

at least, our Indian force is not a disposable one, or permanent, though occasionally a most powerful aid. I have, however, brought off all the ordnance; and, indeed, have not left any thing behind: part of the ordnance is embarked under the fire of the Enemy.

[This dispatch concludes with acknowledging the services zealously rendered by Lieut.-col. Warouton, Captain Mockler, Lieuts. M'Lean, Le Breton, and Gardiner, recommending the four volunteers, Wilkinson, Richardson, Laing, and Proctor, of the 41st, as worthy of promotion, and declaring that Col. Proctor had given the rank of major to the six captains of the line, as militia were employed on the same service with them.]

H. PROCTOR, Brig.-gen. Com.

Killed, Wounded, Missing, and Prisoners, of the army under Brig.-gen. Proctor, at the battle fought at the Miamis, May 5.

Total.—1 drummer, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 41 rank and file, wounded; 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 37 rank and file, prisoners.

Officers wounded and prisoners.—41st reg. Lieut. Bullock, wounded on the 3d pt.; Lieuts. M'Intire and Hails, prisoners. Militia, Capt. Bandy, since dead.

Kingston, Upper Canada, June 14.

My Lord,—I have again the high gratification of having to transmit to your Lordship the particulars of a feat of distinguished valour and enterprise, achieved near Burlington Bay, on the 6th instant, by a division of this army, commanded by Col. Vincent, of the 49th regiment, who is acting as a Brigadier-general in Upper Canada until his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure is known. To the just measure of praise given by Col. Vincent to Lieut.-col. Harvey, for the zeal, intelligence, and gallantry displayed by him on this occasion, I have to add, that so great was the desire of that meritorious officer to arrive at his post, and share in the arduous duties of the army to which he had been appointed, that he walked in snow shoes, in the depth of last winter, through the wilds lying between the Canadas and New Brunswick. In addition to Col. Vincent's report of the affair at Stoney Creek, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Enemy made a movement to their rear, in consequence of the attack of their camp, and retired to the Forty-mile-creek, when Sir Jas. Yeo's flotilla had appeared in the offing. The Commodore, after communicating with Col. Vincent, proceeded with the reinforcements of troops I had put on board his vessels at Kingston, towards the Enemy's second camp, and when the last intelligence left him, his squadron had so

successfully cannonaded it, that the mass of the Americans were retreating with precipitation, and our troops pressing upon them. Several of their boats had fallen into our possession. The attack made upon Sackett's harbour, the 29th ultimo, which terminated in the destruction of the naval stores accumulated at that port, induced the Enemy's fleet to cease co-operating with the army, and to return suddenly into port, since which time Commodore Chauncey has not ventured upon the Lake.

Capt. M'Donal, my aide-de-camp, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship this dispatch: he is an officer of great merit and intelligence, and having been sent forward with instructions to Col. Vincent, had the good fortune to be present in the last action, in which that division of the army so highly distinguished itself: he was also at the attack made on Sackett's harbour, and was employed on an arduous mission to Col. Proctor, when the movement of the American army under Gen. Harrison, towards the Detroit frontier, took place in February last. He is, therefore, well qualified to give your Lordship any information you may require respecting the state of affairs in the Canadas, and deserving of any mark of favour it may graciously please the Prince Regent to confer upon him. Captain M'Donal will also have the honour of delivering to your Lordship the colours taken from the Enemy at Ogdensburg, that they may be laid at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. GEORGE PROCTOR.

Right. Hon. Earl Bathurst.

Burlington Heights, Head of Lake Ontario, June 6.

Sir,—Having yesterday received information of the Enemy having advanced from the Forty-mile-creek, with a force consisting of three thousand five hundred men, eight or nine field-pieces, and two hundred and fifty cavalry, for the avowed purpose of attacking the division under my command in this position, and having soon afterwards received a report that he had passed the swamp, and driven in my advanced posts from Stoney Creek and Bandy's, Lieut.-col. Harvey, Dep. Adj.-general, immediately went forward with the light companies of the King's and 49th regiments, and having advanced close to, and accurately ascertained the Enemy's position, sent back to propose to me a night attack on his camp.

The Enemy's camp was distant about seven miles. About half past eleven, I moved forwards with the 5th company of the 8th (or King's) and the 49th regiments, amounting together to only seven hundred and four firelocks: Lieut.-col. Harvey, who conducted it with great regularity and judgment,

judgment, gallantly led on the attack. The Enemy was completely surprised, and driven from his camp, after having repeatedly formed in different bodies, and been as often charged by our brave troops, whose conduct throughout this brilliant enterprise was above all praise. The action terminated before day-light, when three guns, and one brass howitzer, with three tumbrils, two Brigadier-generals, Chandler and Winder, first and second in command, and upwards of one hundred officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, remained in our hands.

Not conceiving it prudent to expose our small force to the view of the Enemy, who, though routed and dispersed, was still formidable as to numbers and position, he having fled to the surrounding heights, and having still four or five guns, the troops were put in motion at day-break, and marched back to their cantonments. After we had retired, and it had become broad day, the Enemy ventured to re-occupy his camp, only, however, for the purpose of destroying his incumbrances, such as blankets, carriages, provisions, spare arms, ammunition, &c. after which he commenced a precipitate retreat towards the Forty-mile-creek, where he effected a junction with a body of two thousand men, who were on their march from Niagara to reinforce him.

[Colonel Vincent concludes with a warm acknowledgment to Lieut.-col. Harvey, Deputy Adj.-gen. who watched the Enemy's movement, afforded the earliest information, and suggested a plan of operations, which he arranged most ably and clearly, and assisted in executing. The conduct of Major Plenderleath, who commanded the 49th reg. was very conspicuous. By his decision and prompt efforts, the surprise of the Enemy's camp was completed, and all his efforts to make a stand were rendered ineffectual by the bayonet, which overthrew all opposition. A party of the 59th, with Major Plenderleath at their head, gallantly charged some of the Enemy's field-pieces, and brought off two six-pounders. Major Ogilvie led on, in the most gallant manner, the five companies of the King's regiment, one half of which supported the 49th regiment, while the other moved to the right, and attacked the Enemy's left flank, which decided the midnight contest. Col. Vincent likewise acknowledges receiving the greatest assistance from Brigade Major Glegg, Capt. M'Doual and Milnes, aides-de-camp to Sir G. Prevost, Capt. Chambers, 41st, Mr. Paymaster Brook, 49th, and Mr. Surgeon Hackett.]

JOHN VINCENT, Brig.-gen.

Killed and Wounded in the night of June 5.
Total.—1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 19 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 5 captains,

2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 adjutant, 1 fort-major, 9 sergeants, 2 drummers, 113 rank and file, wounded; 3 sergeants, 52 rank and file, missing.

Officers killed and wounded.—Staff, Fort Major Taylor, wounded severely; 8th King's regiment, Lieut. Hooker, killed, Major Ogilvie and Capt. Munday, wounded severely, not dangerously, Capt. Goldrick and Lieutenants Weyland and Boyd, slightly. 49th reg. Major Plenderleath, wounded severely, not dangerously; Brigade Major Clark, dangerously; Brigade Major Dennis and Capt. Manners, slightly; Ensign Davy, dangerously; Adjutant Stean, slightly.

American Prisoners of War captured near Stoney Creek, in the action of the 6th.

2 brigadier-generals, 1 major, 5 captains, 1 lieutenant, 116 non-commissioned officers and privates.

N. E. Two of the six-pounders were spiked, and left on the ground, in consequence of the impossibility of removing them.

War Department.—Downing-street, July 25.

Extract of a Dispatch from Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Zubieta, July 10, 1813.

Since I addressed your Lordship on the 3d instant, I have received accounts from Gen. Mina, stating, that Gen. Clausel had marched from Saragossa towards Jaca. I have not yet heard of his arrival at that place.—On their right the Enemy have remained nearly in the same situation, since they crossed the Bidassoa and destroyed the bridge of Irun.—Notwithstanding that the Enemy had withdrawn their right and left quite into France, they still maintained their centre in strength in the valley of Bastan, of which, on account of its richness, and the strong positions it affords, they appeared determined to keep possession, and had assembled there three divisions of the army of the South, under the command of Gen. Gazan. Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill, however, having been relieved from the blockade of Pampeluna, dislodged them successively from all their positions, on the 4th, 5th, and 7th inst. with two brigades of British, and one of Portuguese infantry of the 2d division, under the command of Lt.-gen. the Hon. W. Stewart, and with one brigade of Portuguese infantry of the Conde d'Amarante's division, under the command of the Conde. The last post which the Enemy occupied in the Puerto de Maya, between that village and Urdax, was remarkably strong; and the fog was so thick in the afternoon, that it was impossible for the troops to advance beyond the point at which they found themselves when it came on. The Enemy, however, had been pushed so vigorously up to that point,

point that they were obliged to abandon their post in the night, and to retire into France.—In all these affairs the troops conducted themselves remarkably well, and Lieut.-general Sir Rowland Hill was much satisfied with the conduct of Lieut.-gen. the Hon. W. Stewart, and the Conde de Amarante.—Since I addressed your Lordship last, I have received from Lieut.-gen. Lord W. Bentinck a letter, dated the 30th ult. It appears from other accounts, that the Duque del Parque retired from the Xucar on the 25th, without loss, and had again taken up the position at Castalla.

[Here follows a list of killed and wounded of Lord Wellington's army from the 4th to the 8th July inclusive. The total British and Portuguese loss being 124 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded, and Lieut. G. Ball, 34th foot, 2d batt. wounded severely.]

Downing-street, July 31.—Extract of a dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaca, July 19.

We established a battery of four 18-pounders against a Convent, which the Enemy had fortified and occupied in force, about 600 yards from the works of San Sebastian. This battery was opened on the morning of the 14th, and the Convent was so far destroyed, as that Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Graham ordered that the building, and a redoubt which protected its left flank, should be stormed on the 17th. I have not yet received his report of the details of this operation, which, however, was successful; and our troops were established at the Convent, and at the Village immediately below it, which the Enemy had burned.—I have received a report from Gen. Mina of the 12th, in which he informs me, that Gen. Duran had joined him in the neighbourhood of Zaragoza, and that he had attacked on the 8th Gen. Paris, who had for some time commanded a division in Arragon. Gen. Paris had retired in the night of the 9th, leaving a garrison in a redoubt in the neighbourhood of Zaragoza, which Gen. Mina had left Gen. Duran to attack, while he followed the Enemy with his own, and the cavalry under Brig. Don Julian Sanchez. He had taken a considerable number of prisoners and a good deal of baggage from Gen. Paris, and a convoy on the 11th. It is impossible to applaud too highly the activity, intelligence, and gallantry, with which these operations have been carried on. I have since heard that Gen. Paris had arrived at Jaca on the 14th, and that he had brought with him the garrisons of Ayerbe, Huesca, &c. and was about to retire into France.—Marshal Suchet evacuated Valencia on the 5th inst. and Gen. Elio entered that city, at the head of the second army, on the 7th. I have a letter

from Lord W. Bentinck, of the 7th, from San Felipe, in which he informs me that he expected to arrive at Valencia on the 10th. I have not heard of Marshal Suchet's retreat beyond Castellon: but the garrison of Segorbe has been withdrawn and I understand that, on the ... inst Gen. Severoli blew up the fort of Alcaniz and marched upon Mequinenza by Caspe.—Since writing the above, I have received a dispatch from Sir T. Graham, of which the inclosed is a copy, containing his report on the attack of the Convent near San Sebastian.

Extract of a dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Graham to the Marquis of Wellington, dated Ernaui, July 18.

The Convent of San Bartolome, and the adjoining work on the extremity of the steep hill towards the river, were taken yesterday by assault.—The natural and artificial strength of these fortified posts, occupied by a large body of troops, and the impossibility of access to either but by the fronts, made it very desirable to have destroyed the defences as much as possible; and a new battery on the left was begun the preceding evening, but not being ready in the morning, the attack was determined on.—A column, consisting of the piquets of the 4th Cazadores, commanded by Lieut. Antonio de Quairos, of 150 of the 13th Portuguese regiment, under Capt. Almeida, supported by three companies of the 9th regt. under the command of Lieut.-col. Crauford, with a reserve of three companies of the Royal Scots, under Captain Anguinbeau, was formed on the right to attack the redoubt, under the direction of Major-gen. Hay. Major-gen. Bradford commanded the left column, composed of 200 men of the 13th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Major Snodgrass of that regiment; an equal number under Lieut.-colonel Macneagh, of the 5th Cazadores, and supported by the 9th regiment, under Lieut.-col. Cameron; the whole of the troops employed in this service being under the command of Major-gen. Oswald.—About ten a. m. the left column began the attack on the Convent, while the right passed the ravine near the river. Both attacks were made with such vigour and determination, that all obstacles were overcome without the loss that might have been expected. The Enemy were driven in confusion down the hill, carrying a strong reinforcement, just sent from St. Sebastian, along with them in their flight through the burnt village of San Martin. The impetuosity of the troops in pursuit could not be restrained by the exertion of the superior officers, who had received Major-gen. Oswald's directions not to pass San Martin, and some unavoidable loss was sustained

joined by those who followed the Enemy to the foot of the glacis, on their return to San Martin. — I need hardly assure your Lordship, that on this, as on other occasions, Major-gen. Oswald conducted the service in the best manner; and I am equally obliged to Major-gens. Hay and Bradford, for their conduct of the attacks entrusted to them. But I beg, in justice to the officers, whose distinguished gallantry in leading on their men to overcome the variety of obstacles that were opposed to them, to mention Major Snodgrass, Captain Almeyda, and Lieut. de Quairos (severely wounded), of the Portuguese service, and Lieut.-col. Campbell of the 9th foot. — I cannot conclude this report without expressing my perfect satisfaction with all the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, both in the four-gun battery, employed for three days against the Convent, and on the opposite bank of the river, whence several field-pieces were served with great effect.

P. S. I omitted to mention that Major-gen. Hay mentions his great obligations to Capt. Taylor of the 48th regiment, his Brigade-major.

Downing-street, July 29. — In addition to the dispatches from Canada, published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 25th inst. the following dispatch has been received from Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost.

Kingston, Upper Canada, June 3.

My Lord, — I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that on the 27th ult. the Enemy succeeded in effecting a landing about two miles from Fort George, under the cover of the fire of their flotilla and batteries, with a force so very far superior to any which we could bring against them, that, notwithstanding the most determined and gallant opposition on the part of his Majesty's troops under the command of Col. Vincent, he was unable to maintain his position on that frontier, and obliged, after falling back upon Queenstown, to retire with the whole of his army, which he had collected from Chipewyan and Fort Erie, to the head of the Lake. By the report of Colonel Vincent, which I have the honour herewith to transmit, your Lordship will find, that this part of the frontier was not abandoned until every possible exertion had been made to retain it, and until the forts and batteries had been rendered, at least for a time, an useless acquisition to the Enemy, by their destruction, and that of the ammunition which could not be carried away. — I have great satisfaction in stating to your Lordship, that, notwithstanding the unequal contest which was so long and so gallantly supported by a handful of his Majesty's troops against an overwhelming force, the army has not been very considerably

weakened by the loss they have sustained; and that they were enabled to retire without molestation from the Enemy to a position at the head of Lake Ontario, where Colonel Vincent will endeavour to make a stand until I shall have it in my power to reinforce him, or until circumstances shall oblige him farther to fall back. Conceiving that the appearance of the fleet under Commodore Sir James Yeo, off the position occupied by Col. Vincent, might give additional consequence to his troops, I have embarked the remainder of the 8th regiment, consisting of about 200 men, with which, and a supply of clothing, ammunition, and provisions, the fleet sailed this morning. — The Enemy's flotilla were seen yesterday returning to Sackett's Harbour, to which place they had, without doubt, been recalled by the attack upon it. I last night received a confirmation of this fact from a flag of truce, which had been sent over with one of our wounded officers, from whom I learn, that their fleet is in port, and that the whole of the naval stores collected at Sackett's Harbour were consumed by fire on the day of the attack.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst, &c.

Brig.-gen. Vincent's report to Gen. Prevost, is dated Forty-mile-creek, May 28. The Brigadier begins by stating, that the Enemy opened his batteries on Fort George at day-break on the 27th; the morning being extremely hazy, neither his means nor his intention could be ascertained, but, as the mist cleared away, 14 or 15 vessels were discovered standing toward the light-house, in an extended line of more than two miles, covering about a hundred large boats, each containing from 50 to 60 men. Having commenced a heavy fire from his fort, line of batteries, and shipping, it became necessary that the guards and picquets stationed along the coast between the fort and light-house, should be withdrawn: and the Enemy effected a landing at the two-mile creek. The troops and Indians at this station opposed the Enemy as long as possible, but were obliged to fall back, and the fire from the shipping so enfiladed the plains, that it became impossible to approach the beach. Every effort to oppose the landing having failed, the forces were concentrated between Fort George and the Enemy, and there waited his approach. Having complete command of the beach, he quickly landed from 3 to 4000 men, with several pieces of artillery, and this force instantly advanced in three solid columns along the Lake bank, his right covered by a large body of riflemen, and his left and front by the fire of the shipping and batteries. As our light troops fell back, they were gallantly sustained by the 8th (King's) commanded

commanded by Major Ogilvie, the whole being under the command of Col. Myers, acting Quarter-master-general, who had charge of the right wing, who was obliged to quit the field, but not till after he had received three wounds. Lieut.-col. Harvey succeeded Col. Myers, and brought up the right division, consisting of the 49th regiment and some militia. The light artillery, under Major Holcroft, awaited the Enemy's advance on the plain. At this moment a very severe loss in officers and men was experienced, yet nothing could exceed the ardour and gallantry of the troops. Seeing that the force under his command was opposed to tenfold numbers, Brig.-gen. Vincent withdrew his little force to a position less assailable by the heavy ordnance of the Enemy: here, after waiting their approach for about half an hour, he received information that the Enemy, consisting of from 4 to 5000 men, was making an effort to turn his right flank. The contest being then rendered unavailing, the post of Fort George was abandoned; the guns were spiked, the ammunition destroyed, the troops put in motion, and marched across the country. At Queenston Mountain a depot of provisions and ammunition had been formed, and the rear-guard reached that position during the night; and soon after Lieut.-col. Bishopp joined with the detachments from Chippawa to Fort Erie, as did Capt. Barclay, with a detachment of the Royal Navy. The whole force, not exceeding 1600 men, marched to the head of the Lake.—The struggle on the 27th continued nearly four hours, and was attended with much loss. The Enemy's force was 10,000 men.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of his Majesty's troops in action with the Enemy at Fort St. George, May 27.

Total.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 48 rank and file, *killed*; 1 general staff, 1 major, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 29 rank and file, *wounded*; 1 lieutenant, 13 serjeants, 8 drummers, 240 rank and file, *wounded and missing*.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

—*Killed*, 8th or King's regiment, Lieut. J. Drummie. Glengarry regiment, Captain Liddle, Ensign M'Lean.—*Wounded*, Col. Myers, acting Quarter-master-general, severely, not dangerously. 8th regiment, Major E. Cotton, Lieut. J.-W. Lloyd, severely and prisoner; Lieuts. Mortimer, M'Mabon, and Horace Noel; Ensign R. Nicholson, severely and prisoner. Glengarry regiment, Capt. Roxborough. Newfoundland regiment, Capt. Winter, Lieut. Stewart.

Admiralty-office, July 31.—A letter from Capt. Tritton, of his Majesty's ship

Kingsfisher, dated Fano, Feb. 2, mentions that the boats of that ship, under the command of Acting-lieutenant G. H. Palmer, had succeeded in capturing a trabacolo, and running on shore nine others, near St. Catherine's, in the island of Corfu, five of which were totally destroyed. This service was executed under a very heavy fire of musketry, and a gun-battery on the heights, by which two men were killed, and seven wounded.

The Hon. Capt. Cadogan, of his Majesty's ship Havannah, writes under date of Ortona, March 27, that the boats of his ship had, on the 22d, captured a large trabacolo of three 9-pounders and small arms, and burnt another, under the town of Vasto; and on the 26th had captured five armed trabacolos and five feluccas, laden with salt, near Fortore. These captures were not made without great resistance from the Enemy, who had, in both instances, hauled the vessels aground, under the protection of strong bodies of military and the guns of the vessels, which had been landed and mounted on the beaches. Lieut. Hamblly, first of the Havannah, commanded the boats, and Lieut. Hockly co-operated with a body of marines. Capt. Cadogan highly praises the conduct of both officers and men. At Vasto, the French officer, that headed the troops, was killed; only two British were slightly wounded.

A letter from Captain Taylor, of the Apollo, dated off Fano, March 20, mentions, that the boats of that ship, assisted by those of the Cerberus, landed between Barbi and St. Visto, drove the Enemy, consisting of a few troops and a large body of armed men, into St. Visto, destroyed a battery of two guns, dismantled a tower of one gun, and, the sea being heavy, burnt all the vessels under their protection, excepting some fishing-craft.

Another letter from Capt. Taylor, dated April 16, mentions, that on the 11th, the boats of the Apollo and Cerberus took temporary possession of the Devil's Island, near the North entrance of the Corfu, where they captured a brig and trabacolo laden with grain, for Corfu. On the 14th, the Apollo, getting close to the island of Merlera, landed the marines, who, after some skirmishing, captured the island, where they found eight vessels, laden with flour and grain, but scuttled. Lieut. Delafosse of the Cerberus, and Mr. Ullock, purser of the Apollo, were wounded in an attack made by the boats previous to the arrival of the Apollo, but they are both doing well.

A third letter from Capt. Taylor, dated April 24, states, that seeing a felucca land some troops at St. Cataldo, he disembarked 30 marines, under Lieuts. Tohill and Campbell, who, by a steady charge

dislodged

dislodged them from a strong position, made 26 prisoners, killed 1, and wounded the Captain badly; the remainder, consisting of 30 soldiers, and the crew of the vessel, under the command of two chiefs de battalion, retreated, throwing away their arms. The vessel was brought out by the boats.

Vice-admiral Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted a letter from Capt. Hollis, of his Majesty's ship *Achille*, stating that the boats of that ship and *Milford* captured and destroyed four of the Enemy's coasting-vessels, on the 27th of March, off Corselazzo.

This Gazette contains a Proclamation (issued in conformity with the provisions of the Mutiny Act, passed in the forty-sixth year of his present Majesty,) directing that all Soldiers now serving in his Majesty's army (the Veteran Battalions excepted), who have been enlisted for limited periods, shall continue to serve therein for the term of three years after the expiration of such limited period; or till six months after a peace.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 3.—[This Gazette notices the receipt of two letters.—One from Capt. Woolloombe, of the *Revolutionnaire*, announcing the capture, on the 25th July, of the American schooner privateer *Matilda*, of 190 tons, and 11 guns. The other from Capt. Scobell, of the *Thais* frigate, dated at Sierra Leone, April 24, mentioning the capture of the American privateer brig *Rambler*, of 160 tons, 12 guns, and 80 men; she sailed from Rhode Island Jan. 28, and made no captures.]

Admiralty-office, Aug. 7.—Extract of a letter from Capt. Sir G. Collier, of the *Surveillante*, addressed to Lord Keith.

H. M. S. Surveillante, off St. Sebastian's, July 22.

The breaching batteries raised on the *Chofre Sand Hills* were opened against the walls of *St. Sebastian's* on the 20th, at ten in the forenoon, under most unfavourable circumstances of weather, and this evening there is a considerable breach; but a second will, I understand from Gen. Graham, be made before the storm is attempted. A gun has been thought necessary at the *Light-house-hill*. Capt. Taylor, of the *Sparrow*, has prepared a battery, and, had the weather permitted, a 24-pounder would have been dragged up and mounted ere this. The casualties have not been many, considering the very commanding fire our guns are exposed to. Capt. Du-bordieu, of the royal artillery, has been killed; and I inclose a return of seamen killed and wounded (up to the night of the 21st), belonging to the squadron. I have the pleasure to say, the good conduct of the detachment landed under Lt. O'Reilly,

GENL. MAG. *Novembér, 1813,*

has been the admiration of the artillery officers in command of the batteries.

Killed and wounded of a detachment of seamen from the squadron before *St. Sebastian's*, up to the evening of the 21st of July, 1813. — *Surveillante, Killed*, W. Mars, seaman; W. Bradley, seaman. *Wounded*, Lieut. R. G. Dunlop and J. Thynne, seaman, dangerously; T. Park-hill, J. Agnew, P. O'Connor, and W. Bryant, seamen, slightly. Total.—2 killed, 6 wounded.

[This Gazette contains an Order in Council, directing the Quarantine officers at the different ports of Great Britain to put the following additional questions to the Captains of vessels coming from places from whence it is probable that the plague, or any infectious disease, might be brought into Great Britain; viz. after the tenth question: "Did you hear of any report, or are you aware of any suspicion having existed, at the time of your sailing, that the plague, or any other infectious disease, prevailed at the place from whence you sailed, or any other place in the Mediterranean (or in America, or the West Indies, as the case may be)?"—After the eleventh question, "At what port did you take on board your passengers? Were they residents at that place, or had they embarked as passengers on board any other vessel from any other places, and from what places, and at what time?"—To the Captain or Commander of any of H. M. ships, after the eighteenth question, "Have you any packages or parcels which you have taken charge of? If so, what are their contents, and when and where did you take them on board?"

The Gazette also contains a list of nineteen American vessels detained by the squadron under Rear-adm. Sir F. Laforey, at the *Leeward Islands*, between June 23 and October 3, 1812.]

Aug. 10. This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Gregory, of the *Electra* sloop, dated *St. Peter's*, July 8, announcing the capture of the *Growler* American privateer schooner, pierced for 14 guns, having 5 on board, with 60 men.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 14. Dispatches from Adm. the Rt.-hon. Sir J.-B. Warren.

San Domingo, Hampton-roads, Chesapeake, June 24.

Sir,—I request you will inform their Lordships, that, from the information received of the Enemy's fortifying *Crane* Island, and it being necessary to obtain possession of that place, to enable the light ships and vessels to proceed up the narrow channel towards *Norfolk*, to transport the troops over on that side for them to attack the new fort and lines, in the rear of which the *Constellation* frigate

was

was anchored, I directed the troops under Sir Sydney Beckwith to be landed upon the continent, within the nearest point to that place, and a reinforcement of seamen and marines from the ships; but, upon approaching the island, from the extreme shoalness of the water on the sea-side, and the difficulty of getting across from the land, as well as the island itself being fortified with a number of guns and men from the frigate and the militia, and flanked by fifteen gun-boats, I considered, in consequence of the representation of the officer commanding the troops of the difficulty of their passing over from the land, that the persevering in the attempt would cost more men than the number with us would permit, as the other forts must have been stormed before the frigate and dock-yard could be destroyed; I therefore ordered the troops to be re-embarked.—I am happy to say, the loss in the above affair (returns of which are inclosed) has not been considerable, and only two boats sunk. I have to regret, that Capt. Hanchett, of his Majesty's ship *Diadem*, who volunteered his services, and led the division of boats with great gallantry, was severely wounded by a ball in the thigh. The officers and men behaved with much bravery; and if it had been possible to have got at the Enemy, I am persuaded, would have soon gained the place.

JOHN-BORLASE WARREN.

Officers, Seamen, and Marines, belonging to his Majesty's ships, *killed, wounded, and missing*, in the attack on Craney Island, June 22.

Killed, none. *Wounded*, 1 officer and 7 seamen. *Missing*, 10 seamen.

Officer wounded, Capt. Hanchett, of the *Diadem*, severely, but not dangerously.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and rank and file, in the affair near Craney Island, June 22.

Total, 3 killed, 8 wounded, 52 missing.

San Domingo, Hampton-roads, June 27.

Sir,—I request you will inform their Lordships, that the Enemy having a post at Hampton, defended by a considerable corps, commanding the communication between the upper part of the country and Norfolk, I considered it advisable, and with a view to cut off their resources, to direct it to be attacked by the troops composing the flying corps attached to this squadron; and having instructed Rear-adm. Cockburn to conduct the naval part of the expedition, and placed Capt. Pechell, with the *Mohawk* sloop and launches, as a covering force, under his orders, the troops were disembarked with the greatest zeal and alacrity.—Sir S. Beckwith, commanding the troops, having most ably attacked and defeated the Enemy's force, and took their guns, colours, and camp,

I refer their Lordships to the Quarter-master-general's report (which is inclosed), and that will explain the gallantry and behaviour of the several officers and men employed on this occasion, and I trust will entitle them to the favour of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Sir Sydney Beckwith having reported to me that the defences of the town were entirely destroyed, and the Enemy completely dispersed in the neighbourhood, I ordered the troops to be re-embarked, which was performed with the utmost good order by the several officers of the squadron, under the orders of Rear-adm. Cockburn.

JOHN B. WARREN.

San Domingo, Hampton-roads, June 28.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, that in compliance with your orders to attack the Enemy in town and camp at Hampton, the troops under my command were put into light sailing vessels and boats, during the night of the 25th instant, and by the excellent arrangements of Rear-adm. Cockburn, who was pleased in person to superintend the advance, under Lieut.-col. Napier, consisting of the 10th regiment, two companies of Canadian chasseurs, three companies of marines from the squadron, with two 6-pounders from the royal marines artillery, were landed half an hour before day-light the next morning, about two miles to the Westward of the town, and the royal marine battalions, under Lieut.-col. Williams, were brought on shore so expeditiously, that the column was speedily enabled to move forward.—With a view to turn the Enemy's position, our march was directed towards the great road, leading from the country into the rear of the town: whilst the troops moved off in this direction, Rear-adm. Cockburn, to engage the Enemy's attention, ordered the armed launches and rocket boats to commence a fire upon their batteries; this succeeded so completely, that the head of our advanced guard had cleared a wood, and were already on the Enemy's flank, before our approach was perceived; they then moved from their camp to their position in rear of the town, and here they were vigorously attacked by Lieut.-col. Napier, and the advance; unable to stand which, they continued their march to the rear of the town, when a detachment, under Lieut.-col. Williams, conducted by Capt. Powell, Assistant Quarter-master-general, pushed through the town and forced their way across a bridge of planks into the Enemy's encampment, of which, and the batteries, immediate possession was gained. In the mean time some artillerymen stormed and took the Enemy's remaining field-piece. Inclosed, I have the honour to transmit a
return

return of ordnance taken. Lieut.-colonel Williams will have the honour of delivering to you a stand of colours of the 68th regiment, James City light infantry, and one of the 1st battalion 85th regiment. The exact numbers of the Enemy it is difficult to ascertain. From the woody country, and the strength of their position, our troops have sustained some loss; that of the Enemy was very considerable: every exertion was made to collect the wounded Americans, who were attended by a surgeon of their own, and by the British surgeons, who performed amputations on such as required it, and afforded every assistance in their power; the dead bodies of such as could be collected were also carefully buried.—I beg leave on this occasion to express the obligations I owe to Lieut.-col. Napier and Lieut.-col. Williams, for their kind and able assistance; to Major Malcolm and Capt. Smith, and all the officers and men, whose zeal and spirited conduct entitle them to my best acknowledgments. SYDNEY BECKWITH,

Quarter-Master-General.

Et.-hon. Sir J. B. Warren, K.B. &c.

Ordnance stores taken in Hampton, June 25.

Four 12-pounder guns on travelling carriages, three 6-pounder guns on travelling carriages, with limbers, and a proportion of ammunition for each of the above calibres; three covered waggons and their horses.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing at Hampton, June 25, 1813.—*Total, 5 killed: 33 wounded: 10 missing.*

[Admiral Sir J.-B. Warren has transmitted a letter from Capt. Lumley, of his Majesty's ship *Narcissus*, to Rear-adm. Cockburn, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, on the 12th of June last, under the directions of Lieut. John Crie, first of the *Narcissus*, and Lieut. P. Savage, of the Royal Marines, brought out from York river, in the Chesapeake, the Surveyor United States revenue schooner, carrying 6 guns, pierced for 12, and having 25 men on board. Three men in the boats were killed, and six wounded, including Lieuts. Crie and Savage, slightly; the Enemy had five wounded.]

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of nine American privateers, viz. the *Vivid*, of Boston, carrying one 18-pounder and 22 men; the *Montgomery*, of 12 guns and 75 men, on her return from a two months' cruise off the coast of Ireland; and the *Juliana Smith*, from Boston, with 3 guns and 25 men, by his Majesty's ship *Nymphæ*, Captain Epworth; the *Invincible*, French corvette built, of 16 guns, by the *Shannon*, Capt. Broke; the *Alexander*, of 13 guns and 127 men, from Salem; and the *Gally-*

nippe, 2 guns and 35 men, by his Majesty's ship *Rattler*; the *Enterprise*, of Salem, of 4 guns and 91 men, by the *Tenedos*, Capt. Parker; the *Mary Ann*, of Charlestown, of 2 guns, a quantity of small arms, and 30 men, by the *Sapphire*, Capt. Haynes; and the *Lovely Lass*, of 5 guns and 60 men, by the *Circe*, Captain Woolcombe.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Aug. 16.—His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange has arrived at this office with dispatches from Field-marshal the Marquis of Wellington, of which the following are copies:

San Estevan, Aug 1.

My Lord,—Two practicable breaches having been effected at San Sebastian on the 24th July, orders were given that they should be attacked on the morning of the 25th. I am concerned to have to report, that this attempt to obtain possession of the place failed, and that our loss was very considerable.—Marshal Soult had been appointed Lieutenant de l'Empereur and Commander in chief of the French armies in Spain and the Southern Provinces of France, by a Decret Imperial on the 1st of July, and he joined and took the command of the army on the 13th of July, which having been joined nearly about the same time by the corps which had been in Spain under the command of Gen. Clauzel, and by other reinforcements, was called the Army of Spain, and re-formed into nine divisions of infantry, forming the right, centre, and left, under the command of Gen. Reille, Comte d'Erlon, and Gen. Clauzel, as Lieut.-generals, and a reserve under Gen. Villatte; and two divisions of dragoons and one of light cavalry, the two former under the command of Gens. Treillard and Tilly, and the latter under the command of Gen. Pierre Soult. There was besides allotted to the army a large proportion of artillery, and a considerable number of guns had already joined.—The allied army was posted, as I have already informed your Lordship, in the passes of the mountains. Major-gen. Byng's brigade of British infantry, and Gen. Murillo's division of Spanish infantry, were on the right, in the pass of Roncesvalles, Lieut.-gen. Sir Lowry Cole was posted at Viscarret, to support those troops; and Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton, with the third division, at Olaque, in reserve.—Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill occupied the valley of Bastan with the remainder of the second division, and the Portuguese division, under the Comde de Amarante, detaching Gen. Campbell's Portuguese brigade to Los Alduides, within the French territory. The light and seventh divisions occupied the heights of Santa Barbara, and the town of Vera, and the Puerto de Echalar,

Echalar, and kept the communication with the valley of Bastan; and the sixth division was in reserve at San Estevan. Gen. Longa's division kept the communication between the troops at Vera and those under Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Graham, and Marischal del Campo Giron, on the great road.—The Conde del Abisbal blockaded Pamplona.—On the 24th, Marshal Soult collected the right and left wings of his army, with one division of his centre, and two divisions of cavalry, at St. Jean de Pied de Port, and on the 25th attacked, with between 30 and 40,000 men, General Byng's post at Roncesvalles. Lieut.-gen. Sir Lowry Cole moved up to his support with the fourth division, and these officers were enabled to maintain their post throughout the day. But the Enemy turned it in the afternoon; and Lieut.-gen. Sir Lowry Cole considered it to be necessary to withdraw in the night, and he marched to the neighbourhood of Zubiri.—In the actions which took place on this day, the 20th regt. distinguished themselves.—Two divisions of the centre of the Enemy's army attacked Sir Rowland Hill's position in the Puerto de Maya, at the head of the valley of Bastan, in the afternoon of the same day. The brunt of the action fell upon Major-gen. Pringle's and Major-gen. Walker's brigades in the second division, under the command of Lieut.-gen. the Hon. W. Stewart. These troops were at first obliged to give way; but having been supported by Major-gen. Barnes's brigade of the 7th division, they regained that part of their post, which was the key of the whole, and would have enabled them to re-assume it, if circumstances had permitted it: but Sir Rowland Hill having been apprized of the necessity that Sir Lowry Cole should retire, deemed it expedient to withdraw his troops likewise to Irurita; and the Enemy did not advance on the following day beyond the Puerto de Maya.—Notwithstanding the Enemy's superiority of numbers, they acquired but little advantage over these brave troops during the seven hours they were engaged. All the regiments charged with the bayonet. The conduct of the 82d regt. which moved up with Major-gen. Barnes's brigade, is particularly reported. Lieut.-general the Hon. W. Stewart was slightly wounded.—I was not apprized of these events till late in the night of the 25th and 26th; and I adopted immediate measures to concentrate the army to the right, still providing for the siege of San Sebastian, and for the blockade of Pamplona.—This would have been effected early on the 27th, only that Lieut.-gen. Sir Lowry Cole and Lieut.-gen. Sir Thos. Picton concurred in thinking their post at Zubiri not tenable for the time during which it would have been necessary to wait in it.

They, therefore, retired early on the 27th, and took up a position to cover the blockade of Pamplona, having the right, consisting of the 3d division, in front of Huarte, and extending to the hills beyond Olaz, and the left, consisting of the 4th division, Major-gen. Byng's, and Brig.-gen. Campbell's Portuguese brigade, on the heights in front of Villalba; having their left at a Chapel behind Sorausen, on the high road from Ostiz to Pamplona, and their right resting upon a height which defended the high road from Zubiri and Roncesvalles. Gen. Murillo's division of Spanish infantry; and that part of the Conde del Abisbal's corps not engaged in the blockade, were in reserve. From the latter, the regiment of Pravia, and that of El Principe, were detached to occupy part of the hill on the right of the 4th division, by which the road from Zubiri was defended.—The British cavalry under Lieut.-gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton were placed near Huarte on the right, being the only ground on which it was possible to use the cavalry.—The river Lanz runs in the valley which was on the left of the allied, and on the right of the French army, along the road to Ostiz. Beyond this river there is another range of mountains, connected with Ligasso and Marcalain, by which places it was now necessary to communicate with the rest of the army.—I joined the 3d and 4th divisions just as they were taking up their ground on the 27th; and shortly afterwards the Enemy formed their army on a mountain, the front of which extends from the high road to Ostiz to the high road to Zubiri, and they placed one division on their left of that road on a height, and in some villages in front of the third division. They had here also a large body of cavalry.—In a short time after they had taken up their ground, the Enemy attacked the hill on the right of the 4th division, which was then occupied by one battalion of the 4th Portuguese regt. and by the Spanish regiment of Pravia.—The troops defended their ground, and drove the Enemy from it with the bayonet. Seeing the importance of this hill to our position, I reinforced it with the 40th regt.; and this regiment, with the Spanish regts. of El Principe and Pravia, held it from this time, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the Enemy, during the 27th and 28th, to obtain possession of it.—Nearly at the same time that the Enemy attacked this height on the 27th, they took possession of the village of Sorausen on the road to Ostiz, by which they acquired the communication by that road, and they kept up a fire of musketry along the line till it was dark.—We were joined on the morning of the 28th by the 6th division of infantry, and I directed that the heights should be occupied on the left of the valley

ley of the Lanz; and that the 6th division should form across the valley, in rear of the left of the 4th division, resting their right on Oricain, and their left upon the heights above-mentioned.—The 6th division had scarcely taken their position when they were attacked by a very large force of the Enemy, which had been assembled in the village of Sorausen.—Their front was, however, so well defended by the fire of their own light troops from the heights on their left, and by the fire from the heights occupied by the 4th division and Brig.-gen. Campbell's Portuguese brigade, that the Enemy were soon driven back with immense loss, from a fire on their front, both flanks and rear.—In order to extricate their troops from the difficulty in which they found themselves in their situation in the valley of the Lanz, the Enemy now attacked the height on which the left of the 4th division stood, which was occupied by the 7th caçadores, of which they obtained a momentary possession. They were attacked, however, again by the 7th caçadores; supported by Major-gen. Ross, at the head of his brigade of the 4th division, and were driven down with great loss.—The battle now became general along the whole front of the heights occupied by the 4th division, and in every part in our favour, excepting where one battalion of the 10th Portuguese regt. of Major-gen. Campbell's brigade was posted. This battalion having been overpowered, and having been obliged to give way immediately on the right of Major-gen. Ross's brigade, the Enemy established themselves on our line, and Major-gen. Ross was obliged to withdraw from his post.—I however ordered the 27th and 48th regts. to charge, first that body of the Enemy which had first established themselves on the height, and next, those on the left. Both attacks succeeded, and the Enemy were driven down with immense loss; and the 6th division having moved forward at the same time to a situation in the valley, nearer to the left of the 4th, the attack upon this front ceased entirely, and was continued but faintly on other points of our line.—In the course of this contest, the gallant 4th division, which has so frequently been distinguished in this army, surpassed their former good conduct. Every regiment charged with the bayonet; and the 40th, the 7th, 20th, and 23d, four different times. Their officers set them the example, and Major-gen. Ross had two horses shot under him. The Portuguese troops likewise behaved admirably; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Spanish regts. del Principe and Pravia.—I had ordered Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill to march by Lanz upon Lizasso, as soon as I found that Lieut.-gens. Sir Thos. Picton

and Sir Lowry Cole had moved from Zubiri; and Lieut.-gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, from St. Estevan, to the same place, where both arrived on the 28th, and the 7th division came to Marcalain.—The Enemy's force, which had been in front of Sir Rowland Hill, followed his march, and arrived at Ostiz on the 29th. The Enemy thus reinforced, and occupying a position in the mountains which appeared little liable to attack, and finding that they could make no impression on our front, determined to endeavour to turn our left by an attack on Sir Rowland Hill's corps. They reinforced with one division the troops which had been already opposed to him, still occupying the same points in the mountain, on which was formed their principal force, but they drew in to their left the troops which occupied the heights opposite the 3d division, and they had, during the night of the 29th and 30th, occupied in strength the crest of the mountain on our left of the Lanz, opposite to the 6th and 7th divisions; thus connecting their right in their position with the divisions detached to attack Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill.—I, however, determined to attack their position, and ordered Lieut.-gen. the Earl of Dalhousie to possess himself of the top of the mountain in his front, by which the Enemy's right would be turned, and Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Picton to cross the heights on which the Enemy's left had stood, and to turn their left by the road to Roncesvalles. All the arrangements were made to attack the front of the Enemy's position, as soon as the effect of these movements on their flanks should begin to appear. Major-gen. the Hon. Edward Pakenham, whom I had sent to take the command of the 6th division, Major-gen. Pack having been wounded, turned the village of Sorausen, as soon as the Earl of Dalhousie had driven the Enemy from the mountain, by which that flank was defended: and the 6th division, and Major-gen. Byng's brigade, which had relieved the 4th division on the left of our position on the road to Ostiz, instantly attacked and carried that village.—Lieut.-gen. Sir L. Cole likewise attacked the front of the Enemy's main position with the 7th caçadores, supported by the 11th Portuguese regt., the 40th, and the battalion under Col. Bingham, consisting of the Queen's and 53d regts. All these operations obliged the Enemy to abandon a position which is one of the strongest and most difficult of access that I have yet seen occupied by troops.—In their retreat from this position, the Enemy lost a great number of prisoners.—I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of all the general officers, officers, and troops, throughout these operations. The attack made by Lieut.-gen. the Earl of Dalhousie

was admirably conducted by his Lordship, and executed by Major-gen. Inglis and the troops composing his brigade; and that by Major-gen. the Hon. E. Pakenham and Major-gen. Byng, and that by Lieut.-gen. Sir Lowry Cole, and the movement made by Sir T. Picton, merit my highest commendation.—The latter officer co-operated in the attack of the mountain by detaching troops to his left, in which the Hon. Lieut.-col. Trench was wounded, but I hope not seriously.—While these operations were going on, and in proportion as I observed their success, I detached troops to the support of Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill. The Enemy appeared in his front late in the morning, and immediately commenced an extended manœuvre upon his left flank, which obliged him to withdraw from a height which he occupied behind the Lizasso to the next range. He there, however, maintained himself, and I enclose his report of the conduct of the troops. I continued the pursuit of the Enemy, after their retreat from the mountain to Olaque, where I was at sunset, immediately in the rear of their attack upon Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill. They withdrew from his front in the night, and yesterday took up a strong position, with two divisions, to cover their rear in the pass of Dona Maria. Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill and the Earl of Dalhousie attacked and carried the pass, notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the Enemy, and the strength of their position. I am concerned to add, that Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Wm. Stewart was wounded upon this occasion.—I enclose Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill's report.—In the mean time I moved with Major-gen. Byng's brigade, and the 4th division, under Lieut.-gen. Sir Lowry Cole, by the pass of Volate upon Irurita, in order to turn the Enemy's position on Dona Maria. Major-general Byng took, in Elizondo, a large convoy going to the Enemy, and made many prisoners.—We have this day continued the pursuit of the Enemy in the valley of the Bidassoa, and many prisoners and much baggage have been taken. Major-gen. Byng has possessed himself of the valley of Bastan, and of the position on the Puerto de Maya; and the army will be this night nearly in the same positions which they occupied on the 25th of July.—I trust that H. R. H. the Prince Regent will be satisfied with the conduct of the troops of his Majesty and of his Allies on this occasion. The Enemy having been considerably reinforced and re-equipped after their late defeat, made a most formidable attempt to relieve the blockade of Pamplona with the whole of their forces, excepting the reserve under Gen. Villatte, which remained in front of our troops on the great road from Irun.—This attempt has been entirely frustrated by

the operations of a part only of the allied army, and the Enemy have sustained a defeat, and suffered a severe loss in both officers and men.—The Enemy's expectations of success, beyond the point of raising the blockade of Pamplona, were certainly very sanguine. They brought into Spain a large body of cavalry, and a great number of guns, neither of which arms could be used to any great extent by either party in the battle which took place. They sent off the guns to St. Jean de Pied de Port on the evening of the 28th, which have thus returned to France in safety. The detail of the operations will shew your Lordship how much reason I have to be satisfied with the conduct of all the general officers, officers, and troops. It is impossible to describe the enthusiastic bravery of the 4th division; and I was much indebted to Lieut.-gen. Sir L. Cole, for the manner in which he directed their operations; to Major-gen. Anson, Major-gen. Ross, Major-gen. Byng, and Major-gen. Campbell, of the Portuguese service. All the officers commanding, and the officers of the regiments, were remarkable for their gallantry; but I particularly observed Lieut.-col. O'Toole, of the 7th Caçadores, in the charge upon the Enemy on our left, on the 28th, and Capt. Joaquim Telles Jurdao, of the 11th Portuguese regt. in the attack of the mountain on the 30th.—I beg to draw your Lordship's attention, likewise, to the valuable assistance I received, throughout these operations, from Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill, from Lieut.-gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, and Sir Thomas Picton, in those of the 30th and 31st of July.—To the Conde del Abisbal also I am indebted for every assistance it was in his power to give, consistently with his attention to the blockade. I have already mentioned the conduct of the regiments of Pravia and El Principe, belonging to the army of reserve of Andalusia, in a most trying situation; and the whole corps appeared animated by the same zealous spirit which pervaded all the troops in that position.—Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford was with me throughout these operations, and I received from him all the assistance which his talents so well qualify him to afford me. The good conduct of the Portuguese officers and troops in all the operations of the present campaign, and the spirit which they shew on every occasion, are not less honourable to that nation, than they are to the military character of the officer who, by his judicious measures, has re-established discipline, and revived a military spirit in the army. I have again to draw your Lordship's attention to the valuable assistance I received throughout these operations from the Quartermaster-general Major-gen. Murray, and the Adjutant-general Major-gen. Pakenham,

ham, and the officers of those departments respectively; and from Lieut.-col. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieut.-col. Campbell, and the officers of my personal staff.—Although our wounded are numerous, I am happy to say that the cases in general are slight; and I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship that the utmost attention has been paid to them by the Inspector of Hospitals Dr. M'Gregor, and by the officers of the department under his directions.—Adverting to the extent and nature of our operations, and the difficulties of our communications at times, I have reason to be extremely well satisfied with the zeal and exertions of Sir Robert Kennedy, the Commissary-general, and the officers of his department, throughout the campaign, which upon the whole have been more successful in supplying the troops than could have been expected.—I transmit this dispatch to your Lordship by his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, who is perfectly acquainted with all that has passed, and with the situation of the army,

and will be able to inform your Lordship of many details relating to this series of operations, for which a dispatch does not afford scope. His Highness had a horse shot under him in the battle near Sorausen on the 28th of July. I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

I have omitted to inform your Lordship in the body of the dispatch, that the troops in the Puerto de Maya lost their four Portuguese guns on the 25th of July. Major-gen. Pringle, who commanded when the attack commenced, had ordered them to retire towards Maya; and when Lieut.-gen. Stewart came up, he ordered that they might return, and retire by the mountain road to Elizondo. In the mean time the Enemy were in possession of the pass, and the communication with that road was lost, and they could not reach it.—I enclose returns of the loss before San Sebastian from the 7th to the 27th of July; and returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the operations from the 25th ult. to the 1st inst.

(*To be continued.*)

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 4.

THE Session of Parliament commenced this day with the usual forms. The Prince Regent's arrival at the House of Lords at two o'clock was announced by the discharge of cannon. The Commons were immediately summoned, and on their arrival the Regent delivered the following excellent Speech from the Throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with the deepest regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.—The great and splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's Arms, and those of his Allies, in the course of the present campaign, has been productive of the most important consequences to Europe.—In Spain, the glorious and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria has been followed by the advance of the Allied Forces to the Pyrenees, by the repulse of the Enemy in every attempt to regain the ground he had been compelled to abandon, by the reduction of the fortress of Saint Sebastian, and finally by the establishment of the Allied Army on the Frontier of France.—In this series of brilliant operations, you will have observed, with the highest satisfaction, the consummate skill and ability of the great Commander Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, and the steadiness and unconquerable spirit which have been equally displayed by the troops of the three Na-

tions united under his command.—The termination of the Armistice in the North of Europe, and the Declaration of War by the Emperor of Austria against France, have been most happily accompanied by a system of cordial union and concert amongst the Allied Powers.—The effects of this union have even surpassed those expectations which it was calculated to excite.—By the signal victories obtained over the French armies in Silesia, at Culm, and at Denevitz, the efforts of the Enemy to penetrate into the heart of the Austrian and Prussian Territories were completely frustrated.—These successes have been followed by a course of operations, combined with so much judgment, and executed with such consummate prudence, vigour, and ability, as to have led in their result not only to the discomfiture of all those projects which the Ruler of France had so presumptuously announced on the renewal of the Contest, but to the capture and destruction of the greater part of the Army under his immediate command.—The Annals of Europe afford no example of victories more splendid and decisive than those which have been recently achieved in Saxony.—Whilst the perseverance and gallantry displayed by the Allied Forces of every description engaged in this Conflict have exalted to the highest pitch of glory their military character, you will, I am persuaded, agree with me in rendering the full tribute of applause to those Sovereigns and Princes, who,

who, in this sacred cause of National Independence, have so eminently distinguished themselves as the Leaders of the Armies of their respective Nations.—With such a prospect before you, I am satisfied that I may rely with the fullest confidence on your disposition to enable me to afford the necessary assistance in support of a system of Alliance, which, originating chiefly in the magnanimous and disinterested views of the Emperor of Russia, and followed up as it has been with corresponding energy by the other Allied Powers, has produced a change the most momentous in the affairs of the Continent.—I shall direct copies of the several Conventions which I have concluded with the Northern Powers to be laid before you as soon as the Ratifications of them shall have been duly exchanged.—I have farther to acquaint you, that I have concluded a Treaty of Alliance and Concert with the Emperor of Austria, and that the powerful League already formed has received an important addition of force by the Declaration of Bavaria against France.—I am confident you will view with particular satisfaction the renewal of the ancient connection with the Austrian Government; and that, justly appreciating all the value of the accession of that great Power to the common Cause, you will be prepared, as far as circumstances may permit, to enable me to support his Imperial Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the Contest.—The War between this Country and the United States of America still continues; but I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the measures adopted by the Government of the United States for the conquest of Canada have been frustrated by the valour of his Majesty's Troops, and by the zeal and loyalty of his American Subjects.—Whilst Great Britain, in conjunction with her Allies, is exerting her utmost strength against the common Enemy of independent Nations, it must be matter of deep regret to find an additional Enemy in the Government of a Country whose real interest in the issue of this great Contest must be the same as our own.—It is known to the world that this Country was not the aggressor in this War.—I have not hitherto seen any disposition on the part of the Government of the United States to close it, of which I could avail myself consistently with a due attention to the interests of his Majesty's Subjects.—I am at all times ready to enter into discussion with that Government for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two Countries upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of Public Law and with the Maritime Rights of the British Empire.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the Estimates for the Services of the ensuing year to be laid before you.—I regret the necessity of so large an expenditure, which I am confident, however, you will judge to be unavoidable, when the extent and nature of our Military exertions are considered.—I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such Supplies as the Public Service may require.—I congratulate you on the improved and flourishing state of our Commerce; and I trust that the abundant Harvest which we have received from the bountiful hand of Providence during the present year will afford material relief to his Majesty's People, and produce a considerable augmentation in many branches of the Revenue.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I congratulate you on the decided conviction which now happily prevails throughout so large a portion of Europe, that the War in which the Allied Powers are engaged against the Ruler of France is a War of necessity; and that his view of Universal Dominion can only be defeated by combined and determined resistance.—The public spirit and national enthusiasm which have successively accomplished the deliverance of the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and of the Russian Empire, now equally animate the German People; and we may justly entertain the fullest confidence that the same perseverance on their part will ultimately lead to the same glorious result.—I cannot but deplore most deeply the continuance of this extended warfare, and of all those miseries which the insatiable ambition of the Ruler of France has so long inflicted upon Europe.—No disposition to require from France sacrifices of any description inconsistent with her honour or just pretensions as a Nation, will ever be on my part, or on that of his Majesty's Allies, an obstacle to Peace.—The restoration of that great blessing upon principles of justice and equality has never ceased to be my anxious wish; but I am fully convinced that it can only be obtained by a continuance of those efforts which have already delivered so large a part of Europe from the power of the Enemy.—To the firmness and perseverance of this Country these advantages may, in a great degree, be ascribed. Let this consideration animate us to new exertions, and we shall thus, I trust, be enabled to bring this long and arduous Contest to a conclusion which will be consistent with the independence of all the Nations engaged in it, and with the general security of Europe."

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GERMANY.

Since our last Abstract, a tide of success has poured in upon us from all quarters, that bids defiance to detail within the limits prescribed by the nature of our work. We must therefore observe, generally, that Buonaparte sustained, near Leipsic, on the 16th and 18th of October, in successive actions with the allied armies, a loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, of 110,000 men, 180 pieces of cannon, with magazines, stores, &c. in proportion; and that the whole of the Saxon army, with the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops, went over to the Allies. Leipsic was taken by storm; and Frederic Augustus IV. Elector (Buonaparte's King) of Saxony, with his Court, made prisoners.

The events of the campaign between the 16th ult. and the 4th inst. include a train of disasters to the French and their Chief, that can be paralleled only by the close of the Russian invasion. Buonaparte acknowledges, that after the battle of Leipsic the French entered Erfurth as a *beaten* army. In short, every thing was abandoned—artillery, waggons, equipage, &c. By causing a bridge to be blown up between Leipsic and Lindenau, the Tyrant favoured his own personal flight, but involved a very considerable part of his fugitive army in ruin, with four out of the seven commanders of corps, who acted under him in the entire direction of a force which not many days before was 200,000 strong. The retreat from Leipsic was by Merseberg to Friedbergh, across the Unstrutt to Erfurth; thence through Eisenach, Vacha, Felda, Gelnhausen, Hanau, and Frankfurt, to Mentz. At Hanau, Buonaparte found the Bavarian General Wrede, with 80,000 men: himself had 70,000; of which number, however, he lost 30,000; 15,000 in killed and wounded, and 15,000 prisoners. From Mentz, Napoleon set off for St. Cloud, where he arrived on the 9th inst.—Thus has this boaster been fairly beaten in person, outdone in skill, overmatched in valour. His ambition has thrown away another army, lost his Allies, brought invading armies on two of the Frontiers of France, and by his crimes he has provoked, and by his ill success exposed them to the vengeance of, all Nations. It is pleasing to reflect, that that Power which had been the most degraded, insulted, and scorned by Buonaparte, has had the greatest share in inflicting this punishment and disgrace upon him. The Prussians have more than redeemed the reproach, and re-

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vengeed the defeat, of Jena. As for their veteran Commander, Blucher, his character was not to be redeemed—it never suffered reproach. He remained faithful amidst the faithless; and preferred sighing over the degradation of his Country in a distant land, to the enjoyment of rank and honours as the instrument of French ambition. He has had his revenge upon the Enemies of his Country. No officer has contributed so much to the present happy posture of the affairs of the Allies. Like Gen. Kutusoff, he has given the extreme of old age to the labours and dangers of the field; and, like him, he has lived to see the complete deliverance of his Country, and the destruction of its Enemies. He has been ably seconded by Gen. d'Yorck, who was the first to give the signal of defection from Buonaparte, and dare to shew himself a Prussian under circumstances of more than ordinary doubtfulness and peril.

Our beloved Monarch's Electoral Government of Hanover has been completely restored, amidst the acclamations of the people, and in the presence of the Duke of Cumberland.

The Emperor Alexander made his entry into Frankfort on the 5th, attended by artillery and cavalry, as the guard, amidst the loudest applauses. On the following day, the Emperor Francis entered; and both Sovereigns proceeded to the Cathedral, where Te Deum was performed. Buonaparte was supposed to have escaped over the Rhine with about 40,000 men.—The main army was assembling at Frankfort, and would soon be ready for ulterior operations. The King of Prussia was expected immediately at Frankfort. The Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt has formally renounced his alliance with France. Nassau and Baden the same. On the 9th Prince Schwartzenberg ordered an attack on the Enemy's lines at Hockheim, which protected the *tête de pont* at Cassel. They were carried, with a loss to the Enemy of several hundred prisoners and four guns. Sir R. Wilson was in one of the storming parties. Part of the army of the North of Germany continues its march on Munster and Bremen; and the Crown Prince was moving on Luneburgh and Haarburch. Gen. St. Cyr has surrendered the garrison of Dresden, 16,000 strong, as prisoners of war, having in vain demanded a capitulation from Gen. Klenau. Mr. Thornton writes from Bremen, on the 16th of November, that Winzingerode had marched into

Gree-

Groeningen, and as far as Irel, occupying Zwal, Zutphen, and the neighbourhood of Deventer.—Bulow was marching on Arnheim from Munster.—The Crown Prince, on this, determined to go into Holland in person, leaving Davoust and Hamburgh to Gen. Walmoden, Gen. Adlererantz, and the Swedes, and Gen. Bennigsen. Gen. Winziagerode had sent down a corps sufficient to reduce the forts at the mouth of the Weser, as well as Stade, Cuxhaven, and those between the Elbe and Weser.

HOLLAND.

By the zeal and patriotism of its people, the Liberation of Holland has been effected; and, we believe, with little or no bloodshed. The Prince of Orange has been sent for, from this Country, to assume the Sovereignty; but whether as Stadtholder or King, is not yet known.

SPAIN.

Pamplona has at length surrendered at discretion; and liberated a large allied force, which has since joined Lord Wellington, and with which his Lordship has penetrated farther into France. A Dispatch from the Marquess, dated St. Pe, 13th November, states, that the Enemy had been driven from the strong position before Bayonne, which they had been for three months fortifying with great labour and care. We have taken 51 pieces of cannon, 6 tumbrils of ammunition, and near 2000 prisoners. Our loss, although severe, was not so great as might have been expected from the strength of the positions attacked, and the length of time during which the troops were engaged; the abstract is as follows:

	KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
British	299	1534	54
Portuguese	56	432	15

Report states, at the time of our writing this, that Lord Wellington had followed up the late success at St. Pe, by storming the port of St. Jean de Luz.

FRANCE.

Turn we our eyes now to the means to which Buonaparte has been compelled to resort, in his hopeless endeavour to climb again towards that unnatural position of forced greatness, from which the indignation of oppressed Europe has just hurled him. Frequent Councils and consultations evince his distress and embarrassment. In an Address to him by the Senate on the 13th instant, they complain of "treasons unexampled," and "fatal accidents;" say they "desire peace," but they will not submit to "a capitulation;" that is, they will not hear of France being reduced within her ancient limits.—The answer of Buonaparte has nothing of the unconquerable soul

that animates the true Hero; nothing that constitutes real greatness, noble even in ruins, and which adversity can never completely tarnish. It is the pining whining voice of complaint. "All Europe," he says, "was with us a year ago; all Europe is now against us. It is because the opinion of the world is regulated by France or by England." And why, we ask, is all Europe, with England at its head, against him? Because he has abused his power and his influence over Europe. He has ruled the nations of Europe with a rod of iron, the blow of which now recoil upon his own head. They have broken their chains; and he may rest assured, that, after their experience of his perfidy and oppression, they will never again submit to wear them.

The project by which Buonaparte proposes to find ways and means to sustain the present tremendous crisis, is now developed. He proposes an additional tax upon doors, windows, salt, and licences, and to double the property-tax. He sounds the alarm of invasion, and thereby acknowledges that nothing short of actual invasion, of the ruin of their homes and fire-sides, can reconcile the people of France to the fresh exertions required of them. The armies sacrificed to the personal vanity of Buonaparte, last year in Russia, and this year in Germany, amounted in the gross to two thirds of a million of men. He now demands fresh sacrifices as follow: First, 30,000 to reinforce the French army in the Peninsula; next, 280,000, to make good the losses in the present campaign; then, 300,000, ordered for slaughter by Buonaparte since his late escape from the Cossacks to St. Cloud; and, lastly, 100,000 for Bourdeaux, and another 100,000 for Turin, making a total of 810,000 men. And from what population is this army to be drawn? When the greater part of it was decreed, Buonaparte reckoned upon Holland, Hatzver, &c. which are now arrayed in arms against him. The bosom of ancient France is, therefore, all upon which he can rely as a source from whence it can be raised; and will the people endure it? Time will show. A sum of 38 millions of francs is immediately to be advanced to the Minister of War; and, to preclude all chance of refractoriness in the Legislative Body, the present Members are continued in office, and the nomination of their President is given to Buonaparte absolutely. These last arrangements indicate serious apprehensions of revolution at the seat of Government itself.

SWITZERLAND

has declared its neutrality; and the Tyrant's dominion in

ITALY

is crumbling fast into ruin.

The provinces of Istria and Croatia have risen *en masse* against him. The Austrian flag floats in the ports of Fiume and Re, and almost in the whole Adriatic coast; in the port of Lissa were taken a ship, a frigate, and a French brigantine; and it is expected that, in a short time, three of the former, and four of the second, which are in Venice and Trieste, will share a similar fate. The Austrian General Nugent, with 22,000 men and some Croats, has defeated 40,000 French, whom, by a combined movement, they attacked near Trieste, and took from them one cannon, much ammunition, and 800 men.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Moscow inform us, that a very considerable portion of that once beautiful city has been rebuilt. It was estimated that not less than one-third of it would be roofed in, and be perfectly habitable, by the commencement of the winter. Buonaparte's prediction that Moscow would not be restored in an hundred years, is likely therefore to prove as ill-founded as his other Russian prophecies.

TURKEY.

Three Turkish corps, amounting to 100,000 men, entered Servia during the month of August; and, partly by stratagem and partly by force, succeeded in a short time in over-running the country, and reducing most of the fortresses. The Grand Vizier directed the military operations from Widdin, and had under his orders the Pachas of Widdin, Jania, and Nissa. The Servian forces, which had been greatly dispirited by recent disasters, and the continued absence of Czerni Georges, amounted originally to no more than 50,000 men. The entrenched positions having been carried, most of the troops had quitted the field, and shut themselves up in the fortified places. Lesnitsa, and Negotin, had been taken by storm; Persa Palanka was invested, and Schabatz reduced to the utmost extremity at the latest date. After the fall of the latter fortress, there would be scarcely any obstacle to the march of the Grand Vizier to Belgrade itself. The reduction of the country to the Ottoman Porte, without foreign interposition, was expected to be completed before the close of the year. The progress of the Turks in Servia had, according to the Foreign Journals, been distinguished by fraud, treachery, and cruelty. Desolation had marked their foot-steps. They had literally reduced the country to a desert. They burnt the towns and villages, put the male population to the

sword, violated the women, whom, with the children, they afterwards sent away, and sold as slaves. Upwards of 30,000 of these unfortunate victims of lust and barbarity had been disposed of in this manner. The Prince of Bucharest purchased 6000, in order to increase the population of Wallachia.

After the fall of Negotin, a Turkish corps of about 15,000 men invested Kladowa, which was garrisoned by 1000 Servians. The fortress was summoned to surrender. The besieged demanded liberty to march out with their arms and baggage. The Turks prolonged the negotiation, under pretence that they must wait the answer of the Grand Vizier. In the interval they increased their army to 20,000 men; and, under favour of an obscure night, stormed the place, carried it, and put the garrison to the sword.

AMERICA.

Some late Boston Papers state, that our flotilla on Lake Erie has been completely defeated by the American Commodore Perry. The Flotilla was not any branch of the British navy; but was solely manned, equipped, and managed by the public-spirited exertions of certain Canadians, who had formed themselves into a kind of Lake Fencibles.

The Americans have offered a reward of 1500 dollars for the head of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, and 1000 for that of Sir John Warren!—Thousands of slaves have deserted their American masters to the British ships; and have been sent to Bermuda, to be employed in the Naval yards.

ASIA.

A lion-hunting party of English *Nimrods* in Bombay, assisted by some natives, discovered a *royal family* reposing in a jungle. They first irritated a lioness, who escaped with two cubs from the jungle; but, while in pursuit of her, a huge lion approached them, and, though fired at and wounded, he sprung on a Mr. M. whose arm he lacerated dreadfully. At the moment of the attack on Mr. M. a Native pierced the ferocious animal with his lance. The poor fellow, nevertheless, fell a victim, being seized, torn, and strangled by the lion. After this, a lioness that had killed a woman and child in a neighbouring village was attacked by the party; when two out of the four of the Natives that were foremost were so crushed and mangled as to cause the instant death of one, and no hopes of the recovery of the other.

In the Bombay Papers is the following account of the punishment of a criminal at Baroda, by an Elephant. The man was a slave, and two days before had murdered

murdered his master, brother to a Native chieftain, named Ameer Sahib. About eleven o'clock the elephant was brought out, with only the driver on its back, surrounded by Natives with bamboos in their hands. The criminal was placed three yards behind on the ground, his legs tied by three ropes, which were fastened to a ring on the right hind leg of the animal. At every step the elephant took, it jerked him forwards, and eight or ten steps must have dislocated every limb; for they were loose and broken, when the elephant had proceeded 500 yards. The man, though covered with mud, showed every sign of life, and seemed to be in most excruciating torment: the skin from off his back hung loose and in pieces even far behind his head: the slow motion of the elephant appeared to give him time to breathe; till the leg he was tied to moved, when he was thrown forwards. After having been tortured in this manner about an hour, he was taken outside of the town, and the elephant, which is instructed for such occasions, was backed, and put his foot on the criminal's head by way of disgrace.

IRELAND.

Oct. 23. At the Sitting of the Catholic Board at *Dublin*, notice was given of a motion, that a communication be had with Mr. Grattan, and a Bill put into his hand, which will enable him definitely to say, what form of Emancipation would content the Catholics of Ireland. But Lord Donoughmore and Mr. Grattan have both since declined having any communication with the Board, upon the form or substance of any Emancipation Bill.

Oct. 23. Mr. Roger O'Connor, of *Dangan*, co. Meath, having refused to pay his rent due to Col. Burrowes, who resides in London, except on the premises; Mr. Doyle, Postmaster of Trim, was appointed to receive the last half year, amounting to 750*l.* On the above day he went to *Dangan*, and, when introduced, Mr. O'Connor dismissed his son from the room, and paid him the amount chiefly in one-pound notes. Mr. Doyle remonstrated against receiving such a number of small notes; but requested the use of pen and ink to mark them, which was refused. Mr. Doyle, on his return, was, within thirty yards of the house, attacked from behind by two masked persons who knocked him down and robbed him of the money and some silver of his own, and otherwise ill-treated him. The robbery having been committed at eleven o'clock in the day, steps are in progress to levy the money upon the inhabitants of the County.

The Lantern of the Light-house on *Clare Island*, near Westport (Ireland), was recently consumed, with all its apparatus. So great was the conflagration that some of the metal was melted into balls, and the glasses, &c. broken. The first cost of the lantern alone was 1100*l.* The reflectors were all inlaid with silver, and each pane of glass, on account of their make and great thickness, cost four guineas. The keeper assigns a snuff falling into the oil as the cause of the conflagration.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oct. 18. The new established Corn-market was regularly opened within the Exchange, *Bristol*. The boxes in which the samples are exhibited are upon the plan of Mark-lane, and form a line on the South side of the Exchange.

Oct. 26. A fire broke out at Messrs. Longman and Dickinson's paper-manufactory, at *Nash Mill*, Herts, which in a short time entirely consumed some capacious buildings, containing large quantities of paper, rags, &c. Mr. Dickinson's curious machinery for making paper, being in detached buildings, was fortunately preserved, as was the dwelling-house. The property was fully insured.

Oct. 27. Samuel Phippard and James Summers, while working in one of the stone quarries of *Swanage*, Dorsetshire, were suddenly surprized by a fall of the immense blocks of stone. A boy who went to call them at the hour of dinner, gave an alarm to the neighbours, who found Phippard dead, with his head and one hand jammed between one of the pillars of the quarry, and a huge block of stone that had fallen from the ceiling. Summers was confined under two huge blocks of stone, that had formed a kind of arch over him. He was quickly released, with two of his fingers nearly severed from his hand, and one of his legs broken. He recovered his senses in a short time; but died in 36 hours. He said, that, at the time of the quarry's falling in, they both tried to escape, though in different directions. They have both left large families.

Oct. 27. The preparation-house at *Le-nark Mills* was set on fire, in consequence of part of the teasing-machinery becoming red hot by friction. It was subdued after 200*l.* worth of cotton was destroyed.

Nov. 17. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning occurred at *Bridgewater*, accompanied by a shower of hail. The lightning struck the Spire of the Church, and shivered the upper part, broke the windows of the Church, and forced off the tiles from the houses adjacent. The lightning also very much injured the beautiful

beautiful Tower of *West-Zoyland Church*; the battlements were thrown down, and some of the stones, though of a large size, were carried to a distance of 60 yards, and one of them fell through the roof of the Clerk's house. The walls of the Church and the windows are greatly damaged, and the Church was in an instant filled with smoke.

The City of *Chester* has at this time two Mayors and four Sheriffs, all of whom are exercising their respective authorities. The legal Magistrate and two Sheriffs have been elected by the Mayor and Corporation at large, with whom the authority is vested; while the others, namely, Sir W. W. Wynne, Mayor, and Messrs. Hastings and Fletcher, Sheriffs, were elected by the Clerk and Citizens in the interest of Lord Grosvenor. An information, in the nature of a *Quo Warranto*, has in consequence been granted by the Court of King's Bench against Sir W. W. Wynne, and Messrs. Hastings and Fletcher, to shew cause by what authority they took on themselves the respective offices.

Mr. Hammerway, master of a gang of lighters, was lately drowned at *Ash-dunford*, near *Oundle*, in the presence of his father and three brothers, whilst crossing the river on horseback, in consequence of the animal being overpowered by the strength of the current.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, Oct. 17.

This morning, about 2 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at No. 165, High Street, *Shadwell*, which was completely destroyed. Before the alarm was communicated to those within, the lower part of the house was in one entire blaze, and fast communicating with the upper floor. A female jumped out at the first floor window without being much hurt, and another, from the second floor, with a child in her arms, who had her thigh broke, though the child was preserved. The mother was carried to the London Hospital with but little hopes of recovery.

Wednesday, Oct. 27.

The Friends of the uninstructed Poor witnessed a most interesting ceremony, in laying the first stone of a building for the Education of 1000 Children, in the *Whitechapel-road*, by the Duke of Cambridge, who honoured the Institution set on foot by the *Whitechapel Society for the Education of the Poor*, with his presence. His Royal Highness was attended in the procession by the Bishop of London, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Marsh, Rev. Archdeacon Cambridge, Rev. Archdeacon Pott, Rev. Thos.

Hughes, D. D. Canon Residentiary of *St. Paul's*; Jesse Russell, Esq. Treasurer of the Society; David Pike Watts, Esq. and a numerous assemblage of the Clergy and Friends of the Society, together with the Committee of Management of the School, and the Children under their patronage (at present educating in a temporary school-room), the Children of the *Whitechapel and Gower's-walk Free Schools*, &c.; and the regiment of *Whitechapel Volunteers* escorted the whole. Some gold and silver coins, of the present reign, and latest Mintage, having been deposited in the stone, under a plate, with an appropriate Inscription, which was publicly read by the Secretary, his Royal Highness, in the presence of several thousand spectators, went through the usual ceremony of spreading the cement and laying the first stone, and another stone was fastened down upon the whole.

The Rev. Daniel Mathias, the Rector of the parish of *St. Mary, Whitechapel*, after reciting with great feeling a Prayer prepared for the occasion (which shall be inserted in our next Magazine) addressed his Royal Highness, with infinite energy and pathos, as follows:

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, I am deputed by the Committee of Management for the *Whitechapel Society*, on behalf of them, of all the Subscribers, and of the Parish at large, to convey to your Royal Highness their profound sense of the obligation, and their grateful acknowledgements for the signal honour which you have been graciously pleased this day to confer upon them.—Great as the honour is, and no men can estimate it higher than they do, yet they presume to think that the occasion is as great: an occasion not unworthy the presence, support, and countenance even of a Prince of your illustrious birth, and more illustrious virtues. We are engaged in a work which concerns all, and is intended to benefit all—high and low; rich and poor; the private individual and the public weal; the Prince who governs, and the Subject who obeys. By means of this Institution, we endeavour to draw closer that chain of union which connects the several ranks of society, and fitly joins together all the Members of every well-constituted State, and, by purifying and refining some of its links, to give strength and durability to the whole. Your Royal Highness has been pleased to lend a helping hand to this our undertaking. May this building, so designed, long remain a monument of your kind condescension and noble co-operation; and of our wisdom, patriotism, and humanity! It was the pious wish of our beloved Sovereign,
your

your honoured Father, that the poorest of his subjects might be able to read the Bible. This wish, so becoming the dignity of so great a Monarch, so worthy the care of the Father of his People, so agreeable to the piety of the best of Christians, it is our earnest endeavour to accomplish. We hope to teach the Children of the Poor, not only to read but to understand the Bible! If we can but instill into their minds the pure precepts of the Gospel, they will be good Christians; and if good Christians, they will be good Subjects; they will all their lives through cherish and maintain those principles which placed your illustrious Family upon the throne of these realms. Our hopes of success are most sanguine; and our endeavours will be increased, when we see among us the virtuous Son of a most virtuous Sire, so zealously active to carry into effect the best wishes of so good a Father, and so patriotic a King! Accept, Sir, our most cordial thanks."

His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to reply as follows:

"REVEREND SIR,—I request that you will offer my grateful thanks to the Committee of this Institution, and state to them that I feel great satisfaction in being present at, and assisting on this occasion. That I most heartily concur with them in the important undertaking, which does infinite honour to their Parish. I trust that their example may be imitated, not only in the Metropolis, but throughout the Country in general."

The ceremony concluding with a benediction pronounced by the Lord Bishop of London, the company repaired to the City of London Tavern to dinner, where Mr. Sheriff Marsh presided, and where the Lord Bishop of London, Mr. Alderman Atkins, M. P. William Mellish, Esq. M. P. Sir Wm. Blizard, &c. &c. honoured the Society with their presence. Several professional singers attended; and an excellent band of music was placed in the gallery. The Bishop of London, in returning thanks on his health being drunk, took occasion to observe, that this Institution had his unqualified approbation; that the best means of bettering the condition of the Poor was through the medium of religious and moral instruction; and that he hailed the establishment of this School as the planting of a tree whose branches he hoped to see spread over all the Island. The Company assembled on the occasion was truly respectable, and animated by a common feeling of benevolent sympathy for the instruction of the poor in their relative duties to God and man. The almost unprecedented liberality of

the subscriptions, affords an ample proof that the hearts of the Subscribers are deeply impressed with the important truth, that "for the heart to be without knowledge is not good."

Thursday, Oct. 28.

Mr. Cundy, Proprietor of the Pantheon Theatre, obtained the renewal of the Magistrates' licence at the Middlesex Sessions. He says that 50,000*l.* have been laid out on the House. The Chairman spoke against the renewal; but, on a division, there were nine to six in its favour.

This evening about six o'clock, the whole surface of five connected roofs of a large rum-warehouse in the West India Dock, each 35 feet in the span, and 140 in length, covering a space of 175 feet by 140, fell in with a tremendous crash. The erection was of wrought iron, supported at the extremity of each span by staunchcons of the same metal, and covered with very large slates. Fortunately the accident happened two hours after the men (nearly 100) had left work.

"Windsor Castle, Nov. 6. His Majesty has continued unrenittingly in the full influence of his disorder for many months past. He has, since the last Report, had a transient increase of it; but this has again subsided into its former state. His Majesty's bodily health shews no appearance of decay, and his spirits are generally in a comfortable state.—H. Hallord.—M. Baillie.—W. Heberden.—J. and R. Willis."

Monday, Nov. 8.

This day, the Right Hon. Geo. Scholey, Lord Mayor of London, attended by sixteen senior members of the Livery of Distillers, and accompanied by several of the Aldermen, the two Sheriffs, the Recorder, Chamberlain, Town Clerk, Law Officers, &c. proceeded with the usual formalities from the Mansion-house to Guildhall; and were followed by Mr. Alderman Dumville, Lord Mayor Elect, supported by sixteen members of the Company of Stationers. When the several parties were arranged on the Hustings at Guildhall, the oaths of allegiance and supremacy were solemnly administered by the Town Clerk, kneeling, to the Lord Mayor Elect, who being then invested with the insignia of office, Mr. Scholey resigned to him the Civic Chair; after which, the Chamberlain, Mr. Clark, advancing three several times from the front of the Hustings to the Chair of State, and each time making three several obeisances, delivered up to the new Chief Magistrate the insignia of his office with the City Purse and Seal; all which were separately restored into the hands of the Chamberlain, who retreated, bowing as before, with

ing backward, and whose graceful demeanour on this occasion was much admired. The Swordbearer, Mr. Cotterell, then in like manner delivered up the City Sword; which the Lord Mayor replaced in the hands of one who has borne it 27 years, who also retired bowing in due form. The Aldermen, City Officers, and Members of the Livery Companies, then severally paid their respects to the New Lord Mayor, agreeably to ancient custom, by *shaking hands*, and *wishing joy**. They all returned in procession to the Mansion-house, the Right Hon. William Domville, as Lord Mayor, of course taking the precedence, accompanied by Mr. Scholey, who, for six weeks longer, is by courtesy styled *the late Lord Mayor*.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.

This day the Right Hon. William Domville, Lord Mayor of London, proceeded in state, accompanied by the Sheriffs, and several of the Aldermen, attended by the City Officers, from Guildhall to Blackfriars-bridge, where they embarked in the City Barges; and, having arrived at Westminster-bridge, the whole landed, and proceeded to the Court of Exchequer. The Chief Baron (Sir Vicary Gibbs), Baron Thompson, and Baron Wood, with the other Officers of the Court, were in attendance; and the Recorder thus introduced the Lord Mayor:

"MY LORDS—I have the honour of presenting to your Lordships Wm. Domville, Esq. Citizen, Alderman, and Stationer, who has been selected by the concurrent wishes of the Livery of London in Common Hall assembled, and of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to fill the elevated and honourable situation of Chief Magistrate of the first City in the Empire. From their past experience, his Constituents feel confident that in general merits he will not have been exceeded by any of his Predecessors. The well-known integrity of his character, and the innate excellence of his mind, assure them that his official duties will be satisfactorily discharged.—From what his Fellow-citizens before had an opportunity of witnessing, in his discharge of the duty of one of their Sheriffs, they anticipate, during his Mayoralty, that hospitable magnificence which sheds additional lustre on men intrusted with great public situations. Under every

* This custom of *shaking hands*, and *wishing joy*, is very antient in the City Ceremonial. It is particularly practised, in the Livery Companies, when a young man takes up his Freedom; and at the Chamberlain's Office the Speeches made to the greatest Personages uniformly begin with "*I give you joy*."

circumstance, they hope that the administration of this high office, during the ensuing year, will be conducive to the tranquillity and prosperity of this Metropolis.

"MY LORDS—George Scholey, the late Lord Mayor, attends to render to our Sovereign Lord the King an account of the issues of his office during the late year.—The excellence of his private character impressed his Fellow-citizens with the hope that his public duties would be conscientiously performed; and that hope has been most fully realized, in every department of his arduous office. During his Mayoralty, he had the honour of entertaining the Lord Mayor of Dublin; towards whom, as well as towards all orders of his Fellow-citizens, he evinced a hospitality highly creditable to his own liberal feelings, and perfectly consistent with the honour and dignity of this Metropolis. He has, in fact, spared no exertions to perform his duties with honour and integrity; and he now attends to deliver up the government of the City to his successor, in the same state of tranquillity which marked his entrance into office."

Lord Chief-Baron Gibbs then addressed the new Lord Mayor on the importance of his office, &c.; and afterwards complimented the late Lord Mayor on his retiring from office with the merited applause of his Fellow-citizens. The usual oaths were then administered to the new Lord Mayor; and the old Lord Mayor rendered an account of the issues of his office during his mayoralty; after which, the procession went to the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, where the new Lord Mayor was introduced to the Judges, and his nomination put upon record. The Judges of these Courts were also invited to dine at Guildhall, whither the procession proceeded in the same order in which they set out*.

* The Marine Society's Boys attended, for the purpose of shewing a compliment of respect to the Chief Magistrate of the City, and the different Companies, as their respective barges passed to and from Westminster-bridge. The boats were made fast to the New Bridge, and were attended by some gentlemen of the Committee, who cordially joined in the animating cheers given by the little fellows to those friends who so liberally contribute to the support of a Society which, since its first institution, has fitted out and clothed upwards of 70,000 men and boys. When the Lord Mayor's barge had passed on its return, the boys rowed opposite the Navy-office, where they lay upon their oars, saluted with three cheers, and then returned to their ship.

The

The Hall was laid out in a style of elegance suitable to the opulence of the first Commercial City in the world, and illuminated in a very superior style of brilliancy. Over the Lord Mayor's seat, partly covering the great window, there was a beautiful panoramic view of the Castle of St. Sebastian, with the colours flying on the spires, and guns mounted on the batteries, superbly illuminated with small bright lamps, with the words "St. Sebastian," in large characters underneath. The large stained window was partly covered with a *plateau*, with the words—"Continental Alliance, Leipzig," &c. in large characters; under which was the statue of Beckford, encircled in an illuminated arch of small lamps. The monuments of Lord Nelson, the Earl of Chatham, and Mr. Pitt, were inclosed within illuminated Gothic arches, comprized of a double row of small lamps. In front of the Music Gallery, over the entrance, was the word "Vittoria" in illuminated characters.

The Lord Mayor having proposed the health of his Majesty's Ministers, the Earl of Liverpool, in an appropriate speech, returned thanks. On proposing the health of our Illustrious Allies, "The great and glorious success," said the Lord Mayor, "of our Allies on the Continent fills my heart with gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of all things. For, I am ready to confess, it is so much beyond what in my contemplation would ever take place, that I look at it with wonder and delight. The events of the last and present year have certainly led to the destruction of a Tyranny, which drew ruin upon a considerable part of the World; but now the Ruler of France is hurled from the pinnacle upon which he stood, and the brightest prospects are opening to our view."—His Lordship also observed, in the course of the evening, "that the brilliant success alluded to, when he had the honour of proposing the health of our Illustrious Allies, inspired him with hopes, that ere long the Country might enjoy an honourable and lasting Peace; and he begged leave to add, that this seemed the more probable, from the moderate and conciliating, yet energetic Speech delivered from the Throne, by his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT; to whose Ministers, for their wise and able advice, he returned sincere thanks in the name of his Fellow-citizens."

Among the company present were the following:—The Earls of Harrowby, Liverpool, Buckinghamshire, and Clanmarty; Lord Viscount Sidmouth; Bishop of London; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Three Lords of the Admiralty, and the Right Hon. G. Rose. The Russian

Minister, Baron Nolken, the Spanish Minister, Count Orloff, and Count Riaz, Persian Consul. Earls of Besborough and March; Viscounts Cranborne and Duncannon; Lord Henniker; Right Hon. C. Long, Right Hon. J. H. Addington, Sir A. Piggott, M. P. Sir J. Graham, Bart. M. P. Hon. T. Brand, M. P. S. Whitbread, Esq. M. P. J. Lawther, Esq. M. P. Col. Lawther, M. P. H. Martin, Esq. M. P. J. Halsey, Esq. M. P. W. Mellish, Esq. M. P. and Mr. Solly.

Miss Domville, the amiable daughter of the Lord Mayor, did the honours of Lady Mayoress with much grace and affability. Her sister, Miss E. Dumville, opened the ball with a minuet with Mr. Yeames (Consul-general at the Russian ports in the Black Sea) which she performed admirably. Her dress was white satin and silver, ornamented with coloured stones. The Lady Mayoress wore one of the most splendid dresses that ever appeared there on any former occasion, consisting of white satin and lace, superbly embroidered in silver lama, ornamented with rich silver rope and tassels; the robe of pink satin, embroidered in silver; head-dress, a tiara and wreaths of honeysuckles in diamonds, with a handsome plume of feathers, frosted with silver, which had a very brilliant and most beautiful effect.

A new Loan has been contracted for by Government, which, though nominally for 22 millions, only adds 11 millions to the Public Debt: for the privilege of paying one moiety of the instalments in Exchequer Bills, supercedes the payment of that precise sum in cash; and consequently the amount of money to be raised for immediate use does not exceed what was generally expected, 12 or 13 millions. In the conference with Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vassittart, the Contractors for the last Loan were informed that Government would not be pledged against contracting for another Loan before the last payment of the present, though the necessity of such a measure was not foreseen. They, however, distinctly stated that another Loan would be required in the course of the Session, most likely in the month of May; and that in the interim no more Exchequer Bills would be funded.

A large groupe of spots have recently been observed advancing from the Sun's Eastern limb, which are at present near the centre of his disc, or one digit above it. They appear to be nearly twice as large as any groupe of the same kind that has been observed on the Sun's disc for years.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Oct. 30. *First Impressions; or, Trade in the West*; a Comedy; by Mr. *Horatio Smith*, one of the Authors of "Rejected Addresses," being his first attempt in the Dramatic way.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Nov. 10. *The Invisible Bridegroom*; an After-piece, by Mr. *Jameson*.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Sept. 28. Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna.—Hon. Fred. Lambe, Secretary to the Embassy.

Whitehall, Oct. 12. Visc. Melville, Rear-adm. Sir J. S. Yorke, knt. Rt. Hon. W. Dondos, Rear-adm. G. J. Hope, Sir G. Warrender, bart. John Osborne, esq. and Rear-adm. Lord Henry Paulet, Commissioners for the office of Lord High Admiral.

Foreign Office, Oct. 19. Mr. Andrew Debatschefsky, approved of as Consul-general for Russia; and Mr. Jozé Manoel de Couto Garrido, Consul for Portugal at Dublin.

Whitehall, Nov. 6. The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to the Rt. hon. Sir Archibald Macdonald, of East Sheen, Surrey, knt. late Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and his heirs male.

Whitehall, Nov. 9. Rt. hon. Charles Long, and Rt. hon. Fred. John Robinson, to the office of Receiver and Paymaster-general of the Forces.

Downing-street, Nov. 13. Lieut.-gen. Lord Charles Henry Somerset, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.—[The Gazette also notices the honour of Knighthood having been conferred on Col. G. Elder; and on Nathaniel Conant, esq. on being appointed Chief Magistrate at Bow-street;—the appointment of H. Savage Yeames, esq. to be Consul-general at the Russian ports in the Black Sea,—and of R. Southey, esq. to be Poet Laureat.]

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Sir Vicary Gibbs, Judge of the Common Pleas, appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer, vice Macdonald, retired.—Sir J. Dallas, Judge of the Common Pleas, vice Gibbs.

Cambridge, Oct. 22.—Rev. W. Chafy, Master of Sidney Sussex College, vice Davie, deceased, [he has since been elected Vice-Chancellor for the year]; Hon. and Rev. George Neville, Master of Magdalen College, vice Gretton, deceased, having been appointed thereto by his father Lord Braybrooke, possessor of Audley End.

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ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Young, M. A. Gilling R. Yorkshire, vice Pigott, deceased.

Rev. Charles Aldrich, Wingfield Perpetual Curacy, Suffolk.

Rev. George Ridout, LL.B. to the Lectureship of Newland, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Josiah Allport, Bream Chapel, Gloucestershire.

Rev. D. Pritchett, M. A.; a Prebendary of St. David's.

Rev. Phipps Gerard Slatter, Inglewhite, Lancashire.

Rev. T. Westcombe, Chaplain to Hants County Hospital, vice his murdered father. (See p. 183.)

Rev. E. Poulter, Barton Stacey V. Hants, vice Westcombe, deceased.

Rev. William Pearce, M. A. Sturton Perpetual Curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. George Winstanley, Glenfield R. Leicestershire.

Rev. Henry Kebbel, D. C. L. Wistow V. with Newtown Harcourt Chapelry annexed, and Kilby Perpetual Curacy, vice Willows, deceased.

Rev. J. Umpleby, vicar of Pannal, Yarburgh R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. G. T. Carwithen, LL.B. Newton St. Cyres V. Devon, vice Hoblyn, deceased.

Rev. David Evans, A. M. Jordanstown R. Pembrokeshire.

The Bishop of Exeter has instituted Rev. Charles Bampfylde, S. C. L. of Balliol College, Oxford, to Northmolton V. Devon, on the presentation of Lord Boringdon, as true patron in full right; the presentation to that living, in January last, by Sir Charles Bampfylde, having been founded in error.

Rev. James-John Talman, A. M. Taddington, alias Taddington V. with the Chapel of Brundish, Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Van Mildert, D. D. appointed Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, with the Canonry of Christ Church annexed, vice Dr. Howley, Bishop of London.

Rev. John Clutton, D. D. prælector of Divinity in Hereford Cathedral, admitted complete Canon Residentiary of that Cathedral, vice Ford, deceased.

Rev. James Garbett, M. A. vicar of Marden and Minor-canon of Hereford Cathedral, to the Prebendal stall of Hinton in Hereford Cathedral, vice Dr. Ford, deceased.

Rev. B. T. H. Cole, M. A. Warbleton R. Sussex.

Rev. R. P. Bodicum, to the ministry of the New Church at Everton in Lancashire.

Rev. Robert Dillon, B. A. Bodmin V. Cornwall, vice Pomeroy, deceased.

Rev. Henry Bull, Littlebury V. Essex, vice Gretton, deceased.

Rev. John Stevens, M. A. Great Poringland R. Norfolk.

Rev. M. Manners, M. A. Thelveton Rectory, Norfolk.

NOTES.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. **I** N Grafton-street, Viscountess
14. Mountjoy, a son.
16. At Eriviatt, co. Denbigh, the wife
of Lieut.-col. Foulkes, a son and heir.
25. At Deal, the wife of Rear-adm.
Scott, a son.
27. At Belton-house, co. Lincoln, the
the Rt. Hon. Lady Brownlow, a son.
28. In Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, the wife
of the Rev. Weeden Butler, jun. M. A.
Lecturer of Brompton, a boy; being their
fifth child. [For a *Jeu-d'esprit*, written by
our friend, see our *Select Poetry*, p. 366.
In New Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the
wife of A. W. Robarts, esq. a son.
The wife of Henry C. Compton, esq. of
Manor-house, Lindhurst, a son and heir.
Oct. 2. In Bolton-street, the wife of Geo.
Holford, esq. M. P. a daughter.
5. At St. Boniface, Isle of Wight, the
Duchess of Bedford, a son, who lived but
a few hours.
7. At Wanstead-house, Mrs. Tilney
Long Pole Wellesley, a son and heir.
14. In Arlington-street, the wife of E. J.
Littleton, esq. M. P. a daughter.
15. At Dominica, the wife of the Hon.
Jas. Potter Lockhart, a daughter.
17. In Keppel-street, the wife of Sir
James Lake, bart. a daughter.
At High Wycombe, the lady of Sir
Howard Douglas, bart. a son.
At Apley-park, Salop, the wife of Thos.
Whitmore, esq. M. P. a son.
24. At Worthing, the wife of Major-
gen. Jones, a son.
29. At Milton, Lady Milton, a dau.
31. At the rectory, Chilmark, the wife
of the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Harris, a son.
Oct. ... At Wanlip Hall, the wife of
Charles Hudson, esq. a son.
Lately—In Dover-street, the wife of the
Hon. Col. Dillon, a son.
In Gloucester-place, Lady Harriot
Drummond, a daughter.
In Portman-street, the wife of Lieut-
gen. Champagne, a son.
The wife of John Osborn, esq. a son
and heir.
The wife of R. Williams, esq. jun. M.P.
a daughter.
At Stoke-place, near Windsor, the wife
of Capt. Vyse, M.P. a son.
The wife of Hon. — Wedderburn,
Langley Park, Kent, a son.
At Little Aston Hall, the wife of Hon.
— Tennant, a daughter.
The wife of Rev J. Roberts, rector of
Saintbury, co. Gloucester, a son and heir.
At Stratton Park, Hants, the lady of
Sir T. Baring, M. P. a daughter.
At Winslow-house, Bucks, the wife of
W. S. Lowndes, esq. M. P. a son.
At Dawlish, Lady Frances Ley, a dau.
At Monmouth, the wife of Major-gen.
Molyneux, a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 5. At Malvern, C.-G. Graves,
esq. to Elizabeth, only daughter of Rev.
Dr. Graves.
11. John Ward, esq. of Durham, to
Frances, daughter of the late Hon. John
Leveson Gower.
12. At the Archdeaconry, *Millsborough*,
Capt. Hartwell, 6th drag. guards, to Hen-
rietta, youngest daughter of Rev. John
Dickson, archdeacon of Down.
14. At Marylebone church, Dr. Powell,
to Mrs. Garnett, of High-street-terrace.
Nich. Bacon, esq. second son of Sir E. B.
bart. of Ravenham, to Jane, second dan.
of the late Alex. Bowker, esq. of Lyma.
16. P. Shoredicke, esq. of Burton-cres-
cent, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs.
Cleveland, York-place, and niece to Vice-
adm. Crown.
19. Mr. J. H. Butterworth, only child
of J. B. esq. M. P. to Mary-Anne, only
child of T. Stock, esq. of Henbury-court,
co. Gloucester.
20. At Devonshire House, by special
licence, Capt. Clifford, R. N. to the Hon.
Elizabeth, second daughter of Lord John
Townshend.
23. Thos. Goode, esq. of Bernard-
street, to Eliza, second daughter of Wm.
J. Reeves, esq. of Holborn-bridge.
At Belfast Castle, Scotland, C. Trelan-
ney, esq. only son of Sir C. T. bart. to
Aune Fanny, only dau. of Lord Belfast.
26. Rt. Hon. Rear-adm. Lord Henry
Paulet, to Maria, youngest daughter of E.
Ravenscroft, esq. of Portland-place.
At Marylebone Church, Henry Spencer,
esq. to Anne Phillis, fourth daughter of
Sir Wm. Beechey.
At Monmouth, Geo. R. Keogh, esq. of
Killbride, co. Carlow, to Marianne, second
daughter of Maj.-gen. Molyneux, and
niece to Sir Capel M. bart.
Oct. 30. Henry Karslake, esq. of Great St.
Helen's, to Eliz. Marsh Preston, eldest
daughter of Rich. P. esq. M. P.
Lately—Rev. J. Molesworth Staples, to
Miss Alexander, dau. of the Bp. of Down.
Rev. Geo. Green, to the eldest daughter
of John Key, esq. of Denmark-hill.
Mr. S. Anthony, of Friday-street, to
Maria Eliza, only daughter and heiress of
the late S. Ore, esq. of Islington.
Rev. Robt. Kedington, M. A. of Ba-
bergh-hall, Waldingfield, to Miss Catha-
rine Rodwell, of Baylham, Suffolk.
Rev. Vere John Alston, son of Thos. A.
esq. of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, to
Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Rev.
Jas. Bernard, of Combeleury.
Hon. Thos. Eden, to Anne, only daugh-
ter and heiress of John Horsman, esq. of
Chipping Campden, co. Gloucester, late
banker.
C. Worsley, esq. of the Isle of Wight, to
Miss Gleed, of the Priory, in the said Isle.

D E A T H S.

1813. **DROWNED** at Bermuda; Mr. Feb. 14. Charles Bentley, midshipman of H. M. ship Ruby, son of Michael B. esq. of the Middle Temple.

March 4. At Calcutta, in consequence of being thrown from his horse, in his 31st year, Capt. J. Thorne, 10th Native Infantry, and deputy military auditor-general.

June 9. At the Cape of Good Hope, in his 64th year, Wm. Maude, esq. agent victualler at that colony during the last war.

July 18. At New York, drowned in going on board his vessel, Capt. Henry Gottlieb Häse, second son of John Daniel H. esq. of Kentish-town.

Aug. 1. Of a wound received on the 29th of July, at the battle of the Pyrenees, when commanding the 12th regiment of Portuguese infantry. Col. Havilland Le Mesurier, son of the late Commissary-general of that name.—[*This gallant Officer will be more fully noticed in our next.*]

Aug. 30. At the storming of St. Sebastian. Col. Sir R. Fletcher. He had long served as chief engineer under Lord Wellington, and gave constant proofs of superior skill and abilities. He had been wounded several times before: the fatal shot entered the spine of his back; and occasioned his instant death; which, however, did not happen till it was certain that St. Sebastian's was gained. Sir R. F. married a sister of Capt. Madge, R. N. By this lady, who died before him, he has left five daughters and one son.

At the assault of the town of St. Sebastian, when gallantly leading on the storming party to the breach, Capt. Rhodes, of the Royal Engineers. He was covered with wounds, having been pierced with 11 balls; the first shot, which was from a musket, struck him in the left arm, and was almost instantly succeeded by a grape-shot, which shattered the same arm to pieces: notwithstanding which he ascended the breach, and, leaping down into the midst of the enemy, received the remainder of his wounds, which terminated his existence.

Aug. 31. In the action on the Pyrenees, Capt. Charles A. W. Douglas, 51st Light Inf. who, on this day, closed a life devoted to the service of his country. This distinguished officer served in the East Indies, Egypt, the first campaign in Spain, in Walcheren, and for the last three years in the Peninsula. During a great part of the latter period he served with great credit on the Staff of his cousin Sir Howard Douglas, in his important mission to the Northern provinces of Spain.—Capt. Douglas died in the very act of displaying one of the noblest qualities of our nature. The brigade was ordered to retire, having suffered much from bravely maintaining its ground against a very superior body of the

Enemy. Capt. Douglas, who was ever where he could be most useful, and where most was going on, was in the very act of encouraging some of the skirmishers to return for the purpose of carrying off a wounded man, when he was shot through the heart.—So much was he beloved by his men, that although under a heavy fire, four soldiers of the 51st endeavoured to remove the body; persisting in this attempt, two of them were killed and one wounded; when the other, being hardly pressed by the Enemy, was obliged to relinquish his precious charge, which was plundered of every thing valuable. Captain Douglas was the only son of the late Col. Robert Douglas, and nephew to the late Admiral Sir Charles Douglas.

Fell at Mayo, at the head of his company, Captain John Ross, of the 19th Portuguese, and Lieutenant in the 92d British line. He was son to the Rev. John Ross, Minister of Loggie-Eastre, co. Ross. The letter, from a brother officer of the 92d Regiment, in which he intimates this melancholy event to his father, shews him to have been an officer of distinguished zeal, intrepidity, and experience in the service. It details, "that he very frequently distinguished himself by his gallantry in this division, so as to be thanked for it in general orders; and that he fell, after having expended the last round of ammunition, in retiring with his men for a new supply, deeply regretted by all who knew him, and more particularly by his brother officers of the 92d regiment, who all had the greatest regard for him." Thus, after ten years service, fell, in the prime of life, an amiable youth, when rising to distinction. He had been very successful in recruiting for his regiment, afterwards saw much service, and had been promoted to a Company previous to his death being known in this Country.

Sept. 9. On the Halifax station, after a few weeks' illness, Capt. D. Paterson, of H. M. ship Fox.

Sept. 13. Aged 25, in action with the French Cavalry near Villa Franca, on the East coast of Spain, Capt. William Hanson, of the 20th Light Dragoons, eldest son of John H. esq. of Woodford and Great Bromley-hall, Essex.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from Lieut.-col. Hawker, commanding the 20th Light Dragoons, dated Tarragona, 16th September, 1813, to John Hanson, esq. communicating the death of his son, Capt. H. "Dear Sir, It is with the deepest concern I communicate to you, and to your family, the afflicting intelligence of the death of Capt. Hanson, of the 20th Light Dragoons, who fell in action with the Enemy's Cavalry, near Villa Franca, on the 13th instant. In his fall,

fall, myself and the Officers of the regiment have to deplore the loss of a friend, who possessed the most amiable and the most excellent private virtues; and our Country is deprived of an officer of the first promise. Capt. H. fell at the head of his troop at a moment of the most brilliant success, which his gallant example had much contributed to obtain. I can scarcely expect that any thing I could say, on so melancholy an occasion, should have the effect to alleviate the pain you, Sir, and your family must feel; but I cannot omit to assure you that I saw Capt. Hansolt in his last moments, and that he expired free from pain. His death was occasioned by a carbine-shot, which entered his right breast, and he died in a few minutes after he was struck. His body has been interred. THOMAS HAWKER."

Sept. 20. At Ochringen, aged 80, the Princess Dowager Eleanora Julia, of Hohenlohe Ingelfingen, born Princess of Hohenlohe Lautenbourg.

Sept. 23. On the North coast of Spain, Mr. John Hall, of the Arrow schooner.

Sept. . . . At Copenhagen, the well-known Jew banker Meyer, who was immensely rich, and has left, by will, 13 millions of paper-money to the Danish Government; and to his heirs 60 millions of Danish paper-money, besides plate, jewels, cash, private and public securities. Excluding the paper-money, the property is valued at half a million sterling.

At Ober Sielmingen, near Stutgardt, aged 100, John Geo. Alber, who had lived under six Sovereigns. Of five children, one aged 65 survives him, and 27 grand and great grand children. He had never been sick.—It has been remarked, that the village of Ober Sielmingen is so healthy, that, from Dec. 1803, to Feb. 1805, only one person had died out of a population of 350 souls. In 1807, one inhabitant, aged 94, paid the debt of nature.

LATELY—At Chertsey, fell out of his boat whilst fishing, and was drowned, Mr. J. H. Hussey.

Berks.—At Maidenhead, aged 72, Mr. J. Butterfield, father of that corporation.

Cheshire.—Thos. Brown, esq. of Whiteby Hall, agent to Sir C. Bunbury, bart.

Cornwall.—Rev. John Lewis, vicar of Luxullian.

Cumberland.—Near Carlisle, aged 77, John Romney, esq. many years steward at Workington Hall.

At Caldcots, near Carlisle, aged 48, Rev. Jos. Pattison, vicar of Thursby, lecturer of St. Cuthbert's, and minor canon in the cathedral of Carlisle.

At Whitehaven, killed by a waggon, Capt. Peter Simon.

At Southemby, aged 27, Lieut. Geo. Relph, of the Royal Cumberland militia.

Derby.—At Alport, aged 54, Mr. John Allwood, surgeon and apothecary.

At Shipley, Mrs. N. Mundy, third sister of Edw. Miller M. esq. M. P.

Devon.—At Exeter, aged 54, Mr. John Bulkeley, merchant, whose humanity, benevolence, and dignity of mind, were well known.

At Tiverton, Robt. Pell, esq. one of the magistrates for Devon.

At Awliscombe, in her 98th year, Mrs. Mary Elworthy.

Dorset.—At Dorchester, aged 87, Mrs. Beaver, widow of Rev. Geo. B. of Trent.

At Beminster, Anne, daughter of S. Cox, esq.

At Lyme, Miss Bradstock, daughter of the late Rev. Rowland B. rector of Pepton, co. Worcester.

Durham.—At Durham, in her 79th year, the wife of Rev. Samuel Vince.

Anthony Wood, esq. of Bishop-Auckland.

Essex.—At Hutton-house, the wife of T. Spitty, esq. only daughter of Rev. Dr. Jenner, of Billericay.

Gloucestershire.—At Gloucester, Mrs. Smith, relict of R. S. esq.

At Ashleworth, near Gloucester, aged 103, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Mayo, farmer. James, only son of Jas. Curnock, esq. of Gossington-hill, Slimbridge.

Hants.—At Winchester, Mrs. Coutney, relict of Rev. Mr. C.

At Hilsa Barracks, Capt. Martin, 110th R.

At Gosport, suddenly, Capt. Lamb, of the Herefordshire militia.

At Portsea, aged 75, Mr. J. Tait, master of H. M. S. Assistance.—He was the third master on the Naval List, and commanded the centre boat at the landing of the British troops at Havannah.

At Portsea, aged 67, Wm. Gilbert, esq. late store-keeper of Portsmouth Dockyard, and upwards of 50 years in H. M. service.

Aged 74, Mr. R. Miller, senior chief Burgess of the Corporation of Newport, Isle of Wight.

At Twyford, aged 76, Rev. L. M. Stretch, master of the Academy, many years vicar of Twyford and Owslebury, near Winchester, and author of various publications.

Herefordshire.—At his father's, Hereford, in his 26th year, Chas. Parsons, esq. Captain in the 27th foot.

The wife of Rev. Rich. Walond, rector of Weston-under-Penyard, and treasurer of Hereford Cathedral.

At the Old Hall, near St. Weonst's, John Palmer, esq.

Aged 75, Mr. Jas. Maddy, of the Island, Rich. Dansey, esq. of Easton.

William, eldest son of Mr. T. Roberts, of the Hill Farm, Lanwarne. And in the following week, his two younger sons, James and Daniel, at the ages of 10 and 13.

Kent.—At Canterbury, Capt. Beale, barrack-master.