a duplicate of the letter alluded to."

Montague House, Blackheath, March 1, 1813.

"The Princess of Wales informs Mr. *Speaker*, that she has received from the Lord Viscount Sidmouth, a copy of a Report made to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by a certain number of the Members of his Majesty's Privy Council, to whom it appears that his

GENL. MAG. April, 1813.

Royal Highness had been advised to refer the consideration of documents and other evidence respecting her character and conduct.—The Report is of such a nature, that her Royal Highness feels persuaded no person can read it without considering it as conveying aspersions upon her; and although their vagueness renders it impossible to discover precisely what is meant, or even what she has been charged with, yet as the Princess feels conscious of no offence whatever, she thinks it due to herself, to the illustrious Houses with which she is connected by blood and by marriage, and to the people among whom she holds so distinguished a rank, not to asquiesce for a moment under any imputations affecting her Honour.—The Princess of Wales has not been permitted to know upon what evidence the Members of the Privy Council proceeded, still less to be heard in her defence. She knew only by common rumour of the inquiries which they have been carrying on, until the result of those inquiries was communicated to her; and she has no means now of knowing whether the Members acted as a body to whom she can appeal for redress, at least for a hearing, or only in their individual capacities, as persons selected to make a Report upon her conduct. The Princess is therefore compelled to throw herself upon the wisdom and justice of Parliament, and to desire that the fullest investigation may be instituted of her whole conduct during the period of her residence in this country. The Princess fears no scrutiny, however strict, provided she may be tried by impartial Judges known to the Constitution, and in the fair and open manner which the Law of the Land prescribes. Her only desire is, that she may either be treated as innocent, or proved to be guilty.—The Princess of Wales desires Mr. *Speaker* to communicate this Letter to the House of Commons."

Mr. *Whitbread*, conceiving the letter to be of deep importance not only to both the illustrious individuals named, but to the people at large, whose interests might eventually be concerned, inquired whether the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) would find any motion upon it.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, that the letter had imposed upon him the duty of making a variety of explanations to the House on Thursday, when Mr. *Cochrane* Johnstone's motion would be submitted.

The adjourned debate on the Catholic Claims being resumed, Sir *W. Scott* urged

in strong terms the danger of concession, since the Catholics had refused the proper securities, and the Protestants, especially the Clergy, had petitioned against it; and was followed on the same side by Messrs. *M. Sutton* and *Rose*.

Lord *Castlereagh* recommended going into the Committee, though he thought he saw insurmountable difficulties to the accomplishment of the proposed object.

Mr. *Canning*, in a speech distinguished for eloquence, argument, and wit, commented on those who had expressed themselves unfavourable to the claims. Two of these (Messrs. *Banks* and *Yorke*) had declared that they should be favourable to the Petition if Buonaparte was to die, or if there were to be no more tumultuous meetings, no more irritation, or angry feeling, on any side. When desire of relief was extinguished, and hope had sickened and died, then, in his new millenium, his Right Hon. Friend would come forward to grant that which was no longer desirable or sought for (*laughter*.) When all jealousy between Protestant and Catholic was extinct—when all sects and parties were in perfect harmony, and lay down together like the leopard and the kid—then he would come with his healing hand to cure those disorders which were felt no longer (*laughing*.) The other condition on which he was disposed to relieve them was, in fact, if they would cease to be Catholics. — The sense of the House being against further adjournment, a division took place, when there appeared:—for going into a Committee, to consider of Relief to the Catholics, 264—against it, 224. — Majority in favour of the motion, 40.

March 3,

The House having formed itself into a Committee to consider the Finances of Great Britain, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he should submit several propositions on this subject; but the chief feature of his plan would be, to render the Sinking Fund available for the purpose of making provision for loans by annihilating stock now standing in the names of the Commissioners, and appropriating the interest to the payment of the dividends upon it. By this means he should be enabled to borrow for four years after the present year, without imposing any additional taxes. The first would relate to furthering the redemption of the land-tax by yearly instalments. The Right Hon. Gentleman then entered into a variety of calculations, from which it appeared that the nature of the plan he had to propose was in substance as follows:—That, in the first place, an annual sum of £67,963*l.* equal to one per cent. on the amount of the stock provided for in 1802, and on

which no sinking fund was then created, should be provided for by new permanent taxes to that amount; and also that 260,000*l.* a year should be added to the Sinking Fund, in respect of outstanding and unprovided-for Exchequer Bills. These sums together would make up the amount of 1,127,963*l.* for which taxes must be provided in the first year of the new plan. It was then proposed to take a certain portion of the Sinking Fund, thus annually accumulating, to a large amount, for defraying the interest of loans to be contracted. In this way it was calculated that, with the exception of the sum to be raised by new taxes this year, there would be no occasion for any additional taxation for four years to come. The effect of his plan would be an immense accumulation of treasure to the country; for four years at least no additional taxes would be required; and in time of Peace there would be a large fund as a resource in the event of future hostilities.

Messrs. *Huskisson*, *Tierney*, *Badger*, and *H. Thornton*, considered the plan to be the most important and eventful change of the Finances that had ever been ventured upon, and they feared that the encroachment upon the Sinking Fund would materially affect the interest of the public creditor. They promised to take it into consideration. The farther discussion was then postponed.

House of Lords, March 4.

A Petition was presented from the City, signed by 6000 persons, merchants, bankers, &c. in favour of the East India Company's exclusive trade.

Earl *Maira*, in presenting a Petition from the Catholics of the County of Galway, recommended the removal of the disabilities, as the only safe course that could be adopted.

A Petition was presented by Lord *Belsham* from the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations in London and its vicinity, praying for the repeal of all disabilities on account of religious opinions.

In the Commons, the same day, on Mr. *Cochrane Johnston* rising to make his motion respecting the Princess of Wales, Mr. *Lygon* moved the standing order for the exclusion of strangers.

Mr. *Bennett* said, he should move that the House do adjourn; but

The *Speaker* said, that the question of the exclusion of strangers admitted of no debate. And all persons in the gallery, and many Peers below the bar, were obliged to withdraw.

[We understand that the motion for the exclusion of strangers was adopted in direct opposition to the wishes of his Majesty]

Majesty's Ministers, who used every means in their power to dissuade Mr. Lygon from his purpose. — After strangers had withdrawn, and in consequence of the sitting being rendered secret, Mr. Bennett moved an adjournment, which was seconded by Lord Yarmouth, but, upon a division, was negatived by 243 to 139. Mr. C. Johnstone, having that the discussion of his proposition was not likely to be made public, withdrew his motion; and said, as one Gentleman had exercised his right in clearing the gallery, he would use his privilege of bringing forward the subject at a time more convenient to himself.]

March 5.

Mr. Lygon having again moved the exclusion of strangers, Mr. Cockrane Johnstone, after declaring that he should not wound the feelings of any branch of the Royal Family, and stating that he had no authority for his motion from the Princess of Wales; proceeded to notice the Commission granted by the King, in 1806, to Lords Grenville, Grey, Erskine, and Ellenborough, to examine into certain allegations that had been preferred against the Princess of Wales. He then read the whole of the Report made by the Commissioners in 1806 (see p. 259). The Hon. Member next proceeded to state, that the paper he should now read was a document which, he was ready to prove at the bar of the House, was dictated by Lord Eldon, Mr. Perceval, and Sir Thomas Plumer, though signed by the Princess of Wales: it was a letter to the King, on the 9th of October 1806, as a Protest against the Report of Commissioners just detailed (see p. 261). The Hon. Member observed, that he fully concurred in the sentiments it expressed upon the subject of the Commission; and he insisted that the charge against the Princess before that Tribunal, by Sir John and Lady Douglas, was nothing short of Treason; that, if the Commissioners had power to acquit her Royal Highness of the crime charged, they had equally the power to convict her. What was the state of that country in which such a thing was even possible? — Besides, he inquired, what became of Sir John and Lady Douglas? If he were rightly informed, they still persisted in the same story; if all they maintained were so notoriously false, why were they not prosecuted? (*Hear!*) — The Hon. Member went on to remark, that he understood no proceedings of the late Privy Council, except the Report, had been transmitted to the Princess of Wales. This was the case in 1806; but he submitted, that copies of all those examinations should be given to her. The Hon. Member then concluded by moving, first, a very long Resolution, containing nearly the whole of the Report of the Commis-

sioners in 1806, with his own reasoning upon the illegality of such a Commission, and terminating with expressing the expediency of a new and different trial of, or inquiry into, the same subject; the second motion was for a variety of papers connected with this subject, from 1806 to the present time.

Lord Castlereagh defended the Commissioners of 1806, and insisted that their appointment was agreeably to historical precedent. He did not think the House of Commons a proper place either to try the Princess of Wales for Treason, or to sit in judgment upon the levity of her manners. The birth of the child had been traced, and proved; its mother was Anne Austin. The Commissioners had acquitted the Princess, as had his Majesty's then Ministers, upon oath, not only of actual criminality, but of imputed levity; and likewise a subsequent Administration. A prosecution had been recommended by the first Cabinet against Sir John and Lady Douglas, which had not been instituted; not that there was any doubt of punishment being brought down upon their degraded heads, but to avoid bringing such subjects before the public.

Mr. Whitbread conceived that the Noble Lord had not furnished all the information that was necessary regarding the late letter. He conceived the Princess unhappily and unfortunately situated. The Hon. Member then adverted to her defence in 1806, which had been conducted by Mr. Perceval, Lord Eldon, and Sir T. Plumer; the papers they had drawn up, arraigning the Commission, and the evidence of the witnesses. The Noble Lords (Eldon and Castlereagh) doubted the legality of the Commission, as appeared by the Cabinet Minute of 1807, though that Commission pronounced a verdict of acquittal; and yet they refer the Privy Council, which lately met, to the evidence taken before it — thus trying the Princess a second time, not for her conduct in 1807, 1808, and 1809, or any subsequent year; but in 1806. Mr. Perceval, to his dying day, always publicly proclaimed the innocence of the Princess; but as for her other surviving friends, they were mute. Mr. Whitbread concluded an animated speech amidst shouts of applause; and moved an amendment, for the production of the late Report of the Privy Council.

Lord Castlereagh said, that it was not for the House to judge of the merits of the parties, under the long separation that had existed. No punishment had been inflicted on the Princess by the restraints that were placed on the intercourse between her Royal Highness and the Princess Charlotte. When the Princess Charlotte went to Windsor, the Prince altered the arrangement under which the Princess had

had been accustomed to see her, from once a week to once a fortnight, that less interruption of her studies might happen by frequent journeys to London; and it was not intended to require the alteration to continue longer than during the Princess's residence at Windsor. This was the whole of what was magnified into a great infliction of punishment and inference of guilt, by the Princess.

Mr. *Brand* thought the country exposed to difficulty and danger in regard to the Succession. It was not enough to say the Regent had the sole prerogative of educating his daughter. Statesmen had been handed about, in which it was said, the Princess was accused by suborned witnesses; and to suffer the matter to rest here was a denial of justice to the Princess.

Mr. *Wortley*, as a man of honour and a Gentleman, felt warmly on this occasion. He thought that the Commissioners had exceeded their powers; that Ministers had not done their duty in ransacking evidence of 1806, to found a Report upon. The members of the ———— seemed to be the only persons in the country who were wholly regardless of their own welfare and respectability. He would not have the ———— lay the flattering unction to his soul, and think his conduct will bear him harmless through all these transactions. He said this with no disrespect to him, or his family: no man was more attached to the House of ———— than he was; but, if he had a sister in the same situation, he would say she was exceedingly ill-treated.

Mr. *W. Smith* fully participated in what fell from the Hon. Member: if his sister had been treated as the Princess had been, he should feel extremely sore.

Mr. *Ponsonby* could neither agree to the motion or amendment. The Report ought not to be laid before the House, which could neither condemn nor acquit. This was truly an attack on Government;

and he would never make the Royal quarrels a stepping-stone to office.

Sir *S. Romilly* defended the appointment of the Commission.

The *Attorney General* (Sir *T. Plumer*) said, that he gave his professional advice to the Princess in 1806. He would not disclose its purport; but he would say that he never discovered any just foundation for the charges against her.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that the Noble Lord and his Colleagues had not dared to answer the defiance of the Princess. They could inquire into her conduct — may search her very heart — and they had declared her guiltless. So completely did she now appear acquitted of all possible imputation of blame, even by the persons from whom the aspersions were by the world supposed in the last Report to have been thrown upon her, that it was in his mind unnecessary to press the matter to a division. Her innocence was acknowledged entire — complete. To such restrictions as the Prince Regent in his capacity of Father to the Princess Charlotte, or by the advice of his Ministers, might think proper to impose upon her intercourse with her daughter, she must submit: it was her lot. But she had the satisfaction of knowing that her reputation henceforward was, by the confession of all, without imputation or reproach.

Mr. *Canning* complimented the last Member on his candour. The innocence of the Princess had been established by repeated acquittals, and the declaration of Lord Castlereagh. There was no necessity for any further proceedings. As a Father, his Royal Highness had a right to controul his own family; and as a Sovereign, to educate the Heir to the Throne.

Mr. *Cochrane Johnstone* having declined withdrawing his motion, that and the amendment were negatived without a division.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Office of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, Feb. 11. Dispatch from Col. Gillespie, Commander of the Forces in Java, to the Hon. T. S. Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of that Island, dated Djococarta, June 25.

HON. SIR — Without entering upon any of the political points on which you did me the honour to consult with me, previous to the adoption of hostilities against the Sultan of Djococarta, I shall proceed to report to you the various operations of our small force, and the measures adopted, under my authority, for bringing this insolent and refractory Sovereign to a sense of what was due to the supremacy of the British Government upon Java. — On

the afternoon of the 18th inst. you did me the honour to acquaint me, that the Sultan of Djococarta had refused his acquiescence to those terms which in your wisdom you had been pleased to offer; that, confident of the strength of his fortified position, he had determined to brave the consequences our power might inflict, and that he had assembled his army from all parts of the kingdom, who were prepared and determined on resistance. The troops I had collected at this period of the service, though few in numbers, were formidable in gallantry: they consisted altogether of about 600 firelocks, a proportion of artillery, and two troops of his Majesty's 22d Dragoons. — The remainder

of our force, with our principal supply of ordnance, were coming forward under the orders of Lieut.-col. Mac Leod, and were expected to join my head-quarters during the course of that night.—Hostilities had in some measure commenced upon the preceding evening. On our arrival at Djocarta, Lieut.-col. Watson reported, that a considerable body of the Sultan's troops had left the Krattan, through the East gate, and had proceeded upon some offensive or predatory excursion, which I thought it my duty immediately to prevent. I accordingly desired a detachment of fifty dragoons to escort me on a reconnoitering party, and I proceeded with my Staff along the East wall of the Krattan, and pursued them on a road to the Eastward, which the people of the country reported they had taken: after a very circuitous route, we arrived again upon the environs of the town, where we found large bodies of the enemy collected, who were well armed, and evidently prepared for resistance. At this period you had not communicated to me any final determination with respect to the Sultan of Djocarta, and I was therefore withheld by sentiments of honour, from dispersing those people by force of arms, which I had afterwards reason to regret. Mr. Crawford, the resident, who accompanied me on the excursion, endeavoured, by every possible means in his power, to induce them to return. His solicitations and threats were equally unavailing, and we were at length so insulted by stones from the houses, and one of our dragoons was so severely wounded by a spear in the side, that we were compelled to act upon the defensive, and in a short time they were dispersed. In this affair I regret to say, that one serjeant and four dragoons were wounded, the serjeant and one of the privates dangerously, and in another part of the town a serjeant's patrol of twenty-five dragoons was fiercely attacked by a considerable number of the Sultan's troops, whom they cut their way through, with the loss of one man killed and one wounded.—I shall now return to the afternoon of the 18th, when every thing was prepared for offensive operations, as well as our scanty supply of ammunition would admit. I am always an advocate for promptness and decision, and I am aware, that any measure of a contrary nature, would not only weaken the confidence of our troops, but increase the insolence of the enemy. I therefore directed Major Butler to open a fire from our fort, which was immediately returned by the Sultan, but with inconsiderable effect. Captain Teesdale, of the royal navy, was wounded; and a magazine in the battery having accidentally blown up, I lost the services of two active Officers, Capt. Young and

Lieut. Hunter, who were severely burnt by the explosion. Light parties were detached to scour the villages on the right and left, and a body of the Sultan's troops kept Major Dalton, and part of his battalion, on the alert during the night; they were attacked four successive times with great spirit, but they repulsed the enemy with steadiness and good conduct.—At about three o'clock, P. M. I became exceedingly anxious for the arrival of Lieut.-col. Mac Leod and his party. I had received no report whatever of his progress, and I was apprehensive that he had encountered some difficulty upon the road, which might retard the service. I therefore detached Lieut. Hale with 25 dragoons, to obtain some information respecting him, and I afterwards supported him with a further reinforcement of 40 men, under the command of Lieut. Keir, of the same regiment. The first detachment, under Lieut. Hale, was repeatedly attacked by large bodies of the Sultan's infantry, in situations where cavalry were unable to act. The promptitude and celerity of this Officer's advance, excited my warmest approbation: he was severely wounded himself, and lost five of his dragoons in the conflict; but notwithstanding his perilous and hampered situation, he executed his important trust by joining Lieut.-col. Mac Leod. On the following forenoon, the whole of this party arrived, consisting of a detachment of the royal artillery, the grenadiers of his Majesty's 59th regiment, and the flank companies and rifle company of his Majesty's 78th. This reinforcement determined me upon my plan of operations.—The palace, or Krattan, of the Sultan is surrounded by regular works about three miles in circumference; at each corner there is a formidable bastion, enfilading the curtain, and the principal entrance in front is strongly defended by cannon. The whole of the fortification is surrounded by a wet ditch, and the gate-ways are all provided with draw-bridges, to prevent the passage across. With all these obstacles to our success, I relied upon the gallantry of my troops, and determined upon the assault on the morning of the 20th inst. In all the preparation necessary, I experienced much assistance from Lieut.-col. Mackenzie, of the Engineers, and Major Thorne, Deputy Quarter-master-general, who procured every information that could possibly be obtained, and with whom I arranged the plan of attack.—The principal part of the force was divided into two columns; the leading one commanded by Lieut.-col. Watson, of his Majesty's 14th foot, and the other by Lieut.-col. Mac Leod, of his Majesty's 59th regiment; Lieut.-col. Dewar, of the 3d Bengal Native Infantry, com-

commanded a smaller party, and made a detour towards the rear of the Krattan. Major Grant conducted a central attack in front. At half an hour before day, the columns under the command of Lieut.-col. Watson, and Lieut.-col. Mac Leod, moved forward to the East curtain, under cover of the fire from our fort. They were, however, discovered by the Enemy, before the scaling ladders were planted. The alarm was instantly given along the works, which only increased the activity and emulation of our troops. Lieut.-col. Watson advanced in the most gallant style, and soon obtained possession of the rampart. Part of Major Dalton's battalion crossed the ditch at the N. E. bastion, under Captain Leys, and running along the berm, admitted Lieut.-col. Mac Leod with the second column, who blew open the Prince's gate, and entered. The action then became general. Major Dalton, with part of the light infantry battalion, fell in a spirited style to the South gate, where they admitted Lieut.-col. Dewar, and saved the life of the Prince Regent. The gallant 14th proceeded to scour the ramparts, and the capture of the Sultan rendered the victory complete. I have the honour to report to you, that during this arduous conflict, the Toomoging Semood Deningrat was killed. Lieut.-col. Dewar had the good fortune to encounter his party, and as he was known to be the most powerful Chieftain in the interest of the Sultan, and his instigator in every hostile proceeding against the British Government, I consider this event as of the greatest political importance. — About the conclusion of the assault, I was myself severely wounded in the arm. Thus, with less than 1000 firelocks actually engaged, we have defeated upwards of 17,000 men, and afforded a lasting proof of our superiority and power. I shall refrain from entering into farther particulars, as you were present upon the spot, and our cordial communications with each other have rendered them unnecessary. — I have the honour to solicit your particular attention to the valuable services of Mr. Crawford, resident. It is impossible I can convey to you how deeply I am impressed with a sense of his talents and exertions. From the period of my arrival, until the conquest of the Krattan, he was uniformly active and assiduous, and his personal exposure in the assault of the works, merit equally my thanks and commendation. — Mr. Robinson, of the civil service, and Mr. Hardie, were also volunteers upon the occasion. I cannot speak too highly of their eagerness and zeal. Mr. Deans, assistant to the resident, was essentially useful in conducting Lieut.-col. Dewar's party to the South gate.

R. R. GILLESPIE, Col.

Return of Killed and Wounded.—Killed, 23; wounded, 76. Total, 99.

[Here follows a General Order issued on the occasion, in which Col. Gillespie mentions the services and praises the gallantry of the following officers, &c. viz. Lieut.-col. Watson, M'Leod, Dewar, and M'Kenzie; Majors Forbes, Dalton, Butler, Grant, Johnson, and Campbell, Major Butler commanding the artillery, Major Butler, Deputy-adjutant-general, and Major Thorne, Deputy-quarter-master general; Captains Johnson, Leys, Byers, Rutherford, Colebrook, Dawes, Hanson, Parsons, and Tailor; Jones, Bethune, and Teesdale, R. N.; Lieuts. Hunter, Cameron, Douglas (who captured the Sultan), Black, Hill, Hall, Harris, Baker, M'Lean, Robinson, Paul, and Dudley. Private John O'Brien, horse-artillery, and Messrs. Crawford, resident, Robinson, Dean, and Hardy.]

[This Gazette contains three Letters; the first, from Capt. Christian, of the Iris frigate, states the capture of the American schooner Cashier, by the Iris and Rein-deer sloop; the second, from Adm. Bickerton, reports the capture of the Edouard French privateer, off the Lizard; and the third, from Capt. Upton, of the Sybille, announces the capture of the Bretois French privateer, with 109 men.]

Feb. 22. [This Gazette contains a Proclamation by the Hon. T. S. Raffles, Lieut.-governor of Java, dated Djogocarta, June 18, 1812, notifying that the Sultan Hamengkubuwana the Second is deposed from his throne and government, because he had violated his treaties, and proved unworthy the confidence of the British Government. But a few months before he had usurped the Government, he put to death the first minister, and afterwards caused the father of that minister, an inoffensive old man, to be assassinated. Shortly after this he caused seven of the principal chiefs of the country to be strangled; he likewise degraded and threatened the life of the Hereditary Prince, whose throne he usurped; and had intrigued with other Chiefs, for the purpose of undermining the British power, by which he had been protected. The Pangueran Adipati, the late deposed Prince, is declared Sultan of the kingdom of Mataram.]

Admiralty-office, Feb. 23. This Gazette contains a letter from the Hon. Capt. Paget, dated Belleisle, 9th inst. stating, that the Superb had just run alongside the American brig Star, of 350 tons, 6 guns, and 35-men.

Foreign-office, Feb. 27. Dispatches received from Gen. Vi-count Cathcart, K. T. St. Petersburg, Jan. 8.

My Lord, I have the pleasure to acquaint,

quaint your Lordship, that Count Heller arrived here last night from his uncle Count Wittgenstein, with accounts of the surrender of the Prussian corps which served in Courland under Gen. York. And this officer states, that the French Marshal Macdonald has written to Count Wittgenstein, to treat for capitulation, apparently not aware how completely he was surrounded. Count Wittgenstein had sent Prince Repnin to settle this business. Accounts were received last Monday of the capitulation of the garrison of Memel; and I saw in the hands of Field Marshal Count Soltykoff the copy of the capitulation. The Prussian Commandant was a Major, and the garrison consisted of two Prussian battalions, but there was no return of their strength, or of the ordnance and stores in the place.—Your Lordship will observe, that Gumbinnen and Insterburg are occupied, and that detachments are sent to Allanberg, Kreuzberg, and Braunsberg, between Dantzic and Königsberg, so that I have no doubt but that the latter place is occupied by the Russian troops.

CATHCART.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16.

My Lord, In a former dispatch I had the honour to enclose a journal of reports, received at head-quarters, to the 30th ult. with the addition of the important news of the capitulation of Memel, and convention of the Prussian part of the corps under Marshal Macdonald. The particulars of this transaction have not been published, but nothing can exceed the joy manifested by the Prussians on finding themselves at liberty to embrace the Russians, and to renew their former habits as companions in arms: of this there is the most certain evidence. The terms granted to the Prussians are extremely liberal. A detached corps under Gen. Mussenbach was included, in the event that orders could reach him; these orders were in time, and, with the addition of the corps in question, the Prussian troops included in the convention, it is stated to me, amount to 15,000 men. Macdonald, however, availed himself successfully of stratagem, and, while treating for conference, had made progress in removing the remainder of his force in the direction of Labian. He was closely pursued during the night from the 1st to the 2d inst. and lost 600 prisoners; but reports being received of a French corps in force at Wehlau, it became necessary to direct the attention of the principal part of the pursuers to an attack upon that post. The occupation of Königsberg by the Russian army is detailed in two short bulletins, which have been published, and which I have the honour herewith to enclose. His Imperial Majesty has been occupied in forming a new distribution of his army, which is divided into

several corps, which are advancing in different columns. I learn with satisfaction, though not officially, that a very considerable corps is entrusted to Baron Wüschingrode, and that he has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-general. The Emperor moved in the night of the 7th of January from Wilna, to join the division which comprehends the guards, and the head-quarters of the whole army were at Merez on the 10th of January; it was thought they would continue there for a day or two.—The Austrians under Prince Schwarzenberg had retired from Bielestuck, and were near Warsaw, but not in force to render it probable that they would contend with the superiority that might be be opposed to them. Zambrow is said to be fortified and garrisoned; but I do not conceive that any disposable force upon the Vistula can be adequate to the defence of the tete-du-pont and fortresses on that river, especially where active operations can take place upon both banks. The Emperor remained 16 or 17 days at Wilna, where his Imperial Majesty issued many regulations and decrees for the restoration of order in various provinces which have suffered, and for prevention of disease from the infection of prisoners, and from the number of dead bodies and quantity of carrion still above ground. In the neighbourhood of Wilna 16,000 corpses are piled up in heaps, for the purpose of being consumed by fire, when sufficient wood can be procured; but numbers still remain uncollected in the roads and villages, and the mortality in the hospitals at Wilna continues to be very great.—The Emperor himself repeatedly visited all the hospitals.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.

My Lord, I have the honour to enclose a journal of the movements made by the several corps of his Imperial Majesty's army from the 4th to the 20th of January. Your Lordship will observe, that by the rapid advance of the corps on the right, the Enemy has been driven beyond the Vistula; the Russian troops being in possession of Elbing, Marienberg, Marienwerder, and Neuenberg. The corps from Elbing and Marienberg, being drawn from the Nogat, attempted to make a stand at the tete-du-pont at Derschag, but were soon compelled to abandon it, and retired, part upon Dantzic, and the remainder upon Stargardt, still pursued by the Russians. It appears that the troops stationed in Dantzic advanced to the Pregel, to favour Marshal Macdonald's retreat, and that they made no resistance at Elbing, having abandoned their artillery before their arrival at that place. The attack upon Marienwerder seems to have been nearly a surprise; and Beaubarnois is said narrowly to have escaped being made

made prisoner. There is no report of the surrender of Pillau. — On the 13th Jan. the Emperor crossed the Niemen near Moretz, amid the acclamations of his brave troops, and has continued to march, with a division of his army, in a western direction, through Berjuiki, Krasnople, and Subalki to Likue, whence the last dispatches are dated. Generals Milarodovitch and Docteroff, with the troops which crossed the frontier at Grodno, move in a line parallel to that of the Emperor, on his left, and General Sachén's column is still further to the left. There are also intermediate corps to keep up the communication between each of these columns. — The Austrians remained on the Bug, probably with a view to create a diversion in favour of the army retiring upon Dantzic, as long as their own line of retreat may remain open. — Graudentz has a Prussian garrison. — The Russians have uniformly been received by the inhabitants of the Prussian dominions as friends and deliverers, of which there is ample testimony in all private letters from the army, as well as in public reports. — The retreat of the French through Prussia has, like that from Moscow, been marked by the abandonment of magazines, tumbrils, and other stores. — Berthier, Victor, Macdonald, Darnu, and Beauharnois, are named among the Generals who are gone to Dantzic. The precise force in that place does not appear to be clearly ascertained; but cannot easily be estimated at more than half the number of an adequate garrison. The intercepted courier from Buonaparte to Berthier, is said to have carried orders to complete the provisions of Dantzic for a long siege. The service upon the Vistula appears to have been very ably performed, and I have enclosed a copy of the thanks that have been given to General Count Platoff, and the officers and troops under his command, in general orders. The intense cold has continued, and the marches of all the columns have been long and severe. I have, &c. CATHCART.

Field Marshal Prince Kutousoff Smolensko has laid before his Majesty the Continuation of the Operations at War, from the 4th to the 10th Jan. (N. S.)

"The 4th Jan. Count Wittgenstein reports under date 31st Dec. that in the direction which he had taken towards Prussia, to act against the corps of Marshal Macdonald, he had overcome all the difficulties in his way on the country roads, and came up with the enemy at Tilsit. He immediately surrounded Macdonald's troops of the van with his cavalry, and separated him from the Prussian troops under the command of General d'York, by the detachment of Major-gen. Deibitsch,

whom he instructed to enter into a negotiation with that General. — On the 30th Dec. Lieut.-gen. d'York signed an agreement to remain neutral with the troops under his command, consisting of 30 battalions of infantry, and 6 squadrons of cavalry, with 30 pieces of artillery. By this means Macdonald has not more than about 5000 men of all descriptions with him, and 20 pieces of artillery. — Adjutant-general Wasseltchekow reports, on the 31st Dec. that the Austrian troops continue their retreat, having divided themselves into three columns, and directed their march towards Warsaw, and that he is at Menshenin with his detachment. — Count Platoff continues his march towards Insterburg, with the Don Cossacks."

Jan. 5. General Count Wittgenstein reports under date Jan. 3, that when the Prussian troops, 18,000 men strong, with 60 pieces of artillery, were obliged to conclude the agreement of becoming neutral, Macdonald finding himself separated from the Prussians, determined on making a speedy retreat with the remainder of his troops. The cavalry pursued him vigorously, and on the first day took several officers and about 800 men of the lower ranks prisoners. Count Wittgenstein having in the mean while obtained intelligence that the Enemy's troops which had been in Dantzick, were marching to Taplaken and Wehlaw, probably with intent to strengthen Macdonald, or to cover his retreat, he turned with his corps against them, and Lieut.-gen. Count Stehheil was, on Jan. 3, already in Taplaken and Wehlaw. He likewise sent a strong party of cavalry into the low country behind Königsberg, and towards Elbing, for the purpose of depriving the enemy of all means of collecting provisions, as according to accounts received, there is driving in corn of different kinds. Adm. Tschitschagow states that on Jan. 3, his headmost troops under Count Platoff, entered into Insterburg; Lieut.-gen. Topolitz' van-guard entered Gumbinnen; and Major-gen. Count Woronzow marched into Memersdorf. The Lieut.-gen. informs that Major-gen. Count Oruk was on his entrance into the village of Stalponen, received by the inhabitants with unasssembled joy and transport; they all unanimously exclaimed, "May the Emperor Alexander be the protector of the innocent suffering Nation," and went to seek to procure provisions and forage for our troops.

Jan. 6. Adj.-gen. Wasseltchekow reports under date Jan. 2, that according to certain intelligence obtained from the inhabitants, the whole French army has passed through Insterburg on its retreat: there was not at that time left of the whole French Guards, more than 1500 men.

Jan. 9. General Count Wittgenstein reports, under date Jan. 7, in completion of his former statement, concerning the taking of the city of Königsberg, that the Enemy were driven out of that city by the four regiments of Cossacks, under the command of Col. Riedeger. — They had observed the Enemy's movements from the commencement of the evening, and, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, took advantage of every step he made for his retreat. On the 4th Jan. at two o'clock after midnight, Col. Riedeger, with the Cossacks before mentioned, pushed vigorously forward, and, after an obstinate fire of musketry, entered on the enemy's shoulders into the City, in which about 1300 men were made prisoners. The celerity with which our troops forced their way into the city, obliged the Enemy, besides this, to leave about 3000 of his exhausted troops behind him, and to sink about 30 pieces of artillery, with the cartridge boxes, which belonged to the besieging train that was in Courland, and which the inhabitants are now employed in getting out. After taking possession of the city, Col. Riedeger again set out with the aforesaid cavalry, without making the least delay, in pursuit of the enemy. In the course of our pursuit of the Enemy from Tilsit to Königsberg, and after taking possession of the city, he has lost 51 pieces of cannon in the whole. — Adj.-gen. Waschekow states, under date Jan. 5, that the Austrian troops, after strengthening their advanced posts, had drawn themselves towards Warsaw. — The Report of the military operations, from the 30th Dec. to Jan. 4, transmitted by the Prince Smolensko, contains, amidst some unimportant matter, the following passages: —

Our troops entered Memel, on the 27th Dec. We there found 200 sick, and about 100 of our prisoners. We seized on three armed sloops of the French flotilla, and in the harbour we likewise took six sloops belonging to the Prussian flotilla, with 30 guns; 31 vessels belonging to different nations; and a considerable quantity of colonial produce, imported by the French. — In the town was found five pieces of cannon, &c. The magazines contain large quantities of all kinds of corn and of brandy. The head-quarters of his Imperial Majesty, and of the Marshal, continue to be for some time past at Wilna. Thus there no longer remains an Enemy in the whole extent of the frontiers of Russia, and all the former Polish provinces at this present time under subjection to the Russian sceptre, are evacuated by the foreign troops. The Anointed of the Lord has without doubt said by inspiration, "I will not lay down my arms till I have driven from the Russian soil

the Enemy who has dared to transgress its limits." This prophecy is fulfilled: the only traces of the Enemy which are yet perceptible, are his bones spread over the fields from Moscow to the frontiers.

Wilna, Jan. 11. The Emperor Alexander departed from this place on the 7th inst.: the preceding day he issued the Proclamation to his troops already inserted in p. 274.

The Commander-in-chief of the Armies, Marshal Prince Kutousoff Smolensko, has reported as follows to his Imperial Majesty, from his head-quarters, Orany, 28th Dec. (9th Jan.):

"Königsberg, the antient capital of Prussia, is subject to your Imperial Majesty. This vast city was captured on the 25th Dec. (6th Jan.) by Count Wittgenstein's advanced guard, under the orders of Major-gen. Schepiliff. Marshal Macdonald occupied the town with a Corps d'Armee, composed of the old French guards, and some troops who had escaped the general destruction of the Enemy's grand army. — The wreck of his particular corps, constituting part of this total, was reduced to 2,500 men; after the Prussians separated from them, there remained to him in all but about 7000 men. At the approach of the advanced-guard, which briskly pursued, the Enemy, without halting, passed by Königsberg, and abandoned it to Major-gen. Schepiliff, who entered it without meeting any resistance. This astonishing facility in giving up the possession of this city is a consequence of the victories with which the arms of your Imperial Majesty have been crowned during the last two months. — Macdonald's corps is pursued by Wittgenstein's and Tschichagoff's army, by diagonal routes."

Another Report, dated Meretsck, Jan. 10, says:

"I have the happiness of most submissively informing your Imperial Majesty, that previously to our taking possession of the city of Königsberg, the van-guard of Gen. Count Wittgenstein, under the command of Major-gen. Schepiliff, while continuing to pursue the Enemy from Tilsit, came up with him on the 23d inst. (Jan. 4.) near Labraw. The Enemy had here taken a very advantageous position, and the engagement, in which they lost three cannon, and about 300 men of the lower rank, continued half a day. After that, the Enemy was completely beaten. He commenced his retreat to Königsberg. Major-gen. Schepiliff seized on this opportunity, and drove the Enemy six German miles before him, and forced himself into Königsberg, on their shoulders, which was taken possession of by our troops at two o'clock A. M. Dec. 25, (Jan. 6); 1300 men were made prisoners in the city itself. The Enemy retreated with such haste,

that he threw 36 pieces of cannon, with the cartridge boxes, into the river, and left behind him 8000 men, who were wearied out, and who were made prisoners by our troops. Very considerable quantities of provisions and forage have fallen into our hands at Königsberg. The guns which were thrown into the water are of the same number of those which were in Courland, and are now drawn out again by the inhabitants. — This success, although of so much consequence, has nevertheless not detained Major-gen. Schepiliff in the further pursuit of the Enemy. Gen. Count Wittgenstein attributes it to the wise measures of Gen. Schepiliff, his dispatch, and determined bravery.”

Report from Prince Smolensko to his Imperial Majesty. Dated Head-quarters, (Lych), 6 (18) January.

“Adm. Tchichagoff reports to me, that on the 2d (14th) January, the Enemy was driven behind the river Nogat, and that Elbing, Marienberg, and Marienwerder, were taken by your Imperial Majesty's troops. — Count Platoff still pursues the Enemy on the road from Marienberg towards Dantzic. In the mean time Lieut.-gen. Schepiliff has crossed the Nogat, near Sommerau, and molests the Enemy on that side. The Enemy left behind him seven pieces of ordnance, in the road from Truentz to Damerau. As soon as I shall obtain a more particular account of this, I shall have the honour to report it to your Imperial Majesty.”

Report from the same to the same, Jan. 7 (19.)

“I have the honour to report, most humbly, that after the taking of Elbing on the 31st Dec. (Jan. 12), the Enemy was driven from Marienberg. Near Dushau he attempted to keep possession of a *tete du pont*, but being also defeated there, he commenced his retreat in two columns, in the direction of Dantzic and Stargard. Count Platoff continues to pursue him conjointly with the corps of Lieut.-gen. Schepiliff. Near Marienberg we took upwards of 300 prisoners; and in Dushau above 200, together with a considerable number of muskets. — The Enemy left in the hospitals of Marienberg 40 officers, and 726 rank and file. The first day of this year (O. S.) was crowned with a double success. The Adj.-gen. of your Imperial Majesty, Cherniskoff, arrived on the 30th Dec. (Jan. 11), in the neighbourhood of Marienwerder; the following day he attacked the Enemy at day-break, and drove him from his positions with so much success, that he took one general and some officers, and upwards of 200 rank and file, and also 15 pieces of ordnance that were on the *tete du pont*. — The Enemy was obliged to leave in Marienwerder considerable magazines and hospitals. After this success, Adj.-gen. Cherniskoff crossed the Vistula, and continued the pursuit of

the Enemy towards Neunburg, where the latter had a most advantageous position; he, therefore, sent out a corps of Cosacks, in order to get into his rear, and to occupy the roads from Neunburg to Graudentz, Bromberg, and Tuchel, and by this movement he forced the enemy to retreat. — Thus your Imperial Majesty's troops entered, on the 13th Jan. Marienberg, the first town on the left bank of the Vistula.”

The Commander-in-chief of the armies, Field Marshal Gen. Prince Kutousoff of Smolensko, has, on the 13th Jan. of this year, transmitted to his Imperial Majesty the following report from his headquarters, at the village of Meretsch:

“In all accounts received from the army, statements have been given of the extraordinary great losses sustained by the French army within the borders of Russia in the course of the present campaign. Such publications may at times appear to be exaggerated, or inserted through partiality; but in confirmation of them, the original report on the condition of even the French regiments of the guards, which has lately fallen into the hands of the General of Cavalry Count Wittgenstein, since the expulsion of the French over our borders, is laid before your Imperial Majesty, from which it clearly appears, that the confession of the Enemy himself, shews his own ruin in a still more dreadful light, and serves as a substantial proof of the total destruction of his army, as likewise of every thing else that has before been made public.”

[This Gazette likewise announces the capture of the American schooner privateer Thrasher, of 14 guns and 80 men, by the Magicienne, Capt. Gordon, to the East of St. Mary's.]

Admiralty-office, March 2. A letter from Capt. Chetham, of the *Hamadryad* frigate, states, that at seven o'clock the 5th Jan. seven miles from Beachey Head, a French lugger privateer came out from under the land, and fired at the *Hamadryad*, which vessel, having got her under her lee guns, returned the fire; from the privateer's obstinate endeavours to escape, she sunk at half past nine, without any possibility of Capt. Chetham's saving any of the crew. — A letter from Capt. Galway, of the *Dryad*, announces the destruction of a French brig of war of 22 guns, which, to escape capture by the *Dryad*, run on the rocks between Belle Isle and the Isle Dieu, on the 23d Dec. and went to pieces. The Enemy's batteries hulled the *Dryad* three times.

March 6. This Gazette contains a dispatch from Sir George Prevost, dated Chambly, Nov. 21, giving an account of the attack on Port Kingston, by the whole of the *Auxiliary* naval force on the Lakes, under

under Commodore Charles, having failed. Also a dispatch from Major-gen. Sheaff, dated Chippawa, Nov. 30, giving an account of the attack on the batteries opposite the Black Rock; and another dispatch from Col. Bishopp, on the same subject, dated Frenchman's Creek, near Fort Erie, Dec. 1. The substance of these dispatches has been already before the publick. Sir G. Prevost, however, further notices, that the Enemy, since the advance to Champlain, had made several reconnaissances, and in particular one on the night of the 19th Nov. with a detachment of cavalry, and a body of 1000 infantry; but, falling in with a body of voyagers and Indians, they got into confusion, fired upon one another, and dispersed.—The following Officers were wounded at Fort Erie: Lieut. King, R. A. severely, and taken prisoner; 49th foot, Lieut. Lamont, severely; 1st Norfolk, Capt. Bostwick, slightly, and Lieut. Rogerson, severely.

Admiralty-office, March 6. A letter from Capt. Robb, of the Apelles sloop, announces the capture, in lat. 57 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 30 min. E. on the 18th ult. of the French privateer *Le Ravisseur*, of 11 guns and 51 men, out from Dunkirk twelve days without making any captures. The prize was destined to cruise off Flamborough Head.

Foreign-office, March 16. Dispatch received by Viscount Castlereagh, from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Headquarters, Frenada, Feb. 24.

"Since the Enemy retired across the Tormes, as I stated in my last dispatch to your Lordship, and his troops left their encampments, those of the Upper Tormes again joined on the 19th inst. in Piedralita, Congosto, El Barrio, and Avila, and on the morning of the 20th a corps of near 1500 infantry and 100 horse, under the command of the General of Division Foy, endeavoured to surprise and attack the post of Bejar, occupied by Sir R. Hill, with the 50th reg. and 6th Portuguese Caçadores, which were under the command of Lieut.-col. Harrison, of the 50th reg. The surprise did not succeed, and the Enemy were repulsed with loss, being pursued to some distance by the 6th Caçadores, commanded by Major Mitchel. I enclose Lieut.-col. Harrison's letter, by which your Lordship will perceive that the Colonel mentions the good conduct of the 50th regiment and 6th Caçadores.—The Enemy lately united in Benavente nearly 3 or 600 men, from their garrisons on the Duero, and last week made an excursion beyond the Esla, towards the part of Puebla de Sanabria. I have no information of the Enemy's having made any other movement."

Lieut.-col. Harrison to Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill, dated Bejar, Feb. 20.

"I have the honour to inform you, that this morning a little before break of day, our picquets were attacked, and after some brisk firing, were obliged to retire; but being reinforced by some companies of the 50th, and of the 6th Caçadores, to whom I am greatly indebted for the assistance which they lent on this occasion, the Enemy were repulsed.—I beg leave to mention Capt. Moraes, of the 6th Caçadores, who particularly distinguished himself in checking the progress of the Enemy's march, and was slightly wounded.—I have every reason to be satisfied with the good conduct of the officers and soldiers of the 50th regiment, and 6th Caçadores, which compose the garrison of this place."

[This Gazette contains a copy of a dispatch from Lord Cathcart, dated St. Petersburg, Feb. 6. The first part is unimportant; the concluding extract, as it relates to Dantzic and the Prussian fortresses, may be deemed of some interest.]

"The advanced corps on the right, which drove the Enemy from Mariembourg, Elbing, and Dorschau, have continued their operations, and have invested Dantzic, General Count Platoff's headquarters being within a few English miles of that city, in a Western direction. General Count Wittgenstein has resumed the command of the right column; and as part, at least, of the ordnance intended for the siege of Riga has been secured, it is very probable his usual success may attend him in reducing Dantzic.—Count Michael Woronzow has succeeded in taking possession of Bromberg, with its valuable magazines on the left bank of the Vistula, between Thorn and Graudentz; and Admiral Tchichagoff is moving in that direction, with the remainder of the force under his command.—The garrison of Graudentz is exclusively Prussian, and it appears by these reports, that, upon the next movement of the head-quarters, every thing upon the right bank of the Vistula will be in the occupation of the Russian forces, except the garrisons of Graudentz and Thorn, no mention being made of any garrison left by the Enemy at any other post on the Vistula."

[This Gazette contains his Majesty's permission, to Sir Stapleton Cotton, Sir C. Stuart, Generals Pack and Wilson, Lord A. Somerset, Sir R. Fletcher, Sir F. S. Beckwith, and Colonels Arbuthnot, Hill, Williams, and Way, to wear the insignia of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword; also to R. Hall, esq. who is in his Sicilian Majesty's service, to wear the Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit.]

March 20. This Gazette contains two letters from the Hon. Captain Blackwood, dated 12th and 14th inst. the first, reporting the capture of the American letter of marque, Wm. Bayard, of 4 guns and 30 men, by the Warspite and Pheasant; the latter, the capture of the Cannonier American letter of marque, of 8 guns and 28 men, by the Warspite. Also by the Warspite, the brig Mars, 178 tons, from Baltimore to Bourdeaux; the schooner Pert, 104 tons, from Bourdeaux to Philadelphia; and the ship Charlotte, 360 tons, from Charlestown to Bourdeaux.—The Gazette also contains a letter from Sir J. B. Warren, with four enclosures, the 1st from Capt. J. P. Beresford, of the Poitiers, dated Jan. 9, reporting the capture of the American privateer High-flyer, of 5 guns and 72 men; the 2d dated Jan. 17, from Capt. Lumley, of the Narcissus, mentioning the capture of the American brig of war Viper, of 12 guns and 93 men; the 3d from Capt. Kippen, of the Peruvian, mentioning the capture of the American privateer ship Joho, of 16 guns and 109 men; the 4th from Capt. Burdett, of the Maidstone, dated Lyn-Haven-Bay, Chesapeake, reporting that the boats of his squadron, under the orders of Lieut. Nazon, had captured, by boarding, sword in hand, under a heavy fire from the Enemy, and after an obstinate resistance, the American armed schooner Lottery, of 6 guns and 28 men, 210 tons, laden with coffee, sugar, and logwood.

Admiralty-office, March 23. A letter from the Hon. Capt. Irby, of his Majesty's ship Amelia, to J. W. Croker, esq. dated Spithead 22d inst.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that when I was about to quit Sierra Leone River for England, in his Majesty's ship, under my command, on the 29th January, Lieutenant Pascoe arrived there with the chief part of the crew of his Majesty's gun-brig Daring, he having been obliged to run his vessel on shore, and blow her up at Tamara, (one of the Isles de Loss) in consequence of having been chased by a French frigate, in company with two other ships, apparently frigates: he reported having left them at anchor off the islands on the 27th. I immediately dispatched Lieutenant Pascoe in a small schooner to reconnoitre the Enemy (he having volunteered his services), and on the 3d February he returned, having ascertained their force to be two frigates of the largest class (L'Arethuse and Le Rubis), and a Portuguese ship, their prize; that they had nearly completed their water; and after unloading the Portuguese ship, intended to give

her up to the crew, and proceed themselves to sea to intercept our homeward-bound trade. Conceiving that if I cruised off the Isles de Loss (in the event of their not having left them), I might be enabled to fall in with any of his Majesty's ships that might be coming down the coast, and also protect the vessels bound to Sierra Leone, of which I had received intelligence, I prepared to weigh, when a cartel arrived from the island with the master and boat's crew of the Daring, and the master and crew of another vessel they had taken, whose accounts corroborating Lieutenant Pascoe's report, I left Sierra Leone river, and worked up to the islands. Standing in at daylight on the 6th ult. towards the island of Tamara, we joined the Princess Charlotte Government schooner, who informed me one of the frigates was at anchor at a considerable distance to the Northward from the other, which was apparently unloading the prize. I dispatched the schooner to Sierra Leone, to leave directions to any ships that might arrive, to repair to me. Having neared the island in the evening, the frigate to the Northward weighed, and stood out to sea; the other frigate had signals flying, and being observed at sunset with her topsails hoisted, I stood off for the night; and the next morning one of the frigates (I believe L'Arethuse) was just visible from the deck—it was then calm; on a breeze springing up about noon, she stood towards us. As I had hopes of drawing her from her consort, we continued standing out to sea till sunset, when, not perceiving the other ship from the mast-head, and the breeze failing, we shortened sail, wore and stood towards her. A little after seven, the Enemy observing us near him, tacked, and hoisted his colours. At 45 minutes past seven P. M. being within pistol shot of his weather bow, both ships commenced firing nearly at the same time, which continued (remaining nearly in the same situation) until twenty-one minutes past eleven, when she bore up, having the advantage of being able so to do, leaving us in an ungovernable state, with our sails standing and running rigging cut to pieces, and masts injured. During the action we twice fell on board the Enemy, in attempting to thwart his hauls, when he attempted to board, but was repelled by the marines (which were commanded by Lieut. Simpson) and the boarders. Though I most sincerely lament the numerous list of killed and wounded, which amounted to 141; yet it is the greatest consolation in reflecting, that we were never once exposed to a raking shot, or the slightest accident occurred; all fell by fair fighting.

It is with the most poignant regret I have to mention the names of the Senior and Second Lieutenants, John James Dow

and John Pope, and Lieut. Granger of Marines, among the slain; they fell early in the action. Having been more than five years in the ship, I have had ample opportunities of knowing their inestimable characters, and the consequent loss the service has sustained by their falling. It is with equal concern I have to mention Lieut. George Wills, the junior Lieutenant, who fell while carrying on the duty on the quarter-deck, when I had received a wound which obliged me to quit it; and also that of that good and zealous officer, Lieut. Pascoe, late of the Daring, who commanded the midship guns, on the main deck; Mr. John Bogue, late purser of the *Thais*, (invalid) received a mortal wound below, after having been before wounded on the quarter-deck. — When I have the misfortune to state such a severe loss, I trust it will be clear every person must have done his duty. I feel most grateful to my gallant officers and crew, as well as the supernumeraries late belonging to the *Daring*, for their cool, steady, and persevering conduct, which was worthy the utmost success; but the superior force of the Enemy, (she carrying on her main deck heavy French 24-pounders) the considerable quantity of gold dust we have on board, as well as the certainty of the other frigate coming up, would have prevented me seeking a renewal of the action, if it had not been totally impracticable. — [Capt. Irby says, that his crew had been much reduced by sickness, that there was scarcely a complement fit for duty, and they much enervated. He mentions in terms of high praise Mr. De Mayne, the master; Lieut. Simpson, of the marines; J. Collman, the purser; Mr. Saunders, of the African corps; Lieut. Reeves, invalid

from the sloop *Kangaroo*, who was wounded twice in the action, and whom he appointed, pro tempore, first Lieutenant; Mr. S. Umfreville, master's-mate, 2d Lieutenant; and Mr. E. Robinson, master's-mate, who had received a severe wound, as third Lieutenant. He likewise notices the attention of Mr. Williamson, Surgeon; Mr. Burke, assistant; and Mr. Stewart, late assistant Surgeon of the *Daring*.]

F. P. IRBY, Captain.

Here follows a list of 51 killed, including the three Lieutenants and Mr. C. Kennecott, midshipman; 16 wounded dangerously; 35 severely, including Capt. Irby; and 44 slightly: total wounded, 95. — Grand total killed and wounded, 146!

[This Gazette contains a dispatch from Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, dated Bermuda, 25th Feb. transmitting a list of 155 vessels, of all descriptions, destroyed since the 16th Sept.]

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted a letter from Capt. Tobin, of the *Andromache*, reporting the capture on the 14th inst. of the American letter of marque schooner *Courier*, of 250 tons, 6 guns, and 35 men, bound from Nantes to Baltimore.

March 27. This Gazette contains a dispatch from Lord Cathcart, dated Imperial Head-quarters, Kalish, March 6, in which his Lordship communicates the satisfaction with which the Emperor of Russia has accepted the sum of money voted by Parliament for the relief of the sufferers by the late invasion, and the liberal subscriptions for the same purpose, and for which the Emperor desires that Lord Cathcart will take the most effectual means of communicating his thanks.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

(Continued from p. 267.)

* * * As we have purposely omitted the Depositions of the various accusing parties; it is unnecessary to give the elaborate Defence of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, written in October 1806; supposed to be from the pen of the late Mr. Perceval. — We think it proper, however, to insert the Correspondence which has recently taken place.

Letter from the PRINCESS to the PRINCE OF WALES.

"SIR, — It is with great reluctance that I presume to obtrude myself upon your Royal Highness, and to solicit your attention to matters which may, at first, appear rather of a personal than a public nature. If I could think them so — if they related merely to myself — I should abstain from a proceeding which might give uneasiness, or interrupt the more weighty occupations of your Royal Highness's time. I should continue, in silence and retirement, to lead the life which has been prescribed to me, and console myself for the loss of that society and those domestic

comforts to which I have so long been a stranger, by the reflection that it has been deemed proper I should be afflicted without any fault of my own — and that your Royal Highness knows it.

"But, Sir, there are considerations of a higher nature than any regard to my own happiness, which render this address a duty both to Myself and my Daughter. May I venture to say — a duty also to my Husband, and the People committed to his care! There is a point beyond which a guiltless woman cannot with safety carry her forbearance. If her honour is invaded, the defence of her reputation is no longer a matter of choice; and it signifies not whether

whether the attack be made openly, manfully, and directly—or by secret insinuation, and by holding such conduct towards her as countenances all the suspicions that malice can suggest. If these ought to be the feelings of every woman in England who is conscious that she deserves no reproach, your Royal Highness has too sound a judgment, and too nice a sense of honour, not to perceive, how much more justly they belong to the Mother of your Daughter—the Mother of her who is destined, I trust at a very distant period, to reign over the British Empire.

“It may be known to your Royal Highness, that, during the continuance of the restrictions upon your Royal authority, I purposely refrained from making any representations which might then augment the painful difficulties of your exalted station. At the expiration of the restrictions I still was inclined to delay taking this step, in the hope that I might owe the redress I sought to your gracious and unsolicited condescension. I have waited, in the fond indulgence of this expectation, until, to my inexpressible mortification, I find that my unwillingness to complain, has only produced fresh grounds of complaint; and I am at length compelled, either to abandon all regard for the two dearest objects which I possess on earth, mine own honour, and my beloved Child, or to throw myself at the feet of your Royal Highness, the natural protector of both.

“I presume, Sir, to represent to your Royal Highness, that the separation, which every succeeding month is making wider, of the Mother and the Daughter, is equally injurious to my character and to her education. I say nothing of the deep wounds which so cruel an arrangement inflicts upon my feelings, although I would fain hope that few persons will be found of a disposition to think lightly of these. To see myself cut off from one of the very few domestic enjoyments left me—certainly the only one upon which I set any value, the society of my Child—involves me in such misery, as I well know your Royal Highness could never inflict upon me if you were aware of its bitterness. Our intercourse has been gradually diminished. A single interview weekly seemed sufficiently hard allowance for a Mother's affections.—That, however, was reduced to our meeting once a fortnight; and I now learn that even this most rigorous interdiction is to be still more rigidly enforced.

“But while I do not venture to intrude my feelings as a mother upon your Royal Highness's notice, I must be allowed to say, that, in the eyes of an observing and jealous world, this separation of a Daughter from her Mother will only admit of one construction—a construction fatal to the

Mother's reputation. Your Royal Highness will also pardon me for adding, that there is no less inconsistency than injustice in this treatment.—He who dares advise your Royal Highness to overlook the evidence of my innocence, and disregard the sentence of complete acquittal which it produced—or if wicked and false enough still to whisper suspicions in your ear, betrays his duty to you, Sir, to your Daughter, and to your People, if he counsels you to permit a day to pass without a further investigation of my conduct. I know that no such calumniator will venture to recommend a measure which must speedily end in his utter confusion. Then let me implore you to reflect on the situation in which I am placed; without the shadow of a charge against me—without even an accuser—after an Inquiry that led to my ample vindication—yet treated as if I were still more culpable than the perjurers of my suborned traducers represent me, and held up to the world as a Mother who may not enjoy the society of her only Child.

“The feelings, Sir, which are natural to my unexampled situation, might justify me in the gracious judgment of your Royal Highness, had I no other motives for addressing you but such as relate to myself. But I will not disguise from your Royal Highness what I cannot for a moment conceal from myself, that the serious, and it soon may be, the irreparable injury which my Daughter sustains from the plan at present pursued, has done more in overcoming my reluctance to intrude upon your Royal Highness, than any sufferings of my own could accomplish; and if for her sake I presume to call away your Royal Highness's attention from the other cares of your exalted station, I feel confident I am not claiming it for a matter of inferior importance either to yourself or your people.

“The powers with which the Constitution of these Reasms vests your Royal Highness in the regulation of the Royal Family, I know, because I am so advised, are ample and unquestionable. My appeal, Sir, is made to your excellent sense and liberality of mind, in the exercise of those powers; and I willingly hope that your own parental feelings will lead you to excuse the anxiety of mine for impelling me to represent the unhappy consequences which the present system must entail upon our beloved Child.

“Is it possible, Sir, that any one can have attempted to persuade your Royal Highness, that her character will not be injured by the perpetual violence offered to her strongest affections—the studied care taken to estrange her from my society, and even to interrupt all communication between us? That her love for

for me, with whom, by his Majesty's wise and gracious arrangements, she passed the years of her infancy and childhood, never can be extinguished, I well know; and the knowledge of it forms the greatest blessing of my existence. But let me implore your Royal Highness to reflect how inevitably all attempts to abate this attachment, by forcibly separating us, if they succeed, must injure my child's principles — if they fail, must destroy her happiness.

"The plan of excluding my Daughter from all intercourse with the world, appears to my humble judgment peculiarly unfortunate. She who is destined to be the Sovereign of this great country, enjoys none of those advantages of society which are deemed necessary for imparting a knowledge of mankind to persons who have infinitely less occasion to learn that important lesson; and it may so happen, by a chance which I trust is very remote, that she should be called upon to exercise the powers of the Crown, with an experience of the world more confined than that of the most private individual. To the extraordinary talents with which she is blessed, and which accompany a disposition as singularly amiable, frank, and decided, I willingly trust much; but beyond a certain point the greatest natural endowments cannot struggle against the disadvantages of circumstances and situation. It is my earnest prayer, for her own sake, as well as her country's, that your Royal Highness may be induced to pause before this point be reached.

"Those who have advised you, Sir, to delay so long the period of my Daughter's commencing her intercourse with the world, and for that purpose to make Windsor her residence, appear not to have regarded the interruptions to her education which this arrangement occasions; both by the impossibility of obtaining the attendance of proper teachers, and the time unavoidably consumed in the frequent journeys to town, which she must make, unless she is to be secluded from all intercourse, even with your Royal Highness and the rest of the Royal Family. To the same unfortunate counsels I ascribe a circumstance in every way so distressing both to my parental and religious feelings, that my daughter has never yet enjoyed the benefit of Confirmation, although above a year older than the age at which all the other branches of the Royal Family have partaken of that solemnity. May I earnestly conjure you, Sir, to hear my intreaties upon this serious matter, even if you should listen to other advisers on things of less near concernment to the welfare of our child!

"The pain with which I have at length formed the resolution of addressing myself

to your Royal Highness is such as I should in vain attempt to express. If I could adequately describe it, you might be enabled, Sir, to estimate the strength of the motives which have made me to submit to it. They are the most powerful feelings of affection, and the deepest impressions of duty towards your Royal Highness, my beloved Child, and the Country, which I devoutly hope she may be preserved to govern, and to shew by a new example the liberal affection of a free and generous people to a virtuous and constitutional monarch.

"I am, Sir, with profound respect, and an attachment which nothing can alter, your Royal Highness's most devoted and most affectionate Consort, Cousin, and Subject, (Signed) CAROLINE LOUISA.

Montague House, Jan. 14, 1813.

Report of the Privy Council to the PRINCE REGENT, 1813.

The following Members of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, viz. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Primate of Ireland, Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Earl Bathurst, Earl of Liverpool, Earl Mulgrave, Viscounts Melville, Sidmouth, and Castlereagh, the Lord Bishop of London, Lord Ellenborough, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy, the Master of the Rolls*, Sir J. Mansfield, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Judge of the Admiralty, and the Dean of the Arches, having been summoned by command of your Royal Highness, on the 19th of February, to meet at the office of Viscount Sidmouth, Secretary of State for the Home Department, a communication was made by his Lordship to the Lords then present, in the following terms:

"MY LORDS, — I have it in command from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to acquaint your Lordships, that a copy of a letter from the Princess of Wales to the Prince Regent, having appeared in a public paper, which letter refers to the proceeding that took place in an inquiry instituted by command of his Majesty in the year 1806, and contains, among other matters, certain animadversions upon the manner in which the Prince Regent has exercised his undoubted right of regulating the conduct and education of his daughter, the Princess Charlotte; and his Royal Highness having taken into his

* The Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas was prevented by indisposition from attending during any part of these proceedings.