

the purity of his motives, and with the candour of his representations; yet, he observes, "I felt regret at having given offence without intending it, and did not hesitate to declare so publicly." He also applied the first moments of leisure and reflection to the enlargement of his former observations, and to the rendering them more worthy of public patronage. He, therefore, wishes the publick to consider the work now before us as an impartial statement of what he has actually himself observed; and he declares that, as the manuscript has never been submitted to the inspection of any individual for their judgment, the opinions and assertions it contains are entirely his own, and which can be verified from the most authentic documents now in his possession.

"I cannot (says Dr. Halliday) sufficiently express my gratitude to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, for the assistance which he has afforded me in the compilation of this volume. The splendid abilities of that Nobleman render him equal to the first Statesmen of the age; and his zeal, intelligence, and activity in the dispatch of business, and profound knowledge of the constitution and interests of his country, have deservedly raised him to the first place in the councils of his Sovereign."

The Author acknowledges that he has stated his opinions on the past and existing abuses in Portugal with great freedom; but he feels fully convinced that they will not give offence, either to the Prince who is heir to the throne, or his representatives in the residence of his ancestors. He considers the present Government as far too enlightened to be offended at the pointing-out of abuses which they are anxious to reform; and he thinks the Nation at large have partaken of the same spirit too deeply, to refrain from uttering their complaints in future.

The "literary reader" is informed, that the sketch given of the antient history of Portugal was compiled from the works of the most authentic Historians of the country, and from documents which the Author had an opportunity of consulting when at Lisbon in the archives of that city. The modern names of places are uniformly given, in tracing the movements of the antient Lusitanians and the Roman armies, as the Author sup-

poses the antient names of places and rivers could have little interest with the general reader. He adds,

"I have not adopted either the Spanish or Portuguese spelling of the proper names and names of places, but have endeavoured to spell them according to the most general and approved English pronunciation. If I were writing in Spanish, I should spell those words as the Spaniards do; but, in writing English, I have thought it best to spell them as they are pronounced."

The account of the campaigns of the Marquis of Wellington was written with the view of bringing the conduct of the Portuguese troops before the reader; and is, therefore, to be considered, not as a history of those campaigns, but as a document on the present state of the army of our Allies. The Author assures his Readers, that he has described nothing that he has not seen, and that all his remarks are the result of his own observations.

"The tables which he has given will, he trusts, be found interesting, as shewing our commercial intercourse with Portugal, and the great extent to which that country at present is dependant upon other nations, for the most necessary articles of subsistence."

There are two circumstances strongly in favour of this work, which we may be permitted to mention without danger of incurring a charge of partiality; and these are, the information it contains, on a subject materially interesting to the British publick as to the probable advantages to be derived from the liberal assistance it has afforded to the Portuguese, and which, we are happy to find through this publication, has not been misapplied, as the Author incontestably proves the people of that nation to have exerted themselves to the utmost in military improvement. The sources of the information given are so highly respectable and unexceptionable, that we conclude our readers have anticipated this is the second head on which Dr. Halliday may rely for public encouragement.

It is highly gratifying to trace the progress of the resistance of all ranks of society to the infamous invasion and conduct of the French; thousands of peasants, friars, and other classes of inhabitants, united, and drove Loison and his conscript slaves before them;

but these brave patriots soon found how much their power would be increased by discipline. Marshal Beresford was appointed commander-in-chief; and, as he was under the necessity of taking the field almost immediately, nothing could be attempted in the way of instruction till the army went into winter quarters in 1809, when the different brigades were stationed in the various districts whence they were to receive their recruits, and the business of drilling was commenced in serious earnest. The Marshal distributed such British officers as had joined the Portuguese amongst these brigades.

“Major-general John Hamilton; an old and distinguished officer, was sent out from England to take the immediate superintendance of the drill and exercise of the troops. He was appointed Inspector-general of the Infantry by the Prince Regent; and, being active and indefatigable himself, he kept every other officer at his post. A degree of emulation was excited among the different regiments and brigades; the old and unfit officers were either dismissed from the service, or put upon the reformed list, and young men of merit actively promoted; and so diligently were the intentions of the Commander-in-chief followed up, that when his Excellency made a tour of the kingdom in the beginning of 1810, he found almost the whole of the troops in a very forward state of discipline. By bestowing praise freely when it was due, and censure when it could not be avoided, Marshal Beresford kept alive the spirit of emulation, and the army took the field in May 1810 in very excellent order. Lord Wellington reviewed several of the brigades at Thomar and Coimbra, on his way to the frontiers; and his Lordship did not hesitate to declare, that he had seldom seen a better-disciplined or finer body of men.”

The Author, having given this general account of the manner of instructing the Army, proceeds to notice all the different divisions, and relates where and how each has distinguished itself. The eighteenth, or second Oporto regiment, he considers one of the best in the service, both from the superiority of the men, and as an effective corps; and, although it never was commanded by a British officer, it is equal in discipline to any regiment in the country, and superior to many. Colonel Pamplona, the commander, it seems, was not ashamed in

the first instance of his ignorance, and accepted the indefatigable exertions of the late General Campbell for his instruction, who was also at infinite pains to bring the regiment forward.

“Every man in the Kingdom (says Dr. Halliday) is a soldier of one sort or other, and obliged to have arms in his possession, either for the defence of the particular spot on which he exists, or of the state of which he is a member; those peasants who have not fire-arms have pikes, or a long pole with a bayonet fixed on one end. During the last three years, the Ordenanza of Portugal have cut off an immense number of the French troops. Instances of their cruelty are frequently repeated; but, if we consider for a moment the sufferings which they have undergone, the ruin which has been heaped upon them by the invading army, their conduct must cease to appear so cruel. Can a father see his house burnt, his goods pillaged, and his daughters violated, and not sigh for revenge? Indeed, I am more astonished at the very great moderation of the Portuguese peasantry, than at the cruelties I have heard recounted.”

We were much gratified by the perusal of this publication, as it does not occur to us that there is any work extant that gives a more complete insight into the affairs of Portugal, our ancient and faithful ally; which we sincerely hope Dr. Halliday's book proves to be in no danger from a new invasion, now that British experience has taught the natives the art of war.

32. *An Historical and Architectural Essay relating to Redcliff Church, Bristol; illustrated with Plans, Views, and Architectural Details: including an Account of the Monuments, and Anecdotes of the eminent Persons interred within its Walls: Also, an Essay on the Life and Character of Thomas Chatterton. By J. Britton, F.S.A. 8vo. and 4to. Longman and Co.*

MR. Britton has been the means of preserving the recollection of many perishing Architectural ornaments of our native land; and to his further praise may be added the commendable employment of numerous artists, whose abilities are thus offered to the notice of the publick. These facts must be a source of satisfaction to himself; and we think there can be no generous Antiquary who will not acknowledge himself indebted to the Author for the enjoyment afforded him

him in the various richly-embellished works he has edited.

Redcliff Church is indisputably the most regular and beautiful *parish church* in the Pointed style England possesses; and it has the further advantage of being perfect in the plan, by which we mean, that there is no mixture of styles in the design, as is too generally the case in our most magnificent Cathedrals; nor is it disfigured by incongruous additions of Chapels and Oratories, beautiful, indeed, in many cases, taken separately from the Church to which they are attached, but for the most part disproportioned in height to the structure, and dissimilar in the ornaments.

After this exordium, we trust no doubts can remain upon the minds of such of our readers as have not seen the Church of St. Mary Redcliff, as to the propriety of Mr. Britton's selection of a subject which has never been adequately described, except in Malcolm's "Excursions," and in the present work.

The Essay is dedicated to Charles Joseph Harford, esq. F.S.A. because the Author had observed that this gentleman has evinced an ardent attachment to the study of Antiquities, and particularly of those of his native City. Mr. Britton justly ranks St. Mary's Church with the most celebrated public edifices of Bristol; and remarks that Chatterton has united it with the annals of Poetry, at the same time that the excellence of the building attracts the admiration of all persons of science and taste. "As a whole," he continues, "it is grand and imposing: and its details are curious, beautiful, and elegant." To exhibit these properties was the aim of the Author.

It appears from the Preface, that Mr. Britton had purchased several drawings of Redcliff Church, which he intended to have accompanied his "Architectural Antiquities;" but, impressed with the importance of the building, he preferred producing them in the present form. In this preface the Author seems inclined to condemn his own eagerness and precipitancy in Antiquarian pursuits; observing, "I often find my inclinations carry me beyond the line of discretion and prudence: I eagerly commence a new publication, and am equally eager to perform my voluntary task with credit

to myself, and at the same time satisfy the reasonable expectations of my reader. Thus I have entailed on myself an excess of labour and anxiety, which have injured my health, and subjected me to some reprehension."

—As Mr. Britton has made this very candid confession, we presume it is unnecessary to recommend a remedy which he is ready to anticipate.

In the first chapter the Author treats on the utility of Antiquarian investigations, speaks of Redcliff Church as highly curious, beautiful, and interesting, details historical particulars relating to it, and offers conjectures as to the periods when different parts were erected. He then describes the church with reference to the accompanying prints, which are: a ground-plan, remarkably neat in the execution; a ground-plan of the North porch, &c. equally excellent; a general view of the Church from the South-east, a very respectable engraving; a view of the East end, not of superior excellence; a very clear print of the South porch, &c.; a North-west view of the tower, North porch, &c. which is extremely creditable to the abilities of the artist; a view of the North porch, a print of almost unequalled brilliancy and truth; a view of the nave, looking East, of considerable merit; a view of the South transept, in many respects very well engraved; a view of the East end of the North aisle, a fine print; the door-way, skreen, &c. to the North porch, a most beautiful engraving, and specimens of windows, &c.

A description of the memorials follows: of the painted glass, the church furniture, the cross, modern pictures, and of a thunder storm which occurred during the Author's researches in the Church.

Chapter V. is appropriated to a very apposite and well-written Essay on the life, character, and writings of Thomas Chatterton.

We shall select the description of the best engraving in the work as a specimen of Mr. Britton's talents in illustrating the efforts of the graver.

"The external feature of this porch is shewn in Plate VII. where the principal elevation, consisting of a curious door-way, a series of niches with acute canopies, the upper part of a window, two triangular buttresses, part of the North transept, and a *bit* of the tower, with modern

modern balustrades and steps, are tastefully and faithfully displayed. The small openings near the summit of this porch afford light to the apartment which contains fragments of the famous Rowleyan chests," &c.

It will require little penetration to discover that Mr. Britton's genius is best suited to criticism, after having perused and compared his account of Redcliff Church with the Essay on Chatterton.—In the former, the Author seems at times embarrassed, and at a loss for terms to express himself clearly; but, in the latter, we discover an easy flow of language and very beautiful sentences:—for instance; "Confident in the powers and versatility of his own talents, he vainly conceived that a large fortune might be acquired by the exercise of his pen: he also fancied that an English Mæcenas might be found, to vie with the illustrious Roman, in the proud exercise of patronage; but his expectations were visionary, his hopes were blasted; he wrote much for little remuneration; he struggled some time with penury and want; and at length, in a moment of mental derangement, terminated the cares of life by a dose of poison in August 1770."

We should do equal injustice to our own feelings, and Mr. Britton's laudable employment of his time, were we not to recommend this rich graphic illustration of a structure, of which England may be proud, to every collector of Ecclesiastical Antiquities.

33. *A World without Souls.* By J. W. Cunningham, A. M. Vicar of Harrow-on-the-Hill. 12mo. pp. 165. Hatchard.

THIS is a religious treatise, in the thin transparency of a novel. From page 63 to page 71 inclusive, is filled up with a Sermon, published as such, *bonâ fide*, on the text "Add to your faith, virtue." We cannot say that such flimzy disguises altogether please our taste. They remind us of a coarse and clumsy deception well known to and put in practice by Essex shepherds. When an ewe has lost a lamb by premature death, these men strip the fleece off the carcase, and fasten it on the young of some other ewe, in order to induce the mourner to suckle the substitute. With the silly animal the imposture succeeds: Not so does it fare with man. We detect, we smile; we condemn, we are disgusted.

The following is a fair sample of Mr. Cunningham's dexterity in wielding the sharp two-edged sword of religious ridicule. Broad and ponderous as an old Scotch claymore, it appears a truly tremendous weapon; and is likely to prove dangerous in the hands of a weak or an unskilful combatant.—A contract is conceived to have taken place between a human soul and a human body!

"It is stipulated on the part of the body: 1st, That although the soul dwell in the body, it shall never interfere with it in any of its enjoyments; for instance, in eating, drinking, and licentiousness, or indolence.—Agreed.

"2d, That the soul, as in the marriages of O. shall never show itself in public with the body.—Agreed: if the body will at least once a year with its lips acknowledge the soul's existence in a church.

"3d, That the soul shall never perplex the body in private.—Agreed.

"4th, That the body shall be suffered to sleep if the soul should be called upon to listen to sermons.—Agreed; if the body will keep watch, should the soul also be disposed to sleep.—Amended, upon the suit of the body; if the soul may sleep full as often as the body.

"5th, That the soul shall not attempt to warp the body to any fanatical practices, such as prostration, kneeling, wiping away rouge, giving away money.—Not absolutely agreed; because by such external acts, much worldly reputation would accrue to both.

"6th, That the soul shall not employ the eyes of the body in reading the Bible.—Agreed; as the signing of this contract indisposes the soul as much as the body to the Bible.

"7th, That the soul shall take all the burden of religious duties upon itself.—Agreed; if the body will eat the bread at the sacrament, and kiss the book, for a place under Government.

"8th, That the soul shall never disfigure the face of the body with a blush.—Agreed; when the soul shall be a little hackneyed in the ways of O.

"On these conditions the body consents to receive the soul into garrison."

The Reverend Author of this Treatise has unhappily brought the whole weight of his machine to play "with slowly-swinging sweep and steady" upon a great variety of foibles, follies, errors, mistakes, modes, fashions, faults, vices, and crimes. For several of the former, it is too large, too cumbersome, and too heavy; for the latter,

latter, it is, in our decided opinion, unsuited and lamentably inefficient. He pursues butterflies, cockchafers, moths, hornets, and "fiery-flying scorpions," alike implacably, with an enormous Cossack's spear. He fatigues himself, and pains every good-humoured spectator of his gambols, with the violent awkwardness of his most laborious chace.

24. *Supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary.* By George Montagu, Esq. —Bagster, Arch, Underwood, &c.

THE Author of this work is well known by his various researches in Natural History which have appeared before the publick. The present elucidation of the subject of British Birds rather exceeds the bulk of a Supplement in comparison with the original; but the Ornithologist will find that the Author has spared no pains in order to throw light on the more intricate parts of the subject of which he professes to treat.—Natural Historians too frequently pursue the trodden path, and, without a strict investigation of the secrets of Nature, are content with bringing together a selection of the opinions of others; so that, instead of an addition of new matter to science, we find little more than a compilation.—In the present work the Author evinces much of that originality with which his other labours abound. He has added several new species to the catalogue of British Birds, some of which appear to be undescribed. He has, on the other hand, considerably reduced the number of hitherto received species, by contending that age, and season, (which by many Naturalists have not been sufficiently considered) are the causes of such extraordinary changes of plumage, in the same species, as to have led frequently to an unnatural extension of the nomenclature of the feathered race.—Our limits will not permit us to enter into a critical examination of all the species that have been rejected, as being considered varieties only; and our Author has taken considerable pains in the exposition of this point, by not only obtaining the objects at different seasons of the year, but by taking every opportunity of pushing his experiments to the utmost by the examination of living specimens.—The great object of Mr. Montagu's researches

appears to be that of defining what are actual species, by tracing as far as possible all those of which he had suspicions, through all their various changes, and minutely attending to every little variation in plumage, incidental to age and season.—He admits that this investigation is attended with great and numerous difficulties with respect to those birds which only visit us at certain seasons, and are not strictly indigenous to this country. But we are assured, that by collecting such birds as only pass the winter with us (or are not observed in Great Britain during the incubating season) as early in the Autumn and as late in the Spring as possible, he has been able to detect the approach of those changes in plumage which had induced other Naturalists to describe them as distinct species.—There are yet some birds which have long retained a distinct place in the British Fauna, which Mr. Montagu considers as doubtful species, and he courts the assistance of his ornithological friends, in order to throw some light upon their obscurity. The genus *Tringa* appears to be the most intricate of any; the original species, according to our Author's nomenclature, amounted to no less than thirty; these he has reduced to seventeen. For the explanation of this very great reduction we must refer to the work; but we shall remark, that five species concentre in *Tringa pugnax*, and we find the Author suspects several other varieties of that extraordinary bird to have been described as distinct.—In the genus *Falco* we find many species brought together, but *Falco cineraceus*, originally given by Mr. Montagu in the former part of this work, as probably the *Falco hyemalis*, is now considered as a distinct species, since the female and the young from the nest have been taken.—*Falco lithofalco*, recently shot in this country, has very justly been considered as a variety of *Esalon*.—To the genus *Strix* has been added as British, *Scops* and *Nyctea*, upon good authority.—The *Glareola Austriaca* furnishes a new genus in the British catalogue.—In the genus *Turdus* we find the addition of *Solitarius*, a specimen of which has been sent to the Author from a friend in Yorkshire, where it was shot.—To the list of *Ardea* has been added the *Equinoctialis*, and a new species call-

ed *Lentiginosa*, shot in Dorsetshire.—The *Namenius Pigmæus* has been judiciously removed to the genus *Tringa*; and a very interesting discovery has been made by the Author, of the extraordinary periodical changes in plumage (incident to season) in this rare species.—To the genus *Scolopax* we find the addition of *A oreboracensis*.—In the confined genus *Gallinula*, which only contained three British species, we notice two that are entirely new; these are denominated *Minuta* and *Foljambii*; the former was shot in Devonshire, the latter was killed in Norfolk, and communicated to the Author by Mr. Foljambe, in whose collection the bird appears to be preserved.—In the very few species belonging to *Phalaropus*, Mr. Montagu has made a reduction; the *Fuscus* is considered as a variety of *Hyperboreus*, and the *Glacialis* is thought to be either the young, or the summer plumage of *Lobatus*.—To the genus *Sterna* there are added two new species, one of which, the *Anglica*, we are informed, has been confounded with *Boysii*; the distinction between them the Author has clearly defined. The other, we are told, has lately been discovered in Scotland by Dr. Dougall, a specimen of which was sent to Mr. Montagu, who, in compliment, appears to have given it the name of *Dougallii*.—The genus *Larus* has been much contracted, and Mr. Montagu suspects that a further reduction of species will hereafter be occasioned, suggesting that the *Crepidatus* is only the young of *Parasiticus*. To make some amends for this reduction, a new species, as British, has been added, *Larus minutus*, which was shot in the Thames.

In the arrangement Mr. Montagu has not made much alteration; he has removed the genus *Glariola* from the division of water to that of land birds. The *Turdus (Sternus Lin.) cinclax* is proposed to form a new genus, as being distinct from either of those with which it has been usually classed, and to be called *Aquatilis*.—The genus *Pelicanus* is also proposed to be separated, and formed into two genera; the *Pelican* and its affinities, and the *Corvorant*, to which the Shag and some foreign species are nearly allied, but differ essentially from *Pelicanus*. This last is called *Gulosus*.

Having given the outlines of this valuable addition to Ornithology, we

shall not transcribe detached parts of this work, but recommend the perusal of it to the Naturalist, as it contains much new and interesting matter, narrated from the personal experience of the Author, and appearing to be the result of ingenious, accurate, and laborious research. If we should differ in opinion with Mr. Montagu on some subjects founded upon comparative reasoning only, we are unable to refute them, and the hints may at least be useful to those who wish to attain a more perfect knowledge of British birds. The number of birds which Mr. Montagu has discarded as species, and the many new species which have been added to British Ornithology, are well deserving the attention of the Naturalist.—Plates are given of all the newly-discovered birds, and also of several of the more rare species, as the introduction imports.

The work contains about 472 pages, closely printed.

At the conclusion, the Author has given a definition of the parts of extraordinary Tracheæ, and a safe and easy method of amputating the wing of a bird that is intended for a Menagerie; this is explained by a figure, shewing the part where a ligature is to be applied, and which is simple and efficacious, and precludes the necessity of searing the part with a hot iron. At the end is a Catalogue of Additions and Alterations which the Author has made, shewing, at one view, all those birds which are discarded as species, by being printed in Italicks as synonyms.

35. *Essay on the Principles of Translation. The 3d Edition, with large Additions and Alterations. 2vo. Longman and Co. and Cadell and Davies.*

THE Author has not placed his name on the title-page, but announces it in the dedication in the following words:

“To James Gregory, M. D. F. R. S. Edin. principal Physician to His Majesty for Scotland; who, to great professional ability and eminence in general science and philosophy, unites the most distinguished classical knowledge and taste in polite literature; this Essay, which has been honoured with his approbation, is, in token of a friendship which has stood the test of almost half a century, dedicated by Alex. Fraser Tytler.”

A work like the present requires a well-informed mind, a perfect knowledge of various languages, and a sound judgment. Perhaps there is no point on which the learned are more prone to divide in opinion, than on the merits of any given translation: even the Septuagint cannot escape repeated charges of error, as our Sermons and theological writings are incessantly proving. Mr. Tytler, therefore, undertook an arduous task in this Essay; and that his work has been well received, is evident from the *third* edition now lying before us, to which he has prefixed a Preface, of which an abstract succeeds.

We are informed, in the first place, that the Author endeavoured, while preparing the present edition for the press, to make ample additions to the matter; and, by carefully revising the style, to render the Essay "less unworthy of that very flattering measure of approbation it has received from the literary world." The number of examples brought as illustrations of excellencies and defects, is considerably increased in this edition; as Mr. Tytler is very sensible that the didactic precepts forming the rules of translation are best verified by the variety and propriety of the examples adduced to illustrate them. "Of these, in so far as reason and good sense afford a criterion, the opinion of all intelligent readers will probably be uniform." He farther very liberally admits, that, as he has exercised his own judgment without restraint, it would be highly improper in him to censure others for using the same freedom in dissenting from his opinions, particularly as it cannot be denied, that, in many of the examples he has adduced, the appeal rests not so much on any settled canons of criticism as on individual taste. "The chief benefit to be derived from all such discussions in matters of taste, does not so much arise from any certainty we can obtain of the rectitude of our critical decisions, as from the pleasing and useful exercise which they give to the finest powers of the mind, and those which most distinguish us from the inferior animals." The Author thinks that he may, in one material point at least, be allowed to flatter himself that some advantage will be derived from his Essay, which is, its serving to de-

monstrate, that the art of translation is of more dignity and importance than has generally been imagined, besides affording full conviction that ordinary abilities can never reach the perfection of the art, which is a matter of no easy attainment, "since (he concludes) it not only demands those acquired endowments which are the fruit of much labour and study, but requires a larger portion of native talents and genuine taste, than are necessary for excelling in many departments of original composition."

We should imagine there are few literary men who do not concur in this opinion of Mr. Tytler; a mere literal transfer of the exact meaning of an author in such words of our language as come nearest to the sense of the original must appear tame and uninteresting, and would never meet with approbation in the translation of a comedy, farce, or any work replete with humour, because what might be highly comic in French or Spanish, as applied to some local peculiarity of manners or phrase, would, when rendered into English, become perfectly unintelligible, as we are ignorant of those local peculiarities. Mr. Tytler has enlarged considerably on the merits of Smollett's and Motteux's different translations of Don Quixote, and gives the palm to the latter; yet it seems to be a prevailing idea amongst those who thoroughly understand the Spanish language, that the real Sancho Pança has not hitherto made his appearance in English.

We may readily account for this circumstance, by recollecting that we have no character in society that resembles the shrewd, untaught, witty, simple, faithful, and affectionate Sancho, who endures broken bones and every kind of hardship, partly through a hope of he knows not what future advantage, and from inability to leave a master uniformly kind in his conduct towards him. We certainly have our humourists compounded of ignorance, native cunning, and impudence; but would not the second endowment prevent all attempts at knight *errandship*, could the resemblance be made any way perfect in other respects? We have often listened to unstructured wits of the lower order, and smiled at the whimsicality of their remarks and allusions; but they were too

gross for the press, and often abounded in flourishes very like swearing: hence we think an English translator cannot assimilate one of his countrymen of Sancho's class with a Spanish willing; and it will, therefore, appear that it requires a man of cultivated mind, with a genuine relish for chaste humour, to give the true character of the Esquire, preserving, as exactly as possible, those traits that will bear a literal transfer, and paraphrasing the remainder in the true *Spanish* spirit.

The Author of this Essay forcibly illustrates our meaning, as given above, where he introduces a literal translation of a simile in the beginning of the third book of the *Iliad*.

"As when the South wind pours a thick cloud upon the tops of the mountains, whose shade is unpleasant to the shepherds, but more commodious to the thief than the night itself; and when the gloom is so intense, that one cannot see farther than he can throw a stone: so rose the dust under the feet of the Greeks marching silently to battle."

"With what superior taste (says Mr. Tytler) has the translator heightened this simile, and exchanged the offending circumstances for a beauty. The fault is in the third line, τὸσσοι τῆι ἰπιλάδοισι, &c. which is a mean idea, compared with that which Mr. Pope has substituted in its stead:

Thus from his shaggy wings when Eurus sheds [heads,
A night of vapours round the mountain
Swift gliding mists the dusky fields invade, [night shade;
To thieves more grateful than the mid-
While scarce the swains their feeding
flocks survey, [day:
Lost and confus'd amidst the thick'ned
So wrapt in gath'ring dust the Grecian
train,
A moving cloud, swept on and hid the
plain."

The desultory nature of a work of this description makes it difficult to compress the Author's observations, or give them in continuity; we must, therefore, be contented with referring to the preface for his own explanations, and be satisfied with saying that we find little or no reason to dissent from his opinions, which are offered in an easy unrestrained style, and supported by examples selected with equal taste and judgment.

We shall conclude with an extract which we think our readers will not disapprove of:

"The following passage, from a Latin version of the Messiah of Pope, by a youth of uncommon genius (J. H. Beattie, son of the learned and ingenious Dr. Beattie of Aberdeen, a young man who disappointed the promise of great talents by an early death—in him the Author of the *Minstrel* saw his Edwin realized) exhibits the singular union of ease, animation, and harmony of numbers, with the strictest fidelity to the original:

"Lanigera ut cautè placidus regit agri-
na pastor, [reuter;
Aëra ut explorat purum, camposque vi-
Amisiss ut querit oves, moderatur equi-
tem [cur;
Ut gressus, curatque diu, nocturne tunc
Ut teneros agnos lenta inter brachia tollit, [lit;

Mulcenti pascit palma, gremioque foeti-
Sic genus omne hominum sic complectitur amanti

Pectore, promissus seculo Pater ille futurus.

"As the good shepherd tends his fleecy
care, [air;

Seeks freshest pasture and the purest
Explores the lost, the wandering sheep
directs, [teer;

By day o'ersees them, and by night pro-
The tender lambs he raises in his arms,
Feeds from his hand, and in his bosom
warms:

Thus shall mankind his guardian eye
engage,

The promis'd Father of the future age."

36. *A Series of Letters, with Editorial Remarks on the existing Differences between England and America. Inscribed to the Earl of Darroley. By Captain Fairman, Aid-de-camp and Military Secretary to the late Governor and Commander in Chief of Carolina, and its Dependencies, &c. in pp. 68. J. Williams.*

THE rancorous hostility of America towards this Country is distinctly exhibited in this publication; as are likewise its population, revenues, and resources; with the commercial competitions, the jarring interests, and provincial prejudices, of the several States. Every circumstance of importance, connected with the present War, has been clearly predicted; which must render it acceptable in the impartial eye of the Merchant, the Philosopher, and the Politician. It may, therefore, be fairly presumed, that it will be perused with considerable attention by all classes in both countries, to whom it cannot fail to convey intelligence and instruction.

37. *The Juvenile Correspondent; or, Scriptural and Moral Instructor; for the Use of Schools.* By a Clergyman and Preceptor of Youth. 12mo. pp. 233. Lackington and Co. 4s. bound.

"THIS Work is adapted to either sex, and differs in plan from others which have the same object: it is sanctioned by the recommendation of many respectable Proprietors of Schools, both male and female."

The Contents are,

"Letters for Young Gentlemen; School Lecture; Address to Officers; Letters for Young Ladies; Scriptural Questions; Christ's Sermon on the Mount paraphrased."

And the whole Work appears to be excellently adapted to the class of Readers for whom it is more immediately intended.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Le but de la Musique est de charmer et d'émouvoir; en vain on croiroit pouvoir l'atteindre par la vitesse et la difficulté de l'exécution, ce n'est que par l'expression, le style, la grace qu'on y parvient: mais il faut pour cela une exécution régulière, beaucoup de précision, et à l'habitude de bien lire la musique et de bien phraser, joindre encore l'habitude de la touche et du doigtier de son instrument."

L. ADAM.

1. *Steibelt's Art of playing the Piano-forte; the Lessons fingered throughout by the Author, the words translated into English from the Author's original MSS. by the Rev. Mr. C.* pp. 74, folio. Mitchell. 15s.

AN instruction-book by a celebrated master will always be interesting, particularly to masters or teachers of less celebrity, although it may possess but little originality of method; for it will serve as an authority to which they may refer when their own mode of teaching is called in question by the ignorant and opinionated: such cases frequently occur, and may be reckoned among the many "miseries" of musick-masters. It may be mentioned too, as not very uncommon (but very unjust), that a pupil's friends judge of the teacher's merit by the learner's progress indiscriminately, while it is certain that

—"Not on all, has Nature's hand divine Bestow'd those organs, those sensations fine,

Effects with aptitude and force to feel
That rhythm and soft melodious modes reveal;

And few are blest with talents to attain
Perfection's height, among the tuneful train*."

The preceptive part of Mr. Steibelt's work is very scanty; and the translation of it, by a foreigner, we must suppose, is extremely faulty. After one page "on the advantages of the Pianoforte," the rudiments are given in 12 short lessons. In these there is nothing worthy of remark. The following is a specimen of the translation: "a

double sharp placed before a note rises the same of two semitones," p. 4. Several technical terms are used without previous explanation. In the tenth lesson he shews that, if one hand has a groupe of three, and the other hand a groupe of two quavers, to be played in the same time, the first and last notes are to coincide: we notice this because some teachers take pains to have the last of the two notes played *before* the last of the three, or triplet. The abbreviation by barred minims, on p. 10, is improper. The best method of fingering common pieces of musick is now so generally known, and well-fingered lessons for beginners are now so abundant, that very little difference will be found in this particular between any two masters who have been regularly taught themselves. In some few cases, indeed, hands of a different shape may require a different mode of fingering. But in the action of different performers, there is a wonderful diversity of affected graces and distortions, arising from their peculiar characters, if they have not been carefully corrected. In sitting at the instrument, Mr. Steibelt directs that the position of the arms should be such as that the elbows may be "in the middle of each side" of the body, and but a very little higher than the hands on the keys. "The little finger should not be bent like the others, but should always be ready to strike a black (or short) key without obliging the hand to make any motion. The finger which strikes a key has a different form from the

* "The energetic sentiment, the instinct, the faculties, which are peculiar to genius, are not of a nature that admits of being reduced to rules, or cast into an ordinary mold, fused into the soul of dulness." LAVATER.

others which are at rest (see fig. 1 and 2 on the title-page.) A gentle sound is effected by its elastic motion, and it communicates a power to the hammers which accomplishes a softness of sound." Wonderful! "On the contrary, if the first knuckle of the finger be not bent, a noise from the nails is heard, which is very disagreeable to the ear. The first and most essential rule, in order to play the Piano well, and for the acquirement of a brilliant execution, is, that the fingers alone should act, without any motion being communicated to the hands;" except, no doubt, the motion sideways, with the arms. "The pupil should raise the finger from a key which has been struck, when he plays the succeeding note. When the thumb is passed under the fingers, great care should be taken to avoid any motion of the wrist and arms," p. 11.—Exercises on the fingering of the major and minor scales occupy the next 18 pages. In playing the semitonic scale, he does not employ the first finger so often as Düsseck, Clementi, and Cramer, but uses it, like Adam, &c. only on C and F, with the right hand, and E and B with the left; and this we think preferable in general to the other method.—We are now come to his easy lessons. The Author, here agreeing with Cramer, says, "I think it will be useful as well as agreeable to the pupil to find among these little pieces some *well-known airs*, which may be executed without difficulty." Following these, we have rules for fingering, explanations of shakes, double shakes, and other graces, and of the 4 pedals of French pianofortes: the work concludes with 8 studies or exercises, the chaos and a fugue from Haydn's Creation. "Rules: A void as much as possible using the thumb on the short keys; because, the thumb being shorter than the fingers, and these keys being the most distant from him, he must in order to reach them make a motion contrary to the principles which prescribes the immobility of the hand and arm. The thumb may be used on a black key when an 8th is played, or when playing in a key where there are many flats or sharps; because, in this case, it is not so often obliged to move backwards and forwards. The same rules apply to the little finger. I am, however, very far from wishing to prohibit the use of this finger so

severely as some authors have done. The third finger may sometimes be passed over the fourth, and the fourth under the third; but it is on occasion where there are two 8ths in succession, and where one of them occurs on two white keys, and the other on two black keys,—or in very slow passages," p. 44. The fingered exercises are the most valuable part of the work; but in these we have found some wrong notes and fingering, which are not chargeable on the Author.

9. O Dolce Concerto; or, *Away with Melancholy; a celebrated Air, arranged with Thirteen Variations for the Piano-forté, as Imitations of the most favourite Composers, and dedicated to Miss Caroline Jackson, by Louis Jansen.* 4s. G. Walker.

PROBABLY most of our readers are acquainted with Latour's Imitations: the present publication is of a similar nature, but far less difficult of execution, and perhaps less successful as imitations. The first variation is *alla Catalani*, and is a very slight alteration of Ferrari's variations to the same air, which Catalani sings; the 2d is *alla Latour*; the 3d Von Esch, as a waltz, or "*valces*;" the 4th *alla Cramer, legato*, with tenths, in the bass; the 5th Mazzinghi, *grotesque*, the right hand part to be wholly performed with one finger; the 6th *alla Salomon, amoroso affetuoso*: the 7th Pleyel, *innocente*, with passages from his German hymn; the 8th Griffin; 9th Beethoven; 10th Steibelt, *sempre pp.* with the dampers raised, and demisemiquavers throughout, (see Steibelt's *Trois Caprices*, Op. 24, p. 18); the 11th is *alla Clementi*, from his last variation to Lindor, and his *Toccata*; 12th Woelfl, from his *Non-plus-ultra* sonata; and the 13th is a medley of them all. This work will furnish amusing practice for learners, and lead them to notice some of those traits of melody that are peculiar to different musicians. These variations, like parodies, have much less merit and difficulty than original composition.

Mr. JAMES HOOK is about to republish 30 Songs, selected from his early compositions. Mr. Hook, many years organist at Vauxhall Gardens, was born at Norwich in 1746. It is said that he has composed 2400 songs, 140 complete works or operas, one oratorio, and many odes, anthems, &c.

SELECT POETRY.

One meditated in the Cloisters of Christ's Hospital ; from "Poetics" by G. DYER.*

NOW cease, my song, the plaintive strain;
Now hush'd be Pity's tender sigh;
While Mem'ry wakes her fairy train,
And young Delight sits laughing by:
Return, each hour of rosy hue,
In smiles, and pranks, and garlands gay,
Playful of wing as when ye flew,
Every month then seeming May;
While, as Invention wak'd the mimic
powers, [enchanted bowers.
Gebius, still wand'ring wild, sigh'd for

Then, too, in antic vestment drest,
Pastime would lightly trip along,
Throwing around the ready jest,
Satire, and sting, or simple song;
And merry Mischief oft would weave
The wanton trick for little hearts;
Nor Love a tender vot'ry grieve;
Soft were his hands, nor keen his darts.

And, what tho' round a youthful spring
A low'ring storm may sometimes rise?
Hope her soul-soothing song can sing,
Quickly can brighten up the skies.
How sweetly pass'd my youth's gay prime!
For not untuneful was my tongue;
And, as I tried the classic rhyme,
The critic school-boy prais'd my song;
Nor did mine eye not catch the orient ray,
That promis'd fair to gild Ambition's dis-
tant day.

Ah! pleasing, gloomy cloister-shade,
Still, still this wavering breast inspire!
Here, lost in rapt'rous trance I stray'd,
Here saw with horror spectres dire!
For soon as day dark veil'd its head,
With hollow cheek and baggard eye
Pale ghosts would flit from yon death-bed,
And stalk with step terrific by!
Till the young heart would freeze with wild
affright, [night.

And store the dismal tale to cheer a winter's
How, like the Spirit of the Place,
Good Edward's form here seem'd to
move!

As ling'ring still its growth to trace,
With all a Founder's, Guardian's love!
How of his name each syllable,
Repeated oft, on youthful ears
Like no unholy charm would dwell,
And mingle fondness with the prayers!
While still the day, made sacred by his
birth, [his worth.
Brought with the rolling year memorials of
Yet what avails the schoolboy's praise,
Tho' taking Gratitude's sweet name,
The stately monument to raise
Of royal Edward's lasting fame?

* See Mr. Lamb on the character of the
Christ's Hospital Boys, pp. 502, 617. Edm.

Tho' never on thy youthful brow
Flaunted the helmet's tow'ring crest,
Tho' ne'er, as martial glory led,
The corslet sparkled on thy breast;
Yet, blameless youth, to worth so true as
thine [gin line*.
Virtue herself might weave her purest vir-
But ah! what means the silent tear,
Why e'en mid joy my bosom heave,
Ye long-lost scenes, enchantments dear,
Lo! now I linger o'er your grave!
—Fly, then, ye hours of rosy hue,
And bear away the bloom of years!
And quick succeed, ye sickly crew
Of doubts and sorrows, pains and fears!
Still will I ponder Fate's unalter'd plan,
Nor, tracing back the Child, forget that I
am Man.

PITT'S ILLUSTRIOUS NAME.

*A Glee, sung at the Commemoration of the
Anniversary of the Birth-day of the late
Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, May 28, 1813.
The Music by Mr. Wm. Hawes; and
sung by Master KING, Mr. Evans, and
Mr. Lertz.*

IF free from every foreign thrall,
If happy, prosperous, blest with all
That Freedom's sons can claim;
Then ever on this honour'd day
Let Britain heart-felt homage pay
To Pitt's illustrious name.

But say, what trophy shall we raise,
To speak our matchless Patriot's praise,
And mark our grateful zeal?
His dying words shall best declare:
Remember then his dying prayer,
And guard his Country's weal.

If, by his great example taught,
Unstain'd by one disloyal thought,
One base and selfish view;
With generous ardour like his own,
We rally round our Sov'reign's throne,
To King and Country true;

Though Tyrants mark us for their prey,
Though Factions flatter to betray,
Midst Europe's general gloom;
His lofty spirit, still alive,
In Britain's glory shall survive,
And triumph o'er the tomb.

Then ever on this honour'd day
Let Britain heart-felt homage pay
To Pitt's illustrious name.

* The character of this good young
King may be collected from his own sin-
gular journal. The original is in the
British Museum, and it is copied into an
Appendix to Burnet's History of the Re-
formation. His character is well drawn in
a Sermon, preached on a public occasion;
by the Rev. Mr. Prince.

HORACE, BOOK III. ODE XXI.

To his Wine-flask.

O Flask, that at my natal hour,
When Romans felt Torquatus' power,
Wast fill'd with Massic wine;
Oh, sacred Flask, now yield thy treasure,
Thy richest juices without measure,
At dear Corvinus' shrine:

Whether or jest or quarrel rise,
Or whether, Flask, thy full supplies
Shall madd'ning love produce;
Or whether in soft balmy sleep
The potent grape, our senses steep;
Still pour thy mellowest juice,

Worthy of him who bids it flow;
Come then, my much-lov'd Flask, and know
Not so austere is he

As to despise thy sov'reign rule,—
Though nurtur'd in Socratic school,
Corvinus prizes thee!

Come then, and gently soothe our trouble,
And make our dearest pleasures double,
Give, give thy draughts divine;
E'en virtuous Cato's self we see
More great, more noble, warn'd by thee:
Flow then, O gen'rous wine.

Bacchus the closest councils steals,
The secrets of the wise reveals,
Opens all hidden things;
Quiets the trembling hind's alarms,
Who fears no more the din of arms,
Or wrath of mighty kings.

Give then thy richest, fullest joy,
And lovely Bacchus, smiling boy,
And sportive Venus stay;
Attended by the Graces come,
And find with us a welcome home,
Till Phœbus warms the day.

S. H. C††††.

SONNET,

To a very Pretty Actress.

SWEET is the plaint of nightly Philomel,
Straining her echoes thro' the pitchy
grove, [tell,

When she to moon and stars her woes doth
And wail in woeful song her wayward
love;

Or, soaring far "beyond the solar year,"
The merry morning Caroller doth ring
His blythy note athwart the circling sphere;
Ev'n sweet as these doth lovely BOLTON
sing,

And chaunt to wood and fountain cheerily
Notes that with joy the Shepherd's
thirsty ear

Deluding solace with their poesy,
And join in cadence with the ringing
sphere;

Thee, Nymph, maternal St. Cecilia sent
"To be her glory and her argument."

THE FAREWELL.

TOO lovely Lady, fare thee well!
But deign to give, ere yet we sever,

Some token, in my breast to dwell,
Some trifle—then adieu for ever!

Yet think not that I e'er can need
Aught to remind my soul of thee:
In Memory's page I still shall read
Thy charms, alas! too well for me.

But 'tis a sweet, a soothing duty,
When Evening sleeps, and none is near,
On the dear gift of absent beauty,
To breathe a sigh, to drop a tear.

Then, oh! let this my solace be—
A solace easy to impart—

One lock of hair will serve for me:
With thee I leave—a broken heart.

E. W.

HORACE, BOOK I. ODE V.

WHAT airy youth, whose locks exhal
The liquid odour's balmy gale,

Beside thee, Pyrrha, now reposes
Within the favourite bower of roses?
Tell me for whom that golden pride,
Thy hair, with graceful ease is tied,
And all thy vesture, flowing free,
Is rich in sweet simplicity.

Alas! the fondly-trusting boy
Who hails thee now his heav'n of joy,

Nor, all-unpractis'd, e'er foresees
The veering of the faithless breeze,
But paints thee still to fancy's view
Enchanting ever—ever true;

How will he start, when first he finds
His ocean toss'd by angry winds?

How will he wonder!—how bewail
His easy faith in one so frail!

How oft accuse the fickle Powers
That turn'd to thorns his couch of flowers!

Ah! wretched he, the fond believer
Who knows thee not, thou sad deceiver!

But I have 'scap'd that wreck of love;—
And long shall grateful offerings prove
The mercy of the Power that bore
A struggling, sinking youth to shore.

E. W.

LINES

ON REDCLIFFE CHURCH,

By THOMAS CHATTERTON,

Attributed to THOMAS ROWLEY, Priest.

STAY, curious traveller, and passenger,
Until this fetive ^a pile astounde ^b thine
eye. [surveil

Whole rocks on rocks with yron jum'd,
And okes with okes entrem'd ^c disp-nd ^d
lie. [at base

This mightie pile, that keeps the wynds
Fyre-levyn ^e and the mokie ^f storme defie,
That shootes aloofe into the realmes of
daie, [for see

Shall be the record of the Buylers fame

* These Lines are prefixed to Mr. Britton's Account of Redcliffe Church, reviewed in p. 252.

^a elegant. ^b astonish. ^c intermixed.

^d disposed. ^e lightning. ^f gloomy.

Ths

Thou seest this maystrie of a human hand,
The pride of Bristowe and the Westerne
lande,

Yet is the Baylders vertues much moe greete,
Greeter than can bie Rowlies pen be scande.
Thou seest the saynctes and kynges in
stonen state, [dispande &
That secind with breath and human soule
As payre^b to us enseen these men of state,
Such is greete Canynge's mynd when payrd
to God elate.

Well maies^t thou be astound, but view it
well;

Go not from hence before thou see thy fill,
And learn the Builder's vertues and his
name;

Of this tall spyre in every countrye telle,
And with thy tale the lazingⁱ rych men
shame; [excellē;
Showe howe the glorious Canynge did
How hee good man a friend for kynges
became, [heaven and fame.
And glorious paved at once the way to

TO MY SNUFF-BOX.

COMPANION of each fleeting hour,
Of pleasure, and of pain;
Loud I extol thy soothing power,
Nor sing thy praise in vain.

In solitude, I seek thy aid,
Where, free from noise and strife,
I sit beneath the leafy shade,
Pleas'd with sequester'd life.

When thorny cares oppress the heart
Oft with o'erwhelming grief,
Still thy enliv'ning powers impart
Sweet moments of relief.

Around the hospitable board,
Where mirth and wit preside,
I see thee break fell Discord's sword,
Dispensing pleasure wide.

In ling'ring hours of drooping age
Thy balmy influence smiles;
The mind, bereft of Mem'ry's page,
With thee the day beguiles.

WARADIN.

'MID mountainous clouds from the
bounds of the East,
The full moon uplifted her glittering breast;
Around its vast orbit the sky wore a glow,
And the bright silver beams kiss'd the
mountains below;

While the Autumn wind play'd thro' the
yellow-leav'd trees, [breeze,
And whirl'd the light leaflets abroad on the
Waradin beheld the soft moonbeams that
shone,

And spurring his courser, he hurried him on,
Till the tents of his foes at a distance he
view'd, [pursued.

While the impulse of vengeance Waradin
To his heroes quick turning, "Here rest
we," he cried, [try decide;

"This night must the fate of our coun-
try expand, ^b compared, ⁱ inactive.

In the pride of his heart, there, bold Allatha
reigns, [these plains.

But ere morn must his life-blood empurple
When yon full-circled moon which shines
bright in the sky, [to the eye:

As a crescent appear'd, and scarce beam'd
With his ravaging host, he my country
laid waste, [defac'd;

And the bloom-cover'd vales of Hungaria
My father he slew in the strength of his
might, [night.

And clos'd his dim eyes in the darkness of
Louisa, my lover, he tore from my arms,
And revels perhaps even now in her charms;

O! ye Pow'rs of Vengeance, light down
on his head, [have bleed!
Let him bleed for the Spirits of those who

Extended afar 'neath the gloom of a
wood,

All clad in their armour his warriors stood;
For the battle impatient they view'd the
wide field, [veal'd.

And the flash of their eyes indignation re-
The levell blast rang thro' the stillness of
night, [affright.

And the wood echoes answer'd the tones in
The banners unfurl'd their proud bosoms
on high,

And wav'd in the breezes that fluttered by;
The war-horses playing in curvets before,
Bent their strong necks, as proud of the
burdens they bore.

The levell blast Allatha heard as he sat
Reviewing the deep-hidden records of fate,
On Ambition's chimeras was brooding his
soul, [controll;

Wild by turas with its impulse, and passion's
For Louisa he burn'd, and his love-sub-
dued heart [impairt.

Had endeavour'd by mildness its vows to
Her dark eyes indignantly flash'd at his
pray'r;

Even Allatha felt at his captive's despair.
Yet Louisa was gentle, her bosom was love,
Which the accents of pity or fondness
could move; [youth.

To Waradin, the long-plighted love of her
She had breath'd the pure vow of affection
and truth; [acacia's shade,

And, how often she'd mourn'd 'neath the
The fall of Hungaria, basely betray'd;
How oft, like the dew-drop, the tear from
her eye [by;

Had fall'n, as the visions of mem'ry flew
When the breath of Aurora would fan her
fair cheek, [round her neck;

And her ringlets unbraided would fall
When the tones of her harp, to the notes
of her woe, [flow.

Would in soft-breathing melody plaintively
On Waradin she thought as she paus'd in
the strain, [days in vain;

And recall'd the past joys of her youth-
Their sun had gone by, and Affliction's
wild blast [cast.

A blight o'er the joy of her life-spring had
She

She thought not Waradin all mighty
 arose [her foes;
 To restore her to freedom, and vanquish
 Yet, then, even then from the gloom of
 his tent [went;
 To meet the brave foeman, dark Allatha
 And the rage of the battle breath'd fiercely
 around, [on the ground.
 On the conquer'd who fled, and the fall'n
 As the thunder-bolt cleaves thro' the breast
 of the storm; [form.
 He press'd thro' the squadrons his terrible
 His sable plume wav'd in the night-blast
 that rose, [his foes.
 As he mark'd out Waradin, brave chief of
 In the contest they join—and his silver-
 tipp'd plume
 Louisa discern'd as she wept for his doom.
 Like the crash of the rock that is tumbled
 amain, [slain,
 Was the fall of the Chieftain by Waradin
 The blood from his fast streaming wounds
 flow'd around, [off the ground;
 And his golden-cas'd helm kiss'd the dust
 His flashing eyes roll'd as he panted for
 breath, [death.
 And with curses he vented his soul out in
 Waradin look'd round—and the shade of
 his Sire,
 His bosom with gratitude seem'd to inspire;
 He look'd on the moon as it silverly play'd,
 Of his country he thought, and his heart-
 chosen maid,
 Who, braving the dangers of battle's
 alarms,
 Flew, the prize of his conquest, to Wara-
 din's arms. W.

A SKETCH,

(Written last Autumn, on the Road from
 Guildford to Portsmouth.)

EVER charming, ever new,
 The landscape never tires the view;
 The verdant meads, the river's flow,
 The woody valleys, warm and low,
 The windy summit, wild and high,
 Roughly mounting to the sky;
 The pleasant seat, the ruin'd tow'r,
 The naked rock, the shady bow'r;
 The town and village, dome and farm,
 Each give each a double charm,
 As pearls upon an Ethiop's arm.
 See on the mountain's Southern side,
 Where the prospect open wide,
 Where the evening gilds the tide,
 How small and close the hedges lie!
 What streaks of meadow cross the eye!
 A step, methinks, might pass the stream;
 So little, distant dangers seem;
 So we mistake the future's face,
 Ey'd thro' Hope's delusive glass;
 As yonder summits, soft and fair,
 Clad in colours of the air,
 Which, to those who journey near,
 Barren, brown, and rough, appear:
 Still we tread the same coarse way,
 The present still a cloudy day! JUVENIS.

On a little Beggar-child, who followed the
 Author for Charity in the Street. by
 EAGLESFIELD SMITH, Esq.

THOU wee-bit, curly, shiv'ring thing,
 I canna bide to see thee rin,
 Sac cauld a night:
 Wha wad be guilty o' the sin,
 To gie thee nougth.
 Fins't thou nae cauld i' thy bit feet?
 Toddlin through the mud and wiet,
 Wi' piteous moan
 To beg a living i' the street,
 W' mony a groan.
 Thy mither at yon corner stands,
 Wi' matches trembling in her hands;
 Though thou art young,
 Thou'st learnt to touch the heart o' man,
 Wi' thy bit tongue.
 Waes me! thy mither's sair distress,
 Her baby suckling at her breast;
 And naught to cou'r't:
 And aye she ba's it to its rest,
 Maist like to smoor't.
 Ha'st nae ither claes than that
 Auld ragged cloak than thou has't got,
 That anes was reed;
 Canst thou na get some auld bit hat,
 To cou'r't thy head?
 Oh me! what man could pass thee by,
 And hear thy poor bit piteous cry,
 That asks for bread?
 If he but hears thee he maun sigh
 Maist deep indeed.
 And yet how oft it is the case,
 When thou dost shew thy winter face
 Wi' rinnin toddle,
 Unfeeling man, to stop thy pace,
 Comes o'er thy noddle.
 Oh! may the world gie him a lick
 Wha struck this baby wi' a stick
 In time o' need;
 Oh fortune! anes but gie him sie,
 To beg his bread.
 Oh! let him anes like ither men,
 The waes o' want and hunger ken;
 To learn him for't:
 And see how he will like it then,
 This baby bor't.
 Why is't that thrives sic men as this?
 Why is't the world doth shed its bliss
 On sic a brute?
 For fortune, blindly, seems to kiss
 His vera foot.
 How often has thy mither seen,
 When thou maist trodden doon hath been,
 Wi' mother's fears;
 While fast ran pooring frae her een,
 The briny tears.
 For oh! how oft the feeling heart,
 With fortune's keenest arrows smart,
 Until it weeps;
 And till the vera tears do start,
 Adoor our cheeks.
 Though ye be born wi' hearts to feel,
 Adoon your cheeks tho' tears do steal,
 Yet whiles ye laugh
 Wi' joy sae great, it gar's ye reel,
 That's bliss enough.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1813.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 1.

UPON the motion of Mr. *Whitbread*, 800*l.* was unanimously voted for the purchase of the Law books, enriched by valuable notes, and 300 manuscripts, of Mr. Francis Hargrave, King's Counsel; to be deposited in the library of Lincoln's Inn, for the public use.

The India Bill was taken into consideration: on the resolution for confirming the China Trade to the Company for 20 years, Mr. *Canning* moved an amendment, that it be limited to 10 years, which was negatived by 69 to 49.

Another amendment, separating the commercial from the political character of the Company, was negatived by 59 to 18.

On the clause respecting the propagation of Christianity in India, a discussion ensued. Messrs. *Marsh*, *Forbes*, *Prendergast*, *Sir H. Montgomery*, and other gentlemen who had been in India, urged the danger of interfering with the religion of the Hindoos, which might endanger the existence of our Indian Empire. They likewise defended the Hindoo character from the aspersions which had been cast upon it. The tenets of their religion were pure and moral; the men and women modest and submissive; and the practice of sacrificing infants to the Ganges, and likewise permitting the self-immolation of widows, were neither recommended nor permitted by their religion. Dr. Buchanan had been guilty of great exaggeration in representing the idolatries of Juggernaut, and Dr. Carey had on one occasion evinced a zeal which would have been fatal to him, but for the interposition of the police.—They thought we should begin by correcting the vice and immorality prevailing in this great metropolis, before we talked of reforming the Hindoos.

Mr. *Wilberforce* conceived that Christianity was the only foundation for the social duties, for social happiness, and for temporal and eternal blessings: he did not think that Heaven was a palace with many gates: he should therefore support every measure for the conversion of the natives of India. Upon the authority of Mr. Patterson, Sir J. Mackintosh, and others, he could assert that the Hindoo was without morals; he was cowardly, cruel, and superstitious; he had all the vices of the savage, without his virtues; and the Brachmans were the most vicious of all.

Sir T. Sutton thought that the clause should be omitted, lest it should excite alarm in India.

GENT. MAS. September, 1813.

Lord *Castlereagh* said that the 800 petitions on the table in favour of promoting Christianity in India, ought to have weight.

The Resolution was carried by 54 to 32.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 2.

The Royal Assent was notified by commission to the Lottery, the Irish Treasury Bills, the Irish Arms, the Militia Subalterns, the Inspectors Allowance, the Seamen's Families, the Irish Malt Duties, the Irish Tobacco, the Election Writs, the Cape Wine, the Manure Carriage, the North Wilts Canal, the Strand Bridge, and several local and private Bills, in all 44.

In the Commons, the same day, on Mr. *Wharton* moving that the further consideration of the Auction Bill be postponed till Monday, Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Freemantle*, *Wm. Smith*, *Haskisson*, *Lockhart*, *Lewis*, *Wynne*, *Combe*, Lord *A. Hamilton*, Sir *C. Burrell*, and others, objected to that part which levied the duty on landed property bought in at a public sale by the proprietors.

Mr. *Wharton* said that by this means the revenue was defrauded.

The motion was negatived without a division, and the Bill thrown out.

In a Committee on the East-India Bill, it was agreed that the Church Establishment in India should consist of one Bishop and three Archdeacons, one to reside at each presidency; but a clause proposed by Mr. *Dundas*, for appointing three Scotch clergymen, with a suitable salary, was opposed by Mr. *Vansittart*, and rejected by 20 to 18.

July 6.

Mr. *Lockhart* introduced a Bill to protect the fair trader from the frauds practised by Mock Auctions: it was, he said, founded upon a few leading and essential points or limitations. Persons should not be allowed to sell goods which had not been in the place for a certain time; a greater duty should be put on the licence of auctioneers, and no auctioneers ought to be permitted to sell under another name. The last regulation would prevent the sale of articles and goods under fraudulent descriptions, which covered property collected for the sole purpose of imposing on the purchasers. Before auctioneers proceed to exercise their trade, they should also be bound to take up their licences two or three months.

Mr. *Vansittart* promised his support to the Bill, which was then read the first time.

Mr.

Mr. *Thompson* wished to be informed why the Bank of England was allowed to compound with Government, at the rate of 42,000*l.* annually, for the payment of Stamp duties, when the private bankers paid a sum vastly superior. It was also extraordinary that the Scotch bankers neither compounded for nor paid the duty. He was warranted in stating, that the stamp duties of the private bankers, in notes and bills of exchange, amounted to upwards of half a million.

Mr. *Vansittart* replied, that the practice had prevailed a long time; but both Government and the Bank of England would readily agree to any fit and proper arrangement which might be proposed.

The Speaker here interferred, and the conversation was dropped.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 7.

Earl *Bathurst*, in a neat speech, expatiated on the energy, skill, and great ability evinced by Lord Wellington since the opening of the campaign in Spain, and which had led to the battle of Vittoria, where the French were not only defeated and driven off the field, but they had lost all their artillery, stores, and baggage—in short, every thing that constituted the material of an army. They had likewise been compelled to abandon all their military positions on the Ebro, which they had been fortifying for months. In the battle they had displayed less courage than formerly, so that they appeared to be subdued by the superior genius of the British Commander. They fought with spirit only on two points—the right and the left. On the latter, Col. Cadogan received the wound which cost him his life. Feeling that his wound was fatal, he made it his last request to his brother-soldiers, that they would convey him to a small eminence in the rear. There, seated with his back leaning against a tree, he gazed on the field of battle till death shut his eyes in darkness. He was a gallant officer, as brave in action as amiable and respectable in private life. His Lordship concluded with declaring that the victory was as splendid and decisive as any that graced our military annals, that its effects would be most important, and concluded with moving a Vote of Thanks to Field-Marshal Lord Wellington.

Marquis *Wellesley* declared that he was bound in justice to express his satisfaction at Ministers having placed all the means in their power at the disposal of Lord Wellington, and remarked, that, by this last achievement, not only was the Enemy driven out of Spain, but it was become a question of prudence with the British Commander, whether he would not invade France.

Lord *Lauderdale* suggested that a monument ought to be erected to the memory

of Col. Cadogan, to which Lord *Lincoln* declared he should attend.

The motion was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, *Viscount Castlereagh*, after an eloquent and animated speech in praise of the consummate abilities displayed by Lord Wellington, moved a Vote of Thanks to his Lordship for the late victory, which he conceived would shake to its base French domination in Germany, and be attended with important effects upon the conduct of our Allies.

Mr. *Canning* expressed, in glowing and energetic language, the bright and cheering prospect which this decisive victory opened to Spain, to England, and all the nations making war against France. Lord Wellington, he observed, had raised us from fear to doubt, from doubt to hope, and from hope to confidence.

Mr. *Robinson* pronounced a warm eulogium upon Col. Cadogan, in which Lord *Castlereagh* declared his concurrence.

Votes of Thanks to Marquis Wellington; Lieut.-gens. Sir T. Graham, Sir E. Hill, Earl of Dalhousie, Sir T. Picton, Sir G. L. Cole, and Hon. W. Stewart; Major-gens. Baron Bock, Baron Alten, Hon. C. Colville, G. Anson, J. Oswald, J. O. Vandeleur, G. Murray, F. P. Robinson, Lord Aylmer; and the several other officers; Sir W. C. Beresford, and the Portuguese officers; and the troops of the allied forces; were then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 8.

In a Committee on the Parish Register Bill, the clause directing the Clergyman to enter in the registry the age of children baptised, as stated by the parent or parents, was struck out.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *J. Burdett*, referring to the bond which the inferior Clerks at the Navy Office are compelled to give, not to communicate information to the relations of deceased seamen of wages and prize-money due, which, he conceived, encouraged fraud, and threw difficulties in the way of those claiming, moved that every six months a list of all unclaimed prize money and wages due to deceased seamen be published in the Gazette, with a statement of the places of their birth.

Mr. *Croker* warmly opposed this motion, and then referring to the assertion of a noble Lord (Cochrane) on a preceding night, that our seamen were from age and other causes worn out, disheartened, and inadequate to the service, asked, were the details received that day of the capture of the Chesapeake American frigate by the Shannon, of inferior force, another proof of the disheartened condition of the British navy? The action was short indeed, but

it was not surpassed in skill and valour by any engagement of a single ship which had yet graced the annals of our Navy. The circumstances were briefly these: In consequence of a challenge given by Captain Broke of the Shannon, the Chesapeake came out from Boston harbour on the 1st of June, fully manned and prepared for the conflict, and ranged up along side of the Shannon. Her crew consisted of 440 men, that of the Shannon amounted to 340; she was of 150 tons greater burthen, and carried 49 guns, the Shannon carrying only 44. No other ship was in sight at the time of the action. With this inferior force the British frigate engaged the Enemy, and in 15 minutes she was her prize. The fire of the Shannon was, from its tremendous precision, irresistible; the ships got entangled, and Capt. Broke, perceiving that the Enemy finched from their guns, called up the boarders, and in three minutes cleared the Chesapeake's deck, receiving himself a sabre wound in leading on his men, and pulled down her colours.

Sir F. Burdett's motion was negatived.

The Report of the Stipendiary Curates' Bill was received after a division; and the Admiralty Registers' Bill was read a third time, by a majority of 35 to 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 9.

The Parish Register Bill was thrown out, on the motion of Lord Redesdale, on account of the difficulty of making the necessary amendments during the present Session.

Lord Lauderdale called the attention of their Lordships to the present state of the currency, the depreciated value of Bank paper, and the large sum (near two millions) annually paid for interest on Exchequer Bills, which, being exchanged only for Bank paper, might be saved to the publick, by the issue of a paper currency, upon the security of Government: though no friend to the policy of such a system, his Lordship said he should prefer such a paper currency to that of the Bank of England. He moved a resolution to the above effect.

The Earl of Liverpool denied that the paper currency was depreciated, and attributed the scarcity of the precious metals to the non-importations from South America, and the large sums required for the pay and maintenance of our troops abroad.

Lord Holland and Earl Stanhope spoke shortly, after which the motion was negatived.

July 10.

The following Bills received the Royal Assent:—The two Exchequer Bills' Bills, Perceval's Renunciation Bill, Irish National Debt, Customs Duty, Excise Licence, Irish Sugar, Country Bank Note, Glass Duty,

Isle of Man Spirit Duty, Southern Whale Fishery, Slave Trade, King's Bench Prisoners' Relief, Local Tokens, Irish Tokens, Endowed School, English Insolvent Debtors, New Street, Scotch Bridges, Fire-Arms Proof, Annuity Registers, Archbishop of Canterbury's Estate, and three private Bills.

July 12.

The Royal Assent was notified by commission to the Appropriation, Marquis of Wellington's Estate, Ecclesiastical Courts, Earl Nelson's Estate, Irish Catholic Officers, Irish Court Houses, Irish Fees, Stores Embezzlement, Irish Six Clerks, Tower Hamlets Militia, Fishery Salt, and Land-Tax Redemption Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the Report of the East-India Bill being brought up, Mr. Lushington proposed a clause putting the persons educated at Hertford, on the same footing with those who go directly to India, making those who had served four years eligible to places of 1,500*l.* per annum; those who had served seven, to 3,000*l.*; and those who had resided ten years, to 4,000*l.* The clause was carried by 45 to 6.

Mr. A. Robinson brought up a clause to abolish the present method of deciding questions in the Court of Directors; when there is an equality, the Treasurer's lot determines the point, and this even in the most important cases, even of peace and war. He proposed that no question should be decided except by a majority of votes, and that an equality should operate to the rejection of a measure.

Viscount Castlereagh expressed his approbation of the clause, saying it was a disgrace to a deliberative assembly to determine its questions by lot or chance.

The clause was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 13.

The Royal Assent was notified by commission to the Irish Licences, Country Bankers, Pilots, Irish Insolvent Debtors, and Dublin Marine Insurance Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the Stipendiary Curates' Bill was, after a division of 66 to 9, read the third time. It was stated in the discussion that the licences for Dissenting Ministers had increased, in 14 years, from 90 to 508 in the course of one year.

Viscount Castlereagh said, that it had been generally the rule to confine motions for the erection of Monuments to the memory of those who had died in the service of their Country to cases in which the thanks of Parliament had been voted; but there were in the present case peculiar considerations for paying the debt of national gratitude

titude to some distinguished-officers, who, though not holding the rank of General Officers, had yet exercised high military commands. The first distinguished individual he should mention was General Bowles, who so gallantly headed the storming party at Salamanca: after being wounded he returned to his duty, and the House would doubtless think the proposal of a monument to his memory within the spirit of their regulations. The next officer was Sir W. Myers, who fell at Albuera. The third was the Hon. Colonel Henry Cadogan, who distinguished himself so greatly in the action of Fuentes d'Onore, for which he was praised by the Marquis of Wellington. At the great victory of Vittoria, he had no wish after receiving his wound but to see the conclusion of the British triumph, and to behold the termination of that splendid success of our gallant army. Lastly, he had to mention another officer, who fell acting on a less extensive scale, and therefore not having such brilliant opportunities; he meant Major-gen. Brock, whose peculiar merits were the result of a manly mind and noble character, which infused a spirit and an emulation into the minds of the inhabitants of a distant province, which impressed upon them a just feeling of their interests in their connexion with Great Britain, and an equally just disposition to defend Canada against the invasion of the Enemy. His services were also eminently displayed in the field by his discomfiture of the troops of General Hull, though inferior in forces. There was no mode in which we could more beneficially lay out the true treasures of the Nation, than in placing monuments in our national edifices to the honour and memory of our brave officers. On the wise adoption of this practice much depended, both for strength, security, and character of this Country, and perhaps for the security of the world. His Lordship then moved four addresses to the Prince Regent, for the erection of monuments to the memory of Major-gen. Bowles, who fell in the assault at Salamanca, on the 17th June, 1812; to Major-gen. Brock, who fell on the 13th October, 1812, at Kingstown, in Upper Canada; to Sir W. Myers, who commanded a brigade at the battle of Albuera, and fell on the 16th May, 1812; and to Col. the Hon. Henry Cadogan, who lost his life at the memorable victory of Vittoria.

The addresses were agreed to.

The East-India Bill was read the third time, after a division of 57 to 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 14.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Annuities' Registration, Land-Tax Acts' Amendment, Irish Inland Navigation, and the Irish Grand Canal Bills.

The Earl of Lauderdale, in presenting a petition from the City of London against the Mock Auction Bill, said that it would have but a partial operation, and would legitimate impositions and frauds practised by respectable auctioneers, in the sale of goods of inferior fabric as the property of bankrupts. It was notorious that goods of this description, as well as other property, were frequently exposed to sale 20 or 30 times. Two individuals had sold off at various towns, and at an Auction Mart, quantities of linen, as German, the property of a Hamburgh merchant, which could be proved to have been manufactured in Scotland.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Peiris* said, that in consequence of the rejection of the Hellesstone Election Bill in the other House, he should, early next Session, bring the case before the House.

Mr. *Wilberforce* complained that the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa was still carried on by Portuguese merchants, who had even, without the usual regulations, extended it to the North coast.

Viscount *Castlereagh* said, that some difficulties had arisen in procuring the assent of the Portuguese Court to the abolition, which he thought might be removed by next session. He wished that any motion of the Hon. Member's might be deferred till then. He could assure them that there had been no want of exertion.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 16.

On the motion of Lord *Lauderdale*, the Itinerant Auctions' Bill was thrown out at the second reading.

The Bill introduced by Ministers, granting 50,000*l.* to Mr. Palmer, in remuneration for his important services, passed through a Committee.

July 22.

The Prince Regent came in state to close the Session of Parliament. Dressed in the uniform of a Field-marshal, with a cocked hat and feather, he proceeded from St. James's Palace, through St. James's Park, escorted by the Life-Guards and the 7th Hussars. His entrance and departure from the House of Lords was announced by the flourish of trumpets, and the discharge of artillery from the Lambeth shore. The Prince appeared oppressed with heat. On his Royal Highness's taking his seat on the Throne, with the Royal Dukes seated in chairs on his left, and the Great Ministers on each side of him, with their different emblems of office, the Members of the House of Commons, with the Speaker at their head, appeared at the bar. Having made their obeisances, to which the Regent took of

his hat and bowed, Mr. Abbot addressed the Prince in the following patriotic and constitutional speech :

"May it please your Royal Highness, We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, have closed the supplies for the service of the present year—and reflecting upon the various transactions which have gone before us, we look back with satisfaction upon those which concern our domestic policy, entertaining also a confident hope in the prosperous issue of those great events which must regulate the settlement of our foreign relations. Under the pressure of great burdens at home, and the still continuing necessity for great exertions, a plan has been devised and executed, which, by a judicious and skilful arrangement of our finances, will for a considerable period postpone, or greatly mitigate, the demands for new taxation, and at the same time materially accelerate the final extinction of the National Debt. Our reviving Commerce also looks forward to those new fields of enterprize which are opening in the East; and after long and laborious discussions, we presume to hope that (in conformity with the injunctions delivered to us by your Royal Highness at the commencement of the present Session) such prudent and adequate arrangements have been made for the future government of the British possessions in India, as will combine the greatest advantages of Commerce and Revenue, and provide also for the lasting prosperity and happiness of that vast and populous portion of the British Empire. But, Sir, these are not the only objects to which our attention has been called; other momentous changes have been proposed for our consideration. Adhering, however, to those laws by which the Throne, the Parliament, and the Government of this Country, are made fundamentally Protestant, we have not consented to allow that those who acknowledge a foreign jurisdiction should be authorised to administer the powers and jurisdictions of this Realm; willing as we are, nevertheless, and willing as I trust we ever shall be, to allow the largest scope to Religious Toleration. With respect to the Established Church, following the munificent example of the last Parliament, we have continued the same annual grant for improving the value of its smaller benefices; and we have at the same time endeavoured to provide more effectually for the general discharge of those sacred duties of a Church Establishment, which, by forming the moral and religious character of a brave and intelligent people, have, under the blessing of God, laid the deep foundations of British greatness.—Sir, by your Royal Highness's commands we have also

turned our views to the state of our Foreign relations. In the North, we rejoice to see, by the Treaties laid before us, that a strong barrier is erected against the inordinate ambition of France; and we presume to hope that the time may now be arriving, which shall set bounds to her remorseless spirit of conquest.—In our contest with America it must be always remembered that we have not been the aggressors. Slow to take up arms against those who should have been naturally our friends by the original ties of kindred—a common language—and (as might have been hoped) by a joint zeal in the cause of national liberty, we must now, nevertheless, put forth our whole strength, and maintain, with our antient superiority upon the ocean, those maritime rights which we have resolved never to surrender.—But, Sir, whatever doubts may cloud the rest of our views and hopes, it is to the Peninsula that we look with sentiments of unquestionable delight and triumph; there the world has seen two gallant and independent nations rescued from the mortal grasp of fraud and tyranny, by British councils and British valour; and within the space of five short years from the dawn of our successes at Roleia and Vimiera, the same illustrious Commander has received the tribute of our admiration and gratitude for the brilliant passage of the Douro, the hard-fought battle of Talavera, the day of Busaco, the deliverance of Portugal, the mural crowns won at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the splendid victory of Salamanca, and the decisive overthrow of the armies of France in their total rout at Vittoria; deeds which have made all Europe ring with his renown, and have covered the British name with a blaze of unrivalled glory. Sir, that the cause of this country and of the world may not at such a crisis suffer from any want of zeal on our part to strengthen the hands of his Majesty's Government, we have finished our supplies with a large and liberal aid, to enable your Royal Highness to take all such measures as the emergencies of public affairs may require, for disappointing or defeating the enterprizes and designs of the Enemy. The Bill which I have to present to your Royal Highness for this purpose is intitled 'An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of five millions for the service of Great Britain, and for applying the sum of 200,000*l.* for the service of Ireland;' to which Bill his Majesty's faithful Commons, with all humility, intreat his Majesty's Royal Assent."

The Prince Regent, having given his assent to the Bill, delivered a most gracious Speech from the Throne [which is already inserted in p. 85].

Parliament was then prorogued to the 15th of August.

INTERESTING

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, June 12. A Letter from Capt. B. W. Taylor, of His Majesty's ship Apollo, dated off Otranto, Dec. 22 mentions his having destroyed the tower of St. Cataldo, between Brindisi and Otranto. This service was performed by boats under the command of Lieut. G. Bowen, of the Apollo, and Lieut. M. Quin, of the Weazle.—The tower, which was blown up, contained a telegraph, three guns, and three swivels.

Admiralty-office, June 15. Inclosure 40
Vice-adm. Sir E. Pellew, bart.

H.M.S. Thames, Poona Harbour, Feb. 27.

Sir,—Agreeable to your directions, I embarked Lieut.-col. Coffin, and the 2d batt. of the 10th reg. on the 16th inst. and arrived off Poona on the 25d, the harbour of which is about a quarter of a mile wide, with a mole at the extreme end of it, defended by four batteries, mounting ten 24 and 18-pounders, and two nine-inch mortars.—Col. Coffin and myself agreed, that the shortest and surest road to success, was by running both ships into the mole, and carrying the place by assault; but the weather was unfavourable for such an attack, until the morning of the 26th, when the ships bore up, in close order, with a fine breeze.—The enemy were prepared for our reception, and opened their fire nearly half an hour before our guns could bear: the batteries were, however, passed with little injury, the ships engaging on both sides, and the Thames was anchored across the mole-head, the Furieuse bringing up a little astern of her.—Col. Coffin and the troops landed the same instant, and pushed for the height of a strong tower, into which the enemy had retreated; and their appearance, together with the severe fire from the ships, induced the Governor to hoist a flag of truce, and agree to the inclosed capitulation.—I have much pleasure in informing you, that this service has been performed without the loss of a man in either profession: our being hulled three times, and Furieuse twice, sails and rigging a good deal cut, is the only damage suffered.—The most perfect cordiality has subsisted between the two services; and I am much indebted to Capt. Mounsey for the excellent support he gave, and his quickness in following our motions; and if the resistance had been greater, and another battery, (which was expected,) I have little doubt but we should have succeeded, particularly with such a storming-party as Col. Cashell's regiment, and such a leader as Col. Coffin.—I have much reason to be satisfied with my first lieutenant Davies, officers, and ship's company; their steady conduct and excellent firing, accounts for the smallness of our damage.—

Capt. Mounsey likewise speaks highly of Lieut. Croker, his officers, and crew: Mr. James Wilkinson, mate of this ship, I attached to Col. Coffin; and Mr. Black, of the Furieuse, I entrusted with the charge of the landing.—Inclosed is a return of prisoners, guns, &c. and I shall send a survey of the Island by the earliest opportunity. I have, &c.

CHARLES NAPIER, Captain.

Sir Robert Laurie, bart. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Ajax.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation, by which the garrison surrendered as prisoners of war.]

Another Inclosure from Vice-admiral Sir Edward Pellew.

H.M.S. Volontaire, Cape Croisette, Mar. 31.

Sir,—Yesterday we perceived 14 merchant-vessels at Morgeon: this added to the importance of the destruction of the two batteries erected there last year, which affords so much protection to the coast.—The night favoured for embracing Lieut. Shaw's offer of attacking the place. The Marines, under Lieuts. Burton and Hunt, Royal Marines, and boats of this ship, Undaunted, and Redwing, were placed under his orders for that purpose, and this morning justified my high confidence in him. He landed at Sormion, and marching over the hills at day-light, carried the batteries in the rear, after a partial resistance of forty troops there. Five 36-pounders in one, and two 24-pounders in the other battery, were thrown into the sea; one mortar well spiked, and all their ammunition destroyed. The boats under Lieut. Syer, though elsewhere opposed by two field-pieces, brought eleven vessels out laden with oil, and destroyed one other loaded, and two empty, which were aground. While completing the destruction of the works, many troops arrived from Marseilles, and the Enemy's fleet in motion prevented farther operations.—Lieut. Shaw's character stands so high, that his conduct on this occasion was only what it always has been; and such testimony as his to the gallantry of all his companions, adds to their merit, and among them I must strongly notice Mr. C. Wyvill, midshipman of this ship.—I was highly pleased at the judicious position Sir John Sinclair, in the Redwing, had taken at day-light to cover the operation.—The captures are hardly worthy of consideration, compared to the destruction of this strong post, which was doubly reinforced within these two days.—Herewith I have the honour to report the loss on both sides, and prisoners made; the rest escaped among the rocks.

G. G. WALDEGRAVE, Captain.

Vice-adm. Sir E. Pellew, bart. &c. &c.

Volontaire:

Voltaire: 2 seamen severely wounded. *Undaunted*: 1 marine killed; 2 marines severely wounded.—Enemy: 4 killed; 5 wounded; 17 prisoners, consisting of 1 lieutenant and 16 men of 62d regiment.

H. M. S. Undaunted, at Sea, March 20.
 Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, that, on the 18th instant, a Tartan took shelter under the battery of Carey (four or five leagues to the Westward of Marcellis); light winds preventing the ship getting up, Lieut. Tozer offered his services with Mr. Clennan, master, Mr. Salkeld, acting lieutenant, and Lieut. Light, Royal Marines, with the boats, to destroy the battery, and bring out the vessel; which I consented to, as I considered its destruction of some consequence, from its affording considerable protection to the trade of the coast.—Lieut. Tozer speaks in the highest terms of commendation of the officers and men employed with him, who, in a few minutes after landing, carried the battery, although the Enemy were strongly posted behind palisades, and stood until our Marines were in the act of pushing bayonets, when they turned and suffered a severe loss.—We found in the battery four 24-pounders, a 6 pounder field-gun, and one 13 inch mortar, all of which were destroyed, and the tartan was afterwards brought out.—It affords me the greatest satisfaction to inform you, that our loss has been small, which is to be attributed to the decision and boldness with which our gallant party made the attack.

THOMAS USHER, Captain.
 2 killed, 1 wounded.

See edn. Sir E. Pellew, &c.

Letter from the Hon. Capt. Cadogan.
H. M. S. Havannah, Adriatic, Jan. 10.
 Sir,—In reporting the capture of the Enemy's gun-boat, No. 8, of one long 24-pounder and 35 men, commanded by Monsieur Joseph Floreus, enseigne de vaisseau, I must beg leave to call your attention to the great skill and gallantry with which this service was executed by the first lieutenant, William Hamley, the officers and men under his orders, who, with only a division of this ship's boats, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th instant, attacked and carried the above vessel, far superior to them in force, prepared in every respect, and supported by musketry from the shore, where she was made fast; our boats not having an expectation of meeting an armed vessel, till (upon opening the creek where she lay) they were fired upon, and desired by the troops on shore to surrender: I have to lament the loss of a very fine young man, Mr. Edward Percival, master's mate, killed, and two seamen wounded. Three merchant vessels were also taken.

I have, &c. G. CADOGAN.
£. Rowley, Esq. Captain of H.M.S. Eagle.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Captain Blackwood, addressed to Rear-admiral Durham.

H. M. S. Warspite, Isle of Hediv, May 29.
 In the execution of your orders of the 26th, I yesterday fell in with and captured the American letter of marque schooner Flash, of 169 tons, 6 guns, and 20 men, from Nantz, whence she had sailed a few hours.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

—street, June 15. Extract of a dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, by the Marquess of Wellington, dated Carvajales, May 31.

The troops arrived at Salamanca on the 26th instant, and we found the Enemy still in the town, with one division of infantry and three squadrons of cavalry, and some cannon, of the Army of the South, under the command of Gen. Villatte.—The Enemy evacuated the town on our approach, but they waited longer than they ought upon the high ground in the neighbourhood, and afforded an opportunity for the cavalry, under Gen. Fane and Gen. Victor Alten, (the former of which crossed the Tormes at the Ford of Santa Martha, and the latter at the bridge,) to do them a good deal of injury in their retreat. Many were killed or wounded, and we took about two hundred prisoners, seven tumbrils of ammunition, some baggage, provisions, &c. The Enemy retired by the road of Babila Fuento, and near Huerta was joined by a body of infantry and cavalry, on their march from Alba. I then ordered our troops to discontinue their pursuit, our infantry not being up.—Major-gen. Long, and Brigadier-gen. Morillo, in command of the Spanish division, attacked Alba, from which place the Enemy retired.—In the course of the 27th and 28th, I established the troops which had marched from the Agueda and Upper Estremadura, between the Tormes and Douro, under the command of Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill; and I set off myself, on the 29th, to join the troops here, and arrived that day at Miranda de Douro, and here on the 31st. I found the troops on the Esla under the orders of Sir Thomas Graham, as I had intended, with their left at Tabara, and in communication with the Gallician Army, and their right at this place, and all the arrangements made for passing the Esla. The greatest part passed that river this morning, the cavalry by fords, and the infantry by a bridge, which it was necessary to throw over that river, as it was so deep that some men, even of the cavalry, were lost in the passage. The English hussars, who crossed first, took an officer and 30 men prisoners near Valdeperdices.—The Enemy have evacuated Zamora, and our patrols

patroles have been in that town; the troops which were there have fallen back upon Toro, where I understand they have one division of infantry, and a brigade of cavalry.—It appears that the Enemy have joined at La Nava del Rey, the troops which retired from Salamanca, Avila, &c. with those which were at Arevalo and Medina del Campo; and I imagine that as this part of the army advances, they will retire across the Douro.—The Enemy's troops were still at Madrid, and on the Tagus, on the 22d; but I conclude that they will have evacuated that part of the country on hearing of our movements.

Downing-street, June 19. Extract of a Dispatch, dated Boitzenberg, the 4th June, together with an inclosure, of which a translation is annexed, received from Brig.-gen. Lyon, employed upon a particular service in Germany.

Having arrived here late last night from Wismar, I avail myself of the earliest moment to transmit a copy of the official details received from Gen. Czernicheff, giving an account of his affair with the Enemy, near Halberstadt.

Bernberg, May 31.

Sir,—I hasten to congratulate your Excellency on the signal advantage just gained at Halberstadt, by the detachments which I have the honour of commanding. Fourteen pieces of cannon, an immense park of artillery, more than 800 draught horses, above 1000 prisoners, including a General of Division (Ochse), a Colonel, and several Officers, and very considerable stores, have fallen into the hands of the conquerors.—Having received permission from your Excellency to act according to circumstances, I in consequence passed the Elbe, at Ferchland, on the night of the 16th, and proceeded in the direction of Burgstall: here I learnt from various letters which had been intercepted by my parties, that a large convoy of artillery, escorted by about two thousand men, were to pass the night of the 17th at Halberstadt. My horses having been sufficiently rested, and being in the best possible condition, I resolved on going the 15 miles (German), which was the distance to Halberstadt, without halting. To my great surprise, I succeeded in performing the whole of this distance without stopping, in 30 hours.—On my arrival at Hadmersleben, I learnt that a second convoy was at Hessen, on the Brunswick road, three miles and a half from Halberstadt, where it was intended to arrive in the morning to join the first, in the view of proceeding with greater safety on its march to the Grand Army. This last convoy was escorted by four thousand infantry, five hundred cavalry, and many pieces of artillery. Notwith-

standing the fatigue of my men and horses, after so harassing a march, I resolved to continue my route, and to make an immediate attack upon the Enemy at Halberstadt, before the arrival of the reinforcement, and in order to take advantage of the fault he had committed in placing his guns and the convoy outside of the town, although at a very short distance from the walls. After reconnoitring at four o'clock in the morning, I ascertained that the Enemy had placed his guns in a square, the middle of which was filled with ammunition-waggons and other carriages, and was lined with infantry, the flanks being covered by two hundred and fifty horse. The whole formed a sort of fortress, almost impenetrable to cavalry. One of my first cares having been to cut off the Enemy from the town, a single gate, which the Enemy had neglected to close, afforded me the means of getting possession of the town, where the brave Col. Trecoff charged the rear of the troops which were marching out to join the square, and pursued them very nearly up to the guns. On the other side, Col. Wiassaw, whom I had sent forward with two regiments, in hopes of surprising the Enemy, made two very fine charges against the square: but the Enemy having notice of our march, and being upon their guard, he could not make any impression. The Enemy now opened a heavy cannonade from 14 guns, to which I could only oppose two; by the fire of which, however, five of the Enemy's ammunition-waggons were blown up. One of mine met with the same fate, and four horses were killed.—At this moment, a regiment of Cossacks, which I had detached upon the road by which the Enemy's reinforcements were advancing, brought me intelligence that they were within two miles of us: this determined me to make a general and decisive effort against the square with all my troops. With this view I ordered all the scattered Cossacks to seize the same moment at which the attack would be made by the regular cavalry. After exhorting my soldiers to do their duty, I ordered all my people to charge at the same moment. This brilliant attack against a formidable square, defended by 14 pieces of cannon, surpassed my expectations, and covered with glory the hussars of Isoum, commanded by Col. Tieman, and two regiments of Riga dragoons; the Cossacks also seconded admirably the efforts of these 400 horse. In an instant the batteries were carried, and my brave men in the middle of the square: here the carnage was horrible, as the Enemy defended himself obstinately, even firing upon us from under the carriages. More than 700 were killed, the rest taken; and I venture to assert that not an indivi-

deal escaped out of all this corps. Scarcely was the slaughter terminated, when the Enemy's columns began to appear, pressing upon my Cossacks. I was then obliged to support them, in order to gain time to send off the captured guns and prisoners. From want of time I could carry off only the 14 guns and 12 ammunition-waggons: I blew up the rest in the very presence of the Enemy. I destroyed, or distributed to the inhabitants, all the stores which were in the town, and at seven in the evening I retired with my booty to Cochstedt. Such is the summary account of this exploit: it has the more merit from its having been undertaken after a march of 15 miles, which has been followed by an engagement of more than seven hours. It is beyond my power to express to your Excellency how well all my people have done their duty in this brilliant affair.—That the Cossacks should have been able to support a march of 15 miles, and a combat of seven hours afterwards, has not surprised me so much as to see my regular cavalry perform it as well as them, without leaving a single horse behind.

(Signed) CZERNICHEFF.

Foreign-office, June 22. Copies and Extracts of Dispatches from General Viscount Cathcart, and Lieut.-general Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

Head-quarters, Jauer, May 26.

My Lord,—An opportunity offering for England, I avail myself of it to acquaint your Lordship, that the Enemy has neither followed the rear-guard of the Allies with vigour nor success. The corps of Generals Barclay de Tolly, Blucher, York, and Kleist, have moved on Leignitz; those of Count Wittgenstein and General Miloradovitch in the direction of this place; but the latter has his advanced posts on the Bober river; the Enemy occupying Lowenburgh.—The Allied Army appear moving in the direction of Schweidnitz, thus having communication by Czeneschau with the Vistula, and being enabled, from its immediate position, to take every favourable advantage of whatever may occur.—Considerable reinforcements are arriving daily. I have, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Head-quarters, Schweidnitz, May 31.

My Lord,—The Allied Army has continued to retreat on Breslau and Schweidnitz; the Imperial head-quarters removed from Jauer to Striegau on the 27th; and, on the 28th, to this place.—Count Wittgenstein having resigned the command of the Allied Armies, which he held after Marshal Kutusoff's death until definitive arrangements were made, Gen. Barclay de Tolly has been appointed to

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the same by his Imperial Majesty. Count Wittgenstein will now command the Russians, and a new dislocation will take place: Gen. Blucher is to command all the Prussians. Gen. Miloradovitch has, for the present, (being indisposed) given up his command to Count Pahlin.—It is with much satisfaction I acquaint your Lordship, that the corps under the orders of Gen. Blucher has had a most brilliant affair, with their cavalry, against the division of Gen. Maison, debouching from Haynau. From the details I have received of this action, it appears it should be justly celebrated as one of the most distinguished cavalry attacks, against solid squares of infantry, that has been known in this war. The Prussian cavalry were dexterously concealed behind favourable ground to accomplish their object. The impetuosity to attack was so great, that the signal was given before the Enemy were sufficiently advanced, and the result was not so decisive as it otherwise would have been; but twelve pieces of cannon, and 1300 prisoners, fell into the hands of the Allies. I refer your Lordship for more details to the official account, which I have the honour to inclose.

—On the 27th, eight squadrons of Russian cavalry, half Cossacks, attacked, near Goldberg, twelve squadrons of the enemy's cuirassiers Napoleon; made 400 men and several officers prisoners.—A partisan corps also captured a large ammunition park, and several prisoners.—Gen. Blucher's corps d'armee retired on the 28th to Preschau, on the Striegau river, while the main army took up a position near this place.—The enemy, since the affair of Haynau, have not pressed Gen. Blucher, nor have they attempted anything in front of this part of the army: it is therefore conjectured they are moving in force on our right, to put themselves in communication with Glogau: their advance, it is said, has reached Neumark.—I omitted mentioning to your Lordship, that report states the Grand Marshal Duroc to have been killed in the affair at Reichenbach.—The head-quarters of Buonaparte are at Leignitz.—The head-quarters of his Imperial Majesty move this day to Ober-Groditz, and Reichenbach. The enemy continue their march on Breslau.—I regret to acquaint your Lordship, that a reinforcement of several hundred men, with a battery of artillery, on march from the Oder to join the main army, has, it is feared, fallen into the hands of the Enemy.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Translation of the Official Account of the Affair between the Corps under the command

Command of Gen. Blucher and the Advanced Guard of the Enemy, near Haynau, on the 26th of May.

The Prussian army, united with the corps of the Russian General Barclay de Tolly, had their bivouac near Haynau on the 25th of May. On the 26th, they marched in two columns towards Leignitz. The first column was composed of the corps of Barclay de Tolly and D'Yorck; the second, of the corps of Gen. Blucher. The rear-guard halted on the other side of Haynau, in order to oppose the Enemy, who usually pushed on from 11 o'clock in the morning till night.—As the Enemy advanced, Gen. Blucher ordered his column to retire through the plains of Haynau to Steudentz and Golsdorff, leaving 21 squadrons of cavalry, with 22 pieces of flying artillery, under the command of Gen. Von Ziethen, in the Enemy's rear. Gen. Von Ziethen observed the strength of the Enemy from the windmill of Bandiansdorff, which was ordered to be fired, as a signal for the Prussian cavalry to attack, and for the rear-guard to halt and oppose the Enemy.—At 11 o'clock, the Enemy appeared from Haynau, and began a cannonade against the Prussian rear-guard, under the command of Col. Mullins, which took a position on the heights of Haynau. It was only a reconnoissance of Marshal Ney. About 5 o'clock in the evening, the Enemy defiled from Haynau, and attacked our rear-guard, which retired, according to the preconceived dispositions. — General Von Ziethen, seeing a French division following our rear-guard, resolved to strike a great blow, and, trusting to the gallantry of the troops, gave orders to suffer the Enemy to pass on, and to attack him in rear; but our cavalry had already quitted their ambuscade, and advanced against the right flank of the enemy. The windmill was fired, and the whole of the rear-guard made front against the French, who formed themselves in squares.—Dispositions had been made for the horse-artillery to throw the Enemy into disorder, at which time the cavalry were to have attacked them; but the impatience of the latter allowed no time for the artillery to produce the desired effect. After one discharge of cannon, the cavalry rushed in upon the Enemy's squares, which were successively destroyed. His firing ceased, and a battery of 12 guns, with 1500 prisoners, fell into our hands. When the dust which had concealed him cleared away, we saw the remainder of Gen. Maison's division retreating on Haynau.—The battle lasted only half an hour, and not a single man of our infantry was engaged, it having marched towards Leignitz.—The brigade of Gen. Von Ziethen alone remained on the heights behind Golsdorff.

Extract of a Dispatch from Gen. Viscount Cathcart, to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Head-quarters, Ober Groditz, near Schweidnitz, June 1.

My Dispatches* by the Messenger Vick, who left me at Goldberg on the 23rd ultimo, informed your Lordship of the engagements with the Enemy which took place on the preceding days, and of the general state of military operations.—I have the honour to inclose herewith the several relations which have been published at the Russian head-quarters, of these affairs, together with that of a recent and brilliant success, which has been obtained by the exertions and talent of Gen. Count M. Woronzow.—The Emperor moved on the 25th to Janer, on the 27th to Striegau, and on the 28th to Schweidnitz; and their Majesties have fixed their quarters (yesterday in the evening) in the village of Ober Groditz, between Schweidnitz and Reichenbach.—Bonaparte continues to follow with his whole force, but has met with very severe checks in every enterprise he has undertaken, and has had no success. Your Lordship will observe, that there have been three halting days.—The Army is now concentrated in an excellent position, where nature has been assisted by art.—Gen. Bujow's, and some inferior corps, are in rear of the enemy, and on the line of his communication, where they daily do him considerable injury.—By the arrival of a corps, and of several battalions, the Russian army is stronger than it was on the 21st ultimo.

[Subjoined to the above dispatch is, 1st. A narrative of the events of the 15th of May, in which is detailed the action which Gens. Barclay de Tolly and d'Yorck had with two corps of the Enemy, at Konigwertha and Weissig respectively, the principal particulars of which have already appeared (See p. 174). The corps of the Enemy engaged on this occasion were Lauriston's and Victor's, or, as some supposed, Sebastiani's. The amount of the former was calculated at 14,000 men, and that of the latter at 20,000. The enemy is said to have been "infinitely superior in number, particularly on the side of Gen. D'Yorck. His loss, however, is estimated at 3,000 men killed and wounded, 7 pieces of cannon, and 2,000 prisoners taken, among whom are the General of division Figuerie, and the Generals of Brigade Martelli, Beletier, and St. Andreas." Generals Barclay and D'Yorck then retired to the main position.

* Lord Cathcart's report of the battle of Bautzen was not received till some days after that of Sir Charles Stewart, which appeared in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 8th June (See p. 175).

Next follows a narrative of the events of the 20th of May. "The engagement on that day," it is observed, "must have cost the Enemy 6,000 men, as he was obliged to force the defile of the Spree under the fire of our cannon and small arms."

We have next a journal of the battle of the 21st of May, the principal details of which have already been communicated (p. 177). The following are assigned as the reasons for retreat at the conclusion of the action:—"To expose all to the hazards of a single day, would have been to play the game of Napoleon; to preserve our forces to reap advantages from a war, the more difficult to the Enemy as it is prolonged, is that of the Allies. We commenced a retreat. We made it in full day-light, under the eyes of the Enemy, at seven in evening, as on a parade, without his being able to gain possession of a single trophy; whilst the combined army had taken from him in these three memorable days, by the valour and constancy of the troops, 12 pieces of cannon, made 3000 prisoners, amongst whom are four Generals, and many Officers of distinction. The least-exaggerated accounts state the loss of the French at 14,000 men, and that of the Allies does not exceed 6000."

There is then a narrative of the cavalry affair at Reichenbach on the 22d of May. The main army having fallen back to Weissenberg, "the Enemy's army," it is said, "commanded by Napoleon in person, pushed forward in the hope of cutting off Count Miloradovitch, who had orders to march on Reichenbach by the road of Lobau. This enterprise was defeated by the activity and prudence of the Chiefs. Two battalions of Chasseurs, left in the town of Reichenbach, made such an obstinate defence, that the Enemy was obliged to advance in considerable strength; at length he thought his cavalry could act with considerable effect. He ordered a corps to charge and pass through Reichenbach; the attack was received by a body of cavalry, destined to cover the chasseurs; and of the corps of the Enemy, which had entered Reichenbach, scarcely a man escaped the Russian charge, and the fire of the infantry.—This reverse irritated Napoleon. Eight hundred men of the Guard, with a regiment of lancers, supported by 2 or 3,000 horse, attempted to turn and take in the rear a battery which had been placed on an eminence on the left. Gen. Colbert conducted this attack. Our cavalry was obliged to give way, but an instant after a regiment of hussars and a party of Cossacks were on the flank of Napoleon's Guards; other detachments threw themselves forward, and the Enemy was put in complete rout, after having lost some hundreds of men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. The fol-

lowing morning the rear-guard continued its march on Gorlitz, without the Enemy daring to annoy it; and in this manner the combined armies have executed their movements from Bautzen, without having lost even the wheel of a gun-carriage."

In a further account of the affair of the advanced guard, which took place on the 26th of May, at Haynau, it is mentioned, that Marshal Ney, who was at the head of the troops, saved himself with difficulty. It is added, "upon the flank, and in the rear of the Enemy, the war of partizans has resumed its activity, as the ground is more open. Gen. Kaisaroff, who had moved from Mark Lissa upon the flank of the French with his flying corps, sent a detachment on the road from Reichenbach to Gorlitz, and surprised a convoy of artillery. We took from the Enemy two guns, spiked six, and blew up his caissons. The colonel of artillery, Lassot, who commanded the French convoy, was killed, as also a General who followed in a carriage. More than 300 men remained on the spot. The Russian detachment has brought away 80 prisoners, who are already arrived with the two guns."

Foreign office, June 26.—Copy and Extract of dispatches from Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

Head-quarters, Reichenbach, June 6.

My Lord,—The army continued in its positions in the neighbourhood of Schweidnitz until this day, when the armistice agreed on by the contending forces was made known. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia have fixed their headquarters at country houses near this place. Gen. Wittgenstein's corps d'armée, with General Blucher's, remain at Schweidnitz and its neighbourhood. General Barclay de Tolly has his headquarters here.—It appears the Enemy had detached a corps, immediately preceding the armistice, against Boistch and Bulow, and a sharp affair occurred with the former, who fell back some short distance, being greatly overpowered by numbers. The operations of the above Generals in the rear of the Enemy still continued to alarm him, and to be attended with the greatest success, which probably forced him to detach. Various partizan corps have brought in many prisoners within these few last days. A brilliant achievement of General Czernicheff's, at Halberstadt, your Lordship will hear of before this dispatch can reach you, so I do not recapitulate it.—I have the honour, &c. CHARLES STEWART.

Head-quarters, Reichenbach, June 6.

The Allies in a few short weeks have given two decided battles to infinitely superior numbers; no day has passed without trophies of victory arriving at the headquarters of the army; no day has gone by without