

as yesterday evening, Gen. Wobeser, who had been ordered to proceed with 5000 men from Luckau upon Dahme, attacked in that town, where the Prince of Moskwa and the Dukes of Reggio and of Padua had taken up their quarters, part of the Enemy's army that intended to go to Dresden, and made 2,500 prisoners.—Major Helwig with 500 horse, advanced upon Swelnitz and Hertzberg, and attacked a column of the Enemy in the night, taking 600 prisoners and 8 pieces of cannon. Gen. Orourck, at the head of his cavalry, has made upwards of 1000 prisoners, and taken several pieces of cannon. The light troops were every moment bringing in more; and Gen. Regnier remained a long time exposed to the fire of our sharp-shooters, in the situation of a man desirous of death. We may estimate that the Enemy has lost, up to this moment, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, from 16 to 18,000 men; more than 50 pieces of cannon, and 400 ammunition waggons. The loss of the Enemy in killed and wounded must have been immense; half of the escort of the Prince of Moskwa was killed; Marshal the Duke of Reggio charged himself the infantry of Count Tauntzein. The loss of the Prussian troops is great, and amounts to between 4 and 5000 men, in killed and wounded. However, the results of the day ought to contribute to the consolation of every true patriot, who will find the triumph of the cause of his Country insured by the death of these brave men.—The Swedish and Russian troops have lost little

[A Dispatch from Lord Cathcart, dated Toplitz, Sept. 1, here follows. It gives an account of the movements of the Allied army from Bohemia to attack Dresden; which is narrated with more minuteness and interest by sir Charles Stewart, in the preceding Gazette. Lord Cathcart says, that on the arrival of the Allied army, they discovered that Dresden could not be carried by a coup-de-main, without much loss; and as there was no inducement to commit so great a sacrifice, it was determined not to attempt it, and the army encamped. On the 26th, attacks were made with a view to provoke the Enemy, and, if opportunity offered, to follow him into the town. On the 27th the Enemy shewed several large masses of infantry on his right, and made attacks from his centre, which was protected by the works. In the middle of the day reports were received that Pirna was re-occupied in force, and that Gen. Blucher, who had been engaged five times, had fallen back upon Jauer. At the same time large columns moved out of the town, attacked the right, as if to turn it,

and to cover a movement to the left behind the Elbe. It appearing that the Enemy's object was to move to his left, and gain the Bohemian line, it was determined to break up, make a flank march in five columns to the right, to reach the important passes in that direction before him, and to choose a field of battle in Bohemia, instead of the one towards the old ground of Lutzen, to which it was not certain that he would advance. Many partial actions took place this day. The ground, which is deep clay in many places, became so wet that neither infantry nor cavalry could move without difficulty, and ordnance and carriages sunk to the axle-trees. The retreat was effected in good order. On the 29th dispositions were made for attacking Gen. Vandamme, which took place the next day. Gen. Barclay de Tolly commanded the troops on this occasion; and the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzenberg, viewed the battle from a height adjacent to Culm. The result, with the amount of the loss, is accurately stated by Sir C. Stewart. Generals Vandamme, Giot, Haxo (the celebrated engineer), and another, were taken. In the evening *Te Deum* was sung for this victory. The intelligence of Blucher's successes, which reached the camp on the 31st, was expected to influence the future movements of all the armies.]

*Toplitz, Sept. 1.*

My Lord.—It is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that at the moment of the departure of the messenger Fisher for England, a dispatch was received from Gen. Blucher, dated Holstein, in Silesia, the 30th ult. which informs his Prussian Majesty that he attacked the Enemy again on the 29th, in a position behind the Bober river, and completely defeated them, and took Gen. Puttow, and the greatest part of Marshal Macdonald's Staff, prisoners; also two eagles, and 92 pieces of cannon were taken. From the 26th to the 29th, the corps of Gen. Blucher has taken 15,000 prisoners, and near 100 pieces of cannon. When the officer, the bearer of this dispatch, left Gen. Blucher's head quarters on the 30th, a report was received of Gen. Horn having entered Buntzlau on that day. A great desertion had taken place in the French army, and the peasantry of Silesia begin to take an active part in collecting the prisoners after the different actions. Twenty-two pieces of cannon have been collected, in addition to the 60 alluded to, as having been taken in the action of the 30th, near Culm, and several more ammunition waggons.

CATHCART.

*Downing-*

*Downing-street, Sept. 25.*

Dispatch received from Major Macdonald.  
*Kaliski, Dantzig-Bay, Sept. 7.*

My Lord—On the morning of the 29th ult. the Russian and French out-posts having a trifling affair at the village of Langefuhr, towards evening the Enemy came out in force, attacked and cannonaded the whole line. The advanced posts were at first driven in, but, being reinforced, soon recovered their ground. In this affair the Enemy's loss may be estimated at 400—that of the Allies at 300.—It being deemed necessary to obtain possession of the village of Langefuhr, situated on the high road from Dantzig to Berlin, about a mile from Dantzig, and a thousand yards from the fort called the Hagelsberg, on the 2d inst. at five p. m. the allied troops moved in three columns to the attack. The right, consisting of two regiments of infantry, and a body of Cossacks, were to obtain possession of a hill opposite to and commanding the village, while the centre, consisting of infantry, supported by cavalry, attacked the village; and the left, also composed of infantry and cavalry, were to advance through a plain to the left of the village, to drive the Enemy from a mill, in which he was entrenched.—I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the different attacks were made in a most gallant style, the Enemy being completely surprised and driven from the whole of these posts. The Enemy's loss on this occasion amounts to 1000; seven officers and 250 men of which were made prisoners. That of the Allies, in all, 300 killed and wounded.

I have, &c. A. MACDONALD.

Major Royal Horse Artillery.

[The Gazette likewise gives dispatches from Lieutenant-gen. Count Walmoden, commanding a detached corps under the Crown Prince of Sweden. Among other inferior intelligence, they state, that on the 17th ultimo, Marshal Davoust attacked the advanced posts on the Strecknitz, drove them in, and on the 18th, moved on Lauenburg, Boitzenburg, and Buchen, with from 12,000 to 14,000 men, leaving 5000 in camp near Swartzenbeck. He arrived on the 21st at Vellaha, where Count Walmoden engaged him in order to ascertain his force. He appeared to have 20,000 men. Both parties fought till night, with the loss of some hundreds; each retaining his position. The following days the Count moved to the plain of Kraack, and on the 24th, he learnt, that the Enemy was moving on Schwerin. He states, his reason for avoiding a decisive action with the French was to prevent them from conquering Mecklenburg. On the 2d of September, he marched from Graban on Crivitz, to join the Swedes, who covered Rostock, under General Ve-

gesack. The Enemy, with 18,000 French, 12,000 Danes, and 100 cannon, left Schwerin, and by forced marches reached Lubeck; here the Danes separated from the French, and the latter moved upon Ratzburg, intending, no doubt, to join the grand French army, and to move either against the right of the Prince Royal, or upon the rear of the Grand Army of the Allies on the left bank of the Elbe. Under this impression, Count Walmoden passed the Elbe at Domitz, and as soon as the Enemy should have passed the Steignitz, he hoped to arrest his march, or to attack him with advantage.

This Gazette likewise contains an account of the capture of the French letter of marque schooner, *La Malarice*, by his Majesty's ship *Briton*, Captain Staines.]

A Supplement to the above Gazette was published late the same evening, containing dispatches from Lord Cathcart, dated Toplitz, Sept. 7, and from Edward Thornton, esq. dated Juterboch, Sept. 10. Lord Cathcart's dispatch, after recapitulating the substance of his previous letters to Lord Castlereagh, communicates the following additional intelligence:

"General Bennigsen, with the first army of reserve, exceeding 80,000 men, has crossed the Oder, and is advancing to the Bober, his advanced guard being already beyond the Katzbach. In the mean while, the supplies which were required after the very great exertions made by the army in twice passing the mountains during such unseasonable weather, having arrived; the forces which had been at head-quarters are again in motion. The Russians and Prussians under General Barclay de Tolly, and Count Wittgenstein, with several Austrian divisions, have re-entered Saxony, by Peterswalde, and Marienberg, and their advanced posts are again within sight of Dresden. Field-marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, with a great corps of the Austrian army, has prolonged his flank march by Aussig, and Luetmeritz, on Zwickou, and Gabel, which will throw a redundancy of force on the Enemy's right in Lusatia. Both their Majesties the Emperors, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, remain at present in this town (Toplitz.) It is with deep concern, that I have to report the death of General Moreau, which took place at Laun, on the morning of the 2d instant, while dictating a letter, full of gratitude and manly sentiment, to the Emperor. His remains are embalmed, and on the road to St. Petersburg, where they will be interred with every military honour. Sir Charles Stewart, Count Ostermann Tolstoy (who has lost his left arm), and most of the wounded officers, are doing well."

The

The Dispatch of Mr. Thorston, after stating the advance of the Allied Armies from Bohemia, and the consequent return of Buonaparte to Dresden without making his meditated attack on General Blucher, states, that the French army opposed to the Crown Prince of Sweden was withdrawing its heavy artillery across the Elbe towards Leipsic and Erfurt, which seemed to indicate their intention of quitting entirely the left bank of the Elbe, and that the Prince Royal's head-quarters were to be advanced next day, with a view likewise to the passage of that river.

To this Supplement is also annexed the twelfth Bulletin of the Crown Prince of Sweden, and a Bulletin of Prince Schwartzberg, detailing the operations before Dresden, and defeat of Vandamme.—“The field of battle is covered with dead; about 8000 prisoners have been brought in, and their number is increasing every moment, as search is making after them in the woods. Eighty-one guns, two eagles, and two standards, fell into our hands; not one of the Enemy's cannon escaped; General Vandamme, the General of Division Haxo, the Brig.-generals Guyot and Heimbrodt, are prisoners; Generals Dumonceau, Montesquieu Fezensac, and Prince Reuss, fell in the battle. All the rest were either dispersed or wounded. The first corps d'armée, under General Vandamme, has ceased to exist.”

In the Bulletin of the Crown Prince, a hint is given to Denmark, that if she does not adopt a system more analogous to her interest, and to the dignity of her people, the Sound duties will be abolished for ever, and for every power, before the end of the year.

*Admiralty-office, Oct. 2.* This Gazette announces the capture of the American schooner privateer Thomas, of 12 guns and 80 men, by His Majesty's Ship Nymphé, Capt. Epworth.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Foreign-office, Oct. 7.* Dispatches received by Viscount Castlereagh.

Extract of a Dispatch from Viscount Cathcart, dated Toplitz, Sept. 13.

The Austrians have kept possession of the roads leading to Saxony by Marienberg and Altenberg, and Gen. Kleinau from the former place to Chemnitz and Freyberg. The country between the Elbe and the Elster is over-run by several partizan corps from the Allies. These report that the Enemy has been moving the sick and convalescents and baggage to Leipsic.

*Prague, Sept. 14.*

MY LORD—On the 8th instant, the corps of Count Wittgenstein, and that part of Gen. Kleist's corps, under the or-

ders of Gen. Ziethen, which had advanced again through the mountains beyond Peterswalde and Zehista, on the road towards Dresden, were attacked by a very superior force of the Enemy, and a very sharp affair took place.—Count Wittgenstein had his head-quarters at Pirna, when the Enemy began their advance. The chief contest during the day was for the village of Dohna, which was defended with much valour and bravery by the Allies; but the Enemy bringing up increasing numbers towards the evening, Count Wittgenstein determined to fall back and evacuate Dohna; Gen. Ziethen's corps, therefore, was ordered to occupy Pirna in the evening, and Count Wittgenstein's corps retired towards Peterswalde. The loss of the Allies, in this day's action, may be estimated at about 1000 killed and wounded; that of the Enemy was much more considerable.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was in the field, and assisted at this day's action.—Gen. Kleinau, with a corps, had been detached towards Freyberg and Chemnitz on the left, while the Austrians had moved, as I stated in a former dispatch, to Aussig and Leutmeritz, on the Elbe. On the 9th, the Enemy continued his advance, and the Allies retired, fighting every inch of ground in the mountains, Buonaparte had arrived, and a very large force was advancing, either with a determination to make a general attack, or for the purpose of great demonstration, to cover a retrograde movement, and the removal of a large magazine of powder from Konigstein to Dresden. On the advance of the Enemy, orders were immediately sent for the Austrians to counter-march; and the Allies immediately began to collect all their forces in the already victorious fields of Culm and Toplitz. On the 10th the Enemy pressed seemingly with greater force from the mountains on Culm and towards Toplitz; they had advanced not only with the columns that followed Count Wittgenstein's rear, but also with another very considerable corps by Zinwalde and Kraufen. At this time the Austrian columns had not come into close communication from Aussig and Leutmeritz; and it was known that the Russian and Prussian force, in front of Toplitz, was greatly outnumbered by the Enemy: it was, however, determined, in the most gallant manner, to give him battle in the event of his advancing, and the disposition was accordingly made. Being under the necessity of being removed from head-quarters, I learn from Colonel Cooke, that the Enemy continued on the 11th to make such demonstrations as indicated a general attack; and on the 12th they advanced and took possession of the village of Nollendorf, and came close

close to Calm. Above half the Austrian corps had now rejoined the army, and come into position: they had been marching in very bad weather and worse roads, without intermission, from the 10th, but arrived in excellent order; and Buonaparte could now perceive the Allied Army, upwards of 100,000 men, in position, with 800 pieces of cannon, ready to give him battle. It seems, however, that he began his retreat, about mid-day, from Nollen-dorf: the Allies began immediately to clear their front, and to send out strong reconnoitring parties; and Gen. Kleinau's corps was again detached to the left, reinforced by two divisions under Prince Lichtenstein. Up to mid-day on the 15th, the Enemy still continued his retreat, breaking up and destroying all the roads in every direction towards Dresden. This will somewhat delay the pursuit of the Allies, and will make even any lateral or flank movement more difficult. Accounts have been received of Gen. Blucher's having entered Bautzen on the 10th, but I have received no official bulletins from the Prussian head-quarters. The Russian Colonel Prince Modatoff, of the Alexandrouski guards, executed a brilliant coup on the 9th, between Bautzen and Dresden. He blew up 200 ammunition waggons, took part of Buonaparte's baggage, and made 1200 prisoners. I congratulate your Lordship most sincerely on the brilliant victory of the Prince of Sweden. The additional lustre which is reflected in this day's battle on the arms of his Prussian Majesty, is forcibly dwelt on by his Royal Highness, who states that the soldiers of the Great Frederick are again visible in every action in which they have been engaged. I have the honour, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

[This Gazette also contains a Dispatch received at Earl Bathurst's office in Downing-street, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut.-gen. Count Walmoden, dated head-quarters, Domitz, September 20. The Dispatch states in substance, that the Count, having learnt that Davoust intended to detach a strong corps under General Pecheux to clear the left bank of the Elbe, and advance towards Magdeburg, resolved on attacking this force; and, for that purpose, crossed the Elbe, on the 14th, at midnight, near Domitz, leaving on the right bank only the Swedes, Mecklenburghers, the Hanseatic legion, and Lutzw's infantry. On the 16th he came up with Pecheux, who was completely surprised. The main part of the French were posted between two small villages, about a mile to the North of Gorde, a castle belonging to his Majesty, as Elector of Hanover. Their out-posts were in the wood of Gorde, and the advance was well posted on the Daunenbergroad. Count

Walmoden having taken his measures for surrounding the Enemy, the Hanoverian infantry, and the Cossacks, advanced in front, while the King's German Legion fell upon the left flank, and the Russian German Legion on the right; when an obstinate resistance, for some short time, on the part of the Enemy, was only followed by a more complete disorder and route. They fled, terrified and broken on all sides; and out of between five and six thousand, fifteen hundred were taken prisoners, and from that number to two thousand killed or wounded. After the action, General Tettenborn, with the advanced guard, occupied the towns of Blekede and Lunenburg; and the Cossacks were sent in pursuit of the flying Enemy, whose retreat by the direct road was cut off, and General Pecheux himself, having lost his horses and baggage, was forced to betake himself to flight on foot. Count Walmoden having attained his object, re-passed the Elbe, and re-established his head-quarters at Domitz, with a view to be in readiness to act on both sides of the Elbe, as the Enemy might afford him an opportunity. The greater part of the brave men employed in this action, were natives of his Majesty's continental dominions. The Dispatch concludes, with praises of Major-general Lyon, Brigadiers Halkett and Martin, General Dornberg, Majors Bruckman and Kuper, Counts Ferdinand and Louis Kielmansegge. The loss of the Allies in this affair was as follows:—

Total—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 78 rank and file, 117 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 8 captains, 11 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 16 serjeants, 335 rank and file, 173 horses, wounded; 90 rank and file, 33 horses, missing.]

*Downing-street, Oct. 6.*

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord William Bentinck, K. B. to the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. dated Tarragona, Sept. 15th and 17th.

The army moved forward, and arrived at Villa Franca on the 5th of September. All the intelligence continued to corroborate the departure of a considerable part of Suchet's force to France. It was only on the 27th that doubts began to be entertained of the truth of this fact.—On the 17th the Enemy united about 12,000 men at Molino de Rey, all his disposable forces from the Ampidan, and the garrisons had arrived at Barcelona, and every thing appeared to indicate a general movement. The British army were posted at Villa Franca, and in the villages in its front, as far as the mountains on the Lobregat. The pass of Ordal, over which runs the great road, was occupied by the advance



of the army, under Colonel Adam, and three battalions of General Sarsfield's division. The pass was very strong, and I had no apprehensions of its being forced. The probable line of attack, as being a certain one, was by turning our left by Martorell and San Sadorni, where was posted the first army. I had not numbers equal to those which the French could bring against me; I had been obliged to leave the division of Gen. Whittingham at Reus and Vals, from the want of provisions and means of transport. The division of Gen. Sarsfield was also without subsistence; but, in order not to retire entirely to the rear, or to be unprepared to take advantage of any favourable circumstances, I took upon myself to anticipate the supplies which I knew were coming from Gen. Elio, and which I could command from being embarked in British transports. I doubted the intention of the Enemy to advance, but if he did, the strong post in my front, or the detour by Martorell, if coming by that road, would give me ample time to retreat in security. On the 12th, however, at midnight, the Enemy attacked the pass of Ordal, and carried it, after an obstinate resistance, by great superiority in numbers. The corps were obliged to save themselves in the mountains, and two six pounders with two mountain guns unfortunately fell into the Enemy's hands. The only consolation I have to offer, is the bravery both of the British and Spaniards; of the steadiness and gallantry of the latter, every British officer present speaks in terms of the highest admiration. I am sorry to say that Col. Adam has been severely wounded, as well as Lieut.-col. Reeves, and several other valuable officers of the 2d battalion of the 27th regiment. The Calabrese did not suffer materially. I can give no exact return of our loss, but I hope it will eventually not be considerable; I have heard of two thousand men having joined Col. Manzo, near San Sadorni, among whom are two hundred of our own troops, and great numbers have already joined from different parts of the coast, and are hourly coming in. I immediately put the army in retreat; the Enemy's dragoons and cuirassiers pressed closely upon us, but they were so gallantly charged, though in very superior numbers, by our own cavalry, that about mid-day they gave up the pursuit.—I am much indebted to Col. Lord Fred. Bentinck, for the judgment and spirit with which he directed the operations of his brigade. The 20th dragoons, commanded by Lieut.-col. Hawker; the Brunswick hussars, by Lieut.-col. Schraeder; and the Sicilian cavalry, by Capt. Stagapede, very much distinguished themselves. The army made their retreat without any loss to Vendriis,

from whence it marched again the same night to Altafiella, and yesterday evening took up its ground in front of this town.

*Downing-street, Oct. 11.* Dispatches received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, Bart.:

*Head-quarters, Kingston, Upper Canada, July 20, 1813.*

My Lord—I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, the copy of a report from Lieut.-col. Clark, of the Militia forces, of the result of an attack made by a detachment of troops from the centre division of the army serving in Upper Canada, placed under the command of Lieut.-col. Bishopp, one of the inspecting field-officers of militia, for the purpose of destroying the Enemy's block-houses, stores, barracks, vessels, and naval establishment at Black-rock, which I have this day received from Major-gen. de Rottenburg. The skill and judgment of Lieut.-col. Bishopp, aided by the valour of the officers and men placed under his command, enabled him to accomplish this enterprise in the most gallant manner: when, unfortunately for his Majesty's service, a concealed Enemy, at the moment of the re-embarkation of the troops in their encumbered boats, threw in upon them a destructive fire, which deprived the Country of some valuable men, and disabled Lieut.-col. Bishopp, so as to leave me no hope of again benefiting by his services during the remainder of this arduous campaign.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

*Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.*  
Lieutenant-colonel Clark's letter, with particulars of the above affair, states, that the detachment landed before day-light without being perceived, and attacked the batteries, which they carried with little opposition; the Enemy heard the firing at their advanced posts, and immediately retreated with great precipitation to Buffalo. The block-houses, barracks, and navy yard, with one large schooner, were burnt: before the whole of the stores were taken away, the Enemy advanced, having been re-inforced by a body of Indians: they were gallantly opposed by the whole of the troops; but, finding the Indians could not be driven from the woods, without our sustaining a very great loss, it was deemed prudent to retreat to the boats. Lieut.-col. Clark adds, that Lieut.-col. Bishopp fell, severely wounded, in retreating to the boats.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in Action with the Enemy at Black Rock, on the Morning of the 11th July.*

Total. 11 privates killed; 1 inspecting-field officer, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 19 privates, wounded; 6 privates missing.

*Names*

*Names of Officers wounded.* Staff—Lieutenant-colonel Bishop, inspecting field-officer, severely (not dangerously).—2d Lincoln Militia, Lieut.-col. Clark, slightly.—41st Regiment, Capt. Sanders, severely, and prisoner; Ensign Mompesson, slightly.

A second Dispatch from Sir G. Prevost, August 1st. states that General Rottenburgh's head-quarters were advanced to St. David's seven miles from Fort St. George, and our advanced posts within four miles of it. The American flotilla sailed from Sackett's harbour on the 2d July, and on the 30th, Sir James Yeo sailed from Kingston with a design of engaging them.

This Gazette contains a Letter from Admiral Freemantle, dated Milford, off Porto Re. July 6, describing an attack made on the 3d of July by the squadron under his orders (Milford, Elizabeth, Eagle, Bacciante, and Haughty) on the batteries, town and port of Fiume. The French garrison were completely driven out of the town, and all the vessels in the harbour (ninety in number), together with the whole of the public stores, taken possession of by our seamen and marines: although the town was stormed in every part, yet by the prudent management of Captains Rowley and Hoste, not an individual was plundered, nor any thing taken away, except what was afloat, and in the Government stores; among the stores were 500 stand of arms, 200 barrels of powder, and rations of bread for 70,000 men. Our loss was one marine of the Eagle, killed; Lieut. Lloyd and five seamen and marines, wounded.—Another letter from Admiral Freemantle, same date, states that the boats of the squadron went up to Bocca Re, where a convoy of thirteen sail were scuttled, one of which only could be recovered. Having destroyed the guns and carriages, and blown up the works, the ships returned to their several stations.

A Letter from Capt. Gower of the Elizabeth, to Admiral Freemantle, dated off Omago, June 8, mentions that the boats of that ship, and of the Eagle, landed at Omago, on the coast of Istria, destroyed a two-gun battery, and brought out four vessels, laden with wine. Another letter, dated June 20, mentions his having landed at Dignano, on the Istrian coast, and made prisoners some French gendarmes, who were organizing the militia. The latter were disarmed.

A Letter from Capt. Harper, of the Saracen sloop, dated June 18, mentions his having landed on the island of Zapano in the Adriatic, and taken about 40 of the

French military, which put him in possession of the island.

A Letter from Capt. Cadogan, of the Havannah, at sea, dated June 29, reports the capture of an armed convoy of the Enemy's, consisting of ten sail, under the town of Vasto, on the morning of the 27th, by the boats of that ship, commanded by the First Lieut. Wm. Hamley. Our loss was three men slightly wounded, the Enemy 6 killed and 7 wounded.

A Letter from Capt. Rowley, of the Eagle, off Farasina, July 5, 1813, reports, that the fortress of Farasina, mounting 5 18-pounders, after some resistance, was stormed and carried by a party of seamen and royal marines, headed by Lieut. Greenaway (the first lieutenant), Lieut. Hotham, and Lieut. Lloyd, of the Royal Marines. The battery was destroyed, and the men re-embarked.

A Letter from Captain Usher, of the Undaunted, off Marseilles, says, "The batteries of Cassis have been destroyed, and the vessels brought out of the Mole, or burnt. In justice to the brave officers and ships' crews (Caledonia, Hibernia, Barfleur, P. of Wales, Undaunted, and Redwing), employed on this service, I beg leave to state a few particulars relative to their very meritorious conduct. Owing to light winds, the Undaunted could not take up the anchorage that I intended, therefore to Capt. Coghlan, Sir John Sinclair, and the Hon. Capt. Spencer, I am entirely indebted for the success that attended an enterprise, which for gallantry has seldom been surpassed. Four batteries defended the entrance of the bay, and two gun-boats were moored across the entrance of the mole. The citadel battery could only be carried by escalade, but nothing could withstand the boldness of the gallant marines, led on by Capt. Coghlan, who surmounted every obstacle opposed to them (and of whom Capt. Coghlan speaks in the highest terms of praise). They literally drove the French before them at the point of the bayonet, pursuing them through the batteries to the heights that command the town, leaving it entirely at our mercy. The boats, under the direction of Sir John Sinclair, then entered the mole, and in less than two hours brought off 24 settees and tartans, and three gun-boats, which were either carried away or destroyed."

Capt. Moubray, of the Repulse, encloses a list of four Enemy's vessels captured and destroyed by the Repulse and Aigle, in the harbour of Verazza. It was necessary, to get at them, to take possession of that town; this was accomplished by landing the marines, who, driving the Enemy's troops out, occupied it

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whilst a considerable body, hastening from the neighbourhood to its relief, were kept back by the fire of the ships, until the vessels were burnt, their crews having previously scuttled them.

Capt. Kerr, of the Wolverine sloop, reports the capture of the French national lugger No. 961, of Cherbourg; of six guns, and 32 men.

A Letter from Capt. Pell, of the Thunder bomb, says, "I observed a lugger to windward under easy sail; she came up on the larboard quarter, and hailed us to strike; his decks were full of men in readiness for boarding. She put her helm up to lay us alongside: we put ours down, and fired four guns, and a volley of musketry; she fell on board, and was carried in the most gallant style by boarding. She proves to be *Le Neptune*, of Dunkirk, pierced for 18 guns, 16 mounted, and 65 men.

*Foreign Office, Oct. 15.*—Dispatches received from Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

*Prague, Sept. 17.*

My Lord,—On the 13th, Gen. Count Bubna, who now commands the Austrian corps lately under Gen. Neipperg, which has been much reinforced, entered Neustadt and Neukirchen, and came into close communication with Gen. Blucher, who had his head quarters at Hermshutt, with his advanced posts beyond Bautzen, the Enemy having returned to Bischoffswerder.—On the 14th in the morning, the advanced posts of the grand army advanced again to the frontiers by the road to Peterswalde. The rear-guard of the Enemy, consisting of two battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and some guns, were forced from Nollendorf by Count Pahlen, commanding Count Wittgenstein's advance. The artillery of the Allies, and more force, were in readiness to follow as soon as the roads could be made practicable. The Prussians under Gen. Kleist and Prince Augustus moved to Ebersdorf and Tolsdorf. Buonaparte assisted personally at the grand reconnaissance that was made on the 10th; he had his head-quarters at Liebstadt on the 11th, and moved forward on the left of the Allies to Barenstein, near Altenberg, on the 12th. The plan of the Enemy seems to have been to have attacked the Allies, if he could do so with an evident advantage; if not, to impede their advance, and by menaces gain time either to extricate himself from the dangerous predicament in which he stands, or to manœuvre the Allies out of their position. On the 15th in the morning, the Enemy continued to retire, and Prince Schwartzberg ordered a general reconnaissance on all sides to be made; Count Wittgen-

stein's and Count Pahlen's corps fell in with the Enemy near Peterswalde. Four squadrons of Russian cavalry very gallantly charged a French column, and cut down several hundred men. To give your Lordship some idea of those attacks, from a French return which has been found of the loss of the 7th regiment of infantry, when the Russian cavalry in count Osterman's action charged, they had 820 wounded, and 730 killed; the residue of fugitives remaining were 600. The Enemy's corps in advance opposed to Count Pahlen, consisted of 12,000 men, under Gen. Bonnet; they made a good stand near Gotliebe. Six Russian light guns did great execution, and forced this column to leave their ground. The main position of the Enemy was not attacked. An Austrian corps of 17,000 men, under Count Colloredo, equally reconnoitred the Enemy on the side of Barenstein and Beitenau. The head-quarters of the Enemy, according to report, were now removed to Dippoldswalde. Gen. Thielman's partisan corps, which I have already mentioned to your Lordship, has had considerable successes. He took possession of the town of Weissenfels, which was occupied by infantry and artillery; and made a general, 40 officers, and near 1300 men prisoners. The Austrian Colonel Mensdorf, another partisan, took a French courier between Leipsick and Dresden, charged with dispatches and letters from the French army for Paris, at least 5000 in number. These letters give the most doleful details of the French army, and of their defeats. The whole are to be printed, and are in the most desponding style. Of the whole corps engaged under Marshal Ney, only 16,000 men have escaped, 10,000 have arrived at Dresden, under Oudinot, the rest at Wittenberg and Torgau. It is also stated, that the new guards, and particularly the artillery, suffered dreadfully in the battle by Dresden; Gens. Vache and Seibier were killed; and Gens. Dumoutier, Dental, Gros, Boieldieu, Maison, Veen, and Aubert, severely wounded. Reinforcements, amounting to 15,000 men, have reached Erfurt; but they are of a bad quality of troops. On the 15th, in the evening, the Enemy brought up more troops against Count Pahlen, and as it was not the intention of the Allies to engage in a general affair in the mountains and defiles of Saxony, the advanced corps moved back to Nollendorf. The French had two corps d'armée supporting their advanced corps of 12,000 men.—Gen. Blucher's last accounts were from Bautzen, and his advanced posts at Weiskelorch, within a German mile of Dresden, and he is in close communication with the Prince Royal's army. Gen. Kleinau's

Kleinau's corps is at Marienberg. A considerable corps of the Enemy are at Freyberg, and a corps of their cavalry between that and Nossen.

C. STREWART, Lieut.-gen.

*Prague, Sept. 19.*

My Lord,—It appears that the Enemy on the 16th occupied the mountain and heights, in front of Nollendorf, in considerable force. They made in the evening an attempt to turn the right of the Allies before Culm, while they also assailed the centre and left. Buonaparte seems to have assisted in person at this affair. Fifteen thousand men were detached to turn the right, 8000 advanced in front and on the left; about 30,000 men, and 8000 cavalry in reserve, formed the attack on the part of the Enemy. On the 17th, the corps moving on our right being concealed by an intense fog, and advancing through thick woods, had succeeded in gaining our flank before its movement was perceived. While the Enemy forced the Russians and Prussians from the village of Nollendorf by very superior force, but were kept in check on the left, Gen. Jerome Colloredo, with a corps of Austrians, fell on the Enemy's advanced column, which had gained our right, and with an intrepidity, steadiness, and order, that has gained universal admiration, completely defeated it, took between 2 and 3000 prisoners; among whom is the General of division Kreitzer, and many officers, and ten guns; our loss may have been about 1000 killed and wounded.—At the time the Enemy made their attack on the centre, the Prussians were about to be relieved by the Russians, which occasioned some momentary disorder. A very fine young man, a son of Gen. Blucher, who was distinguishing himself very gallantly in re-establishing order, was killed.—The Enemy, repulsed at all points, retired into their position again on the mountains, occupying however Nollendorf. The Allies took up their old ground, and extend across the plain in a semicircular position. The continued affairs and skirmishes during the last fortnight have cost many men on both sides; but there can be no doubt of the Enemy having suffered in at least a double proportion. It is stated as a positive fact that Buonaparte had his horse shot under him while reconnoitring on the hill.

C. STREWART, Lieut.-gen.

[Here follows a Dispatch from Col. Cooke, and two Austrian Reports, the details of which are included in the preceding Dispatches.]

*Downing-street, Oct. 14.*—The following Dispatches have been received from Lieut.-gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart., dated Head-quarters, Kingston, Upper Canada, Aug. 8.

My Lord,—The Enemy's fleet of twelve sail made its appearance off York on the 31st ult.; the three square-rigged vessels, the Pike, Madison, and Oneida, came to anchor in the offing, but the schooners passed up the harbour, and landed several boats full of troops at the former garrison, and proceeded from thence to the town, of which they took possession. They opened the gaol, liberated the prisoners, and took away three soldiers confined for felony; they then went to the hospitals, and paroled the few men that could not be removed; they next entered the store-houses of some inhabitants, seized their contents, chiefly flour, the same being private property; between eleven and twelve o'clock that night they returned on board their vessels; the next morning, Sunday the 1st inst. the Enemy again landed, and sent three armed boats up the river Don, in search of public stores, of which being disappointed, by sunset both soldiers and sailors had evacuated the town; the small barrack, the wood-yard, and store-house on Gibraltar-Point, having been first set on fire by them; and at day-light the following morning the Enemy's fleet sailed.—The plunder obtained by the Enemy upon this predatory expedition has been indeed trifling; and the loss has altogether fallen upon individuals, the public stores of every description having been removed; and the only prisoners taken by them being confined felons and invalids in hospitals.—The troops which were landed were acting as marines, and appeared to be about 250 men; they were under the command of Commodore Chauncey, and Lieut.-col. Scott, an unexchanged prisoner of war on his parole, both of whom landed with the troops; the town; upon the arrival of the Enemy, was totally defenceless, the militia were still on their parole, and the principal gentlemen had retired, from an apprehension of being treated with the same severity used towards several of the inhabitants near Fort George, who had been made prisoners and sent to the United States. Lieut.-col. Battersby, of the Glengarry fencibles, with the detachment of light troops under his command, who had been stationed at York, was, upon the appearance of the Enemy's fleet off that place on the 29th ult. ordered with his detachment and light artillery, to proceed for the protection of the depots formed on Burlington Heights, where he had joined Major Maule's detachment of the 104th regiment, and concentrated his force on the following evening. The Enemy had, during the course of that day, landed from the fleet 500 men, near Brandt's House, with an intention of storming the Heights, but finding Major Maule well prepared to re-

ceive

ceive them, and being informed of Lieut.-col. Battersby's march, they reembarked, and stood away for York.

My last accounts from Major-gen. De Rottenburg are to the 3d inst. when the Enemy's fleet had anchored off Niagara; I have received no tidings from our squadron under Sir James Yeo, since its sailing from hence on the 31st ult.

I have, &c. GEORGE PREVOST.

Here follows another dispatch from Sir George Prevost, noticing that the British expedition to Lake Champlain had returned, having met with complete success in its operations both by land and water, and fully accomplished the objects proposed. Capt. Everard commanded the naval part, and Lieut.-col. Murray the military part of the expedition. They destroyed the public buildings, stores, and boats, at Plattsburg, Swanton, Messissequir Bay, and Champlain Town. Capt. Everard offered battle, with two sloops, to the Enemy's flotilla, which he declined; and in like manner Gen. Hampton, with 5000 American troops, did not think fit to attack Col. Murray, who had only 900 men. Capt. Pring, R. N. with Lieut.-col. Williams, (13th regt. second in command), and Capt. Elliott, particularly distinguished themselves. The British had not one man killed.

A letter from Capt. Oliver states, that the Young Teaser, American privateer, having been chased by the La Hogue, on the 25th of March, blew up, and thirty men perished.

A letter from Capt. Beresford of the Poitiers, states the capture of the Yorktown privateer, of 20 guns and 140 men.

A letter from Lieut.-col. Packinghorne, dated Aug. 10, states the destruction of several batteries in St. Michael's river.

A letter from Capt. Hamilton, of the Rainbow, states the driving on shore, on the 19th of June, of a remarkable fast sailing brigantine, of one gun and 40 men.

A letter from Capt. Flin, of the Cephalus, states the capture, on the 13th inst. of the French xebec L'Ecuriel, with 41 men.

These are followed by a list of captures made by the Channel Fleet between the 1st of July and 30th of September.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Downing-street, Oct. 18.* Captain The Earl of March arrived with the following Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington:

MY LORD—Having deemed it expedient to cross the Bidassoa with the left of the army, I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that that object was effected on the 7th inst.—Sir T. Graham directed the 1st and 5th divisions, and the 1st Portu-

guese brigade, under Brig.-gen. Wilson, to cross that river in three columns below and in one above the site of the bridge, under the command of Major-gen. Hay, the Hon. Col. Greville, Major-gen. the Hon. E. Stopford, and Major-gen. Howard; and Lieut.-gen. Don M. Freyre directed that part of the 4th Spanish army under his immediate command, to cross in three columns at fords, above those at which the allied British and Portuguese troops passed. The former were destined to carry the Enemy's entrenchments about and above Andaya, while the latter should carry those on the Montagne Verte, and on the height of Mandale, by which they were to turn the Enemy's left.—The operations of both bodies of troops succeeded in every point. The British and Portuguese troops took seven pieces of cannon in the redoubts and batteries which they carried, and the Spanish troops one piece of cannon in those by them.—I had particular satisfaction in observing the steadiness and gallantry of all the troops. The 9th British regiment were very strongly opposed, charged with bayonets more than once, and have suffered; but I am happy to add, that in other parts of these corps our loss has not been severe.—The Spanish troops, under Lieut.-gen. Don M. Freyre, behaved admirably, and turned and carried the Enemy's entrenchments on the hill with great dexterity and gallantry; and I am much indebted to the Lieut.-gen. and to Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Graham, and to the General and Staff officers of both corps, for the execution of the arrangements for this operation.—Sir T. Graham having thus established within the French territory the troops of the allied British and Portuguese army, which had been so frequently distinguished under his command, resigned the command to Sir J. Hope, who had arrived from Ireland the preceding day.—While this was going on upon the left, Major-gen. C. Baron Alten attacked, with the light division, the Enemy's entrenchments in the Puerto de Vera, supported by the Spanish division under Brig.-gen. Longa; and the Marescal del Campo Don P. Giron attacked the Enemy's entrenchments and posts on the mountain called La Rhune, immediately on the right of the light division, with the army of reserve of Andalusia.—Col. Colborne, of the 52d regiment, who commanded Major-gen. Skerrett's brigade in the absence of the Major-gen. on account of his health, attacked the Enemy's right in a camp which they had strongly entrenched; and the 52d regiment, under the command of Major Mein, charged in a most gallant style, and carried the entrenchment with the bayonet. The 1st and 3d cacadores, and the 2d battalion

95th regiment, as well as the 52d, distinguished themselves in this attack.—Major-gen. Kempt's brigade attacked by the Puerto, where the opposition was not so severe; and Major-gen. C. Alten has reported his sense of the judgment displayed both by the Major-gen. and by Col. Colborne, in these attacks; and I am particularly indebted to Major-gen. C. Alten for the manner in which he executed this service; the light division took 22 officers and 400 men prisoners, and 3 pieces of cannon.—These troops carried every thing before them in the most gallant style, till they arrived at the foot of the rock on which the Hermitage stands, and they made repeated attempts to take even that post by storm; but it was impossible to get up, and the Enemy remained during the night in possession of the Hermitage; and on a rock on the same range of the mountain, with the right of the Spanish troops. Some time elapsed yesterday morning before the fog cleared away sufficiently to enable me to reconnoitre the mountain, which I found to be least inaccessible by its right, and that the attack of it might be connected with advantage with the attack of the Enemy's works in front of the Camp of Sarre. I accordingly ordered the Army of Reserve to concentrate to their right; and, as soon as the concentration commenced, Mariscal del Campo Don Pedro Giron ordered the battalion de Las Ordenes to attack the Enemy's post on the rock on the right of the position occupied by his troops, which was instantly carried in the most gallant style. Those troops followed up their success, and carried an entrenchment on a hill which protected the right of the Camp of Sarre, and the Enemy immediately evacuated all their works to defend the approaches to the camp, which were taken possession of by detachments sent from the 7th division by Lieut.-gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, through the Puerto de Eschalar, for this purpose.—Don P. Giron then established a battalion on the Enemy's left, on the rock of the Hermitage. It was too late to proceed further last night, and the Enemy withdrew from their post at the Hermitage, and from the Camp of Sarre during the night.—It gives me singular satisfaction to report the good conduct of the officers and troops of the Army of Reserve of Andalusia, as well in the operations of the 7th inst. as in those of yesterday. The attack made by the battalion of Las Ordenes, under the command of Col. Hore, yesterday, was made in as good order, and with as much spirit, as any that I have seen made by any troops; and I was much satisfied with the spirit and discipline of the whole of this corps.—I cannot applaud too highly the execution of the arrangements for

these attacks by the Mariscal del Campo Don Pedro Giron, and the General and Staff Officers under his directions.

*British Officers killed on the 7th and 9th of October.*—95th reg. 2d bat. Lieuts. Hill and Campbell.—1st Light Bat. K. G. L. Lieut. Klanck.—6th reg. 1st bat. Capt. Shawer.

*British Officers wounded.*—4th reg. 1 bat. Surgeon J. Gordon, severely.—9th, 1 bat. Capt. Jervoise, slightly; Lieuts. Dale, Sheppard, M'Adam, Brooks, and Stirling, severely; C. Campbell, and Le Mesurier, slightly; Ens. Nash and Keny, severely.—52d, 1 bat. Capt. Mein (Major) and Douglas, Lt. Hunter, and Ens. Fraser, severely; Capt. P. Campbell and Sheddon, slightly.—95th, 2 bat. Capt. Hart and Gibbons (since dead), severely; Lieuts. Ridgeway and Fry, severely; Budgeon and Madden, slightly.—95th, 3 bat. Lieut. G. Vickers, severely.—1st Lt. bat. K. G. L. Capt. Hulzemann, Lieuts. Lemers, Atkins, and Marweden, Ens. Gibson, slightly; Capt. Rautenburg, and Lieut. Wahrendorf, severely.—2d Line do. Lieut. A. Hesse.—6th reg. 1 bat. Capt. Rogers, slightly.—Brunswick Light Infantry, Major Fragstein, Capt. Wackholz, Lieuts. Theide, and Griesheim, slightly; Captain Wolfradt, Lieuts. Schneider and Gruttemann, (2d) severely.

*Total British and Portuguese loss.*—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 7 sergeants, 1 drummer, 110 rank and file killed; 2 majors, 13 captains, 24 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, 1 staff, 48 sergeants, 4 drummers, 571 rank and file wounded; 13 rank and file missing.

[The returns of the Spanish loss had not been received, but it was estimated at 750 killed, wounded, and missing.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Foreign-office, Oct. 22.* Dispatches, of which the following is an extract, have been received from Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. and E. Thornton, esq.

*Toplitz, Oct. 1.*

MY LORD, The affair I mentioned in my dispatch of the 29th ult. near Altenberg, has turned out to be of more importance than was at first imagined, and the Hetman Platow, with his usual ability and gallantry, has accomplished a very brilliant exploit against a considerable body of the Enemy.—This corps was under the orders of Gen. Lefebre Denouette, and consisted of some French light cavalry, the Polish uhans of the guard, and a brigade of light dragoons, under the orders of Gen. Piot. Generals Keiseiski and Krutecks were also in command. The force consisted of 8000 cavalry and 700 infantry, one squadron of Mamelukes, and a small party of Tartars of the guard, under the orders of Colonel

Colonel Murot. The whole were attacked by Platow, and completely put to the route.—Gen. Keiseiski is reported by the prisoners to have been killed. Fifteen hundred prisoners, five guns, and 40 officers (three of the staff,) are the fruits of this victory.

CHARLES STEWART.  
Zerbst, Oct. 4.

MY LORD, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Gen. Pozzo di Borgo has received intelligence from the head-quarters of the armies in Bohemia, under date the 24th ultimo, stating that the corps of Gen. Bennigsen having joined the Grand Army, the Allied Sovereigns had come to the resolution of making a movement by their left from Bohemia, and that this movement should be executed on the 1st of this month.—This intelligence determined the Prince Royal to attempt the passage of the Elbe. The bridge at Rosslau had been already completed, while the works of the *tête-de-pont* on the left had been traced out, and were in a state of progress. Detachments of Swedish troops were in possession of Dessau, and the town of Aken, on the left bank, a little lower down the river, was fortifying, under the direction of Count Woronzow, in such a manner as to render it a place of considerable strength, while preparations were accelerating for constructing a bridge there.—In the mean time the Enemy, who appear to have had no idea of the passage of the Elbe at Aken, sent strong detachments of troops to occupy Dessau and the line of the Mulda, and employed themselves in throwing up works, as well before that town, as in front of the *tête-de-pont* at Rosslau, with intent to impede the passage there, and to obstruct the movements of the army after the passage. This gave occasion to skirmishes between the Enemy and the Swedish advanced-guard, which was obliged to relinquish Dessau, and to retire to the neighbourhood of the *tête-de-pont* at Rosslau, and indeed to the right bank of the river.—Under these circumstances, the Prince Royal received intelligence from General Blucher, on the 1st inst. informing his Royal Highness, that he should, on that day, make a movement with his whole army on his right towards Hertzberg; that on the following day he should be at Jessen; on the 3d at Elster; and on the following day (to-day) would effect the passage of the Elbe at Elster, proceeding upon Kemberg against the French corps stationed there. The bridge at Aken had just been completed, and yesterday, to-day, or perhaps to-morrow, was each spoken of as the probable day for passing the river.—Gen. Blucher crossed the Elbe at Elster yesterday with some opposition, and attacked the entrenched village of Wartemberg, on the opposite bank, which he carried, after an obstinate

resistance, making himself master of 16 pieces of cannon. It is understood that this victory, which was carried against the corps commanded by Bertrand, was not obtained without considerable loss, particularly among the troops commanded by Gen. D'Yorck; but the particulars have not been received.—The Prince Royal received this intelligence yesterday evening, while he was at Rosslau, or immediately on his return here, and took the resolution of crossing the whole army to-day over the Elbe, at Aken and at Rosslau, the Russians at the former, and the Prussians and Swedes at Rosslau, somewhat later or otherwise, according as it should be understood whether the French would make a stand at Dessau. This, however, was not to be expected, when once the passage of the Russians was completed at Aken, particularly under the position of General Blucher's army; and in effect it was learnt this morning, that the French had retired from Dessau, where, consequently, I learn that the head-quarters of the Prince Royal will be established this evening. His R. H. left this place about nine o'clock this morning.—Yesterday evening Mr. Aldercreutz, a son of the General, and an Aide-de-camp of the Prince Royal, returned here from the Imperial head-quarters, to which he had been sent after the battle of Donnwitz. He brings intelligence of the actual movement of the Grand Army, as was projected, on the 1st inst.; and it was calculated that it would be advanced as far as Chemnitz, on yesterday, the 3d.—I am as yet without details of the affair of Gen. Blucher; but Baron de Wetterstedt has engaged me to detain this Messenger until I shall receive a dispatch from him this evening for M. de Rehausen, and he promised me (for he went to-day to Dessau), to transmit to me at the same time the same particulars, if he should obtain them. I shall keep this dispatch open for them.—We have indirect accounts of Gen. Czernitscheff having taken possession, with his corks of Cossacks, of the whole city of Cassel, from which Jerome Buonaparte had fled. But nothing has yet been received from himself.

I have, &c.

E. THORNTON.

P. S. Ten p. m. I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordships, inclosed, a Letter which I have just received from Baron de Wetterstedt.

E. T.

Head-quarters, Dessau, Oct. 4.

According to reports received from Gen. Blucher, he has been engaged with the fourth French corps, commanded by Gen. Bertrand. The latter was strongly entrenched in a village between Wartemberg and Bledin.—Gen. D'Yorck's corps dislodged and overthrew the Enemy, taking above 1000 prisoners; 16 pieces of cannon, and 70 tumbrils, with their train, were captured.

tured. A body of 2000 men threw themselves into Wittenberg; the remainder of the Enemy's troops fell back upon Kemberg. Gen. Blucher pursued them, and his head-quarters will be this evening at the latter place. His cavalry is at Duben.—By five o'clock this morning, the Enemy's troops under the orders of Marshal Ney, which were in this town, amounting to 18,000 men, had begun their retreat towards Leipzig.—Our advanced posts had, in the course of this evening, pushed on as far as Raguhn and Jesnitz, and tomorrow the junction with Gen. Blucher will take place.—The van-guard of the Russian army, under the orders of Count Woronzoff, occupies Coethen. Bernbourg is garrisoned by Russian cavalry. Tomorrow the two armies of the Prince Royal and of Gen. Blucher, will make a combined movement in advance, probably in the direction of Leipzig. They form together a total of 127,000 or 130,000 men. His Royal Highness will, without doubt, establish his head-quarters at Raguhn.

I have, &c. DE WETTERSTEDT.

*Admiralty-office, Oct. 23.* Extract of a Letter from Rear-admiral Fremantle, to J. W. Croker, esq. dated off Fiume, Sept 4 :

I anchored here with the Milford, Eagle, and Havannah, on the 26th ult. and the Austrian troops marched into the town on the same day. Nothing can be more gratifying, than the communications I have had with Gen. Nugent. The Croats desert every day from the Enemy, and I consider that Dalmatia is nearly cut off. General Radiovovich is at Carlstadt, and the advanced post of Gen. Nugent is at Lippa. It appears that the French have provisioned the citadel of Trieste.

[Under the above head of "Admiralty-office," are likewise given two Letters from Commodore Sir Jas. Lucas Yeo, to J. W. Croker, esq. one dated Kingston, Upper Canada, June 29; the other, Lake Ontario, August 10. The first letter states the Commodore's sailing with the squadron under his command, composed of six vessels, on the 5d of June, to co-operate with our army at the head of the Lake, by intercepting all supplies going to the Enemy's army, and thereby obliging the American squadron to come out for its protection. This service was performed so effectually, by attacking the Enemy's camp at Forty Mile Creek, capturing his camp, equipage, provisions, and stores, and destroying various *depots* of provisions on the shores of the Lake, that, as stated in Sir James's second letter, the Enemy's squadron, in number 13, weighed anchor from off Fort Niagara, on the morning of the 8th, and stood out in a line of battle, but on the British approaching nearly within gun-shot, they fired their broadsides, wore, and

stood under their batteries; on the 10th, Sir James succeeded in closing with the Enemy, but on coming within gun-shot of the Pike and Madison, they immediately bore up, fired their stern chase-guns, and made sail for Niagara, leaving two of their schooners astern, which we captured, the Growler and Julia, each mounting one long 32, and one long 12, and 40 men. His Majesty's squadron sustained no injury except in their sails and rigging.—This Gazette, likewise, contains letters from Visc. Cathcart, and Sir C. Stewart, the dates of which are prior to the dispatches inserted in the preceding Gazette Extraordinary. This circumstance, added to their great length, prevents us from doing more than glean from them a few particulars, which have not already transpired. Sir C. Stewart states, that all accounts agreed as to the extreme distress of the French posted in the Bohemian mountains; the horses were dying daily, and the troops were in the greatest want of provisions. At Dresden, provisions were very scarce; and, to add to their distresses, two magazines of hay and oats, valued at 70,000 rix-dollars, were destroyed by fire. All the French troops who had measured back their steps across the Elbe were in a condition the most miserable. Lord Cathcart states, that, from intercepted papers and his operations, the plan of Buonaparte had been to strike at Prague; and establish himself on the line of supply and communication of the Austrian army. With this view Vandamme was pushed forward, under the most positive assurances of close support, by a large French force; and so much convinced was he of Buonaparte's intention, that, when the Prussians were in sight in his rear at Nollendorf, it was impossible for his generals to convince him that it was not a French column. His Lordship, in his dispatch, also, explains the grounds on which the Austrian army has lately made a movement, in the direction of Leipsic. He states, that Buonaparte, continuing to cling to the vicinage of Dresden, and particularly to the defiles leading into Bohemia, the Austrian army remained necessarily fixed there to watch his movements. To remove this difficulty, and at once to render all the armies moveable, the Emperor Alexander had brought forward Gen. Bennigsen's army, ordering the latter to be replaced by a new army from the Russia frontier. Lord Cathcart's dispatch closes with an account of the action at Culm, on the 17th of September, the particulars of which have been already given by Sir C. Stewart.

This Gazette contains an account of the ceremony of the investiture of the Emperor Alexander on the 27th ult. at Toplitz, with the insignia of the Order of the Garter.



ter. After the investiture, his Imperial Majesty received the ambassadors, ministers, and great officers; and next day he gave a grand dinner to the Plenipotentiaries, and to the English Ministers resident at the head-quarters of the Allied Sovereigns: the members of their respective embassies; several Russian and English persons of distinction; and the gentlemen who had attended the mission. Upon this occasion, his Imperial Majesty appeared in the ensign of the Order.

This Gazette also contains the promised return of killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners of the British division of the army, serving on the Eastern coast of Spain, commanded by Lord Wm. Bentinck, K. B. in action with the French army under Marshal Suchet, on the 12th and 13th Sept. Total—1 captain, 3 subalterns, 6 sergeants, 90 rank and file, 7 horses killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 10 subalterns, 1 staff, 11 sergeants, 151 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 1 subaltern, 9 sergeants, 6 drummers, 177 rank and file, 53 horses, missing. The report of the officers killed and wounded has in part been given before, viz. *Killed*—Capt. Hanson, 20th light drag. Lieut. Taylor, 2d batt. of the 27th foot; and two subalterns of German corps. *Officers Wounded*—Col. F. Adam, 2d foot, general staff, severely, not dangerously. Royal Marine Artillery—Lieut. Campbell, dep. assist. adj. gen. severely, not dangerously. 27th foot, 2d batt. — Lieut. col. Reeves, Captains C. Mill, W. Winsor, and Lieut. D. M'Pherson, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. E. Drew, slightly; Lieut. C. Manley, and W. Talbot, severely, not dangerously; Assistant-surgeon G. Fitzgerald, slightly; Lieut. J. Steele, and a prisoner; two German, and one Portuguese officers.]

#### LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Foreign-office, Oct. 25.* Extract of a Dispatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, dated Commatou, Oct. 9.

The army has advanced in a direct line towards Leipsic, near which town the head-quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg are established. The Prince Royal and Gen. Blucher having advanced towards the same point, the allied forces have nearly effected their junction; a *rideau*, therefore, is drawn across this part of Saxony, extending from Dessau to Marienburg on the Bohemian frontier. In the mean time Gen. Bennigsen, with the corps of Colloredo, has driven the Enemy from his entrenchments at Gieshubel, and has advanced towards Dresden on the great road from Toplitz.—The actual position and intentions of Buonaparte are entirely unknown. A strong force, not less than 50,000 men, is opposed to Prince

Schwartzenberg; and the general belief is, that Buonaparte himself has made a rapid movement with the mass of his army to attack Gen. Blucher, before his junction with the Prince Royal is completed. Be this as it may, it is not likely that any partial advantage will materially improve his prospects, or render the ultimate success of the Allies more doubtful. His communication with France being totally destroyed—his army in considerable distress—his magazines nearly exhausted, and the country in which he is, utterly without the means of replenishing them, he must shortly find it necessary to break through the circle which has been drawn around him: in this attempt he may probably succeed, but there is every reason to hope that it will be accompanied by the destruction of a great part of his army.— Full justice is done to the military talents and able combinations of the Prince Marshal; had he been less prudent and circumspect in his movements, we should not have been placed in the formidable and commanding attitude which we are now enabled to assume.

P. S. By intelligence received this morning, it appears that Prince Schwartzenberg, with the main body of his army, is at Chemnitz, and in the neighbourhood. Buonaparte left Dresden on the 7th with the King of Saxony and his family, and is at Rochlitz, where his army is chiefly assembled. Gen. Bennigsen has advanced to Dresden, in which it is said Buonaparte has left but a feeble garrison, consisting, according to report, of not more than 3000 men.

Extract of a Dispatch from Hon. Sir C. Stewart, K. B. dated Head-quarters Prince Royal of Sweden, Rottenburg, Oct. 11.

In conformity to your Lordship's instructions, being sufficiently recovered from my wound to travel, I left the head-quarters of the Allied Army at Toplitz on the 3d instant, and arrived at those of the Crown Prince of Sweden at Radegast, near Zorbig, on the 8th. Mr. Thornton has fully put your Lordship in possession of the interesting military intelligence to that period. I have now to inform you, that after the brilliant passage of the Elbe by Gen. Blucher at Elster, in which both decision and judgment have been pre-eminently displayed, and the consequent passage of the same river by the Prince Royal's army at the points Rossiau and Acken, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince conceived a movement of the whole allied force to the left bank of the Saale would force the Enemy either to a general battle, or would be the most effectual mode to embarrass and harass his retreat, if he should determine upon a measure which the combined movements of the

the armies of Bohemia, Silesia, and of the North of Germany on his flanks, and on all his communications, seemed to render so necessary.—Napoleon, it seems, had manoeuvred from Dresden, according to reports, with a large corps of cavalry on the right, and all his infantry on the left bank of the Elbe, as far down as Archlau: a strong demonstration of 20 or 30,000 men was made from Torgau towards the point of the Elster, on the 8th, where Gen. Blucher passed, probably with a design of menacing that General, and forcing him to re-pass the river. The bold determination of the Allies was not, however, to be arrested by demonstration; and the whole army of Blucher being now in close communication with that of the Prince Royal, the former marched from Duben on Jesnitz, on the 9th, and passed the Mulda; and the Crown Prince concentrated his forces between Zorbig, Radegast, and Bitterfeld. The Enemy, according to accounts, appeared now to be collected about Eulenberg and Oschatz, between the Mulda and the Elbe.—On the 10th, Gen. Blucher moved from Jesnitz to Zorbig, and the armies of Silesia and the North of Germany were here assembled; the determination being taken to pass the Saale, orders were issued in the night, and Gen. Blucher moved with the Silesian army to pass the river at Wettin, bridges being constructed for that purpose.—Gen. Bulow, with his corps d'armée, was in like manner to pass at Wettin; Gen. Winzingerode, with the Russians, at Rothenburg; and the Prince Royal, with the Swedes, at Alsleben and Bernburg. The whole allied force was then to place itself in order of battle, with its left on the Saale, waiting the further development of the Enemy's movements. Gen. Bulow's corps, and Gen. Winzingerode's corps, after passing the river, were to form the right of the Silesian army, and the Swedes to be in reserve or second line.—Each corps d'armée to form in three lines. Gen. Woronzoff, who formed Gen. Winzingerode's advanced guard at Halle, is to be regulated in his movements by the attempts of the Enemy, and fall back on the forces passing at Wettin, if he should be attacked by superior numbers; but otherwise to retourn Halle as long as possible.—Your Lordship will observe, by these bold and decided movements, that the points of passage on the Elbe, by which the armies have passed, have been abandoned, and are to be destroyed, if necessary; and other bridges have been prepared below Magdeburg, in case of need. The corps of observation under Gen. Thumen, before Wittenberg, of about 6000 men, in the event of the Enemy forcing a passage there for the

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purpose of *alongeing* the right bank of the Elbe, and returning by Magdeburg (in the extremity of which he is placed, or in another improbable, but possible, event of his pushing with all his forces to Berlin), has orders to retire on Gen. Tauenzien, who, with 10,000 men, is to remain at Dessau, and, according to circumstances, either to manoeuvre on the right bank against any possible effort of the Enemy's, or by forced marches strengthen, in case of need, the armies assembled on the Saale. Gen. Tauenzien will be assisted by all the landsturm; and some smaller detached corps are also to join him.—Information now arrived that Platow, with his Cossacks, were at Pegau; Gens. Kleist and Wittgenstein, with the advance of the grand army of Bohemia, approaching Altenburg; and our communication seemed to be completely established behind the rear of the French army.—Information was still vague of the movements of the Enemy; but accounts were brought in on the evening of the 10th, that he was moving troops from the different points of Lutzen and Wurzen to Leipsic, and it was added that Buonaparte was expected to arrive there on the 10th. His force between Dresden and Leipsic, exclusive of garrisons, at the highest calculation may be estimated at 180,000 men; that of the Silesian army at 65,000, and that of the Prince Royal at 60,000, with 600 pieces of artillery; and it is impossible to see a finer army, or one more fully equipped in all its parts.—By the reports received this day, Gen. Platow with all his Cossacks has arrived at Lutzen, having taken some hundreds of prisoners at Weisenfels, and is come into complete communication with the advance of Gen. Woronzoff's Cossacks from Halle. Platow reports the assembling of the Enemy's army round Leipsic. We have certain accounts that the army of Bohemia is now between Altenburg and Chemnitz; and Bennigsen, with the Austrian division of Colloredo, which has been joined to him, is meditating a demonstration towards Dresden.

P. S. Gen. Blucher was not enabled, by the bridge not being complete, to pass at Wettin, but proceeded to Halle, where he has passed. Gen. Bulow has not passed this day, but the rest of the Allied Army is on the left bank of the Saale.

*Downing-street, Oct. 25.* Letter from Gen. Baron de Tettenborn to Lieut.-governor Hamilton at Heligoland; and forwarded by him, Oct. 21.

SIR—I entered yesterday morning with my troops, the town of Bremen, which I had closely attacked for two days, and which the French commandant has at length

length agreed to surrender by capitulation, in order to spare, to the inhabitants, the civil authorities and its garrison, the horrors of an assault, for which every preparation had been made. The garrison returns to France under the condition of not serving against the Allies during the period of one year. All the military stores, a great quantity of ammunition, fourteen pieces of cannon, and two mortars, magazines of every description, and very considerable sums of public money, have fallen into our power, together with more than 500 prisoners who had been taken on the preceding days, at the close of a brilliant attack made by the Cossacks upon the Enemy's sharpshooters. The cavalry are to make over their horses to us, and to set out on foot. This expedition has been executed with such rapidity, that, having passed the Elbe on the 9th October at Boitzenburg, I penetrated on the 13th by bye-roads and forced marches to the Weser; and the following day I was at the gates of Bremen, without the Enemy being in the least informed of it.

BARON DE TERZENBORN, Gen.

*Bremen, Oct. 16.*

*Admiralty-office, Oct. 26.* Extract of a Letter from Capt. Sir Christopher Cole, of the Rippon, off Abrevaek, Oct. 21, to Lord Keith.

MY LORD—I have great satisfaction in reporting the capture of Le Weser French frigate, mounting 44 guns, and having 340 men, by His Majesty's ship under my command, in company with the Scylla and Royalist brigs. Capt. Macdonald's Letter will acquaint your Lordship with the perseverance with which he had watched this frigate, which he fell-in with four days ago, and of a gallant joint attack made by the Scylla and Royalist on the frigate yesterday, in sight of the Rippon, and upon her weather-beam. The judicious measures taken by Captains Macdonald and Bremer enabled the latter officer to join me at 3 o'clock this morning, with intelligence of the Enemy's force, whilst the Scylla watched their antagonist; and at daylight, the breeze springing up, gave us an opportunity of closing with the Enemy. CHRIST. COLR.

*H. M. Sloop Scylla, at Sea, Oct. 21.*

SIX—I have the honour to acquaint you, that, at 1 a. m. 18th inst. long. 9 deg. 10 min. W. and lat. 47 deg. 30 min. N. I fell-in with a French national frigate, under jury main and mizen masts, apparently making the best of her way for Brest, and judging it not prudent to attack such superior force, as (in the event of our being crippled) I should not have been able to have kept sight of her, from the severity of the weather; I had the good fortune, on the 20th inst. to meet with the

sloop Royalist, when Capt. Bremer, in the handsomest manner, volunteered to join me in attacking her. At half-past three p. m. we bore up in close order, the Scylla on her quarter, and the Royalist on her bow, and commenced the action nearly at the same time, which continued for an hour and a half, when our sails and rigging being very much cut, and mainmast severely wounded, the Royalist nearly in the same predicament, we hauled off to repair the damages, the weather being very squally, so as to endanger our masts. A man of war appearing to the Northward, I ordered the Royalist to apprise her of our situation; at day-light this morning I observed a large ship to leeward, which proved to be the Rippon; and as you, Sir, were an eye-witness of our proceeding this morning, I beg leave to refer to you for the subsequent events.—Any encomium I could bestow on Capt. Bremer would, I am convinced, fall very short of his deserts; and I beg leave to return him, his officers, and ship's company, my warmest thanks for the gallant support they afforded me during the action. To the officers and ship's company of this sloop, I shall ever feel indebted for their gallant and persevering conduct during the action, and during the time we kept sight of the Enemy, in the severest weather I ever experienced; and beg to recommend Mr. W. Speck, senior lieutenant of this sloop, also Mr. T. G. Cooper, master's mate. Capt. Bremer speaks in the highest terms of his officers and ship's company.—The Scylla had only two seamen slightly wounded; the Royalist was not so fortunate, having two killed and nine wounded, including First Lieutenant J. Waring, slightly, and Mr. W. Wilson, master, severely. C. MACDONALD, Commander.

*Downing-street, Nov. 1.* Extract of a dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Vera, October 18.

ON the night of the 12th the Enemy attacked and carried the redoubt in the camp of Sarre, which was held by a picquet of forty men of the army of reserve of Andalusia, who were taken, as well as 100 pioneers. There is reason to believe that they were surprised, as the reserve for the support of the redoubt had not time to give the picquet assistance. This redoubt was certainly more distant from the line, and from the ground from which it could be supported, than I had imagined it to be when I had directed that it should be occupied; and it was so near to the houses of the village of Sarre as always to be liable to an attack by surprise—I have therefore not allowed it to be re-occupied. After having possession of the redoubt, the Enemy made an attack on the morning

of the 13th, upon the advanced posts of the army of Andalusia, under the command of Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Giron, with a view to regain possession of those works which they had lost on the 8th, which they constructed in front of the camp of Sarre. It was at first imagined and reported, that the real attack was on the side of the Hermitage of La Rhume; but it was confined entirely to the advanced posts of the army of Andalusia, and was repulsed by them without difficulty.—I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Giron, and the General Staff and other officers, and the soldiers under his command, upon this occasion. I had again occasion to observe particularly the steadiness of the regiment of Ordenes, under the command of Col. Hore.

*Admiralty-office, Nov. 2.* Extract of a Letter from Capt. Tobin to Lord Keith, dated Oct. 25 :

As the day opened on the 23d, the Andromache gave chase to a frigate under jury masts in the N. E. quarters; about 4 p. m. (the Saintes bearing E. by S. fourteen leagues) she opened a fire on us from her stern guns, which was not returned until a position was taken on her weather quarter; when, after a feeble resistance of about 15 minutes, she struck her colours; indeed, such was the disabled state of her masts previously to our meeting, that any further opposition would have been the extreme of rashness.—She is La Trave, of 28 French 18-pounders, and sixteen 18-pound carronades, only 9 months old, with a crew of 321 men (nearly all Dutch), one of whom was killed, and her Commander Jacob Van Maren, the Second Lieutenant Oxholme, two Midshipmen (one since dead), and 24 seamen, wounded. I lament to say, that Mr. Thos. Dickinson, the First Lieutenant, is severely wounded, and one seaman slightly. G. Toxtin, Capt.

This Gazette also announces the capture of a Danish cutter privateer, of three guns, and 22 men, by the *Clio*; and also the American schooner letter of marque, *Chesapeake*, of 265 tons, 5 guns, and 29 men from Nantes, by the *Hotspur*, Hon. Captain Percy.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Foreign-office, Nov. 3.* Mr. Solly arrived this morning from Leipsig, with duplicates\* of dispatches from Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. of which the following are copies:

*Skenditz, Oct. 17.*

MY LORD, The glorious army of Silesia has added another victory to its list, and

\* The originals by his aide-de-camp, Capt. James, were not received till some few days afterwards.

the brow of its veteran leader is decorated with fresh laurel.—Forty pieces of cannon, 12,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners, one eagle, and many caissons, have been the fruits of the victory of Radefeld and Lindenthal.—To give your Lordship the clearest idea in my power of this battle, I must revert to the position of the armies of Silesia and the North of Germany on the 14th inst. When we received certain intelligence that the Enemy was withdrawing from the right bank of the Elbe to collect in Leipsig, at this time the Prince Royal was at Cothen, and Gen. Blucher at Halle. The former occupied with the advanced guard the left bank of the Mulda, and the latter Merseburg and Schenditz.—General Blucher moved his head quarters, on the 14th, to Gros Kugel, pushing his advance on the great road to Leipsig; and occupying the villages on each side of it. The Enemy was in force in his front, still holding Debutch and Bitterfeld, with some troops along the Mulda. The Crown Prince of Sweden issued orders to march to Halle in the night of the 14th; but when his troops were in march, he took up his head-quarters at Sylblitz, and placed the Swedish army with its right at Wittin, and the left near the Petersberg. Gen. Bulow occupied the centre of his line between Petersberg and Oppin, and the corps of Winzingerode was on the left at Zorbig.—Gen. Blucher found the Enemy's forces, consisting of the 4th, 6th, and 7th corps, of the French army, and great part of the Guard, under Marshals Marmont and Ney, and Gen. Bertrand, occupying a line with their right at Freyroda, and their left at Lindenthal. The country is open, and very favourable for cavalry, around these latter villages; but the Enemy was posted strong in front of a wood of some extent, near Radefeld, and behind it the ground is more intersected; generally speaking, however, it is open, and adapted to all arms.—The disposition of attack of the Silesian army was as follows. The corps of Gen. Langeron was to attack and carry Freyroda, and then Radefeld, having the corps of Gen. Sachen in reserve. The corps d'armée of Gen. D'York was directed to move on the great chaussée, leading to Leipsig, until it reached the village of Sitzchera, when, turning to its left, it was to force the Enemy at Lindenthal. The Russian guards and advanced guard, were to press on the main road to Leipsig.—The corps of Gen. St. Priest arriving from Merseburg, was to follow the corps of Gen. Langeron. The formation of the cavalry, and the different reserves, was made on the open ground between the villages. It was nearly mid-day before the troops were at their stations.—The Enemy, soon after the first onset, gave up the advanced villages, and retired some distance; but tenaciously

ciously held the woody ground on their right, and the villages of Gros and Klein Wetteritz, as also the villages of Mockern and Mokau, on their left. At Mockern a most bloody contest ensued: it was taken and retaken by the corps of D'Yorck five times; the musketry fire was most galling, and this was the hottest part of the field; many of the superior officers were either killed or wounded; at length the victorious Silesians carried all before them, and drove the Enemy beyond the Partha. In the plain there were many brilliant charges of cavalry. The Brandenburg regiment of hussars distinguished itself in a particular manner; and, supported by infantry, charged a battery of eight pieces, which they carried. The Enemy made an obstinate resistance also on their right, in the villages of Great and Little Wetteritz and Ilchhausen, and in the woody ground around them; and when they found we had forced their left, they brought an additional number of troops on Count Langeron, who was chiefly engaged with Marshal Ney's corps, which arrived from the neighbourhood of Duben. However, the Russians, equally with their brave Allies in arms, made the most gallant efforts, and they were fully successful—night only put an end to the action. The Russian cavalry acted in a very brilliant manner. Gen. Kolp's cavalry took a battery of 13 guns, and the Cossacks of Gen. Emanuel, five. The Enemy drew off towards Siegeritz and Pfoson, and passed the Partha river. Gen. Sachen's corps, who supported Gen. Langeron, very much distinguished itself in the presence of Buonaparte, who, it seems, according to the information of the prisoners, arrived from the other part of his army at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.—The corps of Gen. D'Yorck, which so conspicuously distinguished itself, had many of its gallant leaders killed or wounded; among the latter are Colonels Heinmiz, Kutzler, Bouch, Hiller, Lowenthal, Laurentz; Majors Schon and Bismarck. The momentary loss of these officers is serious, as they nearly all commanded brigades, from the reduced state of General Officers in the Prussian army; and I have sincere regret in adding that his Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenberg Strelitz, who was distinguishing himself in a particular manner, having two horses shot under him, and whose gallant corps took 500 prisoners and an eagle, received a severe, but I trust, not a dangerous wound. Among the Russians are Gen. Chinchin, and several officers of distinction, killed and wounded; and I average Gen. Blucher's whole loss between 6 and 7000 men *hors-de-combat*.—I can add little to the catalogue of the merits of this brave army in endeavouring feebly, but I hope faithfully, to detail its proceedings. Your Lordship

will, I am persuaded, justly appreciate the enthusiasm and heroism by which its operations have been guided. It has fought twenty-one combats since hostilities recommenced. Your Lordship is so well aware of the distinguished merit and very eminent services of Gen. Gneisenau, that it is unnecessary for me on this fresh occasion to allude to them. I attached Gen. Lowe to Gen. Blucher in the field; and being absent in the early part of the day with the Prince Royal, it is due to this very deserving officer to inform your Lordship I have derived every assistance from his reports.—My Aide-de-camp, Captain During, an officer of merit, has unfortunately, I fear, fallen into the Enemy's hands.—I shall now put your Lordship in possession, as far as I am able, of the military movements of the grand army up to the 16th, and the disposition for the attack which was sent to the Prince Royal of Sweden and Gen. Blucher, by Prince Schwartzenburg, and which was to be made this day. The corps of General Giulay, Prince Maurice Lichtenstein, Thielman, and Platoff, were collected in the neighbourhood of Markrasted, and were to move forward on Leipsig; keeping up the communication on one side with Gen. Blucher's army, and on the other, these corps were to detach to their right to facilitate the attack of the corps of Gen. Merévelt, and the divisions Bianchi Weissenwolf, on Zwackau and Connewitz, at which latter place the bridge across the Pleisse was to be carried. Gen. Nostiltz's cavalry were to form on their right. In case of retreat, these corps were to retire towards Zeitz.—The reserves of the Russian and Prussian guards were to move on Rotba, where they were to pass the Pleisse, and form in columns on its right bank. The reserves of the Prince of Hesse Homberg, Generals Merévelt and Wittgenstein, were also to take post at this station.—Gen. Barclay de Tolly to command all the columns on the right bank of the Pleisse; Generals Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Kleinau, were to advance from their respective positions on Leipsig, the Russian guards forming their reserve. Gen. Colloredo advanced from Borne, as reserve to Gen. Kleinau. The retreat of these corps was to be on Chemnitz. Generals Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Kleinau's, on Altenberg and Penig.—The army of Gen. Bennigsen from Colditz was to push on Grimma and Wortzen. The corps of Count Bubna had been relieved before Leipsig by Gen. Tolstoy.—A very heavy firing continued all the day of the 16th from the Grand Army. A report arrived late at night to Gen. Blucher, that Buonaparte had attacked in person the whole line of the Allies; and forming his cavalry in the centre, succeeded in making an opening in the combined army before

all its cavalry could come up; he was, however, not able to profit by it, as it appears he retired in the evening, and the Allies occupied their position as before the attack.—Of the details of the above I am as yet wholly ignorant.—On the 17th all were ready to renew the attack on this side. The Prince Royal, who had his head-quarters at Landsberg, and his army behind it, marched at two o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Brittenfeld, with Gen. Winzingerode's and Gen. Bulow's corps, towards mid-day on Gen. Bulow's left. Gen. Winzingerode's cavalry and artillery had moved forward in the night, near the heights of Faucha.—No cannonade being heard on this side of the Grand Army (though Gen. Blucher's corps was under arms), and as it was also understood Gen. Bennigsen could not arrive until this day at Grimma, and part of the Prince Royal's army being still in the rear, it was deemed expedient to wait till the following day to renew the general attack. The Enemy shewed himself in great force in a good position, on the left of the Partha, on a ridge of some extent, which runs parallel to the river. There was some cannonading in the morning, and the Enemy made demonstrations, and the hussars of Mecklenberg charged his advanced parties into the suburbs of Leipsig, and took three cannon, and some prisoners of the hulans of the guards.—The state of our affairs is such, that the most sanguine expectations may be justly entertained, under the protection of Divine Providence, which has hitherto so conspicuously favoured us in the glorious cause in which we are engaged.

C. STEWART, Lieut.-gen.  
*Leipsic, Oct. 19.*

My Lord,—*Europe at length approaches her deliverance, and England may triumphantly look forward to reap, in conjunction with her Allies, that glory her unexampled and steady efforts in the common cause so justly entitle her to receive.*—I wish it had fallen to the lot of an abler pen to detail to your Lordship the splendid events of these two last days; but in endeavouring to relate the main facts, to send them off without a moment's delay, I shall best do my duty, postponing more detailed accounts until a fresh opportunity.—The victory of Gen. Blucher upon the 16th has been followed on the 18th by that of the whole of the combined forces over the army of Buonaparte, in the neighbourhood of Leipsic.—*The collective loss of above 100 pieces of cannon, 60,000 men, an immense number of prisoners, the desertion of the whole of the Saxon army, also the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, many generals, among whom are Regnier, Vallery, Brune, Bertrand, and Lawrison, are some of the first fruits of this glorious*

*day. The capture, by assault, of the town of Leipsig, this morning, the magazines, artillery, and stores of the place, with the King of Saxony, all his court, the garrison, and the rear-guard of the French army, all the Enemy's wounded (the number of which exceed 30,000); the narrow escape of Buonaparte, who fled from Leipsig at 9 o'clock, the Allies entering at 11; the complete deroute of the French army, who are endeavouring to escape in all directions, and who are still surrounded, are the next objects of exultation. The further result your Lordship can best arrive at from an account of our military position.*

It will be my endeavour to give you as clear and succinct an account as I am able, first of the general and combined operations of the Grand Army; and secondly, to describe what immediately came under my own observations, namely, the movements of the Prince Royal and Gen. Blucher.—My dispatches up to the 17th have detailed the positions of the Allied Armies up to that date. It being announced by Prince Schwartzenberg that it was the intention of their Majesties the Allied Sovereigns to renew the attack on the 18th, and the Armies of the North and Silesia being directed to co-operate, the following general disposition was made:—I must here observe that the attack on the 16th, by the Grand Army, occurred in the neighbourhood of Liebert Wolowitz. The country being particularly adapted for cavalry, a very sanguinary and hard combat ensued with that arm, and an artillery exceeding in number 600 pieces, between the opposed armies. Two solitary buildings which the Enemy had occupied with several battalions of infantry, and which formed nearly the centre of their position, were attacked by the Russian infantry, and after several repulses, carried with amazing carnage.—The whole of the Enemy's cavalry under Murat, were then brought forward; they made a very desperate push at the centre of the Allied position, which for a short period they succeeded in forcing.—To oppose this powerful cavalry, six regiments of Austrian cuirassiers charged in columns. Nothing could surpass either the skill or the desperate bravery of this movement; they overthrew all before them, destroying, I am told, whole regiments, and returned to their ground with many prisoners, having left 700 dragoons within the Enemy's line.—Many officers were killed and wounded. Gen. Latour Maubourg, who commanded the Enemy's cavalry under Murat, lost his leg. Both armies remained nearly on the ground on which the contest commenced.—When the Grand Army was to commence their attack on the morning of the 18th, from their different points of assembly, on the principal

principal villages situated on the great road leading to Leipsig, the Armies of the North and Silesia were jointly to attack from the line of the Saale, and upon the Enemy's position upon the Partha river. Gen. Blucher gave to the Prince Royal of Sweden 30,000 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, of his army; and with this formidable reinforcement the Northern Army was to attack from the Heights of Faucha, while Gen. Blucher was to retain his position before Leipsig, and use his utmost efforts to gain possession of the place.—In the event of the whole of the Enemy's forces being carried against either of the armies, they were reciprocally to support each other, and concert further movements; that part of the Enemy's force which had for some time been opposed to the Prince Royal of Sweden and Gen. Blucher had taken up a very good position on the left bank of the Partha, having its right at the strong point of Faucha, and its left towards Leipsig.—To force the Enemy's right, and obtain possession of the heights of Faucha, was the first operation of the Prince Royal's army. The corps of Russians under Gen. Winzingerode, and the Prussians under Gen. Bulow, were destined for this purpose; and the Swedish army were directed to force the passage of the river at Pfosen and Mockau.—The passage was effected without much opposition. Gen. Winzingerode took above 3000 prisoners at Faucha, and some guns.—Gen. Blucher put his army in motion as soon as he found the Grand Army engaged very hotly in the neighbourhood of the villages of Stollitz and Probestheyda; and the infantry of the Prince Royal's army had not sufficient time to make their flank movement, before the Enemy's infantry had abandoned the line of the river, and retired over the plain, in line and column, towards Leipsig, occupying Somerfelt, Paunsdorf, and Schonfeld, in strength, protecting their retreat.—A very heavy cannonade and some brilliant performances of Gen. Winzingerode's cavalry marked chiefly here the events of the day, except towards the close, when Gen. Langeron, who had crossed the river, attacked the village of Schonfeld, met with considerable resistance, and at first was not able to force his way. He, however, took it, but was driven back, when the most positive orders were sent him by Gen. Blucher to re-occupy it at the point of the bayonet; which he accomplished before dark. Some Prussian battalions of Gen. Bulow's corps were warmly engaged also at Paunsdorf, and the Enemy were retiring from it, when the Prince Royal directed the rocket brigade under Capt. Bogue, to form on the left of a Prussian battery, and open upon the columns retiring. Cougreve's

formidable weapon had scarce accomplished the point of paralysing a solid square of infantry, which after one fire delivered themselves up (as if panic-struck), when that gallant and deserving officer, Capt. Bogue, alike an ornament to his profession, and a loss to his friends and country, received a shot in the head, which deprived the army of his services. Lieut. Strangways, who succeeded in the command of the brigade, received the Prince Royal's thanks for the services they rendered.—During the action 22 guns of Saxon artillery joined us from the Enemy, and two Westphalian regiments of hussars, and two battalions of Saxons; the former were opportunely made use of in the instant against the Enemy, as our artillery and ammunition were not all forward; and the Prince Royal addressed the latter by an offer, that he would head them immediately against the Enemy, which they to a man accepted.—The communication being now established between the grand attacks and that of these two armies, the Grand Duke Constantine, Gens. Platoff, Milaradovitch, and other officers of distinction, joined the Prince Royal, communicating the events carrying on in that direction.—It seems, the most desperate resistance was made by the Enemy at Probedethede, Stelleritz, and Connevitz; but the different columns bearing on these points, as detailed in my former dispatch, finally carried every thing before them. Gen. Bennigsen taking the village upon the right bank of the Reutschove, having been joined by Gen. Bubna, from Dresden, Gen. Tolstoy having come up and relieved the former in the blockade of that city, and Gen. Gislav manœuvring with 25,000 Austrians on the left bank of the Elster, Gen. Thielman and Prince M. Lichtenstein's corps moved upon the same river, and the result of the day was, that the Enemy lost above 40,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 65 pieces of artillery, and 17 battalions of German infantry, with all their staff and generals, which came over *ex masse* during the action. The armies remained upon the ground on which they had so bravely conquered, this night. The Prince Royal had his bivouac at Paunsdorff; Gen. Blucher's remained at Witteritz, and the Emperor's and the King's at Roda.—About the close of the day, it was understood the Enemy were retiring by Weissenfels and Naumburg; Gen. Blucher received an order from the King of Prussia to detach in that direction. The movement of the Prince Royal's army completely excluded the retreat on Wittenberg, that upon Erfurt had long since been lost to them: the line of the Saale alone remains; and as their flanks and rear will be operated upon during  
 their

their march, it is difficult to say with what portion of their army they may get to the Rhine. This morning the town of Leipzig was attacked and carried, after a short resistance, by the armies of Gen. Blücher, the Prince Royal, Gen. Bennigsen, and the Grand Army. Marshals Marmont and Macdonald commanded in the town; these, with Marshals Augereau and Victor, narrowly escaped with a small escort.—Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, each heading their respective troops, entered the town at different points, and met in the great square. The acclamations and rejoicings of the people are not to be described.—The multiplicity of brilliant achievements, the impossibility of doing justice to the firmness that has been displayed, the boldness of the conception of the Commander in Chief, Field-Marshal Prince

Schwartzberg, and of the other experienced leaders; together with the shortness of the time allowed me for making up this dispatch, will plead, I hope, a sufficient excuse for my not sending a more accurate or perfect detail, which I hope, however, to do hereafter.—I send this Dispatch by my Aide-de-camp, Mr. James, who has been distinguished for his services, since he has been with this army; he has also been with me in all the late events, and will be able to give your Lordship all further particulars.

I have the honour, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

P. S. On the field of battle this day an officer arrived from Gen. Tettenborn, [see p. 689], bringing the information of the surrender of Bremen to the corps under his orders, and the keys of the town, which were presented by the Prince Royal to the Emperor of Russia. C. S.

#### INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Magee, proprietor of "The Dublin Evening Post, convicted of a libel on the Duke of Richmond, has been sentenced by the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, to pay a fine of 500*l.*; to be imprisoned two years from the 28th of July last; and to give securities, himself in 1000*l.* and two sureties in 500*l.* each, to keep the peace for seven years.

Thomas Hall, esq. has built a new Church at *Lye*, near Stourbridge, at a cost of 8000*l.*—a rare example—but one that merits imitation at a time when churches in populous neighbourhoods have become so unequal to the demands of housekeepers, and when the cause of religion consequently suffers from the deficiency and inadequacy of churches.

Occupiers of certain premises in the village of *Bray*, Berks, originally left in 1609 for charitable uses by Sir John Norris, have been called upon in Chancery by the Trustees of the said Charity to make restitution, or produce titles to the same.—This is the first application under the late Donation Act.

On opening a vault, lately, in the middle aisle of the West transept of *Winchester* Cathedral, a stone coffin was discovered immediately under the surface of the pavement, supposed to contain the remains of a prelate or a mitred abbot. A ring of pure gold, with an amethyst, about the size and shape of a turkey's eye, set therein, and part of a crosier, much decayed, were found in the coffin; but few vestiges of the body remained. The crook and ferrule of the crosier were of metal, and the shaft of wood, quite plain.

Dec. 23. This morning, about 4 o'clock, the warehouse of Mr. Griffiths,

grocer, the corner shop in *Welch Pool*, was discovered on fire, and five barrels of gunpowder blew up with a dreadful explosion, and the roof and floors, with the contents of the warehouse, were blasted in every direction through the air to an incredible distance. The fire injured an adjoining dwelling. The windows of many neighbouring houses were much shattered. The landlady of the *Britannia Inn* has since died with the fright.

Dec. 25. This evening as Mr. Douglas, chief gardener to the Duke of Northumberland, was crossing the grounds at the back of *Sion-house*, in the dark, he mistook the path, fell into the canal, and was drowned. His body was not found till the morning of the 27th. Being a valuable domestic, his death has occasioned great concern to his Grace and the family.

#### THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

Dec. 27. The Prince Regent left town at 7 in the evening, intending to proceed to *Hatfield*, on his way to *Belvoir Castle*. The fog, however, was so dense in the metropolis, and for several miles round, that he was induced to return. Lord *Lowther* was in one carriage with the Prince, and Gen. *Turner* in a second. They had not got further than about a mile from *Tottenham-court-road*, when an outrider was thrown off into a ditch.

Dec. 28. At half past 12, His Royal Highness again set off on his tour; and visited the Marquis of *Salisbury's* seat at *Hatfield*, where he slept that night.

Dec. 29. His Royal Highness proceeded on his journey, and reached *Aphorpe*, the seat of the Earl of *Westmoreland*, where he spent the day. At eight the

Prince



Prince sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, at which were present the Duke of Rutland, Marquis of Exeter, Earls of Lonsdale, Cardigan, Winchelsea, and Carysfort, Sir S. and Mr. Fludyer, and others, were present.

*Dec. 30.* His Royal Highness passed through Stamford at 4 in the afternoon, and was met at Bridge Casterton by the Earl of Lonsdale's carriage. His Royal Highness dined at the Earl's seat at Cottesmore with a large party. There were at his Lordship's the Marquis of Exeter, the Earls of Winchelsea and Westmorland, Visc. Lowther, Lord Robert Manners, Sir Gerard Noel, Gen. Grosvenor, Mr Croker, &c. The Prince continued at Cottesmore till Sunday Jan. 2. rode out every day, and was in excellent health and spirits.—His Royal Highness received during his stay an Address from the Corporation of Stamford, on the present prosperous state of affairs, presented to him by a Deputation from the Body Corporate.—(*A farther Account of the Prince's Tour shall be given in our Number for January*)

*Prayer on laying the Foundation of Whitechapel School.* (See p. 493.)

O Lord God Almighty, the Creator and Preserver of the Universe, whose throne is heaven, and whose footstool is earth, from thy seat on high vouchsafe with favour to behold thy suppliant creatures, and graciously extend to them thy wonted mercy and protection. Thou dwellest not in temples made with hands; behold the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee, yet where two or three are gathered together in thy name, there art thou in the midst of them. O Lord, we most humbly beseech thee to hear us, who make with one accord our common supplications before thee.—Without thee nothing is strong, nothing is holy; strengthen and support us, we pray thee, with thine almighty power, in this our work, that it may go on and prosper in our hands; and grant unto us the assistance of thy Holy Spirit, the giver of wisdom and understanding, of knowledge and true godliness, that we may so build this house, that thou mayest take pleasure in the same, and that thy holy name may be for ever glorified therein.—Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength and perfected praise: take we beseech thee these little ones, whom in obedience to the will of thy dear Son, we endeavour to bring unto Christ, under the guidance of thy counsel, and the protection of thy providence. Bring them up, O Lord, in thy steadfast fear and love; in honour and obedience to their earthly sovereign; in dutiful submission to their superiors, and in brotherly kindness one towards

another. Increase in them true religion, nourish them with all goodness, and of thy great mercy keep them in the same; govern both their hearts and bodies in the ways of thy laws, and in the works of thy commandments; and evermore mightily defend them. Bless the means which shall be afforded them for their improvement in useful knowledge, and more especially in the knowledge of thee, O God, and of thine adorable Son, Jesus Christ, whom to know is eternal life.—Give thy grace, O heavenly Father, to the parents and relations of these children, that on the blessed return of the day which thou hast hallowed, they may enter with joy and gladness this house dedicated to thy service; may make their prayers unto thee in an acceptable time, and joyfully offer up the sacrifice of thanksgiving; and hear and receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save their souls. O Lord, so teach them to command their children and their household after them, and to keep thy way in justice and judgment, that their good example may spread far and wide; that righteousness may dwell in our land, and all the world may say—“Surely this nation is a wise and understanding people.”—And finally, O Lord, we beseech thee, vouchsafe to shower down a blessing on us all, who have joined in this work and labour that proceedeth of love, to advance thy glory and the good of mankind. May we preserve the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. And grant unto us that Christ may dwell in our hearts by faith, that we, being rooted and grounded in love, may become a spiritual house, built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone.—Sustain us with thy grace, that we be not weary in well-doing; and when it shall please thee to suffer us to rest from our labours, our works of charity and mercy may follow us on high, and plead for us on that awful day, when all that ever lived shall be judged according to the deeds done in the flesh, by our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, who being manifest here on earth, always shewed pity to the poor, and left us an example which we ought to follow: and furthermore to kindle the zeal of his faithful disciples towards his holy service, He has solemnly declared, in words which make our hearts burn within us; “Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done good unto one of these little ones, ye have done it unto me.”—Hear us, O merciful Father, for the sake of the same thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord, in whose name and in the prayer he himself hath taught us, we conclude our imperfect petitions. Our Father, &c.

THEA.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

## DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Nov. 22. *Who's to have her?* a Musical Afterpiece, by Mr. T. Dibdin. The Music by Messrs. Reeve and Whitaker.

Nov. 25. *Illusion; or, The Trances of Nourjahad*; a Melo-drame, by Lord Byron: the story taken from a Romance, under the same title, by the late Mrs. Sheridan. The Music selected by Mr. Kelly.

Dec. 10. *Oranje Boen*; or, *More Good News*; an interesting piece made up on the spur of a great public occasion, and received with much satisfaction by the audience. The Musick, chiefly selections, with some original songs by Mr. Whitaker.

Dec. 27. *Harlequin Harper*; or, *A Jump from Japan*.

## COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Dec. 15. *For England, Ho!* a Melo-dramatic Opera. The Musick is the joint composition of Messrs. Bishop and T. Welsh.

Dec. 21. *Fair Game*; or, *The First of October*; a Farce: which, meeting with disapprobation, was withdrawn after one night's performance.

Dec. 27. *Harlequin and the Swans*; or, *The Bath of Beauty*.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

*Whitehall*, Nov. 20. Earl of Liverpool, Right hon. N. Vansittart, Right hon. W. Fitzgerald, B. Paget, and J. Brogden, esqrs. and Visc. Lowther, Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer.

*War-office*, Nov. 27. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, Field Marshals in the Army.

*Admiralty-office*, Dec. 4. The following Flag-officers were promoted; viz.

Admirals of the White—Richard Rodney Bligh, esq. and Alexander Græme, esq. to be *Admirals of the Red*.

Admirals of the Blue—Arthur Kempe, esq. Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. and Sir R. Calder, Bart. to be *Admirals of the White*.

Vice-Admirals of the Red—Robert M<sup>c</sup>Donall, esq. Billy Douglas, esq. John Wickey, esq. John Fish, esq. John Knight, esq. and Edward Thornbrough, esq. to be *Admirals of the Blue*.

Vice-Admirals of the White—William Dommett, esq. William Wolsley, esq. John Manley, esq. George Murray, esq. John Sattou, esq. Robert Murray, esq. Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. and John Markham, esq. to be *Vice-Admirals of the Red*.

Vice-Admirals of the Blue—Nathan Brunton, esq. John Schanck, esq. Hon. Michael de Courcy, Philip D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon, and John Hunter, esq. to be *Vice-Admirals of the White*.

Rear-Admirals of the Red—Charles Tyler, esq. Robert Watson, esq. Right hon. Alan Lord Gardner, Manley Dixon, esq.

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George Losack, esq. William Mitchell, esq. and Sir Thomas Bertie, Knt. to be *Vice-Admirals of the Blue*.

Rear-Admirals of the White—Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Hon. Henry Curzon, Wm. Bligh, esq. Lawrence W. Halstead, esq. Edward Oliver Osborn, esq. Sir Harry Neale, Bart. Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, Knt. Hon. Arthur Kaye Legge, to be *Rear-Admirals of the Red*.

Rear-Admirals of the Blue—John Lawford, esq. Frank Sotherton, esq. Thomas Wolley, esq. William Johnstone Hope, esq. Right Hon. Lord Henry Paulet, C. W. Paterson, esq. George Cockburn, esq. Thomas Surridge, esq. Samuel Hood Linzee, esq. to be *Rear-Admirals of the White*.

And the under-mentioned Captains were also appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet; viz.—Philip Wilkinson, esq. Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming, Charles Vinicombe Penrose, esq. William Hotham; esq. George Hopewell Stephens, esq. Pulteney Malcolm, esq. William Nowell, esq. James Bisset, esq. John Clements, esq. Sir John Gore, Knt. and John Harvey, esq. to be *Rear-Admirals of the Blue*.

Hon. Henry Hotham, George Burlington, esq. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart. and Edward Codrington, esq. *Colonels* in his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, viz. Hon. C. E. Fleming, C. V. Penrose, J. Bisset, and P. Malcolm, esqrs. Flag Officers.

*Downing-street*, Dec. 4. John Hunter, esq. His Majesty's Consul-general in Spain.

*Foreign-office*, Dec. 11. Earl of Clan-carty, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Prince of Orange Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands.—Robert Gordon, esq. Secretary to that Embassy.

*War-office*, Dec. 14. Colonel His Serene Highness William Frederick Henry, Hereditary Prince of Orange, a Major-general in the Army.

*Whitehall*, Dec. 18. Earl of Liverpool, Right hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Right hon. Wm. Fitzgerald, Berkeley Paget, esq. Visc. Lowther, and Charles Grant, jun. esq. Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Major-gen. Barnes, Lieut-gen. of the Leeward Islands, vice R. H. Lossack, esq. G. Warre, esq. Consul for Biscay and Guipuscoa.

## CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Mr. Sergeant Shepherd, Solicitor-general, vice Sir T. Plomer.

Rev. Edward Nares, A. M. rector of Bid-denden, Kent, Regius Professor of Modern History, vice Beeke, resigned.

Rev. W. L. Porter, of Peterborough, Head Master of Worcester College school, vice Griffin, deceased.

Rev. Dr. Owen, of Stowmarket, Master of the Grammar-school, Beccles, Suffolk.

ECCLESIASTICAR

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Van Mildert, D. D. Regius Professor of Divinity, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. G. Brice, J. Roberts, and T. Groyne, Chaplains to the Medway, the Centaur, and the Latona.

Rev. W. Malris, Bishops Lavington V.

Rev. P. W. Moore, Thackenhurst R. Sussex, vice Rev. W. Groome, resigned.

Rev. J. Bowman, Bixley cum Framlingham-Earl Consolidated R.R. Norfolk, vice Moore, resigned.

Rev. Tho. Bartlam, M. A. precentor of Exeter, Pinhoe V. near Exeter, vice Lovering, deceased.

Rev. James Tomkinson, Warmingham R. Cheshire.

Rev. Richard Pratt, Littleham V. with Exmouth Chapel annexed, Devon.

Rev. Philip Roberts, Claverdon V. Warwickshire.

Rev. Henry Becke, D. D. Dean of Bristol, vice Dr. Parsons, Bp. of Peterborough.

Rev. D. Prothero, Eglwysrw V. Pembrokehire, vice Morgan, deceased.

Rev. S. Hall, M. A. Billinge V. Lancashire.

Rev. Thomas Slatter, Shipton-on-Cherwell R. Oxon. vice Ashmole, deceased.

Rev. T. Prince, A. B. Chaplain in ordinary to the Prince Regent.

Rev. Charles Pryce, M. A. vicar of Wilingham, Cambridgeshire, to a Prebendal Stall in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. J. B. Berkeley, rector of Beauchamp, Worcestershire, Much Cowarne V. Herefordshire.

Rev. Robert Field, B. A. vicar of Sutton, Suffolk, Ramsholt Perpetual Curacy.

Rev. Canon Underwood, Fownhope and Woolhope V. co. Hereford.

Rev. Dr. Cope, Madley V. co. Hereford.

Rev. H. Morgan, Sellack and Capel V.

Rev. Wm. Cooke, M. A. Pipe V. co. Hereford, vice Underwood, resigned.

Rev. J. Birt, Brockhampton Perp. Cur.

Rev. C. Jones, Canon Pyon V. Hereford.

Rev. E. Howells, Yarkhill V. Hereford.

Rev. W. Pearce, Leigh V. co. Glouc.

Rev. Gervays Grylls, B. C. L. Luxulian V. Cornwall.

Rev. John Chambers, M. A. Neer Solars R. co. Salop, vice Baugh, deceased.

Rev. John Sunderland, Wiveliscombe V. Somersetshire.

Rev. M. Manners, M. A. Thelverton R. Norfolk.

Hon. and Rev. Geo. Neville, M. A. Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, Hawarden R. Flintshire.

Rev. H. J. Richman, I. L. B. Holy Trinity R. Dorchester, with Frome Whitfield R. and Free Chapel annexed.

Rev. Charles Worsley, M. A. (second son of Rev. Henry W. D. D. rector of Gatoncomb) Lesnewth R. Cornwall, vice Pomeroy, deceased.

Rev. Professor Dealtry, Clapham V. Surrey.

Rev. George Mingay, B. A. Kennet R. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. J. Coltman, M. A. St. John Perp. Cur. Beverley, vice Jackson, deceased.

Rev. R. Pennell, Chaplain to the British Factory at Oporto.

Rev. John Nelson, M. A. perpetual curate of Brill and Boarstall, Bucks, St. Peter's, alias Peterstone-Super R. Ely in Glamorganshire, vice Lewis, deceased.

Rev. G. Wilkins, of Hadleigh, Dennington cum Moorhouse.

Rev. William West Green, Vice-principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Husbands Bosworth R. co. Leic. vice Pearce, deceased.

Rev. Francis John Hyde Wollaston, B. D. Archdeacon of Essex, vice Gretton, dec.

Rev. W. H. Pratt, vicar of Dramaull, in the diocese of Connor, one of the Chaplains of the Marquis of Thomond.

## BIRTHS.

1813, Dec. 14. At St. Helen's, Auckland, the wife of Capt. Southey, R. N. brother of the Poet Laureate, a son and heir.

15. At Winton, the lady of Sir John Tho. Stanley Alderley, a daughter.

18. At Mildeu-hall, Suffolk, the wife of Col. Bunbury, a son.

Lately, Viscountess Powerscourt, a dau. At Gepping Hall, Suffolk, the lady of Sir J. Shelley, a son.

At Stone-hall, near Godstone, the wife of Lieut.-col. Wm. Napier, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

1813, Nov. 19. Mr. John Brett, of the East India House, to Miss Maria Fassett, youngest daughter of E. De Gruchy Fassett, esq. of Walworth.

Dec. 4. At Twickenham, Rev. Wm. Chaly, D. D. Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Vice-chancellor of that University, to Mary, youngest daughter and coheirs of the late John Westwood, esq. of Chatteris.

6. At Tunbridge, George Ick, esq. to Frances Sophia Badcock, grand-daughter of the late Richard Cumberland, esq.

7. At the Cathedral, Kilmore, co. Cavan, Rev. Francis Fox, grandson of the late Earl of Farnham, to the daughter of the late Rev. Jemmett Browne, of Rivers-town, co. Cork.

9. At Middle Claydon, T. D. Aubrey, esq. nephew of Sir John Aubrey, of Dorset-house, Bucks, to Miss Wright, niece of Rev. R. Vasney, of Claydon-house.

11. Hon. Edw. Law, M. P. eldest son of Lord Ellenborough, to Lady Octavia Stewart, daughter of Earl of Londonderry.

Tho. John Cullifford, esq. of Great Winchester-street, to Miss Crewe, of Blackheath.

At Bath, by special licence, the Marquis of Huntley, to the only daughter of A. Brodie, esq. of Arn Hall, Scotland.

14. H. Unwin Heathcote, esq. of Shephallbury, Herts, to Eleanor, third daughter of Sir Robert Wigram, bart.

Rev. Geo. Gunning, rector of Doynton, co. Gloucester, to Louisa Mary, daughter of J. Quicke, esq. of Newton-house, Devon.

16. At Islington, Mr. Maples, of the Old Jewry, to Miss Maria Hunt, of Cannonbury-place.

At Egham, Lieut.-col. Mallet, 56th reg. to Fannia, daughter of Rev. Dr. Symmons. At Laurentinum (Cork), Lieut.-colonel Shaw, 59th reg. to the daughter of Arthur Creagh, esq.

21. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Major Drake, 95th reg. to the eldest daughter of J. Fane, esq. M. P.

25. At Bath, Lieut.-col. J. P. Hamilton, 83d reg. to Charlotte, second daughter of J. Fane, esq. M. P.

29. Rob. Spankie, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to the daughter of J. Inglis, esq. of Mark-lane.

*Lately*, Algernon Greville, esq. to Caroline, sister of Sir Bellingham Graham, of Norton Conyers, co. York.

Rev. John Lempriere, D.D. of Exeter, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Deane, esq. of Southampton.

Rev. Octavius Piers, youngest son of the late Sir Wm. Pigott P. of Tristerna Abbey, Westmeath, to Jane, only daughter of the late Rev. Thos. Tristram, of Brookfield-house, co. Worcester.

Sir Orford Gordon, bart. of Embo, N. B. to Frances, third daughter of Major-gen. Browne, lieut.-governor of Plymouth.

Lord Ruthven, to the daughter of W. Campbell, esq. of Shawfield, Scotland.

Jas. Boyd, esq. of Rosslare, co. Wexford, to Georgiana, second daughter of the late Hon. George Jocelyn, and niece to the Earl of Roden.

#### DEATHS.

1813. IN Ceylon, Hon. George Turnour, April. . . and also, two of his daughters. He was the fourth son of the late Earl of Winterton, and in His Majesty's Civil service in that Island.

Sept. 2. In Spain, of wounds received at the storming of St. Sebastian's, in his 22d year, Lieut. Wm. Turton, of the 40th regiment, son of Wm. Turton, esq. late Captain in the same regiment, and nephew of Sir Thomas Turton, bart. This young man united to the kindest disposition and most amiable manners an ardour and enthusiasm in his profession, with so strict an attention to its duties, as to gain the love and esteem of his brother-officers, and the approbation of his superiors. Very early in the contest, he joined his regiment in the Peninsula, and was actively engaged in all the various sieges and battles of the last three or four years. At the storming of Badajoz, his regiment was

amongst the most forward in entering the breach, where he received a severe wound, being shot through the body. This separated him from his regiment for some months; but, before he was returned fit for duty, having received intelligence that the Army was advancing into Spain, he left the Sick dépôt, and joined his gallant companions in time to share the glories and dangers of the battle of Salamanca, at which he was again wounded, although slightly. At the glorious battle of Vittoria, his regiment conspicuously shone amongst the foremost, and is mentioned in Lord Wellington's dispatch as having successively charged the Enemy with the bayonet. After this battle, the calm which succeeded (although once interrupted by a fruitless attack on our Lines) ill suited the ardent mind of this young soldier. On the resolution being taken to storm the Fort of St. Sebastian, he volunteered his services (although not with the besieging army) on that dangerous and forlorn hope. To his honour, and as a proof of the respect borne him by his comrades in arms, sixty men sprang from the ranks, to share the glory and danger of their young Hero; and most of them, alas! like him, have fallen victims to their patriotic ardour and courage. — The feelings of his Parents on a loss so irreparable can be easily conceived: nor is that agony diminished by the never-ceasing anxiety they feel for their only remaining Child, an Officer in the same regiment, who, sharing in merit with his deceased brother, justly divided the affection of his Parents. May the blessings of peace shortly relieve their anxiety, and restore to them their only solace and last hope!

Sept. 5. Fell in battle, off the coast of Portland, United States of America, aged 29, Capt. Samuel Blyth, commander of H. M. brig Boxer. His remains were interred at Portland on the 7th with military honours; and the following inscription is placed over his grave:

"In Memory of Captain Samuel Blyth, Late Commander of his Britannic Majesty's ship Boxer.

He nobly fell on the 5th day of September, 1813, in action with the U. S. brig Enterprize.

In Life honourable; in death glorious!

His Country will long deplore one of her bravest sons;

His friends long lament one of the best of men.

The surviving Officers of his Crew offer this feeble tribute of admiration and regard."

Sept. 20. At Providence Grove, St. John's, Jamaica, aged 140, Sarah Anderson, a free Black, native of Guinea, of the Congo country. She arrived in that Is-

land in 1687; during the Government of the Duke of Albemarle, whom she remembered well, and whose person she described very accurately; and was then, according to her own statement, a young woman about 14. She was bedridden the last three years, but retained a good appetite, could hear, see, and converse with cheerfulness, to the last moment of her life; and has left 55 descendants including a fourth generation.

Oct. ... At Smyrna, Thos. Wittenoom, esq. of Southampton.

Nov. 5. Of a fever (with the Army under the Marquis of Wellington), Sir T. Style, bart. ensign in the 1st reg. of foot guards. He succeeded his father Sir Charles, Sept. 5, 1804. This family was originally seated in Suffolk; and the baronetage was first conferred on Sir Thomas Style, of Wateringbury, Kent, April 1627.

Nov. 11. At Guadalupe, Capt. Charles Robertson, Royal Engineers, second son of Col. R. Royal Westminster volunteers.

Nov. 14. In Beverley, Yorkshire, aged 33, Margaret Jesse, eldest surviving daughter of the late John Courtney, esq.

Nov. 27. At Hampton, Middlesex, in his 87th year, John Hillman, esq. Nature had bestowed on him a frankness of manners and a benevolent heart. The strictest integrity guided all his actions; and in assisting the wants of others, he derived a satisfaction which nothing could surpass. Many a young man has he assisted with money on entering into business, who will revere his memory with gratitude. His hospitality of his table is well known amongst an extended circle of acquaintance, to many of whom he has bequeathed some mark of his esteem. Mr. H. carried on business many years in partnership with the Hon. Thomas Harley, Alderman of London, his respect for whom is marked by a legacy to each of his four daughters. His faithful domestics he has handsomely provided for; and has bequeathed to the Marine Society; to the Asylum for Female Orphans; to the Society for the Liberation of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts; to the Bath General Hospital; to the Gloucester General Infirmary; and for the further endowment of the Charity School at Painswick, each 500*l.*—Thus terminated the life of this highly respected man, in the full enjoyment of his faculties, a pattern truly worthy of imitation. His remains were deposited in the chancel of Hampton Church, attended by many of his most intimate and affectionate friends.

Nov. 28. At Quebec, G. Meertens, Lieutenant 70th reg. son of A. M. esq. of Clifton.

Dec. 4. At Leipton-house, near Brixton, Devon, Wm. Farquharson, esq. leaving a widow and 13 children. He served

the East India Company on the Bengal establishment 33 years with honour and credit.

Dec. 7. Aged 42, Abraham Cumberbatch Sober, esq.

In her 12th year, Penelope Anna, only daughter of Wm. Ward Farrer, esq. of Surrey-square.

The wife of Edw. Hogg, esq. of Rodborough, co. Gloucester.

At Southsea, S. Legg Reid, son of Capt. R. of H. M. ship *Fervent*.

Suddenly, of a paralytic stroke; in his 80th year, John Piggott, esq. of Presteign, co. Radnor.

At Mountsorel, co. Leicester, in his 70th year, John Doughty, gent.

Dec. 8. In Tudor-street, aged 64, Mr. R. E. Currey, of the house of Langford and Currey, tobacconists, London.

At his chambers, New Inn, Thomas Moore, esq.

The wife of John Carbonell, esq. of Hendon-place, Middlesex.

In consequence of her clothes catching fire on the 1st inst. the wife of Major John Marriot, of Trinchinfield, Essex.

Wm. Power, esq. of Bailydine, co. Tipperary.

Dec. 9. Aged 80, Edw. Field, esq. of Pentonville.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Fullerton.

At Tewksbury, in his 54th year, Mr. John Doddridge Humphries, grandson of the late learned and eminently pious Rev. Dr. D. of Northampton.

At Ramsbury, Wilts, Mr. Wm. Francis, of the house of Barker and Francis, Gracechurch-street.

G. Wilbraham, esq. of Delamore Lodge, Cheshire.

Dec. 10. In Golden-square, Mrs. Wallace, relict of John W. esq. only brother of H. M. late Attorney-general. She was the last lineal descendant of the family of French, of Frenchland and Thornidykes, an ancient family in the Merse, Scotland.

At his Lordship's house, Grosvenor-place, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Bentinck.

At Chiswick, Louis Vigoureux, esq. Comptroller of the  $\frac{4}{5}$  per cent. Plantation duty in the Custom-house. He married Anna Maria, only daughter of Sir Roger Martin, of Burnham, in Norfolk, bart. who died several years since, leaving three children of each sex, all unmarried: the sons are, Rev. Louis John V. Rector of Brington, Northamptonshire; Lieut.-col. George V. Lieut. Governor of the Stilly Islands; and Major Chas. A. V. Captain in the 38th reg.

At Tunbridge-wells, aged 22, Mary, wife of Major Grove.

Aged 22, William, third son of Mr. Taylor, bookseller, Relford.

At Brill, Bucks, on the day he completed his 78d year, Laver Oliver, esq.

of Brill House. A true benevolence of heart, and the manners of a gentleman, he adorned with the piety of a Christian.

The wife of Walter Fawkes, esq. of Farnley Hall, co. York.

In the Infirmary at Hull, Louis Castagnet, serjeant-major in a French regiment of cavalry, and son of a physician at Bordeaux. This youth was one of the devoted victims of the Conscriptio sent into Russia, and was there taken prisoner. Having suffered severely from privations in the campaign, and with his toes frost-bitten, he was put on board the transport with the Spanish prisoners who lately arrived there. Owing to the disagreeable smell from his toes, which were in a state of mortification, and probably still more to the hatred of the Spaniards, he was not suffered to go below deck; and from exposure to the weather, and want of surgical assistance, he was so much reduced that he died on his arrival.

In Leinster-street, Dublin, Right Hon. Alex. Crookshank.

At Bidart, in consequence of a severe wound in the leg (after suffering amputation) received while accompanying his regiment in a charge made upon the Enemy in the action of the 9th, under the Marquis of Wellington, near Bayonne, Ensign Humphrey Jervis, 84th reg.; a young officer of the greatest promise, admired and beloved.

Dec. 11. Of a rheumatic fever, in the prime of life, Mr. H. E. Scott, army clothier; to whose exertions, it is said, the publick are indebted for a considerable reduction in the National expenditure.

In Melina-place, in his 60th year, V. Jones, esq.

The wife of H. Bolton, esq. of Thorncroft, Leatherhead, Surrey.

At Aston-parsonage, near Whitney, from lethargy and its effects, aged 65, Anne, wife of Rev. J. Bicheno, late of Newbury.

Of a rapid decline, in her 29th year, Hester, wife of W. S. Underwood, chemist and druggist, Bristol.

At Fleet, co. Lincoln, suddenly, in his 59th year, Mr. W. Burgess, who for 20 years was the pastor of a respectable society of General Baptists there. He was the author of a controversial pamphlet against Dr. Adam Clarke; but better known by his elegant set of engravings of Churches in Lincolnshire, Lincoln and Ely cathedrals, &c.

Dec. 12. Frances Jane, youngest daughter of Henry Peake, esq. of Somerset-place.

Of a paralytic stroke, at a very advanced age, Rev. Griffith Gardener, B.A. of Chelsea, vicar of Radeliffe-on-the-Wreke, co. Leicester, 1784.

At Ebbfield, in his 85th year, Thomas Dickason, esq. a truly worthy man.

At Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, aged about 85, Goodson Vines, esq. formerly a Blackwell-Half factor.

The wife of Mr. Henry Brooker, solicitor, Brighton.

Wm. Walton, esq. of Bristol, an amiable man; and a sincere friend.

At Athlone, Ireland, the wife of Capt. Martin, West Essex militia, youngest daughter of John Jackson, esq. late of Old Burlington-street.

Rev. Patrick Byrne, of Meath-street Chapel, Dublin.

Fell gallantly in an action near Bayonne, Lieut.-col. Samuel Coote Martin, 1st foot-guards, eldest son of the late Wm. Byam M. esq. of Whiteknights, Berks. The following is an extract from the letter of a brother officer: "Colonel Martin commanded the piquets which were attacked at day-light, on the 12th of December, by the Enemy in vast force. He repulsed them with great skill and gallantry; but at the conclusion of the contest he received a ball through the heart, which closed his honourable and virtuous life without a groan, deeply lamented by officers and men. He had greatly distinguished himself in the battle of the 9th." To his surviving parent, widow, and four infant children, his loss is indeed severe.

Dec. 13. Henry Godden, esq. of Bucklersbury, a man of a most humane and benevolent disposition.

On Clapham-common, J. Goodwin, esq. Aged 28, Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. Schreiber, esq. of Brook-house, Mountbures, Essex.

At Exeter Barracks, aged 66, J. W. Graves, esq. late paymaster of the 5th foot.

At Bristol, aged 27, Margaret, wife of Rev. Jos. Goodenough, M. A. master of the Grammar-school in that city; daughter of J. Ward, esq. of Marlborough.

At Bristol, Mrs. Daubeny, widow of Andrew D. esq.

Dec. 14. In Pall-mall, aged 86, Chevalier Ruspini, who has been upwards of half a century established in this country (and 26 years jointly with his eldest son), surgeon-dentist to his R. H. the Prince Regent. His memory will long be revered by his friends; and his loss deeply deplored by the unfortunate, whom he was in the constant habit of consoling, and by the indigent, whose wants he was ever ready to relieve. He was the founder of a most excellent Institution for the Support and Education of the Female Orphan Children of Free Masons.

At Reigate, in his 63d year, M. Cotnish, esq. surgeon, formerly of Waltham, Surrey.

\* \* \* The remainder of the List of Deaths in December, will be found in our Magazine for January 1814.

## ADDITIONS TO OUR FORMER OBITUARIES.

Vol. LXXXIII. Part I. p. 397. b. The Rev. *Richard Harington*, formerly rector of Whitstone and Powderham, was only brother of the late Sir James Harington, bart. of Merton, Major of Horse Grenadier Guards. He has left an only son, Arthur Champernowne, esq. of Dartington, late high sheriff, who succeeded in right of his mother to the Dartington estate, dropped the name of Harington, and took that of Champernowne. Mr. Harington was a descendant of the ancient Lords and Barons of Haverington, the head of which ancient family is now Sir John Edward Harington, bart.

P. 665, b. *John Hunt*, Esq. who died in his 56th year, of an inflammation in the liver produced by the gall-stone, was known to the publick as the author of several original Treatises on the Natural History and Physiology of Agricultural Stock, and also of some Medical Works, particularly of a History of Surgery. He was a man of powerful intellect, and of great independence in his opinions.

Part II. p. 92. a. The Rev. *John Evans* was a native of Pembrokeshire, but received his classical and theological education at the Baptist Academy in Bristol. July 1, 1751, he preached his first Sermon to the people of his charge, and after a period of 32 years of constant labour in his ministerial duties, died in the bosom of his disconsolate family, on the same day in 1813.

P. 93. a. Lord *Craig* was the son of the late Dr. C. one of the ministers of Glasgow, an eminent divine of his day, and the author of some volumes of excellent Sermons, and of an Essay on the Life and Character of our Saviour. Lord *Craig* was born in 1745, and called to the bar in 1768. At the beginning of Mr. Pitt's administration in 1784, he was named one of his Majesty's advocates depute, along with the late celebrated characters President Blair and Lord Abercromby, at the time Sir Hay Campbell was appointed lord-advocate, and the present Chief Baron Dundas, solicitor-general; and he continued in this office till 1787, when he was nominated sheriff of Ayr. In 1792, he was promoted to the bench of the court of session, on the death of Lord Hailes, and he succeeded in 1795, to Lord Henderland, as a judge of the judicatory court. This last situation Lord *Craig* lately resigned, from bad health, but retained his seat in the civil court till his death. When at the bar, Mr. *Craig* was considered as an able and sensible counsel, though his practice never was extensive. He was rather remarked as a man of literary pursuits, and particularly attached to the belles lettres. He wrote a variety of papers in the "Mirror"

and "Lounger," which shew the elegance of his taste; and his papers in those well known works, it is believed, are more numerous than any of the authors engaged in it, except those from the celebrated pen of his intimate friend Mr. M'Kenzie. It was principally in his department of a judge, that Lord *Craig* distinguished himself as a public character. To a mind highly upright and honourable, excellent business, talents, and knowledge of his profession, he joined the most persevering exertion; and there were few who dispatched more business, or with greater precision, than Lord *Craig*. His judgments, formed after careful and anxious consideration, were generally perspicuous, sensible, and decided. In private life, Lord *Craig* was remarked for many of the most amiable qualities of mind; he was gentle, affable, and unassuming, and in an eminent degree hospitable and benevolent. He possessed the warm esteem of a select circle of friends, to whom he was extremely attached: and by the publick was highly respected and revered.

P. 194. a. To the account of *Huntington* we had intended to subjoin some anecdotes extracted from his "Bank of Faith," wherein he has disclosed many particulars of his earlier life (proving him to be habituated to many evil practices), which disclosure he afterwards repented of, and was desirous should be forgotten. As these particulars (though some of them truly laughable) are, in general, of a nature somewhat disgusting, and in some cases, even blasphemous; and as sufficient has been already given, to shew his ignorance, his eccentricity, and his worldly guile assuming the semblance of evangelical purity; we shall forbear enlarging on the subject. On one point only can we allow him some degree of credit — that (in common with his prototype Whitefield and others) his enthusiasm has probably had the effect of calling to habits of decency and serious thinking many of the lower classes, who, but for such seasonable change, might have been offensive to society. — We have not yet stated that, after he had attained great popularity, and in consequence worldly prosperity, he married Lady Sanderson (the widow of Sir James S. bart. lord mayor of London) who was a constant attendant at his Chapel; by which he became possessed of a considerable addition to his property. — After the demolition of his Chapel in Margaret Street, the wealthier part of his congregation agreed to build him another; and accordingly erected a Chapel in Gray's Inn Lane at an expence of 9000*l.* A day was appointed for opening it; but he refused to officiate in it till it should be made

his own personal freehold; and so great was the devotion of his followers, that they resigned their shares in his favour.

P. 197. b. *Sir Henry Vane Tempest*, who was at his death in his 42d year, was elected M. P. for Durham in 1794, at a time when, from his long absence in a foreign country, his precarious health, and the total want of intelligence, the knowledge of his existence was rendered extremely doubtful. On his marriage with the Countess of Antrim, considerations of the highest personal importance reluctantly obliged him to resign a seat which had been so honourably conferred. In 1807 the representation of the County was eagerly sought by four different candidates: Sir H. V. Tempest had just returned from Ireland, and no sooner was his return made public, than all eyes were turned towards him; and though labouring under a severe indisposition, the entreaties of his friends prevailed, and he stood forward a candidate. Every succeeding year increased the confidence of his constituents, and afforded him fresh opportunities of proving that he was not unworthy of their choice, by his unremitting attention to their interests. Descended from a noble and respectable family, he added dignity to his birth, by those acquirements which distinguish and adorn the accomplished gentleman. In domestic life, Sir H. V. T. was a warm friend, a tender husband, and an affectionate parent; to his servants ever a kind master, and to his tenantry a considerate landlord. Wynyard was the abode of plenty, the seat of hospitality. In all public charities, the name of Sir H. V. T. was conspicuous: he was ever ready to relieve the distresses of the poor, and his purse was never closed to the calls of suffering humanity; his charity was the spontaneous emotion of a benevolent heart.—His remains were deposited in the family vault of Long Newton, Aug. 12, 1813, attended by an immense train of his friends and tenantry. The pall was supported by J. D. Nesham, esq.; R. E. D. Shafto, esq.; Edward Shipperdson, esq.; Richard Wright, esq.; Cuthbert Sharp, esq.; Thomas Wilkinson, esq.; John Wharton, esq. M. P.; Robert Surtees, esq. And the chief mourners were M. A. Taylor, esq. M. P. and Mr. Vane.

P. 397. The body of Gen. *Moreau*, which was carried to Russia by order of his Majesty the Emperor, arrived at St. Petersburg on the 30th September. It was received in the Catholic Church, and was laid in state during one day, on a magnificent bier. The solemn service, to which the sound of mournful music added yet a more majestic and affecting character, was performed by his Eminence the Metropolitan Archbishop of Mohiloff, and

followed by a funeral oration, in which the Orator, after having sketched a slight portrait of the military exploits which have assured to Gen. Moreau a distinguished rank among Captains, and the recollection of which will be perpetuated in history, spoke of the moral qualities of the Hero, of his disinterestedness, his beneficence, his moderation, and his greatness of soul. His mortal remains were deposited in a vault previously prepared in the body of the church. The principal Nobility in the Empire were present at the ceremony; and the troops, ranged in lines, performed by several discharges of musketry, the last honours due to the rank of the departed General.

P. 405. a. *William Baldwin*, esq. was a barrister-at-law, and Clerk of the Criminal department in the office of the Secretary of State. He was for many years secretary to the Duke of Portland.

P. 499. a. The memoir of Col. *Le Mesurier* will be found in our Magazine for January 1814.

P. 509. a. The amiable and venerable Bp. *Madan* had been a Prebendary of Peterborough many years before his translation to the See. His eminent piety and learning placed him in the elevated situation which he so many years filled with equal benefit to his sacred calling, and honour to himself; and he was endeared to his Clergy by the mild dignified benignity of his manners, making each who had business to transact with him, almost feel, that himself filled the superior, and the Bishop the inferior station in life.—His characteristic features were inflexible integrity and purity of principle—the best affections of our nature, and the dictates of a heart without guile! Of his early merits and distinctions, his youthful accomplishments, and his academical honours, the classical pen of the late Mr. Cumberland has incidentally given us a very interesting sketch, in the "Memoirs of Himself," p. 105. In more advanced life, the professional studies and general attainments of the Bishop, had long prepared him for the duties of that high station to which he was eventually promoted: his example in that station, like the precepts which he taught, uniformly displayed, in a most engaging light, the genuine character of true Religion, combining with the happiest effect, cheerfulness with piety, zeal with moderation, affability with dignity, and learning with humility. We have already recorded, that in his eighty fifth year he undertook a personal visitation and confirmation throughout his diocese, on a conscientious principle of duty; notwithstanding the fullest persuasion of his own mind, that the excursion and fatigue of the duty would be fatal; this, however, was not the case, but



but his Lordship verily believed that it would be so; preferring to die (as he said) in the discharge of it, rather "than to live a little longer by neglecting it." Here then we see the firmness of this excellent man, and the primitive spirit of a Christian Bishop!—The Bishop's first Lady died at Bath, where her virtues are emphatically and laconically recorded by the elegant pen of their son, the Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D.—Their second son, Charles, a Colonel in the Army, retired from active service, in consequence of an injured constitution from his exertions in America and the East Indies, where he was Aid-de-camp to Sir Wm. Medows, and his uncle the Marquis.

P. 630. a. The late Col. *Bosville's* hospitality was unbounded; he allowed, for the dinner-table alone, 5000*l.* a year. Every day he received 12 persons, either

political or private friends, all of whom came self-invited. The manner of introduction was singular, but methodical. A slate was placed in the entrance-hall, for the reception of the names of persons intending to honour the Colonel with their company that day. Those who came late to make the entry, generally went away disappointed—the list was full! At the hour of five, punctually to the minute, dinner was served up; from this no deviation was ever made: five minutes after was too late. The answer of the porter to all applicants was—"Sir, the Colonel has taken his chair." Even Sir F. Burdett has been dismissed. Lord Donoughmore, Mr. Este, and Capt. James, were of the party every day when in town.—The expense of Mr. Horne Tooke's Sunday dinners was defrayed by the Colonel and Sir F. Burdett, alternately.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 15, 1812, TO DECEMBER 14, 1813.

Christened	Males... 10608		In all 20,528	Buried	Males... 8993		In all 17,322
	Females 9920				Females 8329		
Whereof have died,	5 and 10	604		40 and 50	1751	80 and 90	489
under 2 years	5167	10 and 20	526	50 and 60	1606	90 and 100	61
Between 2 and		20 and 30	1108	60 and 70	1559	100 1	109 2
5 years	1735	30 and 40	1501	70 and 80	1211	101 1	113 1

Decreased in the Burials this Year 973.

DISEASES.

Abortive and Still-born	630	Gravel, Stone, Strangury	11	Surfeit	2
Abscess	57	Grief	5	St. Vitus's Dance	1
Aged	1571	Head-moldshot, Horse-shoe-head, and Water in the Head	297	Swine Pox	1
Ague	2	Inflammation	741	Teeth	288
Apoplexy and Suddenly	292	Inoculation	2	Thrush	44
Asthma	574	Itch	1	Tumor	2
Bedridden	5	Jaundice	34	Water in the Chest	27
Bedridden	30	Jaw-locked	2	Worms	1
Bleeding	30	Leprosy	1	CASUALTIES.	
Bursten and Rupture	19	Lethargy	1	By the Explosion of } Gunpowder	1
Cancer	83	Liver-grown	45	Bit by a mad Dog	1
Canker	1	Lunatick	207	Broken Limbs	1
Childbed	186	Menses	550	Burnt	35
Colds	13	Mortification	205	Drowned	101
Colick, Gripes, &c.	8	Palpitation of the Heart	6	Excessive Drinking	4
Consumption	4736	Palsy	144	Executed	12
Convulsions	3239	Pleurisy	19	Found Dead	9
Cough and Whooping-Cough	589	Piles	1	Frighted	4
Cow Pox	1	Quinsy	5	Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	80
Cramp	2	Rash	1	Killed themselves	35
Croup	85	Rheumatism	8	Murdered	4
Diabetes	3	Scurvy	3	Poisoned	3
Dropsy	698	Small Pox	898	Scalded	3
Evil	4	Sore Throat	13	Suffocated	5
Fevers of all Kinds	714	Sores and Ulcers	13		
Fistula	6	Spasm	24		
Flux	7	St. Anthony's Fire	4		
French Pox	11	Stoppage in the Stomach	25		
Gout	34				

Total 298

\* There have been Executed in the City of London and County of Surrey 28; of which Number 12 only have been reported to be Buried within the Bills of Mortality.

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