

matter in a dramatic form; and the wish was soon succeeded by an attempt to realize it. How far he has been successful is left to the judgment of the Reader.—To the ingenious Authors of the performance alluded to, he thinks it necessary to apologize for the freedom with which he has taken from them whatever suited his purpose: he hopes they will not think he has ill-used the materials they have furnished. He was desirous of doing honour to their talents, and if he has failed, it must be attributed to his own inability.—To the Criticks he begs leave to say, 'Let every man do his duty.' If they condescend to notice this Drama, he will be content, whatever may be their opinion of its merits: but, if they do not absolutely condemn it, he will be gratified. The warrior, who 'in the first of his fields' is noticed, yet not dishonoured, has obtained a crown of inopiate laurel."

Since "to raise a harmless laugh" seems to have been this Writer's "aim," it may be some little gratification to him to be informed that we have laughed repeatedly during the perusal of his Farce; and can venture to recommend it to our Readers. It is certainly very farcical, and has some palpable hits.

21. *The Pulpit; or, a Biographical and Literary Account of eminent Popular Preachers; interspersed with occasional Clerical Criticism.* By Onesimus. Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 381. 10s. 6d. Carr.

TO the former Volume of this very interesting Work we gave (vol. LXXIX. p. 836.) that commendation which we conscientiously thought it deserved; and see no reason for changing our opinion on a perusal of the Second Volume.

In the First Part of our present Volume, p. 391, the character of Mr. Robinson of Leicester is extracted from Quesimus; and in the present Month may be seen his delineation of two characters, essentially differing from each other in personal merit.

The "Preachers" who are now brought forward are,

J. T. Barrett, Henry Budd, Samuel Barber, Elias Carpenter, Thomas Clare, Adam Clarke, John Clayton, George Clayton, W. B. Cocker, C. E. De Coetlogon, W. L. Faneourt, Henry Foster, J. S. C. F. Frey, Thomas Fry, William Goode, William Gurney, John King, John Leifchild, Richard Lloyd, Samuel Lyndall, Isaac Milner, John Ousby,

Richard Poval, Thomas Raffles, John Randolph, Legh Richmond, Thomas Sheppard, John Sheppard, W. M. Smith, John Stevens, William Thorp, George Townsend, Henry White, Watts Wilkinson, Daniel Wilson, and Robert Winter."

And in addition to these, we have "Characters" of

"Richard Cecil, William Humphries, Erasmus Middleton, and Thomas Spencer."

Of these the first in Dignity, as well as in the order of the Volume, is a Prelate of superlative merit, whose untimely death we have to deplore in the "Obituary" for the present month; and whose "Memoirs" will on that account form a peculiarly appropriate extract.

After some judicious observations on Episcopacy in general, and on our own Ecclesiastical Constitution in particular, and a few biographical notices of Bishop Randolph, Onesimus thus proceeds:

"Being translated from the See of Oxford to that of Bangor, during the year 1807, the present Bishop explicitly avowed those sentiments which have regulated his episcopal conduct. These are contained in 'A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Bangor, by John, Lord Bishop of that Diocese, at his Primary Visitation; in 1808, and published at the request of the Clergy;'—a document which was considered to be of real moment at that time, but which has since obtained additional weight. After adverting to the circumstances of surrounding Nations, coupled with those of this country, the Bishop comes openly to the consideration of 'that which is called the Catholic Question.' Conceiving that the Catholics of Ireland 'are already possessed of all common civil rights,' and that they 'have the full and free enjoyment of their religious worship, at which point toleration ends,' his Lordship points out 'the delusions' of the Catholic Religion; 'the means which it has of imposing upon the multitude; the influence it gives to its priests; its intolerant spirit with regard to those of any other persuasion, on all of whom it peremptorily fixes the brand of heresy, and excludes them from salvation;' and, he adds, that 'it is not easy to give, in all respects, to persons so bigoted, the right hand of fellowship. But I object farther to giving them an equal share of power,' observes the Bishop, 'because I conceive that it invades a fundamental principle of the Constitution,

Constitution;—even that by which the civil power incorporates with itself that church of which it most approves; so as to maintain religion and good order amongst its subjects by the instrumentality of the same, inviting and encouraging them to uniformity with it. It is a consequence of such incorporation, that it gives not only establishment, but also superiority and ascendancy to it, so as to maintain its authority, and secure it from the attacks of those, who, by acquiring power, might take advantage of any sudden opportunity, or fluctuation of opinion, to weaken or overthrow it. In this view it is, that I think we are all, both clergy and laity, concerned in this question; as we value our happy Constitution, and seek to preserve it in the entire unimpaired.

“Proceeding to the consideration of the distinctive pretensions of Protestant Religionists, his Lordship enters into the comparative characteristics of the Whitefieldians and Wesleyans, observing that ‘it is the latter sect which overruns the country, and perverts the principles of the people;’ animadverting, at the same time, on those ‘who have arrogantly taken to themselves the name of Evangelical Ministers, whose abettors are’ not untruly represented as ‘numerous, powerful, and wealthy, throughout the kingdom at large, and who,’ we are told, ‘under cover of that very name, lead after them many followers, alienated, in the whole or in part, from their proper Ministers.’ This last, and ‘more modern sect’ of Evangelical Ministers, are said by his Lordship ‘to shelter themselves under the wing of the Church wherever they can; to covet her orders, if attainable; to solicit and purchase, by their friends, the patronage of her livings; and to attend the church till they have seduced the members from her.’ The Bishop here pronounces them ‘convicted of the most direct and plainest schism.’

“Schism seems not perfectly understood in our days. Religious separation, without evident and clear warrant from some divine precept, is unquestionably improper. Modern schism proceeds without any such warrant. Schismatics of this stamp, adopting the words of a good old theologian, ‘gather Christians, Protestant Christians, from amongst Christians; and such as they find fitted to their own hands, without any pains of theirs, but by the sweat and labour and care and prayers of some other faithful pastors and ministers of Christ, under whose hands they formerly have been, to whose charge they have been committed, and under whose ministry

God hath prospered them. These, amongst others, they either persuade to be of their congregations, or if they offer themselves voluntarily, they admit them, and this to the great grief of their own faithful pastors. When they accept of these, they neither teach them any new article of faith, which formerly they professed not; nor press upon them any new duty according to the commandments of Christ, which is either necessary or conducing to salvation.’

“Translated to the metropolitan see, in September 1809, shortly after the death of Bishop Porteus, the present Bishop of London availed himself of the earliest opportunity for repeating these official opinions which he had so recently professed. His Lordship’s Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, at his Primary Visitation, towards the close of May 1810, either recapitulates or corroborates those statements on which he had formerly laid the greatest stress. Circumstances occasion, however, incidental variations. Whilst the clergy of Bangor are warned against the practices of those Evangelical ministers, who not only covet the orders of the church, but who purchase, by their friends, the patronage of livings in counties where such means are open to them; the Clergy of London are also admonished that ‘attempts have lately been made to introduce preachers of this stamp,—the evangelical stamp,—as lecturers into the London churches.’ Is not the Bishop of London at liberty to decide for himself on these points? Even those who stand opposed to him respecting his estimate of Evangelical clergymen deplore, with him, the great separation from the Establishment; ‘especially as it respects those non-descript Dissenters, who, while they inveigh against the Church, still observe some of its discipline, wear its vestments, use its form of prayer, and find their account in drawing away disciples after them.’

“Throughout his Charges to the Clergy, whether at Bangor or London, the Bishop also repeatedly touches on those doctrinal conceptions as to which he differs from his opponents. Evangelical ministers have, his Lordship says, ‘assumed this name most arrogantly to themselves, and uncharitably as to others; for every good Minister will insist most on that part of Revelation which he thinks most edifying to his audience; and if he teaches, on the whole, the whole of Christianity, no man has a right to say that his preaching is not evangelical. During his Charge to the Clergy of London, the

Bishop contends that 'the notions of sudden conversion, absolute election, and the utter insufficiency of our own righteousness, are not the means of producing Christian innocence and simplicity of life;' to which notions, in his prior Charge to the Clergy of Bangor, he opposed 'the constant duty, the laborious exercise of repentance, as a proud distinction between the genuine doctrine of his church, and sudden and special conversions. Firmly as I believe myself,' the Bishop adds, 'in the doctrine, properly understood, that it is faith alone that justifieth, and that nothing less than the blood of Christ can procure remission of sins, yet I believe that the thing most generally useful to the bulk of Christians is to inculcate the necessity of an holy and good life, as Christian principles.'

"Differing from the evangelical ministers even as to the tenets which they hold, and unreservedly disapproving of the practices to which their followers so frequently resort, with the view of strengthening and supporting their cause, it was naturally to be expected of the present Bishop of London, when he came to this See, that he would omit no methods which might tend, according to his judgment, to check, at least, the further increase of the sectarists. Since his Lordship felt it his duty to act in this way, was he not bound to abide by what it imposed on him?

"Sectarism has provoked this hostility. Whatever may be his own persuasion as to the faith once delivered to the saints, there is not an equitable individual who can approve of the conduct of the new sectaries towards the establishment. Methodism is by them said to be rampant. Glorifying in this, and anticipating those measures which might be adopted in order to arrest its progress, 'it is possible,' say they, 'that the dignitaries of the Church may be at a loss to decide whether the services of the evangelical class shall be accepted or rejected; but, we are persuaded, the people will feel no difficulty in determining whether to continue their attendance at the places from whence they are banished. Teachers of the opposite description have already lost their hold on the public mind; and they will lose it more and more. Should the secession from the Established Church become so general as that its services are no longer the objects of popular suffrage, it will be deprived of its firmest support.'—Who can approve of language like this? Let the Church of this land, however, make the most of the hint. Perhaps she will gather, even from these her

GENT. MAG. August, 1813.

foemen, how it is, that, whilst the office of preaching is by some of her sons styled doing duty, the 'evangelical clergy excel their contemporaries in the art of preaching. They engage in it,' assume their champions, 'under many advantages. Possessed of the same education with their brethren, they usually speak to crowded auditories; the truths they deliver command attention; and they are accustomed to ascend the pulpit under an awful sense of the weight and importance of their charge. Under such circumstances, it is next to impossible for them not to become powerful and impressive.' Thus plead the friends of this sect; and yet what is this their plea? Whilst the evangelical minister is represented as preaching under many advantages, it supposes that episcopal clergymen have no such advantages; that neither are they possessed of the same education with their brethren; that, also, the truths which they deliver do not command attention; and that, —horrible to imagine!—they are not accustomed to ascend the pulpit under an awful sense of the weight and importance of their charge. What can malignity say more?

"Conformably then with those sentiments which had been so explicitly avowed by him, and which have unquestionably originated in the religious perturbations of these times, the present Bishop of London has again unequivocally evinced his disapprobation of the principles and practices of the evangelists. Whatever difference of opinion may obtain as to the propriety or expediency of the measures he has taken to counteract them, his Lordship, therefore, is at least entitled to the merit of conscientious consistency. 'Devout as Randolph,' indeed, characterizing some of the heads of our establishment, is the praise allotted to him by no mean judge of our nature, and who appears to have written with no intention to flatter a mitre.

"Viewed as a preacher, we find Dr. Randolph ministerially inculcating those theological convictions which he maintains in his Charges. His style of preaching is quite plain. Energy he certainly has, when the occasion calls for it; but he seems indifferent, at the same time, to the display of any thing like eloquence. His best sermons are rather addressed to the head, than aimed at the heart. Learning has rendered him both thinking and argumentative; but Nature seems not to have vouchsafed to him the power of animating the mind, and electrifying the feelings.

"Towards the close of August 1810,
Bishop

Bishop Randolph held his Primary Ordination, at Fulham Church, when about thirty candidates for the ministry received Orders. An appropriate sermon was delivered; and the service itself,—certainly the most interesting that ever men compiled or composed!—was performed with great solemnity, and with apparent effect."

Other subjects discussed in the Appendix to the Second Volume are,

"Abuses of Prayer-Meetings; Address to the Dignified Clergy; American Preaching; Bannerial Consecration; Contested Lectureships; Creed of the House of God; Dedication of the New Chapel at Liverpool; Doctrinal Immaturity in celebrated Preachers; Gospel Preaching; Homerton Academy; Jewish Rabbi's two Exhortations to the English Israelites; Lethargy in Preaching; Prison Worship; Proceedings in the Case of Dr. Povah; Religious Services of the British Parliament; and Subjection of Ministers."

22. *Elements of Geography, for the Use of Schools, &c.* By John Bradley, Private Tutor, Liverpool. 12mo. pp. 152. Lackington.

WE coincide with Mr. Bradley's opinion, "that there is not any department, in the present system of education, that contributes more to expand the young mind, than a competent knowledge of Geography, the Use of the Globes, and the Articles of Commerce;" and that there are very few "elementary treatises" that are "compiled with geometrical precision." Mr. Bradley observes that

"The present arrangement is therefore submitted to the inspection of preceptors, trusting that, if found to be deserving, it will be favoured by their countenance and support, till superseded by a system more perspicuous, or better adapted to the comprehension of youth."

We shall copy a description of the Rivers of this Country.

"The *Thames* receives the *Isis* from Oxford, runs *e.* passes Abingdon, Wallingford, Reading, Marlow, Windsor, Kingston, Richmond, London; at Sheerness, it receives the *Medway*, from Chatham, and joins the sea at the Nore.

The *Severn's* course is *e. s.* and *s. w.* visits Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Worcester, and is joined by the *Upper Avon*, at Tewkesbury; it thence passes Gloucester, receives the *Wye* and *Uske*, and at Kingroad meets the Bristol Channel.

Trent, course *s. e.* and *n. e.* passes Newcastle-under-Line and Nottingham,

is joined by the *Ouse* and several other rivers, obtains the name of the *Humber*, and mixes with the sea below Hull.

The *Ouse*, from Buckinghamshire, falls into the Wash below Lynn, in Norfolk.

The *Nen* passes Northampton and Peterborough, receives the *Welland*, and flows into the Wash.

The *Tees* runs *e.* joins the sea below Stockton.

The *Tyne* passes Newcastle and Tinsmouth.

The *Eden* goes *n.* and falls into Solway Frith.

The *Derwent* joins the sea at Workington.

The *Lune*, below Lancaster.

The *Ribble*, below Preston.

The *Mersey*, below Liverpool.

The *Dee*, below Chester.

"CANAL NAVIGATION connects the *Thames* and the *English Channel*, at Southampton-water.

The *Thames* and the *Severn*.

The *Thames*, *Trent*, and *Mersey*.

Liverpool and *Manchester*.

Liverpool and *Kendal*.

Liverpool, *Blackburn*, *Leeds*, and *Hull*.

Thus, the central Counties hold a communication with the Irish Sea, the Bristol Channel, the English Channel, and the British Sea."

23. *The Life of the Author of the Letters of Junius, the Rev. James Wilmot, D. D. late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, Rector of Barton on the Heath, and Aulcester, Warwickshire, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that County. With a Portrait, Fac Similes, &c.* By his Niece, Olivia Wilmot Serres; 8vo. pp. 224, and 97 of Preface. E. Williams.

THE Niece of Dr. Wilmot assumes it as a certainty, that her Uncle was actually the Author of those famous Letters. But we must observe that *sub judice lis est*—as our Readers will perceive by the examination of Witnesses, *pro* and *con*, in the Miscellaneous Department of the present and preceding Numbers of our Magazine. For the present, therefore, we decline giving judgment on the case, except by observing, that, even supposing Dr. Wilmot to have had some connexion with the business, it must have been only in the character of an auxiliary—he could not have played the *first fiddle* in the concert.

The "Russian Ode," reviewed in Part I. p. 639, we are informed, is the production of Mr. Justice Hardinge.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The pursuit of musical excellence, if properly conducted, amply exercises the faculties, at the same time that it forms a desirable variety, when intermixed with literary or professional employments. To call it an amusement only, betrays an ignorance of the nature and difficulty of the study; so far is the science of musick from being of a light and superficial nature, that, in its whole extent, it is scarcely less intricate or more easily acquired than the most profound of the more regular occupations of the schools." Dr. T. Young.

1. *An Essay on Perfect Intonation, by the Rev. Henry Liston, of Ecclesmachan, L'nithgowshire. Inventor of the Euharmonic Organ. (Epigraph) "Non ante vulgatas per artes."*—HOR. Edinburgh, 1812. 4to. pp. 144; and 40 Plates of Musick. 1l. 1s.

EVERY musician is, or ought to be, acquainted with the nature and necessity of musical temperament. Our common pianofortes and organs, it is generally known, are incapable of producing all the concords in perfect tune in every part of the scale: for example, if we tune from middle C of the instrument the following intervals perfect, namely C G a fifth ascending, G D another Vth, D D an octave downwards, D A a Vth upwards, A A an VIIIth downwards, and A E a Vth upwards; this E, which is true Vth above A, will be found intolerable as third (III) to C. To render it supportable to the ear, as III to C, some or all of these four Vths must be tuned a little flatter than perfect; and such alteration of any interval from perfect tune, is what is called temperament. It is denominated the equal temperament, when the scale is so tuned that the twelve "major fifths" from C to B sharp are tempered equally and such a degree flatter than perfect as to give B sharp in unison or a true octave with C. This is the temperament which is most generally approved for pianofortes, but not for organs. Unequal temperaments are innumerable. "In favour of temperament, it may be pleaded, that it is impossible to arrive at perfect tune; there neither being, nor can be, according to Rousseau, any perfect interval, except octave: that temperament, next, is exceedingly simple,—in the words of Bontempi, a *divine thing*: that, however exceptionable false tune may be at first, habit renders every thing agreeable, and at last natural: that the scale is, by temperament, not only enriched with more keys, but that tempered keys give a variety of expression, in

place of the *uniformity* of perfect tune, where all keys are alike: that by diversifying temperament, which is in the power of every tuner, an endless scope may be given to expression, to novelty, and to taste." T. Robertson, p. 102, 4to. 1784. Mr. Liston has lately brought before the publick an organ, with a few stops, contrived to produce, by the action of pedals, every concord and discord absolutely perfect. It has been exhibited at Flight and Robson's in London, and has received the decided approbation of Shield, Greatorex, Davy, and Sam Wesley. In this instrument, the finger-keys are not different from the common ones, the various sounds required being produced by the pedals moving metallic flaps or plates which partially cover the open tops and mouths of the sounding pipes. The difficulty of using these pedals, after a little experience, is very trifling. Like the harp pedals, they may be fixed, and adjusted to the key in which the musick is written, after which the performer will have only a few changes to make occasionally. "The lovers of chromatic and euharmonic will find such sources of variety, and so wide a field laid open to them, as, I presume to say, the musical world have not at present any conception of. The subject of euharmonic changes, it is hoped, will appear in a light quite new, and extremely interesting. On the Euharmonic Organ, the same passages, (as far as regards the key-board) may be varied in many ways. The change may be made very striking, or it may be greatly softened down; it may be brought in either suddenly or gradually; in many cases, the passage may be so performed, as to avoid the necessity of any change; the same progression may be conducted to either one or other of two conclusions sensibly differing in pitch; or a whole chord may be changed, (or substituted for that of the contrary signature,) in such a manner that the ear shall not be sensible of the difference." Preface.

This

This instrument enables the performer "to correct the false intervals which subsist within the chromatic scale, when the whole is tuned without temperament, to one fundamental note, C, so as always to produce perfect harmony." Like other perfect instruments, although it can always produce perfect consonances, it does not always *move* from one to another by perfect intervals. "The ease and simplicity with which our instrument effects perfect intonation, through so extensive a system, is obtained by arranging the scale of 24 notes into three classes, each of which classes is raised or lowered *comma* all at once," p. 33. His chromatic scale of 24 notes is formed by the same law as the diatonic scale, that is, "by several distinct series of perfect Vths, upwards and downwards, from the key-note C; which several series of Vths are connected with C, by a continued series of *mujor III*ds." This rule for the formation of the chromatic scale is *new*, and it is in this that a striking difference appears between his system and Mr. Maxwell's. For objections to the latter system, see note K, p. 142. Mr. Liston forms the diatonic scale of C, in the major mode, by tuning C G, G D, perfect Vths upwards, C F a perfect Vth downwards, C E a true *mujor III*d, E A a fourth, and E B a Vth upwards. He thinks that the minor mode arises most naturally "from that scale of notes, which is obtained by making the *sixth* of the major scale a fundamental, and reckoning from it the intervals, which the notes of the major scale, extended through two or more octaves, afford it," p. 64. See Crotch's Elements, p. 133. All who take an interest in the melioration of the grandest of musical instruments, will do well to give Mr. Liston's able Essay a careful perusal; and the young student in Harmonics may learn from it to form clearer ideas on this apparently intricate subject than from any other single book that we can at present recollect. After all, we fear Mr. L.'s what-do-you-call-it Organ will remain merely a curiosity. It is doubtful, we think, whether his scheme is practicable for a large organ with many compound stops; but for certainty on this point, we refer to the excellent organ-builders already mentioned. They have lately produced some fine organs with a general swell, which is a great im-

provement. It is constructed somewhat like the old Venetian swell usually applied to harpsichords. Organs on this plan are also made by Mr. John Holland of Bath, whose organ-work cannot be easily surpassed.

6. Military Air, with Variations for the *Pianoforte*, as performed at the Hanover Square Rooms: Dedicated to Mrs. Holmes, by Aug. Meves. 3s.

FROM this piece alone we could not conscientiously make so favourable a report as we could wish of Mr. Meves as a composer for the *pianoforte*. The military air is tame and common; the second variation contains some pleasing passages, which we look on as quotations from the admirable Mózart; the variation in the minor key is dry and inelegant; the 6th variation consists of empty, rattling passage-work, in the unmeaning style of too large a portion of Latour's musick, reminding one of a shower of hail upon a skylight; and we can by no means commend the *cadenza* near the conclusion. Some parts, however, are good; and we think the Author capable of producing better. It is surprising that such a piece should have been selected to gratify an audience in Hanover Square. It might be useful as a lesson for young learners, were it not for the frequency of octaves, which they should avoid till they can reach that interval without straining the fingers.

7. *The Harper's Song, and Allen a Dale, two Songs from Rokeby*, by Wm. Graham.

THESE are pretty good songs, as songs go; but they have no very striking excellencies. In the first, which is in B flat, we notice some well-imagined alterations of the musick to suit the words of the different verses. The other song we think an imitation of Dr. Clarke's musick, without his command of expressive harmony.

Mr. S. WEBBE, sen. will shortly publish a Second volume of *Glees*.

In the course of the present year, Mr. SHIELD will publish a Second Edition of his Introduction to Harmony, with a new Appendix, and improvements.

Mr. ROBERT TOPLIFF is about to publish, by subscription, *The Melodies of the Tyne and the Wear*, arranged for the *Pianoforte*.

SELECT POETRY.

THE following Lines are engraven upon a Monument, erected at Munceton Combe, near Bath, to the Memory of Mrs. SKUTTS, of Sydenham, and her Daughters, who were unfortunately drowned at Chipstow, on Sunday*, Sept. 20, 1812. See vol. LXXXII. p. 386. They are from the pen of their friend and neighbour, Mr. CAMPBELL, Author of "The Pleasures of Hope," "Gertrude of Wyoming," &c.

In deep submission to the will above,
Yet with no common cause for human tears,
This stone, for the lost Partner of his love,
And for his Children lost, a Mourner rears.
One fatal moment—one o'erwhelming doom,
Tore threefold from his heart the ties of earth,
His Mary, Margaret, in their early bloom,
And her who gave them life, and taught them worth.
Farewell! ye broken pillars of my fate,
My life's companion, and my two first-born;
Yet while this silent stone I consecrate
To conjugal, paternal love, forlorn—
Oh! may each passer-by the lesson learn,
Which can alone the bleeding heart sustain. [ral urn]
(When Friendship weeps at Virtue's funeral
That to the pure in heart—"to die is gain."

THE PANTHEON.

A Prize Poem

Recited in the Theatre, OXFORD, 1813.

PALACE of Heaven! of every God the fane!

Where rapt Devotion holds her silent reign!
At once each bosom feels thy strong controul, [soul]

Thy grandeur awes, thy beauty wins the Thee,
Gothic rage and warrior pride rever'd,
The spoiler trembled, and the victor fear'd;
Each in thy dome his nation's God ador'd,
Hererain'd the suppliant hand, and dropp'd the sword.

Proud, o'er the wreck of Empire swells the dome, [Rome]

As, o'er the prostrate world, victorious sublime the scene—yet softer feelings rise,
Where Martyrs sleep, and parted Genius lies;

Ye radiant beams, the sacred spot illumine †,
And sport in mingled tints o'er Raphael's tomb.

* It is remarkable that they had all attended the Church on the day, and heard a sermon from Phil. i. 21.

† Raphael lies buried in the Pantheon.

In full proportion stands the solid fane,
Fair as sublime, majestically plain:

Mark the bold porch on stately columns borne, [adorn:

Whose lofty brows light leafy wreaths
Now sketch the view (the brazen gates expand)

Pillars around and light pilasters stand:
How teem the niches with celestial life,
Where Art exults, and Nature yields the strife!

Soft o'er the pavement blends each varied hue; [the view]

Light springs the dome, and circling fills
Lo! Fancy, kindling at the sight, descries
A mimic world, an emblem of the skies †.
Heaven's image here the Persian might

adore, [to pour,
Went on some mountain's brow his vows
Who deems his God no narrow fane can own, [throne.

The world his temple, highest Heav'n his
Here once in marble frown'd th' avenging Jove,

Here stood the synod of the realms above;
Bright heroes there, enshrind' amongst the gods; [abodes.

Last the dread powers that rul'd the dark
Vain phantoms!—chas'd by truth's all-piercing ray,

Ye fled like spectres from the face of day:
Now through the vaulted roof Hosannas rise,

And lift the soul in rapture to the skies.

Thus shall the world, as holy bards foretold,

To one true God the general chorus swell;
And when at last you orbs their course have run, [the sun,

When earth shall melt, and darkness shroud
Its chrysal gates Heaven's temple shall display, [day,

And light's sole fountain scatter endless
Oh! lead my steps, firm Hope, that ne'er canst tire, [pire,

Ev'n to that temple's gate, and there ex-
As thro' the desert led the Prophet guide,
Just look'd, just saw the promis'd land,
and died:

There white-robb'd saints before the throne shall fall, [all.

One heav'nly Dome, one vast Pantheon
FRANCIS HAWKINS, *St. John's Coll.*

TO ELIZA.

DEAR Eliza, my bosom could never surmise

A thought of dishonour to thee;
I never could listen unmov'd to thy sighs,
Or thy tears without suffering see.

† Dion supposes, that the round form of the Pantheon was designed to represent the world.

I could never behold the soft bloom of thy
cheek

By the pale hand of Sorrow decay;
Nor those smiles which the language of
happiness speak,
In pining regret fade away.

If I fly, dear Eliza, 'tis not from thy arms,
It is Glory which bids me depart;
For in peace or in battle, alone can thy
charms

Give warmth to the throb of my heart.
Thou wouldst not behold me ingloriously
yield

To Pleasure's effeminate toils;
When the wrongs of my Country invite to
the field,

And the bright hope of Victory smiles.
Oh, my Love! thy fond heart with warm
rapture would beat,
Thy soft eyes with gratitude beam:
In the glory of triumph thy Henry to meet,
And realise Fancy's sweet dream.

For that look, which is full of persuasion
and love, [breast];
Speaks the fervour that glows in thy
Then think not a truant inconstant I rove,
To leave my Eliza distrust.

Come, gird on my sword, and when join'd
in the fight, [reek];

With the blood of my foes it shall
The form of Eliza shall rise to my sight,
Like an angel, to plead for the weak.

Should I fall—but I will not indulge the
sad thought,

Yet, Eliza, Death spares not the brave;
And should his strong arm thy fond soldier
assault,

And the battle-field be his cold grave;
Oh! think that, unsullied by fear or by
shame, [in death],

His last thought, while he struggled
On thy image was bent, and thy ever-lov'd
name

Hung trembling on Life's latest breath.
July 13. W.

TO CAPTAIN BROKE,

Of His Majesty's Ship SHANNON.

THREE fatal fights Britannia saw
With mix'd surprize and woe;
For thrice she saw her Union flag
By hostile hands laid low.

Then, casting round an anxious eye
Amongst her naval men, [Broke],
Her choice she made, that choice was
To raise her flag again.

"Command," she cries, "yon gallant ship,
And form her chosen crew,
And bid my flag victorious fly,
Where it was wont to do."

The Foes in warlike pride advanc'd,
Exulting in the past;

Broke saw, serenely smil'd, and cried,
"The Java is your last."

With wily art the Shannon plays;
Hark! her artillery roars:

With equal rage the Chesapeake
Her rattling broadside pours.

Thus, as they fought, they closer drew;
At length fast lock'd they lay;

Th' auspicious moment Broke observ'd,
"Haste Boarders! haste! away!"

He spake, and with the lightning's speed
Led on the boarding crew;

In fifteen minutes, proud, aloft
The British Union flew.

The glorious wound, that decks thy brow,
Your foes affrighted views;

Thy blood, that stain'd the well-earn'd
Proclaims their terrors true.

Hail, Suffolk's pride! such fame may I,
A son of Suffolk, share;

Or, if I fall, like glorious Watt,
To fall, what hour so fair?

Led on, where'er your Country calls,
And Glory points the way,

Wherever Ocean rolls his tides,
Your conquering flag display;

And prove, tho' thrice superior force
Might transient trophies gain,

Britannia rules the wat'ry world,
Sole Empress of the Main.

EDWARD STUART, R. N.

Lieut. of the Royal Oak.

On the Death of EDWARD JERNINGHAM, Esq.

THE Western sun his beams majestic
shew'd,

The gentle show'r refresh'd the dusty road,
Lo! Iris, boasting in her varied hue, [view],

O'er yon steep mountain burs a upon the
The herds repose, the youthful lambs
bound, [ground]

The languid swallows skim the verdant
Sweet was the scene—a gentle riv'let sped

Its hasty passage through the smiling mead;
Enchanting voices fill my raptur'd ear,

Which to proceed from yonder shades ap-
pear;

Sweet Philomela pours her touching strain,
And o'er the concert of the forest reigns,

A flow'ry mountain fill'd with charms ay
eye,

My raptur'd ear was seiz'd with melody;
Soon I beheld a Virgin form reclin'd,

Whose num'rous tears bespoke her anxious
mind;

Her hair dishevel'd hung in careless braids
That o'er the verdure wav'd in restless
shades;

Her azure robe in graceful foldings flow'd,
Her tears a charm ineffable bestow'd!

Her iv'ry arm oppress'd a golden lyre,
Her eye-balls beam'd with penetrating fire

Amaz'd I stood—a gentle whisper heard,
(While ev'ry tree is still, and ev'ry bird)

Let silence reign! your soul attention
seeks; [speak]

Let silence reign! Britannia's Genus
"Alas!"

"Alas! alas! my best of sons I mourn,
Who to my regions never shall return;
Alas! my tears forbid—I cannot name—
Illustrious name! the matchless Jerning-
ham!"—

If all my sons would his example take,
Virtue would ne'er their honour'd steps
forsake."—

Rise then, immortal Bard, for such thou art,
Rise! and to us thy aid invoc'd impart!—
May Albion's sons your bright example
view, [like you!

And strive to be both Saints and Bards
—Near Berwick on Tweed. CATHOL.

TO THE IVY.

By JOHN F. M. DOVASTON, A. M. Author
of the *Metrical Romance of "Fitz-Gwa-
rde,"* and other Poems.

IVY, I say thou art the Poet's plant,
For fondly round some sapling art thou
seen, [dost grant

Checking its early growth; but thou
its lifeless trunk a wreath for ever green.
Lowly thou art, but aye, thy leaves so sheen
Catch the bright beams, and with the
Zephyrs play; [ween,

Yet thou canst mount the clouded cliffs, I
And grace the proudest tow'rs with gar-
lands gay. [spread

Thou, too, thy blossoms wilt dost kindly
In the cold lap of Winter, scarce repaid
With a slant sunbeam; while some
sickly blade, [stead,

Some foreign flow'r, is honour'd in thy
Tho' Nature has adorn'd thee nothing
scant.—

Therefore, I say, thou art the Poet's plant.

A POEM.

"Canto della Fior Regina."

FROM Psyche fled, in Paphian bowers,
By myrtle (sacred fence) inclos'd,
Breathing delights, 'mid vernal flowers,
Young Love in slumbers light repos'd—

The blooming Rose with rapture's kiss
His tender cheek impassion'd prest:
Like orient beams, the fragrant bliss
In blushing tints her power express'd!

Enamour'd of her blooming guest,
With ev'ry charm she conscious strove
To win him from his Psyche's breast,
And make her bower th' abode of Love!

Woo'd by the Rose, unheeded flew
The golden hours in silent wing:
Stern Winter came, Love bade adieu,
But fondly vow'd return in Spring.

Scented by Love's delicious breath,
The Rose her empire hence obtains;
Love's balmy sighs preserves in death—
And Love the Rose's hue retains.

Walworth. G. H. T.

ODE TO ZEPHYR.

GENTLE Zephyr, magic power,
Whispering round my leafy bower!
Rest awhile thy rapid wing—
Tell me, strange, mysterious thing,

What thou art, and whence arise
All thy hollow-murmuring sighs?
Does my fancy guess aright?
Art thou not a Sylphid sprite,
One of Heav'n's aerial minions?

Yes, thou art—and 'tis thy pinions
That with fluttering, fitful sway
Move the trembling air to play;
Borne on which thou float'st along,
Warbling many a plaintive song.

But, whate'er thy nature be,
Or the murmurs breath'd by thee,
This, at least, my heart can tell—
Gentle breeze! I love thee well.

Yes: I love to hear thee play
With the rustling leafy spray.
Yes: I love to hear thee sweep
O'er the distant billowy deep.

Oh! I love to feel thy power
Wafting sweets from ev'ry flower;
Or, when Summer's heat oppresses,
Breathing freshly thro' my tresses.

But whene'er thy sighs respire
O'er the soft Æolian lyre;
Swelling now in loudest numbers,
Sinking now in mimic slumbers;—

Then indeed my soul is thine—
Zephyr! thou art then divine.

Such the bounties you dispense,
Gentle pow'r! to charm the sense:
And, when these are number'd o'er,
Can I, can I ask for more?

Yet another I request,
Dearer far than all the rest.
Haste away—my Rosa seek—
Gently fan her blooming cheek:

Then, when thou hast stol'n a kiss,
Waft to me the balmy bliss;
And as I its fragrance sip,
Breathing o'er my thirsty lip,

Let me think—extatic pleasure I
Rosa's self bestows the treasure. E. W.

THE GLOW-WORM.

From an unpublished Poem entitled "Chep-
stow and Tintern;" or *Pleasant Recol-
lections derived from a Tour through part
of Monmouthshire in the Year 1793.*

AGAIN to Fancy's eye the scene appears,
As at one elevated point I sate,
Where, excavated by the hand of Art,
And well adapted to the objects round,
A pleasant Grot invited me to rest,
And mark the traces of receding day,
Till, sitting by, the solitary Bat
His wonted circles near the place describ'd.

Warn'd by that signal of the night's ap-
proach,

I started from the calm sequester'd spot,
And by a sloping path, that gently winds
With slow descent into the subject vale,
Regain'd the town, where industry and care
United hold their beneficial reign,
Spreading copious and cheerful beams around.

Amid the dewy herbage, weakly shone
The Glow-worm's fire, till, as with deeper
shade

The dusky vapours overspread the Heavens,
His fairy lamp a brighter gleam dispens'd,
Ere

Ere yet the silver Moon her face unveil'd,
To guide with surer ray my lonely steps.

'Twas calm Reflection's most propitious
hour,

And thus the beauteous Insect I address'd:
"As now the last faint streaks of twilight
fade,

And e'en the Western sky no longer glows,
With splendour new thy lucid form appears;
But when the morning Sun reveals the face
Of Nature, and, in all their gay attire
Rocks, hills, and valleys glitter with the
flood

Of orient lustre, which that dazzling orb
Profusely sheds around, the searching eye
No longer can thy grow'ling shape discern.
E'en thus when Wisdom from above has
pour'd

Into the breast her all-enlivening beam,
The transitory joys of time and sense,
(Which, while the dark impenetrable night
Of worldly prejudice estrang'd the heart
From duty, seem'd so lovely and so fair)
In their true colours seen, no longer please;
But those above, tho' at a distance view'd,
Such charms display, as elevate the mind,
By blest anticipation, to those realms
Of pure, substantial, and unfading bliss,
Where God himself eternally resides,
The Sov'reign source of universal good."

MASON CHAMBERLIN.

VITTORIA.

"ARMA VIRUMQUE.—"

The following Lines, ascribed by some to
the pen of Mr. Canning, and by others to
Mr. Croker, were circulated at the Dinner
table at Vauxhall Fête:

HIGH mounts the star of Spain! — o'er
Southern skies

Her triumphs kindle, and her trophies rise.
Bornè from Arlanzon's* steep along the
gale,

The voice of conquest fills Zadora's vale;
The trumpets' clang, the loud artillery's
roar,

Prolong the peal o'er Ebro's echoing shore;
Avenging fires pursue the vaunting Gaul,
Hang on his headlong flight, and urge his
fall.

How chang'd the hour since first Invasion's
Flung the wide fury of his wasting brand! —
The hour of vanish'd Hope! — when Spain
deplor'd

Her broken olive-branch and shiver'd
When the rude Spoiler mock'd her captive
groan,

Prophan'd her altar, and usurp'd her
Then Albion heard; — her pitying eye
afar

Mark'd the sad course of Spain's declining
Then pour'd from all her isles the impa-
tient brave,

Flash'd the bright steel, and hasten'd o'er

The sons of Freedom fill'd the Gadian strand,
And Lusitania hail'd the generous band.
Then, thro' the myrtle's desolated bower,
The ravag'd temple, and the ruin'd tower,
The citron's prostrate grove and wasted
vine,

Spread the long glory of the British line:
While proud Castile resum'd the Patriot's
spear.

And dash'd from her pale cheek the indig-
Now issuing forth — as erst in elder day —
The kindred squadrons blend their bright
array,

Where the red cross of Albion streams on
high,

And, Spain! thy banner'd lions brave the
He comes! — the Chief from India's burn-
ing clime,
Of soul intrepid, and of front sublime! —
From fort and tower, from mountain and
from plain,

He wins the trophies of exulting Spain!
Here Vimiera's earliest blossom springs,
And her glad tribute Talavera brings;
Almeida's circling palms their triumph shed,
And high Rodrigo rears his castled head. —
Here Badajos prepares the, conquering
bough,

And Salamanca pays her laurel'd vow;
The proud Escorial opes her portals free,
And last, Vittoria crowns the emprise of
Victory.

These, Wellington, are thine! — around
thy sword

Her praises hath a rescued Nation pour'd,
On Marcian hills, or Andalusian dales,
Through matin breezes, and through ev'ning
gales,

The youthful hero, resting from the war,
Shall to thy glories tune his light guitar;
And 'mid the watchings of the serenade,
Sing thy lov'd triumphs to his list'ning maid.

Nor less shall Albion's voice thy praise
prolong,

Strength of her hope, and treasure of her
In thee, her Arthur's chivalry returns,
In thee, her Marlborough's kindred spirit
burns;

Her Henry smiles to see thy laurels bloom;
And her Black Edward nods his triple
plume.

Lord of the Eagle glance! to nerve thy
arm,

Thy Country's genius gives a mightier
Her honour'd Regent pays the patriot
meed

Of tyrants vanquish'd and of victims
And oh! — shall Albion wonder to behold
Her conquering sons their trophies pride
unfold,

While his auspicious Grace her cause in-
spires,

Beams from thy crest, and kindles all its
Oh! lead o'er frighted France thy warrior
train! —

High mounts our Albion's son; — high
mounts the star of Spain!

* Puebla d'Arlanzon.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1813.

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

House of Lords, June 18.

The Earl of *Liverpool* defended the policy of the Treaty with Sweden, contended that Denmark being in alliance with Buonaparte, the conquest of Norway was perfectly justifiable, and that Great Britain, in acceding to it, secured the friendship of Sweden for Russia at a most critical period—and concluded by moving an Address of Thanks to the Prince Regent, with an assurance that they would assist him in fulfilling his engagements with foreign Powers.

Lord *Holland* condemned the Treaty as impolitic and unjust; and moved an Amendment, expressive of strong disapprobation of the principle of taking Norway from Denmark, by which not only the national honour would be violated, but the co-operation of the latter Power and the North of Germany would be lost; declaring their willingness, at the same time, to fulfil all stipulations with the contracting Powers.

Earl *Grey* and the Marquis of *Buckingham* supported the Amendment at great length; and were replied to by Lords *Harroudy*, *Clancarty*, and *Bathurst*.

The Address was then finally carried by 140 to 67.

In the Commons, the same day, on the question for the House going into a Committee of Supply, to which should be referred the Treaty with Sweden, Mr. *Pownall* entered into a discussion of the articles, and concluded by moving an Address, containing an expression of the regret of that House that the Treaty with Sweden, so impolitic and unjust, should be entered into; and praying that his Royal Highness would relieve himself from stipulations so derogatory to the honour of the Crown,—so far as he could, consistently with the honour of the Crown, and preserving the good faith of the Country.

Viscount *Castlereagh*, in a very animated speech, defended the Treaty. He imputed to Denmark insincerity, in offering to treat for the purpose of gaining time. Her first proposal with this view was, to require the restoration of the Danish fleet and of all our conquests, and to have Norway guaranteed to her. Her second, that we should treat with her without the concurrence of our Allies. He was warm in his encomiums of the Crown Prince of Sweden, whom he represented as a man of honour and spirit, and on

GEN. MAG. August, 1813.

whose character no stain had ever been thrown. He concluded by declaring, that, if the Address was carried, it would mark Ministers as unfit for their situation, and expose them to disgrace, in the face of our Allies and of all Europe; and he trusted he had said enough to prove the charge unfounded.

Mr. *Canning* condemned the guarantee of Norway to Sweden; but conceived that no unfavourable impression of our Allies should be permitted to appear on the Journals of the House.

Mr. *Whitbread* admitted that an ingenious defence had been made by Lord *Castlereagh*, which had subdued his indignation when he entered the House; but asked, what should we have thought if France had proposed the annexation and perpetuity of Ireland to the kingdom of Spain? The present case was equally flagrant: Russia had wrested Finland from Sweden when she was suffering under an insane and imbecile Government, and now she came forward, not to act justly, and restore Finland, but to transfer Norway as an equivalent.

The Address was then negatived by 224 to 115.

An amended Address was then proposed by Mr. *Canning*, to ascertain the precise extent of the engagements entered into between this Country and Sweden, which was negatived by 225 to 121.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 21.

A Bill, brought in by Lord *Burington*, to prevent the spreading of the infection of the Small Pox, was read a first time.

In a Committee on the East India Resolutions, the Earl of *Buckinghamshire* explained the nature of them. No possible injury, he observed, could arise to the East India Company from the proposed extension of the trade, as it appeared that the trade of the Americans with India amounted, in 1806-7, to not less than 2,502,000*l.* which exceeded by 500,000*l.* the private trade by the merchants. By the proposed extension our own merchants would be enabled to occupy the greater portion of this traffick. It was proposed to renew the Company's Charter for twenty years; but this did not preclude such alterations, during that period, as experience might suggest. It was not proposed to deprive the Company of the exclusive trade to China, because it was not supposed that they would be able to meet the demands upon them unless they enjoyed the Trade.

trade. There were other reasons: it was not supposed the Country would be so regularly supplied, or at so cheap a rate, as by the Company. It was not intended to interfere with the Government of India. To prevent the evils which might arise from an indiscriminate intercourse with the Company's possessions in India, licences and certificates were directed, without which individuals could not go there. A superintending Church Establishment would be highly necessary, as there were 143,000 persons in India belonging to the Church of England. If the Company rejected the proposition made to them, he was confident that the appointments might be placed under that species of management as not to injure the principles of the Constitution, by increasing the influence of the Crown.

On the Resolutions being read, the Earl of *Lauderdale* said, they were all objectionable, but he would not discuss them in that stage. As one half of the 143,000 persons in India were Presbyterians, he should hereafter introduce a clause establishing three ministers of the Church of Scotland to superintend their spiritual concerns, with a suitable allowance from the Territorial Revenue of India.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* said, that the Resolutions were so complex, and involved such conflicting interests, as to require the utmost deliberation. After remarking on the leading Resolutions, he declared that his radical objection to the plan was, that it appeared to be a system of compromise, which, while it retained the monopoly of the East India Company where it was most valuable, affected to hold out to the Country the advantages of free trade. He feared that this promise was a fallacious one; and that, in a country governed by an arbitrary sovereign, and that arbitrary sovereign itself a trader, monopoly must either overturn the free trade, or that, in the struggle between both, the whole system might be endangered. Feeling that the future state of India would constitute either the shame or glory of the Government and the Legislature—the imperishable monument of their wisdom, or the melancholy memorial of their folly and precipitation—he should move, as an Amendment, that the Report be received this day three months.

Lord *Grenville* blamed the indecent hurry in which it was proposed to pass these Resolutions. He did not attend the Committee, because it was impossible to recollect the oral evidence; and sufficient time had not been afforded to examine the printed examinations: in short, there did not appear to be a single noble Lord in that House who was at present sufficiently informed to discuss that momentous subject. He had been informed that

the Territorial Revenue of the Company was raised by a most iniquitous and oppressive land-tax; he had, however, been able to obtain no information from the opposite bench on this and other topics: he should, if the motion for delay was negatived, withdraw himself from a decision to which he was not competent.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* spoke at length on the same subject.

After a few words from Earls *Roxburgh*, *Clancarty*, and *Liverpool*, the Amendment was negatived by 49 to 14.

In the Commons, the same day, the special Report of the Hellestone Election Committee being read, Mr. *Swan* said, that three of the Aldermen, who had got the majority of influence into their own hands, managed that influence for the Godolphin Family, who, in return, had paid the parish rates of Hellestone (about 1,700*l. per annum*) from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the year 1804, when, in consequence of some disagreement, the Duke of Leeds lost the patronage of the borough. His successor, Sir Christopher Hawkins, then purchased a moiety of the interest for 5000 guineas; and subsequently it was well known that a seat was sold for that sum. After a short time, Sir C. Hawkins having declined, the Duke of Leeds was again invited to resume the patronage, which he accepted with great thankfulness, hoping he should behave better in future, and pledging himself by an agreement to pay the town rates in return for the power of nominating the representatives, who were Mr. Hammersley the banker, and Mr. Horne the barrister. This fact was proved before the Committee; and his Grace derived from the patronage a profit of 800*l.* a-year. The system practised generally in the Cornish boroughs, was to distribute the patronage, by the leading members of the Corporation, in such a manner as to preserve their own consequence, and render the voters dependent on themselves alone. With this view, the personal interposition of the patron was studiously excluded; the business being transacted by the agents, every favour he grants being so conveyed, that the obligation shall be felt rather towards the agent, than towards the principal or patron. And by whom was this system of cunning and corruption arranged and conducted? why, chiefly by Clergymen. In the case of Penryn, which had so justly provoked the indignation of that House, it would be remembered that the Rev. Mr. Dillon was a principal agent; in the case of Tregony, a Clergyman was foremost in delinquency; and, in the case under consideration, he found the Rev. Messrs. Trevanian and Grills among the most active in the works at Hellestone.

Hellestone. Indeed it was so necessary for a patron to possess Church patronage, that the Duke of Leeds lost ground considerably in the borough, for his neglect or incapacity of procuring a living for the son of a Clergyman: this neglect, notwithstanding an apologetic letter from the Duke, promising more attention in future, was remembered and resented. It was also a common practice at these Cornish borough elections, to select low dependent persons as overseers of the poor, in order to strike off the rates the names of such men as were likely to give an independent vote. Then, when complaint was made, the parties were spurned at, and desired, in a tone of defiance, to do their best, being tauntingly told, that the Overseers would be supported by the Corporation, and the Corporation by the Patron. This had the desired effect, the parties were deterred, and after the election the affair was compromised, and the names of the disfranchised voters were again put on the rates. The Honourable Gentleman concluded with moving, that the Attorney General be instructed to prosecute the Duke of Leeds.

Messrs. *D. Giddy, Tremayne, Brand, Banks, Preston, Astell, S. Wortley, Barkan, P. Carew, Canning,* and *Sir W. Lemon*, admitted the facts, and likewise that there had been a violation of the Laws, and of the privileges of the House; but contended, that there was here no corrupt motive proved; that the Duke had acted in conformity to the practice of his ancestors, and that it would be too severe to order a prosecution, which, if it failed, as was probable, would deprive the House of the power of disfranchising the borough, or of throwing the right of voting into the hands, which Mr. Giddy pledged himself to bring in a Bill to do.

Lord *Castlereagh*, Messrs. *C. Wynne, Oulton, Rose, Bathurst,* and Lord *A. Hamilton*, supported the motion, which was finally negatived by 55 to 52.

The House then went into a Committee on the Corn Laws, after a strenuous opposition from Messrs. *A. Baring, Abercrombie,* and *Rose*, who protested against the measure, as tending to raise the already extravagantly high price of bread, and make wheaten bread as great a luxury to the working people here as those in Ireland: the motion for a Committee was carried by 57 to 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 22.

Lord *Elliott* having moved the committee of the General Highway Bill, it was opposed by Lords *Eldon, Lauderdale, Redesdale, Erskine,* and others, on account of the very objectionable nature of some of the provisions, which, they alleged, rendered it impossible to amend the Bill in

the course of the present Session: on a division, the Bill was thrown out by 12 to 3.

The Earls of *Liverpool* and *Buckinghamshire*, in reply to the Earl of *Lauderdale* and Duke of *Norfolk*, declared that the trade in Tea was to be confined exclusively to the East India Company, and that no British subject would be allowed to trade in it even circuitously: the circuitous trade in other Chinese articles might possibly stand on a different footing.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Freemantle* called the attention of the House to the great disproportion between the Barrack Expenditure of Ireland and that of England, and declared that his only object was to check the extraordinary system of expence by subjecting it to the examination and controul of Parliament. The Home Establishment of the Country did not require Barracks for more than 134,000 men, yet there was Barrack accommodation in Ireland for 90,000; and this notwithstanding there were Barracks in England for 170,000 men. He then noticed the various items, many of which exceeded, by 20,000*l.* the same charge for England; and noticed the great deficit of Lord *Tyravley*, late Barrack Master, who was a Public debtor to the amount of 1,283,000*l.* though his Lordship professed to owe no more than 45,000*l.* He remarked, that Gen. *Freeman*, his Lordship's successor, was equally without check or controul, and concluded by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, to order that the Barrack Estimates for Ireland should be laid before Parliament, in the same manner as those of England. The motion was agreed to.

Lord *A. Hamilton* moved for the liberation of Mr. *Crogan*, carrier, of *Truro*, who had been committed to *Newgate* by order of the House, for endeavouring, according to the Report of the Committee, to influence the Return of two Members of Parliament for the Borough of *Tregony*. In consequence of his confinement, he had lost his health, and a business of 400*l.* a year—had, with a large family, been reduced to a state of poverty and distress—and in his imprisonment had been treated with great hardship, being once compelled to sleep in bed with a criminal under sentence of death, or upon the floor, not having money wherewith to pay *Newman*, the keeper, for a bed *. He could make no submission to the House, for he maintained that he

* A Report of a Committee appointed to inquire into the treatment of *Thomas Crogan* was presented on the 28th: it stated that the prison of *Newgate* was extremely full; but that he had not been treated severely or improperly.

was innocent—that his accusers were perjured, and he had accordingly preferred bills of indictment against two of them, which had been found. He should move, therefore, that Thomas Crogan be called to the Bar of the House, and be discharged.

After some discussion, the motion was carried by 77 to 59.

The House then went into a Committee on the East India Resolutions, when the one granting the admission of Missionaries to propagate Christianity in India, under limits and regulations, was carried by 89 to 36.

June 27.

Thomas Crogan was this day brought to the Bar, and after a suitable speech from the Speaker, was told that he would be discharged on paying his fees.

In a Committee on the Irish National Debt Act, a Resolution was agreed to, for applying an annual sum equal to a one-hundredth part of the outstanding debt, towards its liquidation.

The Resolution for the Subsidy to Sweden was agreed to; after Mr. *Banckes* had urged some objections, which were replied to by Lord *Castlereagh*.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Ward* proposed the Ordnance Estimates, which, he said, exceeded those of last year by 150,000*l.*; the new expences were 550,000*l.* He concluded by moving for a sum of 749,599*l.* A discussion ensued, when the following items were objected to: 90,000*l.* for the purchase of land between the lines and the fort at Portsmouth, which had been enclosed, and was to be built on: by erecting a fort on the billy ground, the defence of the place would be secured against an enemy; 11,000*l.* for 147 acres at Woolwich; 10,000*l.* at Waltham Abbey; and 5,000*l.* at the manufactories of small arms; and 50,000*l.* in establishing powder magazines on the Medway.

The Hon. Mr. *Law* appeared to think that, without introducing a military conscription in this Country, it would be in vain to think of maintaining the struggle with success against France.

Mr. *Banckes* and Gen. *Ferguson* expressed their astonishment that any person could think that a military conscription was reconcilable with a free Constitution.

The Resolutions were agreed to.

After some observations from Messrs. *Baring* and *Western*, who recommended a more equal distribution of the Church property, the sum of 100,000*l.* was granted in aid of Queen Anne's Bounty for the benefit of the poorer Clergy.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 25.

A Bill, empowering Courts of Law and Equity to take affidavits by means of

Commissioners in all parts of the United Kingdom; and another providing that the property vested in the Accountant General in the Court of Chancery, should, on his death or removal, become vested in his successors in office; were read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *H. Parnell*, in fixing the Committee on the Corn Laws, said he intended to propose that, when Corn should fall in this Country to 80*s.* per quarter, there a duty of 11*s.* per quarter should be laid on the importation of foreign Corn. The present price of Corn was 118*s.* per quarter, so that it must fall 38*s.* before this regulation could affect its importation.

A Bill, throwing open to the Hundred the right of voting for Members at Hestonstone, was read the first and second time.

Mr. *Creevey* said, that, conceiving the late proceedings against him at Lancaster A-sizes, for a Libel against Mr. *Fitpatrick*, Inspector of Taxes at Liverpool, was, with the sentence of the Court of King's Bench, a violation of the privileges of that House, he should move that the judicial proceedings be laid upon the Table, and should hereafter follow up this step by moving for the production of the records of the Court of King's Bench.

Mr. *C. Wynne* said, that the privileges of Parliament implied that every Member should have full and uncontrolled liberty of speech within those walls; but it could not extend to any thing said or published beyond them, without giving to every Member of the House of Commons a right to libel whom he pleased, under the pretence of discharging his parliamentary duty.

Lords *A. Hamilton* and *Castlereagh*, Mr. *Whitbread*, and the *Attorney General*, opposed the motion; which, on the suggestion of Lord *Castlereagh*, was passed over by the House proceeding to the other Orders of the Day.

A Resolution was agreed to for raising one million by Exchequer Bills.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 29.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in moving for a Vote of Credit of Five Millions, said that its amount would be justified by the present state of affairs; for, whether their Lordships looked to the events that might occur in the Peninsula or in Germany, it was evident that the most important effects might depend on the Government of this Country having it in its power to interfere efficiently during the recess of Parliament.

Lord *Holland* said, that the opportunity of concluding a general peace had been lost through the neglect of Ministers. At the close of the last campaign, the situa-

tion of the Emperor of France was such as excited hopes that he would not have it in his power to threaten the independence and security of other Powers. No one overture towards pacification had, however, proceeded from Ministers; and the consequence was, that he had been able to call forth all the resources of France by impressing upon the people that their national safety was endangered. He should move, as an Amendment, that their Lordships were anxious to concur in every measure for the safety of the Country, in full confidence that the Prince Regent would offer such terms of peace, as would prove the moderation of his views, and tend to restore the blessings of repose to this Country and the rest of Europe.

The Earl of *Liverpool* observed, that Buonaparte, after his flight from Moscow and return to Paris, had declared in the Monitor that he would not treat unless Spain was secured to his brother, which was inconsistent with the honour and interests of this Country to agree to.

Lord *Holland* said that this declaration of Buonaparte's arose from a wish to deter the Allies from transmitting overtures, which by their moderation would, if rejected, have placed him clearly in the wrong, in the eyes of his own people.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* concurred in this opinion.

The Amendment was negatived without a division, and the original Question was carried.

In the Commons, the same day, Messrs. *Coles*, *Peele*, and *Marryatt*, opposed the third reading of the Publicans' Pewter Pots Bill, which, on a division, was thrown out by 35 to 32.

The Report on the Bakers' Bill, which states that the Bakers in the Metropolis have had no increase of their profits for fifty years, and recommending further remuneration and regulation, was received, and the Bill read a second time.

Mr. Alderman *Atkins*, after an introductory speech, moved for the repeal of the Act of the 43d of his Majesty, his object being to prevent the importation of Cotton from the United States. After a short discussion, the motion being opposed by Mr. *Vanillart* and Mr. *Stephen*, it was negatived by 65 to 61.

Mr. *Wynne* said, that new Societies, calling themselves Orange Clubs, had lately been formed in this Country for purposes unauthorised by Law, and promulgated their rules and regulations, had bound themselves by oaths of secrecy and fidelity, and knew one another by secret signs. The existence of such Societies in this Country was, as he conceived, directly in opposition to a specific Act of Parliament which was passed in the year

1799, for the very purpose of putting down societies meeting for political purposes, and bound to each other by oaths and tests. The only meetings excepted from the operation of this Act were the Freemasons' Lodges. Orange Societies were originally instituted in Ireland in times of great tumult and actual rebellion: he knew not whether they had ever been productive of benefit, but he was certain that they had outlived the period of usefulness, and prevented the restoration of that country to peace. He blamed the attempt to introduce them into this country as injudicious and ill-timed. If they were permitted to exist, other societies would be formed on contrary principles, and the peace of the country would be threatened, from calling forth every description of party fury. Great pains had been taken to distribute among the Members a pamphlet containing rules and regulations of the Orange Lodges; and it appeared that another pamphlet of the same nature, from the same publisher, was to be sold so low as sixpence for the purpose of the most general circulation. In this pamphlet the oath was stated as follows: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear to defend his Majesty King George III. his heirs and successors, so long as he or they shall support, the Protestant ascendancy, the constitution, and the laws." Suppose the Sovereign should think proper to sanction an act for the relief of the Catholics, this might appear to many Orangemen as contrary to the Protestant ascendancy, and therefore as absolving them from their allegiance. The most dangerous part of this system, however, appeared to him to be, that Orange Lodges were introduced even into regiments; that there (in defiance of all discipline) the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, met together on a footing of equality in the Orange Lodge. If this was the case in Ireland, he must say he considered this system highly improper to introduce into the army of this country. According to the rules which had been printed, it would appear that there was to be a general fund, out of which the law expences of Orangemen would be defrayed. As to the existence of these societies, he could have no doubt, after the notice which had been taken of them in the newspapers most under the influence of Government, and after the pamphlet published by Mr. Stockdale. High names had publicly been mentioned as at the head of this institution, and no contradiction had appeared. The proposed grand Orange Lodge, with its affiliated societies, would, as he conceived, be most dangerous to the public peace, and were in direct contravention of the existing law. He concluded by moving "That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the existence

of certain illegal Societies under the denomination of Orangemen."

Mr. B. Bathurst concurred entirely with the Hon. Mover in opinion as to the illegality of these societies, and their mitigated and limited allegiance; but as many of the members of the Lodges knew not that they were acting unlawfully, the general sense of that House, he thought, would render unnecessary the appointment of a Committee.

Messrs. Wortley and Peel spoke to the same effect.

Mr. M^r Naughton defended the institution of Orange Lodges in Ireland as necessary to protect the loyal against traitors and Catholics. He was himself an Orangeman.

Mr. Whitbread warmly supported the motion.

Mr. Canning said that he had no doubt the Act of 1799 was sufficient to punish the members of these societies; whose object was to overturn the Constitution, by representing the Legislature as having abdicated their trust, and themselves as being worthy to succeed them. If it were not for the contempt they excited, their proceedings would call for not only inquisitorial but vindictive proceedings. He felt obliged to the Hon. Mover for bringing forward the subject.

Lord Castlereagh was obliged for the temperate manner in which the question was discussed; the societies were certainly illegal, though it was but justice to the individuals who belonged to the association to say that they were not disaffected to the State. In Ireland these societies had survived the danger. He felt it was unnecessary to press the subject farther, and he trusted that the feelings of the country would re-echo the sentiments of Parliament, and repress these bodies without the assistance of coercion—for he was convinced the good sense of the people would prefer the empire of the law to the domination of clubs and associations.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Five millions were voted in a Committee of Supply as a Vote of Credit.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 30.

On Lord Boringdon proposing the second reading of the Vaccination Bill, and remarking that he should move the omission of the clauses for making reports to the Clergy, and for the exposition of red flags;

Lord Eldon recommended that the Bill should be withdrawn, and a new one introduced, declaring at the same time that the exposure of infected persons was now liable to the same punishment as the Bill inflicted. He thought the Bill unnecessary.

Lord Ellenborough concurred in this opinion, saying that it was an indiotable offence, and liable to a severe punishment.

He did not think so highly of the Vaccine system as many noble Lords: it had its benefits, undoubtedly, but it had also its attendant evils. He should oppose the Bill.

Lord Boringdon withdrew the Bill.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir F. Burdett presented a Petition from the town of Nottingham in favour of Parliamentary Reform; which being objected to by the Speaker on account of its being printed, was pressed to a division by the Hon. Baronet, who did not conceive the objection valid, when it was thrown out by 75 to 11.

On Lord Castlereagh moving that a Vote of Credit be placed at the disposal of the Prince Regent during the Recess, Mr. Whitbread complained of the greatness of the sum. He observed that when, last winter, the overthrow of Buonaparte's army was so complete that no human being could have calculated on it—no human means could have effected it, he had forborne to press his motion for peace, being unwilling to fetter Ministers in any discussions they might engage. The Belligerents, however, instead of pursuing the plan he expected, had advanced, in the vain hope that, as Buonaparte had experienced an overthrow, he had lost his dominions, and would not be able to make another great effort to restore him to his former greatness. Here was another opportunity of negotiating lost. When after two bloody battles they were forced to recross the Elbe, and retire as far as the Oder, he had intended to call the attention of the House to the subject of Peace, when intelligence arrived of the Armistice. It was almost impossible to doubt of this country gaining some advantages for what had taken place, until it was found how inextricably she had been involved by the treaty with Sweden. It was now evident that no time was thought fit to treat with Buonaparte. When the French arms were victorious, then it was thought by Government it would not become us to offer to negotiate; and when they met with defeat, and the power of France was reduced, then, elated with success, the allies became mad, and nothing else was talked of than the overthrow of Buonaparte, and the re-establishment of the Bourbon family on the throne. In the mode which the allies conducted the war, he could see nothing so contra-distinguished from the system of France as to evince more anxiety for the real good of mankind, or the restoration of the equilibrium of Europe. Alexander the Liberator had complained of the ambition and injustice of France, and he had himself robbed Sweden, his ally, of Finland. He complained of the invasion of Russia, and he had agreed to assist Sweden in invading Denmark, and robbing her of Norway, when both were at peace with

that

that power. He concluded with moving an amendment, recommending negotiations for peace.

Lord Castlereagh said, that Buonaparte declared after his return from Russia, that he would treat for peace only on a basis previously declared to be inadmissible by England. He acknowledged the candour of the Hon. Gentleman in deferring his

motions; and said that Ministers would negotiate when the French Ruler should appear disposed to conclude such a peace as would be consistent with our interests, our honour, and our engagements; and such an one as would be likely to be permanent and secure.

The Resolution was agreed to.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Foreign-office, May 25.—A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia.

Dresden, May 6.

My Lord,—My last dispatches informed your Lordship of the arrival of the Ruler of France, and of the concentration of his forces near Erfurth and towards the Saale, as also of that of the Allies upon the Elster. I have now the honour of inclosing herewith the official statements which have been published by the Russian and Prussian Governments, of the general action which took place on the 2d inst. between the two armies; and after which the Allies remained in possession of the field of battle, and of the positions from which in the course of the day they had dislodged the Enemy.

The last division of General Tormasoff's corps having crossed the Elbe on the 28th ult. the whole of it moved forward by forced marches to the Elster. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia arrived at Borna on the morning of the 1st instant with the reserve, and the several parts of the army were on the same day collected in the vicinage of that place.—Marshal Prince Koutousoff Smolensky was left ill on the march at Buntzlau, where he died; but his death was not published. Count Wittgenstein, at that time at Zwenkau, was appointed to command the army. He had on that day reconnoitred the Enemy, and ascertained his position; and the same evening a disposition was made for a general attack, to take place on the following morning at day-break. During the preceding week, the advance of the Enemy's main army towards Naumburg, and the approach of Beauharnois from Quedlinburg, had been indicated by several skirmishes and partial affairs, particularly at and near Halle and Merseburg, where the Prussians behaved with great gallantry. On the evening of the 1st, the enemy appeared to have great masses of his force between Lutzen and Weissenfels, and after dusk a strong column was seen moving in the direction of Leipsig, to which place there was clear evidence

that he intended to move. The advance corps of Count Wittgenstein's army having been engaged on the same evening, to the East and North of Lutzen, the cavalry of it remained there to amuse the Enemy in the morning, but with orders to retire gradually. Meanwhile the several columns of the army were ordered to cross the Elster at Pegau, and bear down, and to follow the course of a rivulet, which, rising near the Elster, runs in a North-West direction to the Saale; by which movement, which the ground favoured, it was intended to turn the Enemy's right between Weissenfels and Lutzen, while his attention was directed to his left, between the latter place and Leipsig. As soon as their Majesties saw the troops placed according to the disposition, the whole was put in motion towards the Enemy. The country is uncovered and open, the soil dry and light, but with very considerable variety of hill and valley, and much intersected by hollow ways and mill-streams, the former not discernible till closely approached. The Enemy, placed behind a long ridge, and in a string of villages, of which Gorschen is the principal, with a hollow way in front, and a stream sufficient to float timber on the left, waited the near approach of the Allies. He had an immense quantity of ordnance, of 12-pounders, and larger natures, distributed throughout the line, and in the villages: the batteries in the open country were supported by masses of infantry in solid squares.—The plan of operation determined upon, on view of the Enemy, was to attack the village of Gros Gorscher with artillery and infantry, and in the mean while to pierce the line to the Enemy's right of the villages, with a strong column of cavalry, in order to cut off the troops in the villages from support. The remainder of the Enemy's line was to be engaged, according to circumstances, by the corps opposed to it. The cavalry of the Prussian reserve, to whose lot this attack fell, presented themselves and supported their movements with great gallantry; but the showers of grape-shot and musketry to which they were exposed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable for them to penetrate; and

and the Enemy appearing determined to maintain the villages at any expence, the affair assumed the most expensive character of attack and defence, of a post repeatedly taken, lost, and retaken. The cavalry made several attempts to break the Enemy's line, and behaved with the most exemplary coolness and regularity under a very heavy fire; in some of these attacks they succeeded in breaking into the squares, and cutting down the infantry.—Late in the evening, Buonaparte, having called in the troops from Leipsig, and collected all his reserves, made an attack from his left on the right of the Allies, supported by the fire of several batteries advancing. The vivacity of this movement made it expedient to change the front of the nearest brigades on the right, and as the whole cavalry from the left was ordered to the right to turn this attack, and to charge it, I was not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of Buonaparte and all his army: but before the cavalry could arrive, it became so dark that nothing could be distinguished but the flashes of the guns. The Allies remained in possession of the disputed villages, and of the line on which the Enemy had stood.—Orders were given to renew the attack in the morning, but the Enemy did not wait for it, and it was judged expedient, with reference to the general posture of the cavalry, not to pursue. The wounded have all been removed across the Elbe, while the cannon and prisoners taken, and the ground wrested from the Enemy in the action, are incontestable proofs of the success of the Allies. Both Sovereigns were in the field the whole day. The King was chiefly near the village where his troops were engaged. The Emperor was repeatedly in every part of the field, where he was received with the most animating cheers by every corps he approached. The fire, to which his person was not unfrequently exposed, and the casualties which took place near him, did not appear in the least to disturb his attention from the objects to which it was directed, and which he followed without any ostentation. General Wittgenstein, with the army, is between the Elbe and the Elster, with the command of several bridges over the former. The Russian troops of all arms fully realised the expectations I had formed of their bravery and steadiness, and the emulation and spirit of patriotism which pervades the Prussian army, merits the highest encomium.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(ATHCART.

The Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

Official Intelligence from the combined Armies, from the Field of Battle, the 21st of April (May 3), 1813.

The Emperor Napoleon had quitted

Mayence on the 12th (24th) of April. Being arrived at his army, every thing announced that he meant immediately to act on the offensive: in consequence the combined Russian and Prussian armies had been united between Leipsic and Altenburg, a central position, and very advantageous in all possible cases. Meanwhile the General-in-chief, Count de Wittgenstein, had soon convinced himself by good and spirited reconnoissances, that the Enemy, after having concentrated himself, was debouching with the whole of his forces by Merseburg and Weissenfels, whilst at the same time he sent a considerable corps on Leipsic, which appeared to be the principal view of his operation. Count Wittgenstein immediately decided on taking advantage of the moment when it would be out of the power of this detached corps to co-operate with the main body of the French army, and to attack this immediately with his whole force. For this purpose, it was necessary to conceal his movements, and during the night, between the 19th and 20th, (1 to 2d) he drew to himself the corps under the orders of the General of cavalry Tormazoff. By this junction he found himself enabled to throw himself *en masse* on the Enemy at a place where the latter might suppose he had only to deal with a detachment, whose aim was to give him disturbance on his flanks. The action commenced. General Blucher and York entered into it with an ardour and energy which was in a lively manner participated by the troops. The operations took place between the Elster and the Luppe. The village of Gros-Gorschen was the key and centre of the French position. The battle commenced by the attack of this village. The Enemy was sensible of the whole importance of this point, and wished to maintain himself in it. It was carried by the right wing of the corps under General Blucher's orders; and at the same time his left wing pushed in front, and soon charged on the village of Klein-Gorschen. From this time all the corps came successively into action, which soon became general. The village of Gros-Gorschen was disputed with unexampled obstinacy. Six times it was taken and retaken with the bayonet; but the valour of the Russians and Prussians obtained the superiority, and this village, as well as those of Klein-Gorschen and Rhan, remained in the hands of the combined armies. The Enemy's centre was broken, and he was driven off the field of battle. He, nevertheless, brought forward fresh columns, which being come from Leipsic, were destined to support the left flank of the Enemy. Some corps drawn from the reserve, and placed under the orders of Lieut.-general Kanovnitzen, were opposed to them. Here, towards evening, a con-

bat commenced, which was likewise exceedingly obstinate, but the Enemy was also completely repulsed at this point. Every thing was disposed for renewing the attack at sun-rise, and orders had been sent to General Miloradowitsch, who with his whole corps was posted at Zeitz, to join the main army, and to be there at break of day; the presence of an entire fresh corps, with 100 pieces of artillery, leaving no doubt as to the issue of the day. But towards morning the Enemy appeared to be moving towards Leipsic, always falling towards his rear-guard. This mode of refusing the challenge made for engaging, gave room to believe, that he would endeavour to manœuvre, either to move towards the Elbe, or on the communications of the combined armies.— Under this supposition, it became necessary to oppose manœuvre against manœuvre, and by occupying a commanding front between Colditz and Rothlitz, we immediately became possessed of every benefit of this kind, without for such purpose quitting too far the points for making an offensive attack. On this memorable day, the Prussian army fought in a manner to fix the admiration of its allies. The King's Guards covered themselves with glory. Russians and Prussians rivalled each other in valour and zeal, under the eyes of the two Sovereigns, who did not for a moment quit the field of battle. The Enemy has lost 16 cannon, and we have taken 1,400 prisoners: not a single trophy has been conquered from the allied army; its loss in killed and wounded may amount to 8,000 men; that of the French army is estimated at 12 or 15,000. Among the wounded are, the General of cavalry, Blucher, and Lieut.-generals Kanovnitzin and Scharnhorst; their wounds are not dangerous. The Enemy, having but few cavalry, endeavoured to get and keep possession of the villages, the ground of which was rugged and broken; consequently the day of the 20th of April (May 2) was a continual combat between the infantry. An uninterrupted shower of balls, bullets, grape-shot, and grenades, was kept up on the part of the French during an action of ten hours.

[*Here follows another account of the battle; but the principal circumstances having been detailed in the preceding statements, and in a former page, it is unnecessary to give it place.*]

Admiralty-office, May 25.—A letter from Sir John Berlase Warren, dated on board the San Domingo, off Annapolis, Chesapeake, April 20, 1813, states that, in proceeding up the Bay, five sail of armed vessels were discovered off the River Rappahannock: he immediately ordered the Maidstone and Statura, with the Fantome and Mohawk brigs, and Highflyer tender,

GENT. MAG. August, 1813.

to pursue them into the river: however, it falling little wind, the signal for the boats of the squadron, manned and armed, was repeated, and they were all sent in under the direction of Lieut. Puckinghorne, of the San Domingo, and after a most gallant attack from the officers, seamen, and marines in the boats, and a determined resistance from the Enemy's vessels, who were prepared to receive them, the whole were carried, with the loss of 2 killed and 11 wounded on our side. Admiral Warren mentions that Lieut. Brand, having formerly lost an arm, and being so unfortunate as to lose his remaining one, as a volunteer upon this occasion, he trusts their Lordships will confer a mark of reward for the misfortune of a most courageous, zealous young man.

Lieut. Puckinghorne, in his letter to Admiral Warren, gives the following additional particulars: "I have to inform you that, after rowing fifteen miles, I found they were four armed schooners drawn up in a line a-head, apparently determined to give us a warm reception: notwithstanding their formidable appearance, and the advantage they would necessarily derive from mutual support, I determined to attack them, the issue of which is such as might have been expected from the brave men you did me the honour to command, and is as follows, viz. Arab, of 7 guns and 45 men, run on shore and boarded by two boats of the Marlborough, under Lieuts. Urnston and Scott; Lynx, of 6 guns and 40 men, hauled her colours down on my going alongside in the San Domingo's pinnace; Racer, of 6 guns and 56 men, boarded and carried, after a sharp resistance, by the San Domingo's pinnace; Dolphin, of 12 guns and 98 men. The guns of the Racer were turned upon her, and then gallantly boarded by Lieut. Bishop in the Statura's large cutter, and Lieut. Liddon in the Maidstone's launch."

A letter from Capt. Lumley, of the Narcissus, to Sir J. B. Warren, dated off Cape Henry, March 30, states the capture of the Revenge American privateer brig, belonging to Norfolk, of 212 tons and 89 men, pierced for 18 guns, but had only 12 mounted.

A letter from the Hon. Capt. Percy, of the Hotspur, to Admiral Lord Keith, dated at sea, May 13, states the capture of the French ship letter of marque, L'Imperatrice Reine.

Admiralty Office, May 29 — A letter from Admiral Lord Keith, dated Hamouze, May 25, states that the Alpea schooner, from the North coast of Spain, had brought an account of the capture of Castro by the Enemy on the 11th instant. The particulars are detailed in the following letter from Captain Bloye, of his Majesty's ship Lyro,

Lyra, to Capt. Sir G. Collier, of the *Surveillante*, which his Lordship encloses. His Lordship adds, that Lieut. M'Donald, of the *Alphca*, had informed him, that he had learnt that the Enemy had lost at least 2,500 men in the different attacks:

His Majesty's sloop Lyra, off Bermeo, May 15.

Sir,—In my letter of the 4th inst. I informed you of my arrival off Castro, in company with his Majesty's sloops *Royalist* and *Sparrow*, and that the Enemy, having been twice repulsed before the walls of Castro, had again invested it since the 25th of April, with increased forces, and of the measures taken by the squadron to assist in its defence: I have now the honour to communicate to you our subsequent operations. On the 5th and 6th no material movement took place. The Enemy were in such numbers in the surrounding villages, that the garrison did not make another sortie after the 4th. We perceived them making fascines in the woods. On the 7th we discovered that they were throwing up a battery to the Westward of the town. A 24-pounder was landed with great difficulty from the *Sparrow* on a small island within point-blank shot of it, and a battery erected, which by great exertion was nearly ready for its reception on the following morning, at which time the Enemy commenced their fire from two 12-pounders against it, which was briskly returned by the castle, and about three in the afternoon by our 24-pounder, and with such effect, that one of their embrasures was rendered perfectly untenable before night. The Enemy were discovered also constructing a large battery to the South-West of the town, within one hundred yards of the wall, under cover of a large house, and against which the guns of the castle could not be brought to bear. A long brass 12-pounder was mounted on the castle, by the assistance of our people, but it unfortunately burst, after having been fired a few times. The whole of the 9th a heavy fire was kept up on both sides, and every exertion made to strengthen the defences. The most determined spirit of resistance animated the Governor, Don P. P. Alvarez, and every officer and soldier under his command; and the Enemy had received signal proofs of their perseverance and courage in the two preceding attacks. We could see troops approaching in every direction, and we received intelligence that besides the artillery they had received from Santona before our arrival, they had also several guns embarked at Portugalette. I therefore took every precaution to prevent their conveyance by sea, by sending at one time the *Sparrow* off that port, and at another the *Royalist*, and keeping a strict guard of boats by night.—On the 10th the

Enemy commenced throwing shells, from a battery they had constructed to the South-east of the town, with great effect; they were also busily employed in erecting two other batteries, one to the Southward of the town, and the other to flank our works on the island. They also sent a strong body of men behind the rocks to annoy our people with musketry; but they were soon dislodged by the fire of a 4-pounder on the island and two companies of Spanish troops. A battery for another 24-pounder was begun by Capt. Taylor, on the island, flanking the Enemy's principal battery, and the gun mounted and ready for firing at day-light on the 11th. The Enemy at the same moment opened a very heavy fire from their South-west battery, with such effect, that, notwithstanding the brisk manner in which it was returned from our 18-pounder carronade mounted on the castle, the troops on the walls, and our battery on the island, they had made a breach large enough to admit 20 men abreast before noon. The Enemy were now advancing towards the town in immense numbers; and as our position in the island was untenable in the event of their storming, I directed Capt. Taylor, of the *Sparrow*, who had undertaken the management of it, to re-embark the guns and men, and made the necessary arrangements with the Governor to embark the garrison, after having destroyed the guns and blown up the castle. The Enemy, having destroyed the walls, turned their guns on the town and castle, throwing shells incessantly at the bridge connecting the castle with the landing-place, endeavouring to cut off the retreat of the garrison. About 9 p.m. at least three thousand men rushed at once into the town from every quarter, not only by the breaches, but also by scaling. They were most gallantly resisted by the garrison, who disputed the town, house by house, until they were overwhelmed by numbers, and obliged to retreat to the castle; the ships' boats and launches were in readiness to receive them, and they were embarked by companies, under a tremendous fire of musketry, and distributed to the three brigs and *Alpha* schooner, except two companies, which remained to defend the castle until the guns, &c. were destroyed. The Enemy advanced to the castle, but were successfully resisted until every gun was thrown into the sea; but they unfortunately gained the inner wall before the train for blowing up the castle was set on fire, in consequence of which that part of my wishes was frustrated; I have, however, the pleasure to say, that every soldier was brought off, and many of the inhabitants. The town was set on fire in many places, and must I think have been entirely destroyed.

stroyed. As soon as every thing was embarked, the squadron weighed and proceeded to Bermeo, where the troops were landed yesterday morning.—I have the highest gratification in having to mention the cheerful, yet fatiguing exertions of every officer and man employed. Captains Bremen and Taylor contributed by their advice and assistance every thing possible for the defence of the place, and for the safety of the garrison; indeed one universal feeling of the warmest admiration seemed to animate every one in saving so many brave men's lives. It must readily occur to you, in the execution of such services as I have now detailed, the most arduous exertions of every one, in so small a force, must have been necessary.—Nor must I omit my own tribute of applause in the manner in which Governor Don P. P. Alvarez, and every officer and man in the garrison, employed every means in their power to defend the place, so long as the slightest hope remained of saving it.—Every thing I suggested was agreed to with the greatest promptitude, and every exertion made to second my wishes. The garrison consisted originally of twelve hundred men, and I am happy to say their loss has been much less than I expected, consisting of about fifty killed, and as many wounded. I have great pleasure in informing you our loss has been trifling to what might have been expected, consisting of ten wounded; four in the *Royalist*, and six in the *Sparrow*. Lieut. Kentish, of the *Royalist*, was slightly wounded in the leg, and Mr. Sutton, midshipman, received a musket ball in the leg while embarking the garrison, which rendered amputation necessary; Capt. Bremen speaks of his general conduct in the highest terms, and I was an eye-witness of his intrepidity in saving the garrison, amidst a shower of musket balls.—From the intelligence received, I have every reason to believe there were not less than thirteen thousand men before Castro: the Enemy collected his troops from every post in the province, and seemed determined to take it, let it cost what it would. No terms were ever offered; but as soon as the breach was sufficiently large, they marched to the assault, putting every one to the bayonet without distinction: I cannot, of course, form any estimate of their loss, but from the fire kept up by the batteries, and by the troops before they retreated, I am persuaded it must have been very great.—One hundred and forty French prisoners are just arrived at Bermeo, taken by Don Gaspar; I have directed the *Royalist* and *Sparrow* to convey them to Coruna with a company of artillery, part of the late garrison of Castro, and shall remain with his Majesty's sloop under my command off Castro, to impede the En-

emy's communication by sea, and prevent any merchant vessels from falling into their hands, until I receive your further orders. I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT BLOYE, Commander.

In a letter addressed by Capt. Bloye to Lord Keith, dated May 15, and transmitting a duplicate of the above letter to Captain Sir G. Collier, he acquaints his Lordship, that in various reports he had received, he was informed that the loss of the Enemy was so great, "that the conquest of Castro, instead of being celebrated as a victory, as was usual on other occasions of any advantage, created an universal gloom among the French."

A letter from Capt. Seymour, of his Majesty's ship *Leonidas*, states the capture of the American schooner privateer Paul Jones, of 16 guns and 85 men, out two months from New York, and had made three prizes.

This Gazette also contains a list of seven American vessels captured and destroyed by his Majesty's ship *Aeolus*, Lord J. Townsend, commander, between the 18th of January, and March 1813.

A second list of ten American vessels captured and destroyed by the boats of the squadron under the command of Lieut. Puckinghorne, of the *San Domingo*, detached in chase by signal April 3.

A third list of ten American vessels, captured and destroyed by the squadron under Rear-admiral Cockburn, on the 17th of April 1813.

Foreign-office, June 1.—A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Major-gen. the Hon. Sir Chas. Wm. Stewart, K. B. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia, dated

Head-quarters, Warsen, May 15.

My Lord,—The allied army passed the Elbe on the 8th inst. The head-quarters of the Emperor were established at Bischofs-werder: Gen. Wittgenstein, with the main body of the army, marching on the great roads leading towards Bautzen. The corps of Gen. Bluker passed the Elbe at Meissen, Lieut.-gen. Kleist's corps having put itself in communication with him. Gen. Bulow's corps still remained on the left bank of the Elbe at Dessau, to watch the Enemy's movements. It was not accurately ascertained upon what points of the river the Enemy was directing his principal corps; and as he possessed the appui of Wittenburg, and it seemed uncertain what line the Saxons would take at Torgau, your Lordship will easily imagine it would have been difficult, if not impossible, with the aid of these places in his favour, for the Allies to have prevented his forcing the passage of the river under

a heavy

a heavy fire of commanding artillery. It redounds infinitely to the credit of the allied army, that during the passage of so formidable a river, with the Enemy advancing to their fortresses upon it, the operation was conducted with perfect order, and not even a carriage or atirail left behind. Some works that had been thrown up on the left bank to cover the bridges, it was thought proper to abandon when the army had passed. The Enemy made attempts on the night of the 8th to re-establish the arches of the main bridge at Dresden; but the Russian artillery was so well directed, that they failed here, but succeeded in passing between Kadiz and Pilitz on the 9th. The ground being very commanding on the left bank, and favouring their establishing batteries of heavy guns, they passed in boats, and covered themselves advantageously; the passage was very bravely resisted by Gen. Milaradovitch's rear-guard; and the Russian artillery, after displaying the greatest coolness and courage, was only withdrawn from the impossibility of contending against the superior position and fire of the Enemy. From the best authenticated accounts Buonaparte had entered Dresden in person. The Viceroy's corps and Marshal M'Donald's were stated to be now immediately opposed to us. On the 10th, the allied army continued its march to Bautzen, and as it was deemed advisable to concentrate the forces, General Bluker was ordered to Cameas, and Gen. Kleist's corps to fall back upon him to Muhlberg, while Gen. Bulow's retreat, if necessary, was directed on Roslitz. General Kleist's corps was attacked by an advanced guard of a corps of the Enemy, which had crossed at Meissen, and moved by Moritzberg to Konigsbruick, and a sharp affair took place, in which the Enemy made no impression. A very brilliant rear-guard affair at Weissig also took place on this day, with Gen. Milaradovitch's corps, in which the Enemy suffered considerably from the charges of the Russian cavalry. It was now unfortunately ascertained that the King of Saxony had declared for the Enemy. General Thielman was deposed from his command, and the fortress of Torgau delivered up to Generals Regnier and Ney. This, I fear, will place the Saxon force at the Enemy's disposal. The head-quarters of the allied army moved on the 12th to Wurzen, on the road to Gorlitz, and the army took up a position near Hoch-Kirch, which has before been so celebrated a field in the seven years' war. General Milaradovitch's corps was again engaged the whole of this day with the Enemy, who entered Bishofswerder, having sustained a most severe loss. The whole army were in position on the 13th at night, except General Bulow's corps,

which still remains on the right to form the appui to the Landwehr and levies of the Prussian States, amounting to above 40,000 men at the present moment, and is daily increasing. General Milaradovitch is still in advance of Bautzen. General Barclay de Tolly's reinforcements are expected to arrive in a day or two. The Prussians have got several new corps come up, and the Russians several thousand convalescents. The allied army remained in position on the 14th, and made no apparent movement. Gen. Sebastiani and Marshal Davoust are reported to be moving on Magdeberg. I have only to add, having just returned from the outposts, that General Milaradovitch, having been pressed by the Enemy in force, this day has passed the Spree river, and the Enemy have taken up a position within cannon-shot of our advance.—I have the honour to be, &c.

CHAS. STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

Downing-street, June 2.—Sir George Prevost, in a dispatch dated Niagara, Feb. 27, 1813, acquaints Earl Bathurst, that on the 21st of February he arrived at Prescott, within a mile of the enemy, posted at Ogdensburgh, who had availed themselves of the frozen state of the St. Lawrence, in that neighbourhood, to carry on repeated nocturnal enterprises against posts of communication which were occupied by the militia, and to commit frequent depredations upon the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, carefully selecting objects beyond the immediate support and protection of a regular military force. In order to put a stop to these depredations, Sir George deemed it necessary to dislodge the Enemy from his position at Ogdensburgh, which was effected in a very spirited manner by a detachment under the command of Major Macdonnell, of the Glengarry light infantry fencibles, whose report Sir G. encloses.—Sir George praises the gallant conduct of Capt. Jenkins, of the Glengarry Fencibles, and Lieut. Impey, of the Dundas Militia, the former of whom lost an arm, and the latter a leg. Sir G. warmly recommends them both for promotion.

The following is the report of the above affair transmitted to Sir G. Prevost:

Prescott, February 22.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the forces, that, in consequence of the commands of his Excellency to retaliate, under favourable circumstances, upon the Enemy, for his late wanton aggressions on this frontier, I this morning, about 7 o'clock, crossed the river St. Lawrence upon the ice, and attacked and carried, after a little more than an hour's action, his position in and near the opposite

site town of Ogdensburgh, taking 11 pieces of cannon, and all his ordnance, marine, commissariat, and Quarter-master-general's stores, 4 officers, and 70 prisoners, and burning two armed schooners and two large gun-boats, and both his barracks. My force consisted of about 480 regulars and militia, and was divided into two columns: the right, commanded by Captain Jenkins of the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles, was composed of his own flank company, and about seventy militia; and from the state of the ice, and the Enemy's position in the Old French Fort, was directed to check his left, and interrupt his retreat; whilst I moved on with the left column, consisting of 120 of the King's Regiment, 40 of the Royal Newfoundland Corps, and about 200 militia, towards his position in the town, where he had posted his heavy field-artillery. The depth of the snow in some degree retarded the advance of both columns, and exposed them, particularly the right, to a heavy cross fire from the batteries of the Enemy, for a longer period, than I had expected; but, pushing on rapidly after the batteries began to open upon us, the left column soon gained the right bank of the river, under the direct fire of his artillery and line of musketry, posted on an eminence near the shore;—moving on rapidly my advance, consisting of the detachment of the Royal Newfoundland and some select militia, I turned his right with the detachment of the King's Regiment, and after a few discharges from his artillery, took them with the bayonet, and drove his infantry through the town; some escaping across the Black River into the fort, but the majority fled to the woods, or sought refuge in the houses, from whence they kept such a galling fire that it was necessary to dislodge them with our field pieces, which now came up from the bank of the river, where they had stuck, on landing, in the deep snow. Having gained the high ground on the brink of the Black River opposite the fort, I prepared to carry it by storm; but, the men being quite exhausted, I procured time for them to recover breath, by sending in a summons, requiring an unconditional surrender. During these transactions, Capt. Jenkins had gallantly led on his column, and had been exposed to a heavy fire of seven guns, which he bravely attempted to take with the bayonet, though covered with 200 of the Enemy's best troops; advancing as rapidly as the deep snow and the exhausted state (in consequence) of his men would admit, he ordered a charge, and had not proceeded many paces, when his left arm was broken to pieces by a grape-shot; but, still undauntedly running on with his men, he almost immediately afterwards was deprived of the use of his right arm by a discharge

of case-shot; still heroically disregarding all personal consideration, he nobly ran on, cheering his men, to the assault, till exhausted by pain and loss of blood, he became unable to move; his company gallantly continued the charge, under Lieut. M'Auley, but the reserve of militia not being able to keep up with them, they were compelled, by the great superiority of the Enemy, to give way, leaving a few on a commanding position, and a few of the most advanced in the Enemy's possession, nearly about the time that I gained the height above-mentioned. The Enemy hesitating to surrender, I instantly carried his Eastern battery, and by it silenced another which now opened again, and ordering on the advance, the detachment of the King's, and the Highland company of militia, under Capt. Eustace, of the King's regiment, he gallantly rushed into the fort; but the Enemy, retreating by the opposite entrance, escaped into the woods, which I should have effectually prevented, if my Indian warriors had returned sooner from a detached service on which they had that morning been employed. I cannot close this statement without expressing my admiration of the gallantry and self-devotion of Captain Jenkins, who has lost one arm, and is in danger of losing the other. I must also report the intrepidity of Captain Lelievre, of the Newfoundland regiment, who had the immediate charge of the militia under Colonel Fraser; of Captain Eustace, and the other officers of the King's regiment, and particularly of Lieutenant Ridge, of that corps, who very gallantly led on the advance; and of Lieut. M'Auley and Ensign M'Donnell, of the Glengarry regiment; as also Lieut. Gangeben, of the royal engineers; and of Ensign M'Kay, of the Glengarry light infantry; and of Ensign Kerr, of the militia, each of whom had charge of a field piece; and of Lieutenant Impey, of the militia, who has lost a leg. I was also well supported by Capt. Fraser, and the other officers and men of the militia, who emulated the conspicuous bravery of all the troops of the line. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded. The Enemy had 500 men under arms, and must have sustained a considerable loss.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. MACDONNELL,

Major, Glengarry Light Infantry; Lieutenant-colonel commanding in the Eastern-district of Upper Canada.

[True copy.] NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

Return of the Killed and Wounded.

Total—1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 field-officer, 2 captains, 5 subalterns, & serjeants, 49 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.—8th (or King's) regiment, Ensign Powell. Glengarry regiment, Lieut.-colonel M'Donnell, Captain

Captain Jenkins, and Ensign M'Kay.— Militia, Captain M'Donnell, and Lieuts. Impey, M'Lean, and M'Dermid.

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant-general, North America.

[This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, dated May 20, permitting British ships clearing out for the coast of Africa, for the purpose of carrying on the trade there, to take on board, as an assorted part of their cargoes, trading guns, blunderbusses, pistols, and gunpowder, on giving security in treble their value that the same shall be expended in trade upon the coast of Africa.]

Another Order in Council, under date of the 3d of June, permits the importation of Rice from any of the possessions of the East India Company, or from any British colony, in British ships, free of any duty whatever, until the 25th of next March.]

SUPPLEMENT TO LONDON GAZETTE, June 5.

Downing-street, June 5.—A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Lieut.-gen. the Right Hon. Lord Wm. Cavendish Bentinck, K. B. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sicily, and Commander of his Majesty's Military Forces in the Mediterranean.

Palermo, April 9.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a report from Lieut.-colonel Robertson, commanding at the island of Lissa, stating to me the reduction of the neighbouring islands of Agosta and Curzola, by a detachment of the garrison under his command.—I have the honour, &c. W. C. BENTINCK, Lieut.-gen.

The Earl Bathurst, &c.

Lissa, February 25.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that in consequence of information having been received here, that several merchant vessels, bound to this island, had been captured by a French privateer, and carried into the island of Lagosta, Admiral Fremantle and myself judged it expedient to lose no time in putting an end to a system which was likely to become very detrimental to the prosperity of this island, and to our commercial interests in general. For this purpose I embarked on board his Majesty's frigate Apollo, commanded by Captain Taylor, on the 19th ult. with detachments from this garrison amounting to about 300 men, including artillery, with two 6-pounders, two howitzers, and two mountain guns. The troops, together with a detachment of seamen and marines, landed on the island of Lagosta on the 21st, and marched towards the principal work, constructed by the Enemy for the defence of the island, from whence the garrison opened a well-directed fire of shot and

shells. As the work in question is situated on the summit of a high conical hill, commanding the town, I found it necessary to take up a favourable position, from whence I was enabled to forward the preparations necessary for the reduction of the fort. During this interval, Captains May, 35th, and Ronea, Calabrese Free Corps, together with Mr. G. Bowen, first Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Apollo, with a party of 40 men, succeeded in spiking the guns of one of the Enemy's lower batteries, and in destroying a magazine of provisions, but of which were within musket-shot of the fort. On this occasion a French serjeant of artillery and two soldiers were taken prisoners. Mr. Ullark, purser of his Majesty's ship Apollo, volunteered his services on both these occasions. Having received certain intelligence that a detachment of three hundred men, commanded by a Lieut.-colonel, had marched from Ragusa to reinforce the garrison of Lagosta, and being aware of the great difficulty which would have attended the attempt to get battering artillery on the only hill which commanded the fort, Capt. Taylor and myself were induced to offer favourable conditions to the French Commandant, who, after some hesitation, agreed to surrender (together with the garrison, consisting of 139 men) on the terms, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose your Lordship. I have also the honour to enclose your Lordship a return of the Enemy's ordnance, ammunition, and stores which fell into our hands. It is particularly gratifying to me to be able to inform your Lordship, that during the whole of our operation, the inhabitants gave us the most unequivocal proofs of their attachment, and rendered us the most efficacious assistance.—Finding that the French privateer, together with the prizes, had taken refuge in the island of Curzola, Captain Taylor and myself immediately proceeded thither. We landed (without delay) the troops under my command, with one hundred and twenty seamen and marines, together with a howitzer and field-piece, Major Slessor, 35th, advanced at day-break with the flankers, and got possession of a fortified building on the height, which commands the town within musket-shot. In this operation he was supported by a second party, under the command of my Military Secretary, Captain Ball, 51st regiment. The Enemy opened a sharp fire of musketry from their lines, as also from the windows and doors of the houses, and endeavoured to bring an 18-pounder into one of the towers of the town wall, to bear on our position, which we prevented, by a well-directed fire from the howitzer, 6-pounder, and musketry. Capt. Taylor, in order to accelerate the surrender of the town, undertook to silence the sea-bat-

teries, which he accomplished in the most brilliant and effectual manner, after a continued firing of three hours, during which the Apollo was always within range of grape-shot from the batteries. This point being effected, Captain Taylor and myself judged it expedient to send Major Slessor with a flag of truce into the town, proposing that the women and children should be allowed to quit it before we erected our mortar batteries: the Enemy availed himself of this opportunity to offer to capitulate, on terms which, with certain modifications, we agreed to; in consequence of which the garrison, consisting of a Lieut.-colonel and about 100 men, marched out of the town, which we immediately occupied.—We found, on taking possession of the town, that the French had packed up the church plate and bells of Lagosta and Curzola, for the purpose of sending them to the Continent; and Captain Taylor and myself experienced the most heart-felt satisfaction in restoring them to the oppressed inhabitants. I have the honour to transmit your Lordship returns of the ordnance, stores, and ammunition which we got possession of at Curzola. I have also the honour to enclose your Lordship a copy of the terms of capitulation, which were signed at the moment that the expected French corps intended to reinforce the menaced islands, appeared on the peninsula of Sabioncello, only a mile distant from the town of Curzola.—To express my approbation of the conduct of Captain Taylor throughout the whole of the expedition, I fulfil a duty which is peculiarly grateful to my feelings. He unremittently aided me with his advice, and promoted very considerably the success of the expedition by his personal exertions on shore with the troops. I have the fullest reason to be satisfied with the support which I experienced from Major Slessor, of the 35th, and the whole of the officers. Lieutenant Rains, who had the direction of the artillery, performed the service allotted him with the greatest zeal. The services of Lieutenant M'Donald, of the 35th, who had the direction of the gun-boats which accompanied the expedition, were found of great utility. I feel great satisfaction in communicating to your Lordship, that during the whole of this service, which was rather severe, owing to the unusual coldness of the weather, the conduct of the troops was highly praiseworthy, and they were ably supported by the seamen and marines who acted with us on shore. I have the honour to be, &c.

G. D. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-col.

To his Excellency Lieut.-gen. Lord Wm.

Bentinck, &c.

SUPPLEMENT TO LONDON GAZETTE, June 8.

Foreign-office, June 9.—Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were this

day received from Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia, dated

Head-quarters, Wurzen, May 20.

My Lord,—I have just received the official account of the operations of the allied armies since the 2d inst. from General Kniesebeck, and I enclose a translation of it for your Lordship's information.—I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.
Bulletin.—(Translation.)

*Head-quarters, Wurzen, near
Bautzen, May 19.*

Since the battle of the 2d of May, the allied army has had no engagement of consequence with the Enemy. Some small affairs have taken place, which have constantly proved the good conduct of the troops. The following is a short account of the operations since the 2d of May. In order to weaken the Enemy's line of operation, by drawing him from his supplies, and to retire upon our own, the General commanding the allied army proposed to take up a position in Upper Lusatia. The Enemy did not interrupt this operation, but slowly followed the army. However, a brisk cannonade of a Prussian corps took place between Colditz and Waldheim, but they retired in the greatest order. In this affair Lieut.-colonel and Brigadier Von Steinmetz distinguished himself with his brigade, and the Prussian General St. Priest with great judgment and decision attacked the Enemy in flank, by which the affair was decided: the Enemy lost 400 men killed and wounded. Our loss in this action was two officers and 150 men. We have to regret the loss of Major Kall, a most distinguished officer.—On the 6th and 7th, the Enemy crossed the Elbe at Dresden and Meissen. Several small detachments of partizans returned to the left bank of the river to annoy the Enemy's rear. One of these detachments, under Lieutenant Zilmer, of the Brandenburg hussars, took an officer charged with dispatches of consequence, and 90 horses, near Zwickaw, and safely rejoined the army on the 10th. About this time it was ascertained, that the King of Saxony had declared for the Enemy, and had given up Torgau to the French troops. This intelligence determined the Allies to evacuate the Middle Elbe, and to concentrate the army at Bautzen. The army has been in this position seven days, very quiet, and daily increasing in numbers, and a battle is shortly expected to take place. Our detached corps continue successfully to annoy the Enemy. On the 14th, General Jelowski surprized a post at Konigsbrunn, and took the whole detachment prisoners, consisting of 8 officers and 173 men. On the 12th and 13th, the corps of
General