

daylight, fell in with H. M. sloop *Wasp*, then in pursuit of an Enemy's brig, off Cape Sable; and, after a farther chace of more than 100 miles, we captured the American letter of marque *Porcupine*, of 20 guns and 72 men, from Bayonne to Boston. She is a beautiful vessel, of more than 300 tons, only eight months old, and sails uncommonly fast.—The *Wasp* has re-taken a prize of the Young Teazer privateer, and is now gone in quest of her.

ROBERT DUDLEY OLIVER, Capt.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-adm. Cockburn to Sir John Borlase Warren.

H. M. S. Sceptre, off Ocracoke Bar, July 12.

Rear-admiral Cockburn states, that he took up the anchorage off Ocracoke Bar, with the ships *Sceptre*, *Romulus*, *Fox*, *Nemesis*, *Conflict*, and *Highflyer* and *Cockchafer* tenders, having on-board the detachments of troops under the orders of Lieut.-col. Napier, on the 11th of July; and conceiving that much advantage was likely to be derived by carrying into immediate execution the orders he had received, for putting an end to the commerce carried on from the port of Ocracoke by means of the inland navigation, and for destroying any vessels that might be in the port, he directed preparations to be instantly commenced for the debarkation of the troops, and for making the intended attack.—An advanced division of the best-pulling boats, with armed seamen and some marines of the *Sceptre*, was directed to precede the others, for the purpose of attacking the Enemy's shipping, and of occupying and diverting the fire of any armed vessels stationed at the place; Lieut. Westphall, first of the *Sceptre*, was entrusted with this division, supported by Capt. Ross with the rocket-boats.—Capt. Patterson, of the *Fox*, commanded the division of flat and heavier boats, with as many of the 102d regiment, artillery, &c. as they could carry, which were destined to attack and occupy such positions on the surrounding lands as circumstances, and the Enemy's means of defence, might point out the propriety of, after day light. The third and last division was composed of the *Conflict*, the armed tenders, and small vessels, which were directed to take the remainder of the troops on-board, and to follow the boats into the harbour, as fast and as far as might be found practicable; Capt. Ross, of this ship, was charged with the general superintendance of the whole arrangement; and Captains Knight and Maude, with much laudable zeal, also attended to render me their personal assistance wherever circumstances might require it.—The whole moved from the ships towards the shore about two o'clock this morning; but, owing to the great distance from the bar to the har-

—*GENL. MAG. December, 1813.*

bour, and the heavy swell which was running, it was considerably after day-light before the advanced division turned a projecting shoal-point, behind which the vessels lay, and round which is the only possible way by which the shore can be approached with safety; the Enemy, therefore, had some little time to prepare for defence, which he did not fail to avail himself of; and immediately the boats doubled the point, a heavy fire was opened on them from a brig and schooner, which hoisted American colours, and were soon discovered to be the only armed vessels here; Lieut. Westphall, therefore, with his division, palled directly and resolutely for these, under cover of some rockets, which were thrown by Capt. Russell with admirable precision.—The fire of the brig now began to slacken; and, on Mr. Westphall's approaching her bow with the advanced boats, the Enemy cut her cable and abandoned her, and the schooner struck her colours.—The troops, in the mean time, having effected a landing, without farther opposition, took possession of Portsmouth and Ocracoke Island, where all surrendered to our mercy.—The brig captured proves to be the *Anacondo*, mounting 18 nine-pound long guns, is a most beautiful vessel, coppered, and perfectly fit for his Majesty's service.—The schooner is the *Atlas* letter of marque, of 240 tons, mounting 10 guns, is also a fine vessel, and fit for his Majesty's service.—It now becomes my pleasing duty to mention to you, Sir, the good conduct of the several officers and men you have placed under my command, who were indefatigable in their exertions in carrying forward and effecting this service; and I beg also to mention to you the truly cheerful, ready, and able co-operation I have invariably experienced from Lieut. col. Napier, of the 102d regiment, and the officers and troops under his orders.

Downing-street, Sept. 7. Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, bt.

Kingston, Upper Canada, July 3.

I transmit copies of letters from Col. Vincent and Lieut.-col. Bishopp, and of the papers accompanying them, containing the highly-gratifying intelligence of the capture, on the 24th ult. of a body of the Enemy's forces, consisting of two field-officers, 21 other officers of different ranks, 27 non-commissioned officers, and 462 privates, together with a stand of colours, and two field-pieces. The details of this gallant affair, which reflects so much credit on our Indian allies, as well as upon Lieut. Fitzgibbon, for the promptitude and decision with which he availed himself of the impression their attack had made upon the Enemy, will, I have no doubt, be read by your Lordship with great satisfaction.

tion. Since the surprise of the Enemy's camp at Stoney Creek, on the 6th ult. and their subsequent retreat from the Forty Mile Creek, in which almost the whole of their camp equipage, together with a quantity of stores and provisions, fell into our hands, Major-gen. Dearborn has withdrawn the troops from Fort Erie, and has concentrated his forces at Fort George. Colonel Vincent has, in consequence, made a forward movement from the head of the lake, in order to support the light infantry and Indian warriors, who are employed in circumscribing the Enemy, so as to compel them to make use of their own resources for the maintenance of their army. Major-gen. de Rottenburgh has assumed the command of the centre division of the Army of Upper Canada. After the squadron under Commodore Sir James Yeo had shewn itself off the Forty Mile Creek, which principally determined the Enemy to retreat from that position, it was very successfully employed in interrupting and cutting off their supplies going from the Genesee river, and their other settlements upon the Southern shore of the Lake: five small vessels, with provisions, cloathing, and other articles, were taken, and several loaded boats were captured, and some destroyed.

[Transmitted by Col. Vincent.]

Beaver Dam, June 24.

Sir,—The troops you have done me the honour to place under my command, have succeeded this day in taking prisoners a detachment of the United States' army, under the command of Lieut.-col. Boerstler. In this affair the Indian warriors, under the command of Capt. Kerr, were the only force actually engaged: to them great merit is due, and to them I feel particularly obliged for their gallant conduct on this occasion. On the appearance of the detachment of the 49th regiment, under Lieut. Fitzgibbon, and the light company of the eighth, or King's regiment, the two flank companies of the 104th, under Major De Haren, and the provincial cavalry, under Capt. Hall, the whole surrendered to his Majesty's forces. To the conduct of Lieut. Fitzgibbon, through whose address the capitulation was entered into, may be attributed the surrender of the American force. To Major De Haren, for his speedy movement to the point of attack, and execution of the arrangements I had previously made with him, I am very much obliged. I have the honour to inclose the capitulation entered into between Col. Boerstler and myself, and a return of prisoners taken, exclusive of wounded, not yet ascertained. I lost no time in forwarding my Staff-adjutant, Lieut. Barnard, to communicate to you this intelligence. He has been particularly active and useful to me upon

all occasions. I take this opportunity of mentioning him to you, and beg the favour of you to recommend him to his Excellency Sir G. Prevost, as an active and promising young officer. *Capt. Brimmer, Lieut.-col. commanding the Troops Brig.-Gen. Vincent, &c.*

[in advance.
Township of Louth, June 24.

Sir,—At De Coris this morning, about seven o'clock, I received information that about 1000 of the Enemy, with two guns, were advancing towards me from St. David's. I soon after heard a firing of cannon and musketry, and, in consequence, rode in advance two miles on the St. David's road; I discovered, by the firing, that the Enemy was moving for the road on the mountain. I sent off Cornet M'Kenney to order out my detachment of the 49th, consisting of a subaltern and 46 rank and file, and closed upon the Enemy to reconnoitre. I discovered him on the mountain road, and took a position on an eminence to the right of it. My men arrived and pushed on in his front to cut off his retreat, under a fire from his guns, which, however, did no execution. After examining his positions, I was informed he expected reinforcements; I therefore decided upon summoning him to surrender. After the exchange of several propositions, between Lieut.-col. Boerstler and myself, in the name of Lieut.-col. De Haren; Lieut.-col. Boerstler agreed to surrender on the terms stated in the articles of capitulation. On my return to my men, to send out an officer to superintend the details of the surrender, you arrived.

J. FITZGIBBON, Lieut. 49th Foot.

Major De Haren, &c. &c.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation, by which the regular troops of the Enemy were to surrender prisoners of war, and the militia and volunteers, with Lieut.-col. Boerstler, be permitted to return to the United States on parole.]

American Prisoners taken near Fort George June 24.—Total: 1 lieut.-col. 1 major, 6 capt. 13 lieut. 1 cornet, 1 surgeon, 25 serjeants, 2 drummers, 462 rank and file.—Thirty militia released on parole, not included in the return.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken.—1 12-pounder, 1 6-pounder, 2 cars, stand of colours of the 14th United States' regiment.

The loss of the Enemy is supposed to be about 100 in killed and wounded.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 11. Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, bart. and K. B. has transmitted a letter from Capt. Ratray, of his Majesty's sloop Contest, dated the 14th of July, in Potowmac river, which states, that the cutters of the Contest and Mohawk brig, under the directions of Lieut. Curry, of the Contest, assisted by Lieut. Huchinson, of the Mohawk, had passed

pursued into a narrow inlet, called Yeacomoo Creek, three or four miles up, the United States schooner *Asp*, mounting one long 18-pounder gun and two 18-pounder carronades, with swivels, &c. having 25 men, and commanded by a lieutenant. The Enemy had hauled the schooner close to the beach, under the protection of a large body of Militia. Lieut. Curry advanced, notwithstanding a very heavy fire from the schooner and the shore, and assisted by the cool and determined bravery of the officers and crew, boarded and carried the vessel in a few minutes. Two men in the boats were killed, and six wounded; among the latter, Lieut. Curry, slightly; whose conduct is highly commended, as also that of Lieut. Hutchinson, and Messrs. Morey, Bradford, and Tozer, midshipmen, on this occasion. The lieutenant of the schooner was killed, and several of her crew drowned.

[This Gazette likewise contains a List of 129 vessels (many of them English, Spanish, and Swedish re-captures) taken from the Americans by the squadron under Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, between the 30th March and the 22d July, 1813.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Sept. 14. Major Hare has arrived with the following Dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington.

Lezaca, Sept. 2, 1813.

My Lord,—The fire against the fort of San Sebastian was opened on the 26th of August, and directed against the towers which flanked the curtain on the Eastern face, against the demy bastion on the South-eastern angle, and the termination of the curtain of the Southern face. Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Graham had directed that an establishment should be formed on the island of Santa Clara, which was effected on the night of the 26th; and the Enemy's detachment on that island were made prisoners. Capt. Cameron, of the 9th, had the command of the detachment which effected this operation; and Sir T. Graham particularly applauds his conduct, and that of Capt. Henderson, of the Royal Engineers.—The conduct of Lieut. the Hon. James Arbuthnot, of the Royal Navy, who commanded the boats, was highly meritorious, as likewise that of Lieut. Bell, of the Royal Marines.—All that it was deemed practicable to carry into execution, in order to facilitate the approach to the breaches before made in the wall of the town, having been effected on the 30th of August, and another breach having been made at the termination of the curtain, the place was stormed at 11 o'clock in the day on the 31st, and carried. The loss on our side has been severe. Lieut.-gen. Sir James Leith, who had joined the army only two days before, and Major-gens. Oswald and Robinson,

were unfortunately wounded in the breach; and Col. Sir Richard Fletcher, of the Royal Engineers, was killed by a musket-ball at the mouth of the trenches. In this officer, and in Lieut.-col. Crawford, of the 9th reg. his Majesty's service has sustained a serious loss.—I have the honour to inclose Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Graham's report of this operation, in which your Lordship will observe, with pleasure, another distinguished instance of the gallantry and perseverance of his Majesty's officers and troops, under the most trying difficulties.—All reports concur in praise of the conduct of the detachment from the 10th Portuguese brigade, under Major Snodgrass, which crossed the river Urumea, and stormed the breach on the right, under all the fire which could be directed upon them from the castle and town.—The garrison retired to the castle, leaving about 270 prisoners in our hands; and I hope that I shall soon have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that we have possession of that post.—Since the fire against St. Sebastian had been recommenced, the Enemy had drawn the greatest part of their force to the camp of Urogne, and there was every reason to believe that they would make an attempt to relieve the place.—Three divisions of the 4th Spanish army, commanded by Gen. Don Manuel Freyre, occupied the heights of San Marcial, and the town of Irun, by which the approach to San Sebastian, by the high road, was covered and protected, and they were supported by the 1st division of British infantry, under Major-gen. Howard, and Major-gen. Lord Aylmer's brigade on their left, and in the rear of Irun; and by Gen. Longa's division encamped near the Sierra de Aya, in rear of their right. In order to secure them still farther, I moved two brigades of the 4th division, on the 30th, to the convent of San Antonio, one of which (Gen. Ross's), under Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir Lowry Cole, moved up the same day to the Sierra de Aya, and the other, on the morning of the 31st, leaving the 9th Portuguese brigade on the heights between the Convent and Vera, and Lezaca.—Major-gen. Inglis's brigade of the 7th division, was moved on the 30th to the bridge of Lezaca; and I gave orders for the troops in the Puenos of Echalar, Zugarramurdi, and Maya, to attack the Enemy's weakened posts in front of those positions.—The Enemy crossed the Bidasoa by the fords between Andara and the destroyed bridge on the high road, before day-light on the morning of the 31st, with a very large force, with which they made a most desperate attack along the whole front of the position of the Spanish troops on the heights of San Marcial. They were driven back, some of them even across the river, in the most gallant style, by the Spanish troops,

troops, whose conduct was equal to that of any troops that I have ever seen engaged; and the attack having been frequently repeated, was upon every occasion defeated with the same gallantry and determination. The course of the river being immediately under the heights on the French side, on which the Enemy had placed a considerable quantity of cannon, they were enabled to throw a bridge across the river, about three quarters of a mile above the high road, over which, in the afternoon, they marched again a considerable body, which, with those who had crossed the fords, made another desperate attack upon the Spanish positions. This was equally beat back; and at length, finding all their efforts on that side fruitless, the Enemy took advantage of the darkness of a violent storm to retire their troops from this front entirely.—Notwithstanding that, as I have above informed your Lordship, I had a British division on each flank of the 4th Spanish army, I am happy to be able to report, that the conduct of the latter was so conspicuously good, and they were so capable of defending their post without assistance, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the Enemy to carry it, that, finding the ground did not allow of my making use of the 1st or 4th divisions on the flanks of the Enemy's attacking corps, neither of them were in the least engaged during the action.—Nearly at the same time that the Enemy crossed the Bidassoa in front of the heights of San Marcial, they likewise crossed that river with about three divisions of infantry, in two columns, by the fords below Salin, in front of the position occupied by the 9th Portuguese brigade. I ordered Major-gen. Inglis to support this brigade with that of the 7th division under his command; and, as soon as I was informed of the course of the Enemy's attack, I sent to Lieut.-gen. the Earl of Dalhousie to request that he would likewise move towards the Bidassoa, with the 7th division; and to the light division, to support Major-gen. Inglis by every means in their power. Major-gen. Inglis found it impossible to maintain the heights between Lezaca and the Bidassoa, and he withdrew to those in front of the convent of San Antonia, which he maintained.—In the mean time, Major-gen. Kempt moved one brigade of the light division to Lezaca, by which he kept the Enemy in check, and covered the march of the Earl of Dalhousie to join Major-gen. Inglis.—The Enemy, however, having completely failed in their attempt upon the position of the Spanish army on the heights of San Marcial; and finding that Major-gen. Inglis had taken a position from which they could not drive him; at the same time that it covered and protected the right of

the Spanish army, and the approaches to San Sebastian by Oyarzun, and that their situation on the left of the Bidassoa was becoming at every moment more critical, retired during the night.—The fall of rain during the evening and night had so swollen the Bidassoa, that the rear of their column was obliged to cross at the bridge of Vera. In order to effect this object, they attacked the posts of Major-gen. Skerrett's brigade of the light division, at about three in the morning, both from the Puerto de Vera and from the left of the Bidassoa. Although the nature of the ground rendered it impossible to prevent entirely the passage of the bridge after day-light, it was made under the fire of a great part of Major-gen. Skerrett's brigade, and the Enemy's loss in the operation must have been very considerable. Whilst this was going on upon the left of the Army, Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Giron attacked the Enemy's posts in front of the pass of Echalar, on the 30th and 31st. Lieut.-gen. the Earl of Dalhousie made Gen. Le Cor attack those in front of Zugarramudi, with the 6th Portuguese brigade, on the 31st; and the Hon. Major-gen. Colville made Col. Douglas attack the Enemy's posts in front of the pass of Maya, on the same day, with the 7th Portuguese brigade. All these troops conducted themselves well. The attack made by the Earl of Dalhousie delayed his march till late in the afternoon of the 31st, but he was in the evening in a favourable situation for his farther progress; and in the morning of the 1st, in that allotted for him.—In these operations, in which a second attempt by the Enemy to prevent the establishment of the Allies upon the frontiers has been defeated, by the operations of a part only of the allied Army, at the very moment at which the town of St. Sebastian was taken by storm, I have had great satisfaction in observing the zeal and ability of the officers, and the gallantry and discipline of the soldiers.—The different reports which I have transmitted to your Lordship from Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Graham, will have shown the ability and perseverance with which he has conducted the arduous enterprise entrusted to his direction, and the zeal and exertion of all the officers employed under him.—I fully concur in the Lieut.-general's report of the cordial assistance which he has received from Capt. Sir Geo. Collier, and the officers, seamen, and marines, under his command; who have done every thing in their power to facilitate and ensure our success. The seamen have served with the artillery in the batteries, and have, upon every occasion, manifested that spirit which is characteristic of the British Navy.—[His Lordship then warmly praises the conduct

of Don M. Freyre, the commander of the 4th Spanish army, and his principal officers; and observes that he had, throughout the operations, received every assistance from the Adjutant-general, Major-gen. Pakenham, the Quarter-master-gen. Major-gen. G. Murray, and all the officers of the Staff. Major-gen. Inglis, and the regiments in his brigade of the 7th division, conducted themselves remarkably well. The 51st regiment, under Col. Mitchell, and the 68th, under Lieut.-col. Hawkins, covered the change of position by the troops from the heights between the Bidassoa and Lezaca, to those of San Antonia, and these corps were distinguished. In conclusion, his Lordship recommends Major Hare, attached to Sir T. Graham's Staff, (the bearer of the Dispatch) to Earl Liverpool's protection.]

WELLINGTON.

P. S. I inclose a return of the killed and wounded in the operations of the 31st ult. and 1st inst.; and returns of the loss before San Sebastian, from July 28 to Aug. 31.

Oyarzun, Sept. 1.

My Lord,—In obedience to your Lordship's orders of the preceding day, to attack and form a lodgment on the breach of St. Sebastian, which now extended to the left, so as to embrace the outermost tower, the end and front of the curtain immediately over the left bastion, as well as the face of the bastion itself, the assault took place at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday; and I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that the heroic perseverance of all the troops concerned was at last crowned with success.—The column of attack was formed of the second brigade of the 5th division, commanded by Major-gen. Robinson, with an immediate support of detachments as *per margin**, and having in reserve the remainder of the 5th division, consisting of Major-gen. Sprye's Portuguese brigade, and the first brigade under Major-gen. Hay, as also the 5th battalion of Cagadores of Gen. Bradford's brigade, under Major Hill; the whole under the direction of Lieut.-gen. Sir James Leith, commanding the 5th division.—Having arranged every thing with Sir J. Leith, I crossed the Urumia to the batteries of the right attack, where every thing could be most distinctly seen, and from whence the orders for the fire of the batte-

* 150 volunteers of the light division, commanded by Lieut.-col. Hunt, of the 52d regiment; 400 of the 1st division (consisting of 200 of the brigades of Guards, under Lieut.-col. Cooke, of 100 of the light battalion, and 100 of the line battalions of the King's German Legion), under Major Robertson; and 200 volunteers of the fourth division, under Major Rose, of the 20th foot.

ries, according to circumstances, could be immediately given.—The column, in filing out of the right of the trenches, was, as before, exposed to a heavy fire of shells and grape-shot, and a mine was exploded in the left angle of the counterscarp of the horn-work, which did great damage, but did not check the ardour of the troops in advancing to the attack. There was never any thing so fallacious as the external appearance of the breach: without some description, the almost insuperable difficulties of the breach cannot be estimated. Notwithstanding its great extent, there was but one point where it was possible to enter, and there by single files. All the inside of the wall to the right of the curtain formed a perpendicular scarp of at least 20 feet to the level of the streets; so that the narrow ridge of the curtain itself, formed by the breaching of its end and front, was the only accessible point. During the suspension of the operations of the siege, from want of ammunition, the Enemy had prepared every means of defence which art could devise, so that great numbers of men were covered by intrenchments and traverses, in the horn-work, on the ramparts of the curtain, and inside of the town opposite to the breach, and ready to pour a most destructive fire of musketry on both flanks of the approach to the top of the narrow ridge of the curtain.—Every thing that the most determined bravery could attempt was repeatedly tried in vain by the troops, who were brought forward from the trenches in succession. No man outlived the attempt to gain the ridge: and though the slope of the breach afforded shelter from the Enemy's musketry, yet still the nature of the stone rubbish prevented the great exertions of the engineers and working-parties from being able to form a lodgment for the troops, exposed to the shells and grape from the batteries of the castle, as was particularly directed, in obedience to your Lordship's instruction: and, at all events, a secure lodgment could never have been obtained without occupying a part of the curtain.—In this almost desperate state of the attack, after consulting with Col. Dickson, commanding the Royal Artillery, I ventured to order the guns to be turned against the curtain. A heavy fire of artillery was directed against it, passing a few feet only over the heads of our troops on the breach, and was kept up with a precision of practice beyond all example. Meanwhile I accepted the offer of a part of Major-gen. Bradford's Portuguese brigade to ford the river near its mouth. The advance of the 1st batt. 15th reg. under Major Snodgrass, over the open beach, and across the river; and of a detachment of the 24th reg. under Lieut.-col. M'Bean, in support, was made in the handsomest

handsomest style, under a very severe fire of grape. Major Snodgrass attacked, and finally carried, the small breach on the right of the great one, and Lieut.-col. M'Bean's detachment occupied the right of the great breach. I ought not to omit to mention, that a similar offer was made by the 1st Portuguese regiment of Brig.-gen. Wilson's brigade, under Lieut.-col. Fearon; and that both Major-gen. Bradford and Brig.-gen. Wilson had, from the beginning, urged most anxiously the employment of their respective brigades in the attack, as they had so large a share in the labour and fatigues of the right attack. Observing now the effect of the admirable fire of the batteries against the curtain, though the Enemy was so much covered, a great effort was ordered to be made to gain the high ridge at all hazards, at the same time that an attempt should be made to storm the horn-work.—It fell to the lot of the 2d brigade of the 5th division under the command of Col. the Hon. Chas. Greville, to move out of the trenches for this purpose, and the 3d batt. of the Royal Scots, under Lieut. col. Barnes, supported by the 38th, under Lieut. -col. Miles, fortunately arrived to assault the breach of the curtain, about the time when an explosion on the rampart of the curtain (occasioned by the fire of the artillery) created some confusion among the Enemy. The narrow pass was gained, and was maintained, after a severe conflict; and the troops on the right of the breach having about this time succeeded in forcing the barricades on the top of the narrow line wall, found their way into the houses that joined it. Thus, after an assault which lasted above two hours, under the most trying circumstances, a firm footing was obtained.—It was impossible to restrain the impetuosity of the troops, and in an hour more the Enemy were driven from all the complication of defences prepared in the streets, suffering a severe loss on their retreat to the castle, and leaving the whole town in our possession.—Though it must be evident to your Lordship, that the troops were all animated with the most enthusiastic and devoted gallantry, and that all are entitled to the highest commendation; yet, I am sure, your Lordship will wish to be informed more particularly concerning those who, from their situations, had opportunities of gaining peculiar distinction; and, as the distance I was at myself does not enable me to perform this act of justice from personal observation, I have taken every pains to collect information from the superior officers.

[Sir T. Graham then proceeds warmly to praise the following officers:—Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Leith, who directed the attack, till receiving a wound in the breast, and having his left arm broke, he was reluct-

antly obliged to be carried off; Major-gen. Hay, who succeeded, to whom Sir James Leith acknowledges his obligations; Major-gen. Robinson, who left the field on receiving a severe wound in the face; Lieut.-cols. Berkeley and Gomm; Capt. Belcher, 59th foot, aid-de-camp (whh is recommended for promotion); Capt. J. Stewart, 3d batt. Royal Scots; Capt. Wood, (who was wounded in the command of the 4th foot, following the forlorn hope in the best style, and remaining long after his wound); Capts. Williamson and Jones; Capt. Taylor, 48th; Lieut. Le Blanc, (who led the light infantry company of the 4th regiment, immediately after the forlorn hope, and is the only surviving officer of the advance); Capt. Livesay, who succeeded to the command of the 47th foot on Major Kelly's being killed, and kept it till wounded, when the command devolved on Lieut. Power, who ably performed the duty; Capt. Pilkington, who succeeded to the command of the 59th on Capt. Scott's being killed, and retained it till wounded, when the command of that battalion fell to Capt. Halford, who led it with great credit; and also Brevet-major Anwyll.—Major-gen. Hay having now the command of the 5th division, mentions in terms of great praise the excellent conduct of Major-gen. Sprye, commanding the Portuguese brigade; Col. de Regoa, 15th Portuguese reg.; Col. de Crae, 3d Portuguese reg.; Lieut.-col. Hill, commanding 8th Caçadores; Major C. Stuart Campbell; Capt. Brackenbuc, 61st reg.; Brigade-major Fitzgerald. He also speaks highly of the services of Col. C. Greville, 38th, in command of the 2d brigade; of the conspicuous gallantry of Lieut.-col. Barnes, in the successful assault of the curtain, with the brave battalion of the Royal Scots; Lieut.-col. Cameron, 9th foot; Lieut. cols. Miles and Dean, 38th foot; Brig.-Major Tayler, and Capt. Stewart. He likewise notices the gallant and judicious conduct of Lieut.-col. Cooke, commanding the detachments of Guards; and of Lieut.-col. Hunt, who was severely wounded. Major-general Hay conducted the division along the ramparts himself, with the judgment and gallantry that has so often marked his conduct. Every branch of the artillery service was conducted by Col. Dickson with the greatest ability; as was that of the engineer department by Lieut.-col. Sir R. Fletcher, till the moment of his much-lamented fall at the mouth of the trenches. Lieut.-col. Burgoyne succeeded to the command, and is anxious that Sir R. Fletcher's sense of the great merit and gallantry of Capt. Henderson, in the attack on Santa Clara, on the 27th; and of the persevering exertions of Majors Ellicombe and Smith, the latter of whom arranged the attack on

the right, should be reported to your Lordship. Lieut.-col. Burgoyne, who was wounded, and quitted the field from loss of blood, has resumed the duty of the department. Sir G. Collier has zealously co-operated, with the Navy; and the services of Lieut. O'Reilly, with the swamen at the batteries, have been equally conspicuous as before. Major-gen. Oswald, who had had the temporary command of the 5th division, in Sir J. Leith's absence, during the whole of the campaign, resigned it on the 30th ult. but afforded every information to Sir James, and continued his valuable services to the last, by acting as a volunteer at the trenches, on the occasion of the assault. Col. Delancy, Lieut.-col. Bouverie, and my first aide-de-camp Capt. Culvert, merit my thanks; also Lieut. Gethin, 11th reg. acting engineer, who conducted a Portuguese column to the attack, and took the Enemy's colours from the cavalier.]

Your Lordship has, with an attention extremely grateful to me, permitted me to name an Officer to be the bearer of your Lordship's Dispatches home; and I beg to recommend for that commission Major Hare, of the 12th foot, a gallant soldier of fortune, who has on many former occasions served on my Staff, and is now attached to it as Assistant-adj.-gen.

I am, &c. T. GRAHAM.

P. S. No return of artillery and stores has yet been sent in; and I fear the returns of the severe losses of the troops may not be quite correct.

Names of Officers Wounded and Missing in the Siege of St. Sebastian, from the 28th of July to the 29th of August.

Aug. 8. 58th f. 1st batt. Capt. John Willsbire, severely.—Aug. 10. 47th f. 2d batt. Lieut. J. R. Nason, slightly.—Aug. 29. 9th f. 1st batt. Lieut. Chadwick, severely (since dead).—Aug. 25. Brunswick Light Inf. Lieut. Schwartenberg, missing.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded in the Assault and Capture of the Town of St. Sebastian's, on 31st of August.

Killed—Royal Engineers: Lieut.-col. Sir R. Fletcher, and Capts. Rhodes and Collyer. 1st Royal Scots, 3d batt. Ens. Boyd, 4th f. 1st batt. Lieuts. Macquire, Carrol, Fawson, & Jameson; Ensign Montford, 9th foot, 1st batt. Major Crawford (lieut.-col.) Lieuts. E. Fraser, R. Lewyn, & R. Morant, 20th f. Capt. Rose (major). 27th f. 3d batt. Lieut. Hardinge, 38th f. 1st batt. Capt. Werge (major); Lieuts. M'Guchin, Lawrence, jun. and Wheatley. 43d f. 1st batt. Lieut. O'Connell. 47th f. 2d batt. Maj. Kelly; Capt. Hodges; Lieuts. Short and Norris; Ensigns Bakewell, Campbell, and Bennett. 52d f. 1st batt. Lieut. Harvest. 59th f. 2d batt. Capt. Scott (major); Lts. Hon. W. C. Pery, Vevers, G. A. S. Fane,

and Pyne; Ensigns Pack, M. O'Hara, and L. Watson. 27th f. 3d batt. Volunteers George Kennion and John Crawford.

Wounded—General Staff: Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Leith, K. B. severely; Major-gen. Oswald, slightly; Major-gen. Robinson, severely. Royal Engineers: Capt. Burgoyne (lieut.-col.) slightly; Lieuts. Barney and Marshal, severely. 1st Guards, 1st batt. Ensign Burrard, severely (since dead); 3d batt. Ens. Bridgeman, slightly. Cold-stream Guards, 1st batt. Ens. Chaplain, severely. 1st Royal Scots, 5d batt. Lieuts. Clarke and Holbrooke, severely; Suckling, Arm-troug, and Macdonald, slightly. 4th f. 1st batt. Lieut.-col. Piper, slightly; Capts. Williamson and Fletcher, severely; Lieuts. Le Blanc, Haywood, and Ensign Hyde, severely. 9th f. 1st batt. Lieut.-col. Cameron, slightly; Capt. T. Ferrars, severely; John Snelton, severely (arm amputated); Lieuts. R. Dale and W. M'Adam, slightly. John Ogle, severely. Detachment 20th reg. Captain Murray, slightly. 23d (Fusiliers) 1st batt. Lieut. Griffith, slightly. 38 h f. 1st batt. Capt. Hussey, severely; Lieuts. Tittle and Cross, severely; Sandwith, severely (arm amputated); Lawrence, sen. and Hopper, severely; Ensigns M'Alpin and Reddy, severely; Lieut. Freer, slightly. Detachment 40th f. 1st batt. Lieut. Turton, severely (since dead); Detachment 47th f. 2d batt. Capts. Livesey, Oglander, severely. Lts. Power, Naton, and Johnson, severely; Kendall and Agar, slightly; Ensigns Hall and Burke, severely. Detachment 48th f. 1st batt. Capt. Gray, slightly. Detachment 52d f. 1st batt. Major Hunt (lieut.-col.) and Capt. R. Campbell, severely. 59th f. 2d batt. Capts. Fothergill and Pilkington, severely; Lieuts. Hovenden, Duncan, Freeze, A. Campbell, H. Hartford, severely; Stewart, Browne, Carmichael, slightly; Ensign Edwards, severely; Robertson, slightly. Detachment 95th f. 1st batt. Lieuts. Hamilton and Percival, severely. 1st Line, Batt. K. G. L. Capt. Heine, severely; Lieut. Rossin, slightly. Brunswick Light Inf. Lieut. Halson. 1st Royal Scots, 3d batt. Volunteer Dobb, severely. 4th f. 1st batt. Volunteer Bennett, slightly.

British Officers Killed and Wounded in the Operations of the Army, Aug. 31.

Killed—30th f. 2d batt. Capt. Mallett, D. A. Q. M. G. attached to Spanish Army. 11th f. 1st batt. Lieut. Richardson. 51st f. Capt. Douglas. 82d f. 1st. batt. Lieut. Welsted. 95th f. 3d batt. Capt. Cadoux, (on the morning of the 1st Sept.)

Wounded—36th f. 1st batt. Ens. Munt, severely. 43d f. 1st batt. Lieut. George Foillett, severely (since dead). 51st f. Major Roberts (lieut.-col.); Capts. Key, Kelly, & James Ross, severely; Capt. John Ross, slightly; Lieuts. Frederick and Bailey,

Bailey, severely; Lieut. Brook, slightly; Lieuts. Minchin and Dodd, and Ensign Thurston, severely. 68th f. Lt. Sheene, severely; and Ensign Gibson, slightly. 89d f. 1st batt. Lieut. Donnelan, slightly. 95th f. 2d batt. Capt. Hart, slightly; Lieuts. Llewellyn and Cochrane, severely. Chasseurs Britanniques: Lieut.-col. Eustace and Major Debantoy (lieut.-col.) severely; Capt. Muralt and Lieut. Blemer, slightly; Lieuts. Choiseul and Precothoin, severely.

Abstract of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Siege, Assault, and Capture, of the Town of St. Sebastian, from 28th of July to 31st. of August.

British—1 lieut.-col. 2 majors, 6 capt. 19 lieuts. 8 ensigns, 31 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 503 rank and file, killed.—3 general staff, 2 lieut.-cols. 1 major, 15 capt. 35 lieuts. 11 ensigns, 54 serjeants, 6 drummers, and 975 rank and file, wounded.—1 lieut. and 40 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese—2 capt. 1 lieut. 2 ensigns, 3 staff, 9 serjeants 1 drummer, and 171 rank and file, killed.—1 lieut.-col. 1 ma-

yor, 10 capt. 10 lieuts. 13 ensigns, 39 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 519 rank and file, wounded.—4 rank and file missing.

Abstract of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in Action with the Enemy on the 31st of August and 1st of September.

British—3 capt. 2 lieuts. 8 serjeants, and 43 rank and file, killed.—1 lieut.-col. 2 majors, 6 capt. 13 lieuts. 3 ensigns, 25 serjeants, and 234 rank and file, wounded.—2 serjeants, and 30 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese—3 capt. 2 lieuts. 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 76 rank and file, killed.—1 col. 1 lieut.-col. 7 capt. 4 lieuts. 8 ensigns, 1 staff, 21 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 342 rank and file, wounded.—1 serjeant, and 52 rank and file, missing.

Spanish—1 col. 10 capt. 5 lieuts. 2 ensigns, 12 serjeants, and 231 rank and file, killed: 2 horses killed.—4 gen. staff, 3 col. 3 lieut.-cols. 2 majors, 11 capt. 28 lieuts. 30 ensigns, 1 staff, 69 serjeants, and 1196 rank and file, wounded: 4 horses wounded.—1 capt. 3 lieuts. 1 ensign, and 66 rank and file, missing.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 4.

The Earl of *Digby* moved the Address, which was seconded, with great eloquence, by the Earl of *Clare*.

The Marquis of *Wellesley* declared he gave his sincere and unqualified support to the Address. He approved both of the sentiments and language of the Speech, which was framed to diffuse confidence—to encourage union—to inculcate the principle of moderation—without entering into particulars or minute circumstances, which would have been both dangerous and unwise. He concurred in the language of Mr. Pitt, that "England had saved herself by her firmness and energies, and had saved other Countries by her example."

The Duke of *Sussex* thought the primary cause of the late important victories was to be traced to the spirit, the patriotism, and steady perseverance, displayed by this Country.

Lord *Grenville* declared his entire concurrence in the sentiments and language both of the Speech and Address. He rejoiced to perceive that the Nations of Europe had united against the common Oppressor from a sense of danger, and not from purchase. He trusted that no Peace would be concluded which did not restore a Balance of Power in Europe, and establish the Dutch in their former independence. He thanked Heaven that he had been permitted to live to see this period of success, and he hoped it would be fol-

lowed by unceasing exertions to cement the Grand Confederacy against France.

The Earl of *Liverpool* remarked, that the Portuguese were the first who had successfully opposed the tyranny of the French. In raising an army, she had set a noble example to Spain and other Nations. This had not been lost on the Continent. The spirit that grew up in Spain was strengthened in Russia, and was now triumphing in Germany. The period had now arrived when large and liberal efforts should be made. We should by this means be better able to secure a permanent and general Peace. He would ask no concession of the Enemy to obtain Peace, which, were he in his situation, he would not be willing to part with.

The Address was agreed to *nem. con.*

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Compton*, in an animated speech, in which he adverted to the possibility of restoring the Balance of Power in Europe, moved the Address.

Mr. *C. Grant*, at great length, and with an eloquence that excited admiration, seconded it.

Mr. *Whitbread* expressed his cordial approbation of the Regent's Speech. He wished no change in the Ministry; but was rather desirous that they should continue in their situations, to complete their achievements in that style of moderation which was designated in the Speech.

Mr. *W. Wynne* spoke.

The Address was then agreed to, *nem. con.*

Lord *Morpeth* gave notice that, after the recess, he should bring into consideration certain parts of the Speaker's Speech at the close of the last Session to the Prince Regent. (See p. 269.)

The *Speaker* said he had no doubt that he should be able to satisfy that House, that he was justified in the observations he had made.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 8.

Earl *Bathurst*, in a neat speech, moved the Thanks of the House to the Marquis of Wellington, for the eminent skill and ability displayed in the operations succeeding the battle of Vittoria, terminating in the establishment of the Allied Army on the French territory. The Noble Lord, in the course of his speech, adverted to the columns of the French partizans in Spain, who had falsely asserted that, on the capture of St. Sebastian by storm, the English troops were participators in every species of excess — entering and plundering the houses and churches of plate — violating the females, and purposely destroying the town, instead of following the Enemy into the Castle. His Lordship solemnly asserted, on the authority of Sir T. Graham, and many respectable officers who were eye-witnesses, that this charge was a wilful and deliberate falsehood. The French garrison had, during the siege, converted the churches into barracks, hospitals, and stables; and would it be believed that they would leave the communion plate to stare the victors in the face? Our troops followed the Enemy to the Castle, and suffered severely in the unsuccessful attempt. Farther, Sir T. Graham was on the spot at the time, and in the neighbourhood for nearly a month afterwards, and no complaint whatever was made to him by the Authorities of St. Sebastian, or by the inhabitants, of any outrages having been committed. The Noble Lord dwelt with much energy on the promptitude and ability displayed by the Marquis in making those combinations which foiled the skill of Marshal Soult, one of the best Generals possessed by the Enemy, and ensured success in the engagements of the Pyrenees. The Portuguese and Spanish troops had, in all the late battles, displayed extraordinary gallantry. They had repulsed, unaided, different attacks of the French, and equalled in discipline and valour our own Army. His Lordship concluded by remarking, that this Country was honourably distinguished for the firmness and perseverance with which it had maintained the contest; for the pertinacity with which it had supported the independence of the Peninsula

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under every aspect of fortune, thus holding up a pillar of fire amidst surrounding darkness, which marked out to other Nations the path to the promised land — to the haven of safety and independence....

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

A separate motion of Thanks was afterwards voted to Sir T. Graham, for the reduction of St. Sebastian, which, with general votes to Sir R. Hill and the officers and soldiers of the Army, was agreed to *nem. con.*

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* read the following Answer made by the Prince Regent to the Address of that House:

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address. The sentiments which it breathes, and the assurances of support which it contains, are such as become the Commons of a great Empire, carrying to the Throne at such a moment the expression of their opinion. The means which you have determined to place at my disposal, shall be employed by me in the manner most conducive, under Providence, to the success of the great Cause in which we are engaged; and I trust, that, through the alliance which has been formed with the Continental Powers, Europe may look forward to the attainment of a solid and honourable Peace."

After some discussion, in which Messrs. *H. Sumner*, *R. Bathurst*, *Whitbread*, *Lord Castlereagh*, Messrs. *C. Wynne*, *Tierney*, *Bancker*, and *Ryder*, participated, it was agreed to print the Speaker's Speech at the close of the last Session, and enter it on the Journals.

The *Speaker*, before he put the question, said, "I shall forbear, at present, from offering any thing in justification of my conduct, because the consideration of that question is not now before you — but I am prepared to assure you, that I feel the most confident persuasion of being able to satisfy this House, that I have in no respect whatever transgressed the duties of my office."

Nov. 10.

A Bill for continuing the circulation of Local Tokens was read the first time.

Mr. *W. Dundas* moved, in a Committee of Supply, the usual Resolution for voting 140,000 seamen and 31,000 marines, for the service of the ensuing year; which, after some remarks from Mr. *Baring*, was agreed to.

Nov. 11.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in an appropriate speech, in which he adverted to the favourable disposition of the Militia, which had, since 1805, given 100,000 men by volunteering,

teering, to the Regulars, and many regiments of which were desirous of extending their services abroad, brought forward his plan for augmenting the disposable force of the Country. He suggested two modes of supplying the waste of the Army, which was annually 25,000, and this year would be 30,000. The one is, by inducing militia-men to transfer their services from England to any part of Europe; the other, by giving additional encouragement to volunteer into the line. Those who make a transfer of their services as militia-men, are to receive a bounty of ten guineas, and retain their privileges as in the militia; their officers to receive half-pay when the regiment is disembodied. The militia-man volunteering into the line, if his services are limited to five years, will receive *twelve guineas*; if he volunteers his services for *life*, *sixteen*; officers as high as captains (inclusive) may volunteer with the privates in the proportion of one captain, one lieutenant, and one ensign, to every hundred men. On entering the Army, the officers will at first receive half-pay, and, after one campaign on foreign service, rank as officers of the Army with permanent rank, or, if they choose, still continue in the militia. His Lordship concluded by stating, that the recruiting by beat of drum gave annually 10,000 men; that his plan would give 20,000 the present year, to which, adding 7000 the arrears of former years, there would be an additional disposable force of 27,000 men; and, in the next year, the operation of this plan would give 40,000 men, including 25,000 the average waste; or from 10,000 to 15,000 troops annually. He should never lose sight of continuing the Militia on its present system, though he entertained sanguine hopes that the men might be replaced without having recourse to the ballot, which was deemed a hardship. His Lordship concluded by obtaining leave to bring in "a Bill, to enable his Majesty to accept of the services of a portion of the Militia for the more vigorous prosecution of the War."

Mr. *Whitbread* declared he would support this measure, in the hope that the increased means would be applied to their legitimate object, the obtaining of a speedy and honourable Peace, and that no object of ambition on our part, or on the part of our Allies, would divert us from it.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 22.

A desultory conversation arose on the delay which had taken place in the execution of the Insolvent Debtors Act.

The Lord Chancellor and Lord *Ellenborough* declared that the Act was inefficient for the object it had in view.

Viscount *Sidmouth* declared that he had used every exertion to give operation to

the Act, and for that purpose had had frequent interviews with Mr. *Serjeant Palmer*, to whom no blame whatever could be imputed.

In the Commons, the same day, the following sums were voted for the ensuing year: 67,578*l.* Civil List Deficiencies; 5,454*l.* for Parliamentary Services; 10,000*l.* for improving the communication between the counties of Edinburgh and Fife; 119,500*l.* for the French Emigrant Clergy; 8,000*l.* for the St. Domingo Sufferers; 11,500*l.* for the Emigrants from Toulon and Corsica; 19,000*l.* for the relief of American Loyalists; 4,000*l.* for the Grece Emigrants; 3,250*l.* for the relief of the French Emigrants of Jersey and Guernsey; and five millions to pay off Exchequer Bills.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that 13 millions had been voted for the Naval Service, and two issues of Exchequer Bills, of seven millions and a half, amounting to 27 millions in the whole. The Ways and Means, to meet the Public exigencies, were only the annual Taxes, amounting to about three millions, and the sum to be raised by the Loan concluded that morning. It was unusual for a Loan to be contracted before a former Loan had been altogether paid up; but unforeseen circumstances had rendered the measure necessary. The amount was greater than was absolutely required for the Public Service, since eleven millions would have enabled Government to carry on the business of the Country till the usual period of application to Parliament; but, as the holders of Exchequer Bills were desirous of disposing of them, for the sake of laying out the produce in the Public Funds, which had risen, it had been thought better to combine two operations at once—to raise such a sum as would render another application to Parliament this Session unnecessary, and to avoid an additional issue of Exchequer Bills. The Loan contracted that morning was, in consequence, 22 millions. The terms were, that for every 100*l.* money subscribed, the contributor should be entitled to 110*l.* in the three *per cent.* and 7*l.* in the Consolidated Annuities, which made a beneficial difference in favour of the Country, between the terms of the present and the last Loan, of 8*s.* 6*d.* of Long Annuities, and 7*l.* in the three *per cent.* Consolidated Annuities. The saving was 1*l.* 18*s.* *per cent.* or 2*l.* more than in June last. The Loan was also in other respects more favourable. The bonus to subscribers in June last was 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* *per cent.*; in the present Loan it was 5*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* The amount of the bonus in the former Loan was about 4*l.* *per cent.*; while in this it

would amount only to 3*l.* 6*s.*; and yet he had the satisfaction of learning that the Loan was likely to be beneficial to the Contractors, as it was already at a premium of 3½ *per cent.* He certainly had to congratulate the Committee and the Public on a bargain so advantageous in all respects. Instead of bearing any resemblance to a forced Loan, it seemed, from the readiness of the Contractors, and the eagerness of many worthy friends, rather a Loan forced upon the Treasury. Besides the increase of the annual charges, on account of the interest of this Loan, it had been settled by the Law, that in all cases where, in addition to the Loan of the year, it should be found necessary to raise a supplemental Loan, a sinking fund should be created at the same time for its redemption, equal to one half of the interest of such Loan. Now, as the annual interest of the present Loan would amount to 1,168,200*l.* there must be a sinking fund added to the amount of one half that sum, which would be 584,100*l.* The charges of management would amount to 11,600*l.* more, which would make the total of the increased annual charge created by this Loan amount to 1,763,900*l.* Now, as to the Ways and Means to meet this annual charge, he believed that it would be easy to anticipate, that he meant to conform to the Act which he had before alluded to, and throw this charge upon the stock remaining in the hands of the Commissioners for the Redemption of the National Debt. The capital stock which was created by the present Loan was 24,200,000*l.* in the Reduced 3 *per Cent.* and 14,740,000*l.* in the 3 *per Cent.* Consols. Before he sat down, he was happy to state that the Revenue was better than it had been last year, and that the receipts of the last quarter had exceeded, by 1,700,000*l.* the amount of the receipts of the corresponding quarter in the last year.

The Resolutions were then agreed to.

The House having resumed, resolved itself into a Committee on the Militia Volunteering Bill; when, after a short conversation between Messrs. *Whitshed Keene*, *C. Wynne*, *Whitbread*, and *Lord Castlereagh*, the blanks were filled up, and the Report ordered to be received on Wednesday.

Nov. 24.

Mr. B. Bathurst, referring to the Non-resident Act, stated that an individual (a *Mr. Wright*), who had been the Registrar (or Secretary) in the Bishopricks of London, Norwich, and Ely, had instituted prosecutions against the Clergy in the above Dioceses, for penalties for non-residence, to the amount, if recovered, of 20,000*l.* In the situations which that in-

dividual held, he had not only acquired the means of knowing what had been done, and what had been omitted to be done, by the Clergy of those Dioceses, but he had possessed the power of preventing, if he chose it, the appearance of those documents which might be a defence against the prosecutions that he had since instituted:—for, in the ordinary course of Episcopal business, the particular notifications of the Clergy were entrusted to this very individual himself!—The transactions of every Diocese were so extensive, that it was impossible for the Bishop personally to go through them, and it was not at all improbable that many of the letters of notification, for the non-delivery of which the actions had been brought, had been put into the hands of this identical Registrar, or Secretary, and might by him be suppressed or not, at pleasure. In fact, he had received many letters from highly-respectable individuals, in which they assured him that they had applied first by letter, and then by word of mouth, to this *Mr. Wright*, and that they had been assured their licences would be made out in consequence. In some cases, he had been out of the way, and no satisfactory answer could be obtained; until at length, for some reason, into which he would not then enter, this person was removed from his situation on the accession to the See of London of the present Bishop. He had subsequently been removed from his office in the other Episcopacies, and had since openly avowed that, “having done with the Bishops, he would attack the Clergy.” The greater proportion of these actions were founded on the mere omission of the returns. He concluded by obtaining leave to bring in a Bill to suspend, for a limited time, the proceedings of actions for recovery of penalties under the Act of the 45*d* of the King.

Lord Castlereagh said, he much regretted that it was not in his power to lay before the House all the engagements his Majesty had entered into with Foreign Powers in the course of the year. But he trusted that Parliament would be satisfied with the extent and nature of the engagements which he had the honour of submitting to them. For this purpose he should state the general outline of them: and he would do so, because without it Parliament would not be able satisfactorily to accede to the expences of the current year. Besides, it would be useful that such a statement should be made, in order that Foreign Powers might themselves see the extent of the exertions made by this Country; for it had fallen to the lot of Government to refuse many applications for assistance, which it was impossible for it to give. He would now state how far the

means provided by the Parliament had been applied. A considerable aid had been afforded to the armies of Spain and Portugal, independently of the Subsidies furnished to those Governments. In the field, it had been found that the Public service could not be allowed to stand still, and to prevent which, they had been in many instances supplied from our Commissariat. The direct aid to Spain was two millions as a subsidy; and quantities of military stores, which had been left by Parliament to the discretion of the Government, had been given on a principle of liberality. The actual provision, therefore, made by Parliament, was two millions for Spain and Portugal; for Sicily 400,000*l.* and for Sweden one million. Five millions had been placed at the disposal of Government, by a Vote of Credit of last year; and he was happy to say, that it nearly covered the whole of those aids for the service of the year 1813. A great part of it had already been remitted abroad, and the rest would be sent to indemnify certain departments for stores, &c. already issued from them. The House would feel the extent of the support which we had offered to the Cause of the World, when he stated, besides the waste of our own Army, we had furnished half a million of stand of arms to Spain and Portugal, and 400,000 stand of arms to various parts of the Continent. He would now call the attention of the House to the Treaty with Sweden, as being the first in order. By that Treaty, the million granted was to cover all expences to the 12th of last October. Instructions had been given for a renewal of that Treaty and Subsidy; but from the state of the weather, and the operations abroad, he was unable to state to the House the nature of the negotiations, which had, no doubt, taken place before this time; but he could state, that there would be no essential difference in our policy. Sweden had performed all its stipulations; and it was a source of great satisfaction, that between the Swedish troops and those under Gen. Walmoden, Great Britain had been enabled, by her own exertions, to bring 50,000 men into the field, in behalf of the common Cause. In his willingness to aid the grand object of the campaign, the Prince Royal of Sweden had given up all considerations purely Swedish—had turned his back on Holstein—and had eminently contributed to the success of the campaign. Besides which, he had submitted to the Allies three plans, to all of which they had given the preference over any others. It was certainly much to be regretted, that the city of Hamburgh could not be protected from the French; but the temporary inattention to it might prove its ultimate salvation; and, if the

Prince Royal had spread abroad his troops, he would have sacrificed both that city and Berlin to an unmilitary extension of his army. The Treaty with Russia was certainly the most important, both as to policy and extent. He admitted that the efforts made by this Country, in support of the Allies, were some of the greatest that this Country had ever made. The Subsidy, and the credit granted by this Country to Russia, would amount to not less than five millions. He here wished to call the attention of the House to the difference between the original Treaty with Russia, and the supplementary Treaty. The only essential difference was, that by the supplementary Treaty there was to be no admixture of the credit of this Country with that of any foreign State; and other Powers were, therefore, left to make their exertions in their own way. The general ground on which the Government had thought it right to stretch the sum to five millions, was, because the salvation of Europe, at the time of signing the Treaty, seemed to depend mainly on the exertions of Russia and Prussia. Every delicacy had been shewn by the Emperor of Russia to this Country and to the Allies; and he acceded to the Armistice from a wish to satisfy Austria whether the French Ruler seriously wished for a peace or not; but, at the same time, he was training his reserves, and by the 17th of August he had the full amount of his stipulated force in the field. Since that, he had brought up the reserve under Bennigsen; a circumstance which had, perhaps, much contributed to the success of the campaign. The exertions of Prussia, in point of numbers, had been of a lower character. But it was pleasing to see that Country, which was supposed to have been the most depressed and plundered by the Enemy, had now shown the greatness of its mind, and had made the most extraordinary exertions. Besides its garrisons, Prussia had brought into the field 200,000 men; and this exertion had been mainly owing to that great man, Gen. Schalost, who fell in the battle of Lutzen. During the Armistice, 70 battalions had been raised by the Military Government of Silesia, 50 of whom had fought under Blucher at Katzbach. He hoped that, in consequence of these exertions made for Peace, the House would not think Ministers had acted improvidently. Having given this general view as to the negotiation with Sweden, Russia, and Prussia, he now wished to state what had been the transactions of his Majesty's Ministers with the Court of Austria. Much as Austria had at stake in the present struggle, he was satisfied that Austria would never have joined the combination, but from the conviction that France was indisposed towards a pacific settlement

settlement of Europe. There was not sufficient information before the House to justify him in going into any details of Austria's efforts towards a pacification; but he was desirous to say something, in order to correct an apparent misconception of the Hon. Member for Bedford. That Hon. Gentleman had said, that whatever conditions had in a former stage been proposed to France, should now be adopted. Such a supposition put the Government into a dilemma, into which they ought not to be thrust; as it implied, either that our proposals were then not of a nature to be accepted, or that now, in consequence of successes, our demands would be still more exalted. In point of fact, no plan had been offered: Austria never went farther than an attempt to mediate, which was met by France by a variety of evasions, which left Austria no alternative, except at once to take arms, or to state the grounds on which she was disposed to mediate. These grounds did not pledge the Continental Allies or this Country: they were merely a basis, scarcely affecting the interests of the other Countries, by which Austria wished to ascertain whether her attempts at Peace would be hopeless. The reply of France at once shewed that all these endeavours were fruitless. The battle of Leipsic, if followed up with discretion and ability, would, he trusted, produce such results as would shew, that Ministers had not forgot their duty. He had the satisfaction to say, that the language now adopted was the very same which they had used in a time of comparative depression. He hoped it would appear, that nothing had or would occur to thwart any discussions for Peace, consistent with our engagements. In this view of the subject, he had always felt it to be his duty to resist all idle negotiations for Peace, such as a Congress without an understood basis. He had always protested against such policy, as calculated merely to chill all the exertions of the Confederates, and mislead the hopes of the combatants; and give to Buonaparte the appearance of being a pacificator, when, in fact, he was the great impediment in the way of Peace. (*Hear!*) He had now gone through the different Subsidies, though he believed he had forgotten to mention the sum to be advanced to Austria. It was due to that Power to say, that all our proposals had been met with perfect confidence, and our explanations of inability to do more received as *bonâ fide* communications. It had been agreed, that this Country should furnish one million, and 100,000 stand of arms, with military stores: and, if the War should last after the 1st of March next,

then a new arrangement was to be entered upon. He certainly must say, that he supposed that the Supply for next year would probably be not on a less scale than that of the present. It appeared, then, that the Subsidies amounted to the sum of 10,000,000*l.* four of which were devoted to the Peninsula, the rest to the Continental system. It was now necessary for him to say, that he must call upon the House to vote a provision on account, and to enable his Majesty's Ministers to make good their engagements. He should move, therefore, first, that a provision of three millions should be voted to his Majesty on account; and secondly, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to recognize the engagements of two millions and a half, already entered into in the Subsidiary Treaties. (*Hear!*) His Lordship then moved the first Resolution.

Mr. *Canning*, in a brilliant speech, contrasted the past and present state of the War, with the military glory acquired by our troops in the Peninsula; and gave his cordial assent to the motion. He characterised the arrogance, tyranny, and unbounded ambition of Buonaparte, who had, by enslaving the Press, and everywhere attempting to establish a military despotism, endeavoured to roll back the tide of civilization, and reduce Europe to a state of barbarism, in the most appropriate terms. He deprecated the sickly sensibility which prevailed abroad, and induced many to blame the advance of Lord Wellington into France. For his part, he rejoiced at the establishment of the British, Spanish, and Portuguese Forces in the Enemy's country, nor did he think there was any danger to dread from it. He concluded by applauding the system of affording aid to the Allies by bills of credit.

Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* objected to the grant of Subsidies to Foreign Powers, at a time when the annual Taxes bore so heavy on the community.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that unless some broad and definite outline of the demands of the Allies, and of the concessions of Buonaparte, were previously laid down and firmly adhered to, we should soon hear of some of our Allies making a separate peace. The great course of events held out to us a most important lesson. If we did not take warning from it, but attempted blindly to push our advantages too far, he feared that we should only raise the same irresistible power in France which, in 1793, had repelled the combined attacks of Europe.

Mr. *Baring* objected to the Subsidies being remitted to the Continent by bills.

(*To be continued.*)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

HOLLAND.

On the 26th of November, the Prince of Orange, accompanied by Lord Clan-earty, the British Minister, embarked at Deal on board the *Warrior*, Captain Lord Torrington, and landed at Scheveling on the 30th. His Serene Highness was received on his landing by an immense concourse of people, with acclamations of the greatest joy, and every possible mark of affection and respect; and proceeded immediately for the Hague, having, upon his landing, issued the following PROCLAMATION.

William Frederick, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, &c.

Dear Countrymen!—After nineteen years of absence and suffering, I have received with heartfelt joy your unanimous invitation to come among you. I am now arrived; and, I trust, under Divine Providence, that I shall be the means of restoring you to your ancient independence and prosperity. This is my sole object, and I have the satisfaction to assure you, that it is equally the object of the Allied Powers. It is in particular the wish of the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of his Government. Of this you will be convinced, by the unanimous assistance which that powerful country is immediately going to give you, and which, I trust, will lay the foundation of those old and intimate ties of friendship and alliance which so long made the happiness of both States. I am come, disposed and determined to forgive and forget every thing that has passed. We have all but one common object; which is, to heal the wounds of our native Country, and to restore it to its rank and splendour among nations. The revival of trade and commerce will, I trust, be the immediate consequence of my return. All party-spirit must be for ever banished from amongst us. No effort shall be wanting on my part, and on that of my family, to assert and secure your independence, and to promote your happiness and welfare. My eldest Son, who, under the immortal Lord Wellington, has proved himself not unworthy of the fame of his ancestors, is on his way to join me. Unite, therefore, dear Countrymen, with heart and soul with me, and our common Country will flourish again, as in the days of old; and we shall transmit unimpaired to our posterity the blessings which we have received from our ancestors.

Given under my seal and signature,
Dec. 1. 1813.

(Signed) W. F. Pr. of ORANGE.

By command of his Highness, H. FAGEL.

We have next to state, that a supplementary revolution has been effected in Holland, absolutely changing the character of the old Government, from a Republic to a Monarchy, and conferring Sovereign Power on the Prince of Orange, by the style and title of "WILLIAM THE FIRST, SOVEREIGN PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS."

On the 1st inst. his Serene Highness made his solemn entry into Amsterdam, amidst the general and enthusiastic joy of the inhabitants, who every-where saluted him by his new appellation; and the same day a Proclamation was issued by the General Commissaries of the National Government in that city, declaring the political arrangement which had been adopted in conformity to the general wish of the Netherlanders. Next day, a sensible and affectionate Address was issued by the Prince of Orange; in which his Serene Highness disavows all inclination on his own part to have assumed any other title than that of Stadtholder, so long and so honourably borne by his ancestors; but declaring, that in this respect he submits his will to that of his countrymen.

The Sovereign Prince has issued a decree, annulling all the duties on Customs, and restrictions on trade in the Dutch ports, imposed by the French, and recurring to the former laws of Holland, with reference particularly to the renewed amicable relations with this Country. The Commandant of the Brill has been taken prisoner, and conveyed in irons to the Hague, with 3 tons of gold, about 300,000 gilders, of which he had robbed the inhabitants. Gogel, the French Minister of Finance in Holland, has also been taken prisoner, and conveyed to the Hague, and a considerable sum of money, exceeding that found on the Commandant of the Brill, was taken from him.

With the exception of Flushing and Bergen-op-Zoom, the whole of Holland, we believe, is now free from French force. Breda was carried in a great measure by a *ruse de guerre*. 300 Cossacks appearing before the town, and giving out that they formed the advanced-guard of an army of 10,000 men, which was approaching, the garrison, 1200 in number, thought of nothing but escaping; for while 1200 marched off in all haste, 600 were surrounded in the town by the Cossacks, and, without attempting resistance, gave themselves up to half their number. A gentleman arrived from Holland states, that it was the intention of the French authorities in that country to have inundated the

whole

whole of it prior to the entrance of the Allies. Nothing but a continuance of strong easterly winds (so unusual at this season) averted the dreadful calamity. The tides, instead of rising to their usual height, actually receded.

Woerden was taken from the French on the 23d ultimo, by a party of 250 national guards who marched from the Hague, who were next day surprised by a superior force from Utrecht, and the town taken by storm. The massacre and pillage which took place in consequence almost exceeds belief. The houses were broken open—and plundered of jewels, money, plate, linen, and clothing; what could not be carried away, such as china, glass, feather-beds, and furniture, was thrown into the streets and destroyed. Twenty-four inhabitants were barbarously murdered, and fifty others severely wounded. The blood of the most virtuous husbands and fathers, of the best mothers, of grey-haired ancients, of tender infants, stained the walls of their peaceful habitations, and streamed out of the houses along the streets. The ministers of religion, who fled to the altar, were not spared. Old men of upwards of 80 years of age, and infants in their mothers' arms, were shot or slain by the sword. A woman in child-bed, and who would have been delivered of twins, was shot through the body whilst lying in bed, and the bedstead set on fire. No tears of the poor creatures begging for mercy, no cries of kneeling children, could soften the hearts of these miscreants. On the night of the 27th, they departed with their plunder. The inhabitants of Woerden were reduced to a state of poverty; and those who formerly dispensed to others, are now in want of the necessities of life.

SPAIN.

A Proclamation, addressed by Lord Wellington to the People of France, promises them protection from outrage, plunder, and other excesses, on condition that they remained in their houses, and took no part in the operations of the war, of which their country was going to become the theatre. Appended to this document are General Orders, strongly impressing on the officers and soldiers of the Allied Army, the policy of treating the inhabitants well, and respecting property; and pointing out the inhumanity and unworthiness of revenging upon the defenceless population of France the injuries and cruelties which their troops had, at the instigation and by the example of their chiefs, inflicted upon the natives of the Peninsula.

[At the moment of putting this part of our Magazine to press, an anxious expectation prevailed, of dispatches from Lord Wellington; who, as we learn from the Paris Papers, has had a general action with Soult in the neighbourhood of Bayonne. The French account confesses their own loss to be 500 killed, and 2500 wounded. Our loss they state at 10 or 12,000 men. We know how to appreciate their calculations of this kind; but are exceedingly anxious to see the matter set right by the gallant Marquis himself.]

SWITZERLAND.

Reinhard, the Landamman of Switzerland, has, in a proclamation, dated Zurich, Nov. 20, declared the neutrality of the Cantons. He announces his intention to transmit to the Belligerent Powers a notification of this event—of his intention to maintain the present constitution—to guard the territory against violation, and to cause this neutrality to be respected, if necessary by force of arms. As Reinhard is a creature of Buonaparte's, it may be doubted whether this declaration of neutrality has not been suggested by the French Government, which is under some apprehension of being invaded on the side of Basle. It is to be hoped, however, that he will be disappointed, and that when the Swiss are called upon to act in their own name, they will act as all the other brave and independent nations of Europe have done, and not shame the heroic memory of Tell, by basely pandering the cause of their own enslaver.

The Diet of Switzerland has voted the Landamman 40,000 men, to enforce the Decree of Neutrality.

GERMANY.

The *Vienna Gazette* has announced officially the total *Dissolution of the Rhenish Confederacy*—that monstrous and unnatural combination, by which the States of Germany united to accomplish their own degradation and submission to a French yoke. But amply now are they atoning for their error; and well and eloquently do the Vienna Papers say, that "nations animated with the determination to be free, can never sink, and that Germany, after years of suffering, is again placed in the rank of nations."—All the States that belonged to the Confederation have either voluntarily joined the Allies, or been occupied by their arms. Most of the Kings and Princes have attended in person at Frankfort, to offer their alliance to the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia. In that city have been the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg; the Grand

Grand Dukes of Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, and Wurtzburg, and almost all the minor Princes. The Frankfort Gazettes have contained several of the treaties which these Rhenish Sovereigns have concluded with the Allies. The Grand Duke of Baden, in an address to his subjects, declares that he had requested of Buonaparte permission to remain neutral, which he refused.

The infamous French General Vandamme, who was taken prisoner in Bohemia, and sent to Russia, has arrived at Moscow; where the Governor, Rostopchin, exhibits him to public inspection.

It appears, that the terms of capitulation granted by General Klenau to the French General St. Cyr, at Dresden, which would have permitted the French army to return home, and be exchanged for Allied troops, were not afterwards ratified by Prince Schwartzburg; who insisted that the Capitulation should be annulled, and the French army return back to Dresden, as if it had not taken place. General St. Cyr refused compliance with this order, and was immediately sent, with his army (about 35,000 men) to Bohemia, as prisoners of war.

We have to announce the capture of the important fort of Cuxhaven, by a Russian detachment, in co-operation with the British squadron on that station.

The French quitted Dusseldorf on the 10th ult.; and since that time the Allies have occupied the whole of the Grand Duchy of Berg, belonging to young Napoleon Louis, son of the late King of Holland.

The change of the seat of the war has taken away some share of the interest attached to the great fortresses of Germany; yet their sieges continue to be carried on with vigour, and they are gradually falling. On the first of December a capitulation was entered into for Dantzick, after twenty days of open trenches, and a bombardment. The terms for the garrison were, that they should lay down their arms, and be considered prisoners of war until regularly exchanged. The fort Weichselmunde, and the Holm, were to be given up on the 24th inst. and the whole be surrendered on the first of January, to the Russians under Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg.

A Bulletin of the Crown Prince, dated at Boitzenburgh on the 30th ult. states, that the Swedish army had crossed the Elbe; but that it was still in the power of the King of Denmark to accept the terms offered by the Allies, and prevent his territories becoming the seat of war.

The Swedish Bulletin concludes with a very emphatic observation, separating Buonaparte from the French nation, and calling upon the latter to join the Allies.

The following important State Paper has been published in the name of the Allied Sovereigns at Frankfort.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

"The French Government has ordered a new levy of 300,000 conscripts. The motives of the *Senatus Consultum* to that effect contain an appeal to the Allied Powers. They, therefore, find themselves called upon to promulgate anew, in the face of the world, the views which guide them in the present war; the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their wishes, and their determinations. The Allied Powers do not make war upon France, but against that preponderance, haughtily announced, — against that preponderance which, to the misfortune of Europe, and of France, the Emperor Napoleon has too long exercised, beyond the limits of his empire. Victory has conducted the Allied Armies to the banks of the Rhine. The first use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have made of victory, has been to offer peace to his Majesty the Emperor of the French. An attitude strengthened by the accession of all the Sovereigns and Princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of that peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the French empire, as well as on the independence of other States of Europe. The views of the Powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honourable to each. The Allied Sovereigns desire that France may be great, powerful, and happy; because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe. They wish that France may be happy, — that French commerce may revive, — that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish; because a great people can only be tranquil in proportion as it is happy. The Powers confirm to the French empire an extent of territory which France under her Kings never knew; because a valiant nation does not fall from its rank, by having in its turn experienced reverses in an obstinate and sanguinary contest, in which it has fought with its accustomed bravery. But the Allied Powers also wish to be free, tranquil, and happy, themselves. They desire a state of peace which, by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may henceforward preserve their people from the numberless calamities which have overwhelmed Europe

for the last twenty years. The Allied Powers will not lay down their arms, until they have attained this great and beneficial result, this noble object of their efforts. They will not lay down their arms, until the political state of Europe be re-established anew—until immovable principles have resumed their rights over vain pretensions—until the sanctity of treaties shall have at last secured a real peace to Europe.

Frankfort, Dec. 1, 1813.

FRANCE.

Buonaparte's financial distress, is rendered evident by a decree, anticipating the new duties he recently imposed (and this too for a sum little exceeding 1,000,000*l.* sterling), for the payment of articles for the immediate use of the army. These articles are to be drawn from the Departments by requisition, and are to be paid for by assignments upon the Receivers General; which assignments are to be liquidated out of the produce of the duties. Another instance of that oppression which their Ruler is now heaping upon the French people, appears in this document. The articles thus drawn by requisition, are to be paid for, not at the value which circumstances have given them (the market price), but according to their *real* value; or, in other words, the price that himself and his agents choose to set upon them.

A DISTANT PROSPECT OF PEACE!!!

On the 19th Buonaparte repaired in state to the Legislative Body; where he made the following speech:

"Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments of the Legislative Body—Splendid victories have raised the glory of the French arms during this campaign; defections without parallel have rendered these victories useless; all has turned against us. France itself would be in danger, but for the union and energy of the French. In these weighty circumstances, it was my first thought to call you around me. My heart has need of the presence and of the affection of my subjects. I have never been seduced by prosperity; adversity would always find me superior to its attacks. I have several times given peace to nations, when they had lost every thing. From a part of my conquests, I have raised thrones for Kings, who have forsaken me. I had conceived and executed great designs for the prosperity and the happiness of the world! A Monarch and a Father, I feel that Peace adds to the security of thrones and to that of families. Negotiations have been entered into with the Allied Powers; I HAVE ADHERED TO THE PRELIMINARY BASIS WHICH THEY HAVE PRE-

SENT. I had then the hope that, before the opening of this Session, the Congress of Manheim would be assembled; but new delays, which are not to be ascribed to France, have deferred this moment which the wishes of the world eagerly call for. I have ordered to be laid before you all the original documents which are in the *porte-feuille* of my Department of Foreign Affairs. You will make yourselves acquainted with them by means of a Committee. The Speakers (Orators) of my Council will acquaint you with my will on this subject. On my side there is no obstacle to the re-establishment of Peace. I know and partake all the sentiments of the French; I say of the French, because there is not one of them who would desire peace at the price of honour. It is with regret that I ask of this generous people new sacrifices; but they are commanded by its noblest and dearest interests. It was necessary to recruit my armies by numerous levies; nations cannot treat with security, except by displaying their whole strength; and an increase of taxes becomes indispensable. What my Minister of the Finances will propose to you, is conformable to the system of finance which I have established. We shall meet every demand without a loan, which consumes the future, and without paper money, which is the greatest enemy of social order. I am satisfied with the sentiments which my people of Italy have testified towards me on this occasion. Denmark and Naples alone have remained faithful to their alliance with me. The Republic of the United States of America continues with success its war with England. I have recognized the neutrality of the 19 Swiss Cantons.—Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body, You are the natural organs of this throne; it is for you to give an example of energy which may recommend our generation to the generations to come. Let them not say of us, 'They have sacrificed the best interests of their country; they have acknowledged the laws which England has in vain sought, during four centuries, to impose on France!' My people cannot fear that the policy of their Emperor will ever betray the national glory. On my side I feel the confidence that the French will be constantly worthy of themselves and of me."

AMERICA.

By accounts from Quebec to the 8th ult. it appears, that General Hampton had, with 7000 infantry and 400 cavalry, proceeded, on the 21st of October, against Lower Canada; but his advance

was

was met on the Chateaugay, and near the town of that name, by *three hundred* Canadian Fencibles, under Lieutenant-Colonel De Salaberry and Captain Ferguson, besides Indians, who had taken up a fine position in the woods along the banks of the River. Major-General De Watteville visited and approved of the dispositions made before the enemy attacked on the 26th, under the command of General Hampton in person. They were gallantly repulsed, and fled in confusion, with the loss of twenty prisoners, stores, provisions, &c.; and upwards of forty of their dead were buried by the Canadians. Our loss was only two killed, sixteen wounded, and four missing. On the 29th, Hampton, after this first attempt on Lower Canada, retreated to Four Corners, disappointed in his hope of reaching the San Lawrence, there to wait for the junction of General Wilkinson. The main body of our troops were not engaged; so that the whole honour of the affair is due to this small body of Canadian Fencibles, who have received the thanks of General Prevost for their steadiness and resolution. This splendid and unparalleled achievement over twenty times their force, as has been truly observed by the Commander in Chief, reflects unfading honour on the Canadian name.

Letters from New South Wales, of January last, represent the markets at Sydney to be glutted with Indian produce, and every commercial transaction to be cramped by the extreme scarcity of specie.—The ship Campbell Macquarrie, of Calcutta, had been wrecked on Macquarrie Island. The cargo, of 1,650 seal-skins, was lost. Capt. Siddons, with the officers and crew, saved themselves on the island; and after residing there from the 10th June to the 11th Oct. they were fortunately discovered, and taken off by the brig Perseverance, belonging to Port Jackson.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nov. 19. William Glover, who was lately committed to Monmouth Gaol, for the shocking murder of his father and mother, destroyed himself in that prison.

Dec. 18. This night the boat of the Achates sloop of war was overset by running on a rock in *Plymouth Sound*, and the whole of the Crew, with a Midshipman and a Steward, were drowned. They had been warned of their danger by a boat which had passed but a few moments before; but unfortunately disregarded the admonition. The bodies of five of the crew were picked up on the 21st. and interred at Stoke Church.

The whole of the communion plate belonging to the parish-church of *Grandborough*, in Warwickshire, was lately stolen from the house of Mr. Calloway.

A part of the Sea Cliffs on the coast near *Lime*, in Dorsetshire, on the estate of H. H. Henly, esq. lately fell down, after a violent storm, and discovered the fossil remains of an enormous crocodile in a state of perfection not before found.

Upwards of 300*l.* (subscribed at *Dorset*) has been transmitted to *Scotland*, towards defraying the expence of erecting a monument to the memory of Robert Burns.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, Nov. 23.

This day the Lord Mayor, in his state Carriage, accompanied by his Chaplain, (the Rev. W. Tooke, F. R. S.) and by the Bearers of the City Sword and Mace, proceeded from Guildhall to Carlton-house; with an Address of Congratulation to the Prince Regent on the late glorious successes of his Majesty's Arms, and those of his illustrious Allies.—The Procession was more than usually splendid; consisting of a considerable number of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, Recorder, Law Officers, &c. and a large proportion of the Gentlemen of the Common Council.—They were most graciously received; and had the honour of kissing his Royal Highness's hand.—The motto adopted by the Lord Mayor is strictly classical; and may be found in one of Horace's Satires. It was the usual form of a Senator's and a Magistrate's Oath:

"Promittit, Cives, Urbem sibi curam."
"Your safety, Citizens, shall be my care."

Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Thomas Rhodes, a nephew of Messrs. Haigh and Son, Manchester Warehousemen, of Aldermanbury, who had twelve months ago shewed symptoms of mental derangement, and had been confined in St. Luke's, contrived to make his escape, and at eight on Tuesday morning made his appearance at the counting-house in Aldermanbury. On being informed that Mr. Haigh was from home, he went away, and called again about 11, when Mr. H. dispatched a messenger to St. Luke's. Two persons from thence soon after attended; but the young man by that time had become very outrageous, and they declined taking hold of him without further assistance. Mr. Presto, the constable of the night for the Ward of Cripplegate Within, was sent for; and on his arrival the unfortunate maniac mounted upon a small desk, and swore he would

not be taken. Mr. Presto rushed up the two steps that led to the place where the lunatic had placed himself, struck him on the legs, and received the contents of a pistol in his head. The unfortunate man died in less than two minutes. On the lunatic being seized, another loaded pistol, some powder, nine bullets, and a bullet mould, were found in his pocket. He was fully committed to prison; and tried at the Old Bailey, on Monday, Dec. 6, when evidence was produced to prove his insanity. The prisoner in his defence complained of ill usage. The Judge (Sir S. Le Blanc) said that if the prisoner was insane, he must of course be acquitted. If he were not insane, yet as he had not broke the peace either before or after the constable coming, the deceased had no right to seize him, there being no process against him; the offence therefore would be but Manslaughter. The Jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of Insanity, and he will in consequence be confined for life as a lunatic.

Saturday, Dec. 4.

In the Court of Chancery, Sir Samuel Romilly moved for, and obtained, an injunction restraining Messrs. Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, booksellers, from publishing, &c. a work intituled "Time's Telescope," so far as the same was copied, and also so far as it consisted of colourable alterations from a larger work, by Mr. John Brady, intituled, "Clavis Calendaria," being an historical account of all the different festivals, saints' days, holy-days, &c. notices of obsolete rites and customs, and other interesting particulars, (a publication which we have noticed in a former volume with due commendation.) The defendants have since shewn cause; but the injunction has been confirmed.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.

This day was celebrated, at the City of London Tavern, one of those political events which give consequence and character to the age in which we live. To commemorate the revolution of Holland, a banquet was provided, at which the viands were less gratifying to the animal appetite, than the moral sensibility excited was to the liberal mind. The Duke of Clarence, in the chair, was supported by the Dukes of York and Kent, the Hereditary Prince of Orange, the Earls of Harrowby, Westmoreland, Buckinghamshire, Liverpool, Bathurst, and Dartmouth; Viscounts Sidmouth and Castle-reegh; Lords Reay and Athlone; Right Hon. N. Vausittart; G. Rose; Sir W. Scott; F. Robinson, Lord Provost of Edinburgh; J. H. Addington; Greffier

Fagel; their Excellencies Count de Funchal, Baron de Wessenberg, Baron de Jacobi Kleist, Count de Palmella; and M. de Lorentz; Under Secretaries of State, W. Hamilton and W. Becker; Dutch Legation, J. Fagel, Count Stirum, M. de Leleveld, and W. Ragay, Rev. Dr. Werninck, &c. Among the vocal performers who contributed to the amusement of the company, were Braham (who attended as a visitor) and Messrs. Taylor and Bellamy; and a glee of peculiar interest was sung, composed for the occasion. The usual toasts were given in compliment to the Royal Family, and in addition—"The Emancipation of Holland"—"The Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands"—"The Hereditary Prince"—"The Duke of York and the Army"—"The Duke of Clarence and the Navy," &c.—His Serene Highness, in returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and for the sentiments expressed of his illustrious Father, in delicate terms adverted to the pride he felt at having received a British education, and his instruction in the art of war from the gallant Commander of the Allies in the Peninsula.—The Duke of Clarence maintained the spirit of the convivial meeting, by frequent appropriate addresses to the company; and the utmost harmony prevailed during the whole entertainment. Among the decorations were an illumination, with the words "*Solum Deo Gloria;*" and on the right of the Chairman were displayed the British, and on the left the Dutch colours. The dinner consisted of two courses and a dessert, with foreign wines of every description.

Saturday, Dec. 18.

Mr. H. Lewis was found dead by his bed-side, apparently having fallen in a fit, while dressing himself to go to the Two-penny Post-office in Gerard-street, where, and at Coventry-street in the time of the Penny-post, he had attended to take in the letters for nearly thirty years.

Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Since the paragraph in p. 615. was printed, dispatches from Marquis Wellington have been received, detailing a series of actions from the 9th to the 13th inst. which terminated in a complete victory over Soult. The brunt of the action on the 10th was borne by the divisions under Sir J. Hope and Gen. C. Alten; and on the 13th by Sir R. Hill's division. The total loss of British and Portuguese is about 570 killed and 3400 wounded; but that of the Enemy must have been incalculably greater: 3000 German troops came over to the Allies.

BIRTHS.

1813, Aug. 4. At the British Palace, Tabris, (ancient Tauris,) the lady of his Excellency Sir G. Ouseley, bart. a son and heir.

Oct. 25 In Bedford-square, Mrs. Eliz. Lewis, widow of Rev. Thos. Winchester L. (who died June 13) a daughter.

Nov. 3. The wife of Rev. S. Birch, rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, a son.

11. At Connaught place, Cumberland-gate, Viscountess Bernard, a daughter.

18. The wife of Dr. Yelloly, of Finsbury-square, a son.

Lately. In Upper Brook-street, the wife of J. Alexander, esq. M. P. a daughter.

In Bloomsbury-square, the lady of Sir T. Lighton, a son and heir.

At Kensington Gore, the Countess of Rosse, a daughter.

The wife of Wm. Lawrence, esq. of Cowley-house, near Cheltenham, a son and heir.

At Blandford, the wife of Major Still, Dorset regiment of Militia, a daughter.

At Worcester, the Hon. Mrs. Leighton, wife of Lieut.-col. L. a daughter.

At Linton Spring, near Wetherby, the wife of Hon. H. Butler, a daughter.

At Newcastle, the wife of Lieut.-col. Evans, a daughter.

At Cullen House, Scotland, the wife of Col. G. Grant, M. P. a daughter.

In Dublin, Lady Levinge, a son.

At Drumcar, Louth, Lady E. M. Clintock, a daughter.

Dec. 3. In Berkeley-square, Duchess of Newcastle, twin sons.

4. At Taplow-ledge, Viscountess Harwarden, a daughter.

8. In Soho-square, the wife of Matthew White, esq. M. P. a son.

9. In Southampton-row, the wife of S. Shaen, esq. barrister, a son and heir.

13. At Old Park, near Belfast; Viscountess Jocelyn, a daughter.

15. In Walbrook, the wife of Alderman Atkins, M. P. a daughter.

23. The wife of Rev. Dr. Hall, master of Pembroke college, Oxford, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 31. In the Island of Carriacou, T. Maitland, esq. practitioner of physic, to Mrs. Taynton, widow of Nath. T. esq. late attorney-general of Grenada.

Nov. 1. At Chelsea, R. R. Ternan, esq. of the Madras army, to Helena, eldest daughter of the late Col. Alex. Read, of that establishment.

5. At Dalston, near Carlisle, Rev. W. Penny, of Fairfield Hall, West Riding, co. York, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the Bishop of Carlisle.

6. At St. George's, John Mitchell, esq. M. D. to Miss Rawlins.

9. Rich. Mee Raikes, esq. to Jane, third daughter of S. Thornton, esq. of St. James's square.

At St. James's church, Capt. Thos. Fel-
lowes, R. N. to Katherine Mary, eldest
daughter of the late, and sister of the pre-
sent Sir Wm. Abdy, bart.

10. At Bourton-on-the-Water, Capt.
Mercer, R. H. A. eldest son of Gen. M.
to Frances, eldest daughter of Rev. Rich.
Rice, of Farrington.

11. At Islington, Geo. Heald, esq. of
Disley, Cheshire, to Anne, daughter of
Rich. Townsend, esq. of Grove-house,
Canonbury.

At Clewer, Rev. Henry Plumley, vicar
of Windsor, and St. Leonard, Shorehitch,
to the daughter of the late Adm. Bockner,
niece to the Bishop of Chichester.

12. Dr. Chapman, of Windsor, to Miss
Young, of Datchett.

13. At St. Martin's, the Right Hon.
Edward Lord Thurlow, to Mary Catherine,
eldest daughter of James Bolton, esq. of
Long Acre.

At Hampton, Frank Frauk, esq. of Kirk-
lington Hall, Rear-adm. of the Blue, to the
eldest daughter of Wilson Braddyll, esq.
of Cornhead Priory, Lancashire.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-square,
Arthur Saunders, esq. late capt. of 19th
light drag. to Mary Charlotte, only daugh-
ter of late Col. Morgan, of Southampton.

At Lady Crawford Pollok's, of Pollok,
W. Forlong, jun. esq. of Glasgow, to Miss
Crauford Gordon, daughter of Lieut.-gen.
G. of Pitlurg.

22. Geo. Warriner, jun. esq. of Blax-
ham Grove, Oxon, to Sarah, fourth daugh-
ter of Samuel Aston, esq. of Rowington.

23. At East Sheen, Lord Berrendale, (son
of the Earl of Caithness) to the youngest
daughter and co-heiress of the late Rev.
W. Leigh, of Rushall, late dean of Hereford.

24. At St. Mary-le-bone, John Mac-
queen, esq. to Jane Anne, second daughter
of Sir James Nasmyth, bart. of Posso, N.B.

At Dublin, Hon. and Rev. Manrice Ma-
hon, to Isabella Jane, sister of Wm. Haue,
esq. M. P. for the county of Wicklow.

Lately. Rev. E. Jermyn, rector of Car-
lton Colville, Suffolk, to the daughter of
Rev. E. Hill, of Pakelield.

J. B. Huntingdon, esq. of Somerton, to
Isabel, daughter of the late Gen. Hether-
set, of Shropham Hall, Norfolk.

At Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, Rev. Gen.
Rashleigh, M. A. to the eldest daughter of
Rev. Dr. Worsley, rector of Gatcombe.

Brigade-major Kane, to Beatrice, only
daughter of the late Edw. F. Taylor, esq.
of Ludlow.

John Charles Maynard, esq. of Har-
sey Hall, Yorkshire, to the only dau. and
heiress of John Easterby, of Skinnigross.

At Ilmington, Robert Righton, esq. of
Hitcoat, to the Hon. Mary Compton.

Rev. John Hamer, of Carnarvon, to Miss
Dobb, sole heiress of the late Hamet D.
esq. of Mollington, Cheshire.

Oct. 30. T. Dnsour Eaton, esq. formerly lieut.-colonel in the 1st Life Guards, commanded by the Marquis of Lothian.

Mrs. Reynell, relict of Rev. Wm. Henry R. late vicar of Hornchurch, Essex.

In consequence of her cloaths taking fire, Mary, Jaughter of J. F. Woodward, gent. of Marshfield, co. Gloucester.

At Alverstock, Hants, aged 51, Anth. Hubback, esq. late of H. M.'s 73d reg.

At his son-in-law's, Francis Whittle, esq. near Crumlin, Ireland, Rich. Latimer, esq. formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.

Oct. . . . In his 66th year, R. Satchwell, esq. one of the pages of the Back Stairs to the Prince Regent. He had been 25 years page to his Royal Highness; and was followed to the grave, in respectful remembrance, by 37 pages belonging to the Prince Regent's and the Royal Dukes' households.

Nov. 1. At West Grinstead, Sussex, of an inflammatory fever, aged 33, Mr. A. Kyffin, son of Mr. A. K. of Oswestry, Salop. He had been confidentially employed by Sir Charles M. Burrel, as superintendent of the building at Knepp Castle, from its commencement in 1809.

At Bath, in his 80th year, W. Evelyn, esq. of St. Clare, Kent, who sat 34 years in Parliament for Hythe.

At Liverpool, Henry Norris, esq.

Dr. Hay, a long resident at Keith, the only Scotsman known in that part of the Country to be born before the Union.

Nov. 2. At Hoddesdon, Herts, aged 88, Lady Hickes, relict of the late Sir J. Baptist H. bart. of Walkern, in the same county, daughter of the late Wm. Bristowe, esq. of Beesthorpe-hall, Notts.

At Mickleton, co. Gloucester, aged 69; Walwyn Graves, esq.

Aged 83, Rich. Hawkshaw Losack, esq. of the Island of St. Christopher, and lieutenant-general of the Leeward Islands.

Nov. 3. At the Mote, Igham, Kent, in her 87th year, Mrs. Mary Walford.

Nov. 4. The widow of the late Mr. John Ammick, of Teddington, Middlesex.

Aged 82, John Stone, esq. of Staines, Middlesex.

At Mr. Darwall's, Walsall, Mrs. Frederick Darwall, relict of Mr. F. D. late assistant-surgeon of the 65th reg. eldest daughter of the late Admiral Worth.

At Bristol, suddenly, aged 22, Wm. eldest son of W. Brooke, esq. of North-gate-house, near Huddersfield, co. York.

In his 43d year, John Kelly, esq. of Green-castle, Jamaica.

Nov. 5. In his 65th year, Rev. John Fowke, of St. John's College, Cambridge, D. C. L. 1786; rector of Chesterton, and Heddon, Hunts.

At Presteign, co. Radnor, in her 75th year, Mrs. Sarah Ballard, sister of Vice-admiral Vashon.

Nov. 6. At Brompton, Mrs. Anne Maslin, daughter of Thomas Clark, esq. Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Hurst-house, Moulsey, Surrey, after a few days illness, Sir T. Sutton, bart. M. P. for Surrey. He was the son of Thos. Sutton, of Moulsey, esq. by Jane eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Hankey, of Clapham, knt.; and was created a baronet, of Moulsey, Feb. 25, 1806.

At Audover, where he was a prisoner of war on parole, Michael Marie Cole, a French marine officer. The 2d batt. 5th foot, meeting the funeral procession on the 9th, on their route to Chelmsford, Capt. Boyle handsomely volunteered to attend. The attention paid to the remains of this gentleman, by those very heroes who so lately contributed to his capture, appeared to be most gratefully felt by the French-officers present, and excited the most lively enthusiasm in the breasts of the inhabitants for their gallant defenders.

Nov. 7. At Bognor, in her 17th year, Margaret, only daughter of the late John Stokes, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, grand-daughter of the late Jas. Morrison, esq. deputy-master of H. M. Mint.

Aged 52, Mr. Wm. Cbown, late an opulent grazier, in Stamford and its neighbourhood: he was a great lover of the sports of the field, in which he excelled; and a wit.

At Edinburgh, in his 76th year, Sir Wm. G. Fairfax, knt. banneret, vice-adm. of the red, and one of the oldest officers in the Navy, having borne H. M. commission upwards of 60 years. He commanded the Venerable in the memorable battle of Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797.

Nov. 8. In Grafton-street, Fitzroy-sq. A. M. Burmester, esq.

At Twyford-lodge, Bucks, aged 76, Mr. Wm. Harper, an opulent grazier.

Thos. Hassall, esq. of Kirriehoe, co. Pembroke, an active and intelligent commissioner under most of the Acts that have of late years been passed for inclosing lands in the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan. By his extensive and judicious agricultural pursuits, the district in which he lived has been highly cultivated and improved. He himself occupied a tract of more than a thousand acres; and his skill and integrity were held in such high estimation that many of the first nobility, and other landed proprietors, availed themselves of his advice in the management and letting of their property.

Nov. 9. At Colchester, in his 79th year, J. Round, esq. barrister-at-law, father of the present member for Ipswich.

At Bath, aged about 60, Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin, of Twickenham, a maiden lady possessed of a plentiful fortune, which she

was divided among several near relations. She was the only daughter of Mr. Richard Baldwin, many years an eminent bookseller in Paternoster-row, who died in January 1770. Her mother died Aug. 10, 1809, *æt.* 81 (vol. LXXIX. p. 887.)

At the Priory, Chester, Dorothy Howard, wife of J. L. Boissin, esq. daughter of the late Sir Paul Crosbie, of Crosbie Park, Wicklow, Ireland.

At his seat, Loughglin-house, co. Roscommon, Charles Dillon Lee, twelfth Viscount Dillon, Knight of St. Patrick, Constable of Athlone, a Privy Counsellor, and a governor of the counties of Roscommon and Mayo. The Viscount was born Nov. 6, 1745; married Aug. 19, 1776, the Hon. Henrietta Maria Phipps, only daughter of Constantine Lord Mulgrave, by Lepell, eldest daughter of John Lord Hervey of Ickworth, son of John Earl of Bristol; and had issue by her (who died Dec. 1, 1782), an only son, Henry Augustus, born Oct. 28, 1777, Knight of the Shire for Mayo, and colonel of the 101st regiment, and now the thirteenth Viscount Dillon: and Frances Charlotte, born Feb. 17, 1780, married March 14, 1799, Sir Thomas Webb, bart. of Welford, co. Northampton. The deceased Lord was the representative, in the male line, of the ancient and noble house of Dillon, from the younger branch of which proceeded the Earls of Roscommon and the Lords Clonbrock, and many other families of note; and, in the female line, his Lordship claimed descent from the noble English family of Lee, Earl of Litchfield, his mother, Charlotte Viscountess Dillon, being the eldest daughter of Geo. Henry second Earl of Litchfield, and sister and co-heiress of the third Earl of Litchfield, and, on the death of Robert Lee, fourth and last Earl, the Litchfield estates devolved to the Viscount Dillon. The late Peer conformed to the Established Church at the age of 22, his family having been previously attached to the Church of Rome: one of his uncles, Arthur Dillon, attained a high ecclesiastical rank in France, being successively bishop of Evreux, archbishop of Toulouse, and archbishop of Narbonne, primate of the Gauls, and president of the States of Languedoc.

Nov. 10. John Haggerston, esq. of Cambridge, father-in-law of the Bp. of Bristol.

At her son's, near Emanuel College, Cambridge, in her 84th year, Mrs. Clarke, mother of Dr. John C.

At Frenchay, aged 59, Hugh Vaughan, esq. Aged 80, Samuel Baker, esq. of Highbridge-house, near Dundry, Somerset. Deeds of charity and active benevolence eminently distinguished this venerable Christian.

Aged 56, Martin Barr, esq. one of the proprietors of the Worcester Royal Por-

celain Works, a character of great public and private worth.

At Studland, Dorset, Francis Fane, esq. younger brother of J. F. esq. M. P. for the county of Oxford, and cousin to the Earl of Westmoreland. He represented the county of Dorset in Parliament for many years.

At Capel Carig, on her return from Ireland, Rt. Hon. Lady Arabella Ward, relict of Hon. Edw. W. of Castle-Ward, Down, sister to the present Earl of Glendore.

In his 19th year, Lieut. Edw. Freer, a native of Coventry, third son of Mr. Thos. F. surgeon of the Leicestershire militia. He had a commission in the 43d reg. at a very early age. At Walcheren he displayed that contempt of danger which has since so eminently shone in his military conduct. He joined the army under Marquis Wellington at the battle of the Bridge on the Coa; since which period, he has been in every engagement with that distinguished regiment. He was of the storming-parties at Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, and St. Sebastian. At Badajos, having gained the summit of a high wall, and his companions being all killed or wounded, unable alone to descend amongst the French, yet unwilling to retreat, he was observed by the combatants on both sides, from the flashes of the guns, standing most gallantly, and contemptuously picking stones from the wall and throwing them at the Enemy, till at length, having received three shots, he fell, and was carried to a tent and laid by the side of his brother, who was also severely wounded at the breach. Soon recovering, he twice volunteered to conduct the forlorn hope, at the storming of the two last-mentioned fortresses; and terminated his gallant career, as stated in the Extraordinary Gazette, in storming the redoubts at St. Pe.

Nov. 11, Mrs. Margaret Noyes, relict of Jas. N. esq. of Kennington, Surrey.

Aged 81, Mary, wife of Mr. Padbury, of Oxford.

At Falmouth, Robert Dunbar, esq. of St. Mary Axe.

At Newport, Monmouth, in his 70th year, John Brewer, esq.

At Annan, Scotland, in his 90th year, David Armstrong, esq. advocate.

At Cork, in his 80th year, Jas. Carr, esq. late master of St. Stephen's Hospital there. He was the oldest free-mason in Munster.

Nov. 12. At his father's, Maize-hill, Greenwich, Thomas, eldest son of Joachim Andrade, esq. Portuguese Consul-general.

Maxwell, youngest son of Wm. Whitmore, esq. of Epsom.

At Southampton, Eleanor, widow of Dr. Kirkland, late of Bath.

At Exeter, the wife of John Sweetland, esq. principal commissary of stores and provisions at Gibraltar.

Nov. 13. At East Sheen, aged 78, Rowe Brown, esq. late of Folham.

At his brother's, Offley-place, Herts, Rev. Thelwell Salisbury, rector of Graveley, Herts, and Llanvern and Lanvair, co. Monmouth.

Rev. Joseph Jowett, LL. D. Regius Professor of Civil Law, and rector of Wetherfield, Essex; many years fellow and tutor of Trinity Hall, where he proceeded LL. B. 1775; LL. D. 1780. He had delivered public lectures in the morning, called afterwards at Queen's Lodge, and whilst walking thence to King's College, in his way to his own rooms in Trinity Hall, was taken suddenly ill, and expired in about an hour.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Hanbury, widow of the late Rev. Wm. H. M. A. rector of Church Langton, co. Leicester.

At the village of Anhouse, near Bayonne; in his 30th year, T. D'Avenant Cotton, esq. (youngest son of the very Rev. the Dean of Chester, and first cousin of Lieut.-gen. Sir Stapylton C. bart. K. B.) a captain in the Royal Fusiliers, and major of brigade to Major-gen. Byng, 2d division of the British Army in France. After having been engaged in the taking of Copenhagen and Martinique, he embarked with his regiment in 1810 for Portugal, and has been in active service during the whole campaign. He distinguished himself in most of the great battles in the Peninsula, particularly in those of Salamanca and the Pyrenees. His person was miraculously spared in every engagement until the last battle of the 10th, when he received a mortal wound at the head of his brigade, in the act of carrying a redoubt on the left of the Enemy's intrenchments before Anhouse.

Nov. 14. At Southgate, aged 63, Mrs. French, relict of John F. esq.

At Broughton, Hants, and her 61st year, Mrs. Mary Dunscombe, widow of the late Rev. Thos. D. The worth of this excellent woman consisted not merely in her intellectual attainments, in the ardour and constancy of her friendships, in her general benevolence and compassionate attentions to the poor; but in her near approach to the perfection of the Christian character, in the humility and purity of her heart.

At Belle-vue, Isle of Wight, of a paralytic-stroke, the wife of Geo. Ward, esq. and the mother of a numerous family.

At Bath, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. Sir W. Meadows, of Corpol Park, Wilts, K. B. a general in the Army, col. of the 7th dragoon guards, governor of Hull, and a member of the Privy Council in Ireland. He was some years ago go-

vernor of Bombay and Fort St. George, in the East Indies, where he fought under the late Marquis Cornwallis.

Nov. 15. At Peckham, aged 71, the wife of George Jeffery, esq.

At Kingsland-crescent, aged 44, Mr. Florence Heath.

At Calne, Wilts, in his 58th year, Sater Hale, esq.

At Cyfarthfa, Merthyr-Tidvil, co. Glamorgan, Eliza, wife of Wm. Crawthorn, esq. fourth daughter of the late F. Homefray, esq. of the Hyde, near Stourbridge.

Nov. 16. In his 69th year, Israel Grignon, esq. of Brompton.

Rev. J. Adams, A. M. He was interred at Putney on the 24th, at which place he was many years master of a respectable academy.

At Emsworth, Capt. F. Geary Gardner, on the retired list of the Royal Marine corps.

In his 78th year, Wm. Williams, esq. of Ivy-tower, near Tenby, Co. Pembroke. In antiquarian, biblical, and ecclesiastical learning, he was well versed: his "Primitive History," "Christian Code," and "New Translation of the New Testament," will transmit his name with honour to posterity. His "Primitive History" had the approbation of the celebrated Chronologist, Dr. Hales, and his "New Translation of the New Testament" has received its just tribute of applause in the last volume of the New Annual Register. A few days previous to his decease, he directed that his corpse should be interred in the church-yard of St. Florence, and not in the vault containing the remains of his ancestors; on the third day after his death, in a common labourer's plain coffin; and that a large piece of rock, which had been dug under his own inspection, should be placed in the earth over the coffin. This was strictly complied with on the 24th, even to the corpse not resting in the church during the service, but in the porch, according to his direction. He was the senior alderman of Tenby, on which account the Mayor and Corporation attended his funeral in state. He deserved well from the borough, having repeatedly and successfully resisted the invasion of their privileges while town-clerk, which office he filled many years.—"Mr. Williams was a direct lineal descendant, and possessor of the estates which have been regularly handed down by inheritance from the daughter and heiress of Robert Ferrar, formerly Bishop of St. David's, who died one of the earliest episcopal martyrs in the sacred and glorious cause of our Protestant faith, he having been burnt at the stake, on the South side of Carmarthen Cross, on Saturday, the 30th of March, 1555, in the sanguinary reign of Mary, Queen of Bigots. Mr. Williams, in his private character

character, during the course of a long and well-spent life, was a highly benevolent and determined supporter of the oppressed, the afflicted, and the fatherless; also a grand prop of welfare to every member of his relatives. This humble tribute of grateful acknowledgment and respect is most particularly due to his revered memory, by his lamenting nephew, John Conway Hughes, to whom, during a course of upwards of thirty-six years, commencing with an early motherless and fatherless orphanage, he, by innumerable acts of benevolence and material support, evinced himself a truly representing parent, guardian, and friend—as an instrument in the hand of an all-protecting and merciful Providence. His virtuous dispositions, and generously-affectionate declared intentions, will have been best ennobled by his excellent representatives—his only daughter, Mrs. Maria Harris, heiress of the Ivytower and Eglwyscymman estates, and her husband, Orlando Lloyd Harris, esq.

Nov. 17. At Eynsford, near Farningham, Kent, A. Pitcairn, esq.

Thomas Ruggles, esq. of Spain's-hall, Essex.

In her 85th year, Alice, relict of the late J. Trafford, esq.

Nov. 18. At Bishopsteignton, Devon, the wife of Vice-adm. Thornborough.

Three days after her marriage, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. C. Wright, bookseller, Nottingham.

Nov. 19. At his brother's, Salisbury-street, Strand, Henry Hutchinson, esq. B.C.L. and fellow of New-college, Oxford.

At Hull, aged 58, Mr. Stirling, professor of the French and Italian languages; formerly many years secretary to Cardinal Bernis, the French ambassador.

Nov. 20. At Dr. Gillies's, Upper Seymour-street, aged 9, P. Keith Beaver, eldest son of the late Capt. P. B. R. N.

In the Fleet Prison, fell down in a fit and almost immediately expired, Mr. Simpkin, late of the Crown and Anchor Tavern. His father accidentally met his death a few years ago, by falling over the bannisters of the tavern stairs.

At Cambridge, John Bones, esq. an eminent attorney.

At Oxford, on his way to Cheltenham, in consequence of an apoplectic fit, Michael Mitchell, esq. of Herusey, Middlesex.

At Exeter, aged 91, Mrs. Mary Pitman, widow of Rev. J. P. formerly prebendary of Cutton, and rector of Alphington, daughter of the late Rev. S. Newte.

Rev. Wm. Morgan, of Brecon.

Nov. 21. In Cobham-row, Cold Bath-fields, aged 36, Mr. William Russell, organist of the Foundling-chapel, and St. Anne's-church, Limehouse. As a scientific

musician in general, he deservedly ranked among the first masters of the present day, and as a skilful and powerful organist in particular, his name stood among the best performers on the noblest of all musical instruments. He constantly attended the duties of his profession with the utmost punctuality, rendering himself universally respected and esteemed by his regularity and steadiness of conduct. His musical talents were various and extensive, being not only accurately correct, and ready in the performance of difficult and intricate pieces (even at first sight) but also possessed great ability in that most scarce and valuable gift—extemporaneous composition. His manners were remarkably unaffected; and there was an honest openness of speech, and even bluntness of expression, which at once evinced him superior to deception of any kind. He was totally devoid of that petty and contemptible jealousy so prevalent among his fraternity, and was ever ready and desirous to allow all due praise to real merit wheresoever he found it, although he occasionally bestowed the deserved lash upon impudent imposture. His loss will be long regretted by all sound judges of musical excellence; and his family and friends have to lament not only the removal of a great musician, but of a most worthy man.

In Queen Anne-st. West. Wm. Oram, esq. At Coventry, in his 67th year, Bradford Wilmer, M. D.

At Shawfield Lodge, Wigmore, near Bromley, Kent, aged 85, J. Harrison, esq.

Drowned in passing the stream at Arde-roestig, which the rains had so swollen that the chaise and horses were carried down by the impetuosity of the flood, Dr. Ronan, of Cork.

Nov. 22. In Parliament-street, Mrs. Linley, relict of T. L. esq. late of Guildford-street.

In her 78th year, Martha, wife of John Campart, esq. of Dalston.

At Mountfield Lodge, near Rye, Mary Anne, second daughter of T. P. Lamb, esq. M. P.

At Ashted, Surrey, in her 71st year, Mrs. Hester Smith, relict of the late N. S. esq.

At Lower Knowle, Mr. John Edgell.

Rev. Miles Bassett, B. A. 57 years vicar of St. Mary Swansed, and St. Ismael, co. Carmarthen.

In Dublin, aged 65, Wm. Sankey, esq. a distinguished member of the Irish Bar.

Nov. 23. In Russell-square, in her 57th year, Mrs. Sarah Newman, relict of Thos. N. esq. late of Bath.

In London, in his 73d year, Jn. Easton, esq. late a resident in Blandford, Dorset. He was son of the late, and brother of the present, vicar of Grantham, in Lincolnshire,

colnshire, and Secretary, in two Parliaments, to Sir John Cust, bart. when Speaker of the House of Commons.

At Blenheim, aged 50, the Right Hon. Caroline, Viscountess Clifden, wife of Viscount Clifden, and eldest daughter of the Duke of Marlborough. She has left a daughter, born October 1794, and a son born July 1797. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Blenheim, by the side of her mother the late Duchess of Marlborough, on the 29th.

At Weymouth, found dead in his bed, aged 73, Mr. Robert Miller; distinguished for his ardent piety and diffusive generosity. His funeral sermon was preached at Weymouth chapel, by Rev. Dr. Cracknell, from a text chosen by himself, Heb. xii. 22, 24. He has extended his beneficence beyond the grave, by the following bequests: to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and to the London Missionary Society, 100*l.* 3 *per cents.* each; and to the Seminary at Axminster, for educating young men for the Christian Ministry, 100*l.* sterling.

Nov. 24. The wife of S. Israel, esq. of Cornhill.

Nov. 25. In Prince's-street, Westminster, aged 56, P. Splidt, esq.

At Kennington, in his 85th year, S. Platt, esq.

At Uxbridge, in his 60th year, R. Walford, esq.

At the house of his brother, Patrick Hadow, esq. Colney Chapel, in the parish of Shenley, Herts, George John Hadow, esq. in the civil service of the East India Company on the Fort St. George Establishment: he was buried at Shenley 30th November.

At Fareham, Hants, aged 79, Sir Wm. Bennett. He lived and died beloved by his family, and in peace with all mankind. He was the senior magistrate of the county, and in that, and other public characters, he was respected for his incorruptible integrity, and punctual attendance to the duties of his office. As a man, the goodness of his heart, and the affability of his manners, gained him the affection of all, and his life was justly considered as a bright example of moral excellence. He served the office of high sheriff in 1760, and received the honour of knighthood on presenting a congratulatory Address from the County on his present Majesty's accession to the Throne.

At his Academy, Kingswood-hill, Rev. W. Stevens, an itinerant preacher of the Gospel among the Methodists.

At an advanced age, Rev. Thos. Lloyd, of North Walsham; and early the next morning, Mrs. Lloyd, surviving her husband only a few hours!

In her 83d year, Mrs. Anna-Maria B., daughter of the late Peter B. esq.

of Bold, Lancashire, who was many years representative for that county in Parliament. She is succeeded in the ancient family estates by her nephew, Peter Paten, esq. M. P. for Malmesbury.

Nov. 26. In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, in her 35th year, Lady Harriet Gill, relict of the late William G. esq. son of Alderman Gill, formerly Lord Mayor of the City of London. She was the daughter of the late Earl of Wigtown. Her beauty was uncommon, and her virtues numerous. She possessed manners lively, innocent, but entirely unaffected: also a suavity of temper and disposition, which, not even the most afflicting illness could alter or discompose. Her mind, strong beyond that of the generality of her sex, was adorned with every virtue that could exalt human character, and her heart was alive to all the finest feelings of the soul. To the indigent and unfortunate she was charitable and benevolent; and as a daughter, wife, mother, and a sincere friend, she might be equalled by some women, but could never be excelled by any. She has left, as heirs of her virtues, five sons and a daughter, to whom she, at all times, exhibited the most tender affection and regard. In fine, the writer (her sister-in-law) of this faint outline of her character, who was thoroughly acquainted with the inmost recesses of her heart, cannot possibly render sufficient justice to her memory.

At Peckham, Surrey, in his 75th year, J. Prince, esq.

At Witham, Essex, in his 86th year, the Hon. Francis Talbot, brother to the late, and uncle to the present, Earl of Shrewsbury.

Rev. T. Lewis, vicar of Corsham, Wilts. At Gibraltar, in his 32d year, J. Ramsay, esq. merchant.

Nov. 27. The wife of John Cohen, esq. Russell-place, Fitzroy-square.

Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, aged 62, Geo. Pollard, esq. of Coleman-street.

At Stone, Staffordshire, after an illness of only a few days, in her 59th year, Mrs. Ellis, relict of Alexander E. esq. who commanded the Hinchinbroke schooner in the late American war, and was very successful in taking prizes off the coast of Florida, but was unfortunately drowned, in 1778, by the upsetting of a boat. Mrs. Ellis led a most peaceful and inoffensive life, and was exemplarily pious and charitable.

Nov. 28. In London, Mr. Thos. Ashwell, surgeon, of Newark; Notts.

In Holborn, aged 72, Mr. Jasper Taylor, oilman.

At Muswell-hill, Middlesex, after a few hours illness, in his 77th year, Mr. Thos. Norris.

After a very short illness, Rev. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney, having with indefatigable assiduity discharged the office of Independent minister in that place more than 50 years.

At Tottenham, aged 59, T. D. Lamb, esq. of Chiswell-street.

Drowned whilst sliding on the ice at Thornborough, aged 16, Thomas, eldest son of John Gibson, esq. of Corbridge, Northumberland.

At Bishop's Lydeard, in her 85th year, Mrs. Dorothy Winter, relict of the late C. W. esq. and sister of the late Sir W. Yea, bart. of Pyrland-house, near Taunton.

Nov. 29. Of a decline, in the bloom of youth and beauty, much lamented by her parents and friends, aged 41, Charlotte, daughter of William-Hear, Haggard, esq. of Park-street, Westminster, late of Knebworth-place, Herts. She was buried Dec. 6, in the church of St. Michael, St. Alban's, with her sister Barbara, who died in that parish 2 June, 1811, aged 15.

Aged 52, Wm. Pittman, esq. of Hatfield-hall, Herts.

Aged 62, Mr. W. Field, an opulent farmer, of Garford, Berks.

Drowned, whilst skating on the New Waterpond on the Town Moor, aged 16, the only son of Rev. E. Moises; also, aged 17, a son of Mr. Hesletine's; both of Newcastle.

Nov. 30. In Mansfield-street, the lady of Sir Martin Browne Folkes, bart. M. P.

In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, aged 62, J. Curtis, esq. formerly M. P. for Wells.

At a very advanced age, Mrs. King, relict of Mr. T. K. who, for upwards of half a century, was one of the chief props of the London Stage.

Aged 66, Rev. Edw. Sparkes, vicar of Clodock, co. Hereford.

Nov. ... Aged 71, Rev. Nathaniel Cotton, formerly of Jesus-college, Cambridge, A.B. 1766, A.M. 1769, eldest son of the late Nath. C. M. D. of St. Alban's, rector of Thurnby, co. Northampton; leaving a widow and children, of whom the eldest son succeeds him in the rectory.

Found dead in his bed in his residence at York, Edward Wolley Copley, of Sprotburgh, co. York, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Wolley, formerly rector of Thurnscoe, near Doncaster.

At Mayence, Col. Fecamp. He accompanied Buonaparte in his flight from Leipsic; and in the battle of Hanau had both his legs shot off. On learning the death of his only son in the same battle, he threw himself out of the litter, and broke his arm. The surgeon had given him hopes of recovery; but despair of being left childless, preyed upon his mind, and induced the rash act of terminating his sufferings and his life by shooting himself.

Dec. 1. Tho. Lewis, esq. barrister-at-law. At Mr. Ward's, Somers-place, New-road, Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of W. W. esq. of Bootham, co. York.

At Rothbury-house, Kent-road, Mr. T. Turnbull, jun. formerly of Edinburgh.

At Leith, Francis Sharp, esq. late comptroller of H. M. Customs.

Rev. Edward Waldron, M. A. rector of Hampton Lovett, and Rushock, co. Worcester, and formerly of Worcester-college, Oxford.

Dec. 2. At Putney, in his 61st year, Mr. John Robinson, bookseller, of Pater-noster-row, of the firm of Wilkie and Robinson; a gentleman highly respected for integrity and amiable character. He has left a widow, and two sons, to lament the loss of a most affectionate husband and father.

Lieut. Charles Salter, of the Bombay establishment.

In Stapleton Road, aged 85, Mr. Peter Norton.

Dec. 3. Of a consumption, Miss E. Avery, of Clapham-common, Surrey.

Dec. 4. In his 68th year, and to the very minute of death in the full possession of all his mental energies, John Gregory, esq. of Cheynè-walk, Chelsea; for many years treasurer to *The Whig Club*, trustee of turnpikes, commissioner of assessed taxes, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex. Of a large robust frame, and a very plethoric habit of body, Mr. G. had occasionally been subject to fits of an alarming nature; to prevent and to remove which, venesection and cupping had been periodically adopted with success; whilst early rising, abstemious regimen and diet, moderate exercise in open air, and regular hours of repose, bade fair to preserve and to recruit a sanguine and vigorous constitution, amidst the multitudinous labours of his public and private engagements. On the evening before, Mr. G. dined with a convivial party of gentlemen; and, on the morning of the day of his decease, he arose, refreshed and cheerful, from a sound sleep, breakfasted heartily, and ordered out his single-horse chaise or gig, intending to drive himself to the house of Blizard, a surveyor of the roads, who resides between Hammersmith and Kensington. At Earl's Court, Old Brompton, he met and conversed with a friend, Mr. Chas. Hanson, about the state of the roads, the weather, &c. &c.; and, with great vivacity and emphasis of expression, mentioned the main object of his unpleasant ride to be a reproof of poor B. for some presumed neglect: he, then, looked perfectly well and highly animated. In less than a quarter of an hour afterwards, Mr. G. was found by some labourers sitting dead in the carriage, which had stopped in the

the road leading from Earl's Court to Kensington.—*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, is a good maxim, dictated by prudence: *De mortuis nil nisi verum*, is a better maxim, dictated by honour. Too generally is the language of profuse and vapid panegyric employed by interested survivors, in their dull memorial of departed friends: a mean flattery, alike injurious to the living, and insulting to those who are no more. The words of Truth, however, are sober and consistent; and although possibly somewhat less pleasant, at first, to the overweening partialities of a few fond relatives, are incalculably more useful to mankind, inasmuch as they conduce to the promotion of moral improvement; nay, even over the humblest remains of frail mortality, they throw a melancholy permanent shade of decorum.—If Pope's careless assertion, that "An honest man's the noblest work of God," be correct, then, without hesitation, to the late John Gregory, esq. may the term be applied by all who once knew him in public life; but, if Young's awful declaration, that "*Christian* is the noblest style of man," be deemed, as in a Christian land it ought to be deemed, the sublimest axiom, alas! it is much feared that, tried in the balance of the sanctuary, honest J. G. would prove wanting. Such as it was, at best, his religion hung loosely about him; and to the absence of a spirit of devotion and piety, may, with reason, be attributed the sterner features of his marked character. As a Whig, it may be said of him, in the phrase of Johnson, that his political notions were, perhaps, founded in an envious hatred of greatness, and a sullen desire of independence; in petulance impatient of control, and pride disdainful of superiority. As a very active trustee, he was, at times, almost tyrannical in his imperious sway over the surveyor and the roadsman, whose trembling anxiety and eagerness to perform his mandates, evinced both the plenitude of his rule, and the servility of their obedience. As a zealous and shrewd commissioner, his conduct was exemplary. This tribute all parties join to pay him. Proudly conscious that his personal importance was enhanced by the respectability of his appointment, and that (to use a significant favourite expression of Sir Richard Steele upon himself) "he now sat at the same board with gentlemen born," Mr. G. seldom exceeded the most rigid bounds of taciturnity; and, whenever he did permit himself to speak to any point of discussion, his discourse was short and pithy, abounding in sterling sense, clear, gentle, courteous, and conciliatory. *O si sic omnia egisset!* As a justice, his power of self-command was by no means uniform. Here, alas! the isolated dignity of magisterial office, perhaps, too frequently en-

grossed and obscured his temper and understanding. *Vae victis!* Woe to the wretched delinquents who were brought into his presence! Indignation gave copious utterance to powerful invective; and curses loud and deep have preceded, accompanied, and followed the censure of authoritative and boisterous justice. And yet, all this violent department of the angry vindicator of our laws, really emanated from an upright intention, from a sincere wish to serve the interests of society at large, by terrifying criminals amenable to legal animadversion: *ut pœna ad paucos, metus ad omnes, perveniret.*—With the private domestic character of Mr. G. the public curiosity need not to be idly gratified: it had its anomalies, its obliquities, and its incongruities; but, though arbitrary, it never was severe in its relations.—Such was, and so acted, John Gregory, esq. He is gone, and has left many mourners. By no man living, however, is his sudden and unprepared demise more disinterestedly lamented than by the author of this imperfect sketch. Notwithstanding his occasional excess of impetuosity (the result of a limited education), Mr. G. was, indeed, a valuable and efficient member of the community. Blunt, frank, well-intentioned, and fearless, in the strict discharge of whatever he thought his public duty; warm, open, generous, and rough, in the ordinary every-day intercourse of private life among his neighbours and his dependents; hospitable, gay, hearty, and liberal of his good cheer, at all convenient seasons; to his numerous visitors and friends; charitable and most humane, in his own way, to the deserving poor,—he was, nevertheless, respected more than beloved; and, unquestionably, dreaded far more than respected.—This funereal garland of wild flowers will bloom over the grave of the deceased, and emit purer odours than could be exhaled by gaudier and more flaunting exotics: it is a simple garland; a garland, culled by the right hand of friendship, entwined by truth, and bedewed with tears of unfeigned regret.

"After my death, I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from corruption,
But such an honest chronicler."

SHAKESP. *K. Hen. VIII. Act IV. Sc. 2.*
CHRISTIANUS.

Dec. 4. at Reading, aged 75, Mrs. Bevington, relict of Mr. S. B. merchant, late of Gracechurch-street, London.

In her 27th year, the only daughter of Mr. Brasbridge, of Fleet-street.

The wife of William Harris, esq. comptroller of the Customs at Exeter.

At Cambridge, aged 23, J. S. Farnaby, esq. of St. John's college, second son of the late Sir John P. bart. of Wickham Court, Kent. At

At Alnwick, in her 20th year, Elizabeth, wife of Major Frankland.

Dec. 5. At the house of her late guardian, Crescent - place, Tavistock - square, sincerely regretted, of a consumption, in her 22d year, Elizabeth Bennett Dyball.

At Boreham, Wilts, Anne, wife of F. Dugdale Astley, esq. of Everley House, Wilts.

Aged 63, Mrs. Flexney, widow of the late Mr. F. bookseller, Holborn.

At Grantham, aged 65, Rev. Samuel Herbert, D. D. rector of Croxton Kerial, co. Leicester, and Folkston sinccure, co. York.

Dec. 6. At Bristol, aged 31, Capt. Chas. Macdonell, 56th regiment.

Emily, the infant daughter of J. Abernethy, esq. of Bedford-row.

In her 55th year, Mrs. Latuffiere, relict of the late Lewis L. esq. of Derby.

Mr. John Lomas, surveyor of the Up-pingham road, and formerly a woolstapler of Leicester, being the third in one family within a very short period.

Dec. 7. At Dorchester, in her 77th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Bryer, widow, and relict of Mr. Wm. B. who died Oct. 4, 1803, in his 75th year.

At Hailey, Oxon, at an advanced age, Mr. John Nutt, many years a respectable farmer at Minster, near Witney, but who had for some time retired from business.

In London, James Nasmyth, esq. of Hope Park-house, Edinburgh.

At Pentonville, aged 66, Wm. Parr, esq.

Dec. 14. At the house of a relation, at Enfield, in Middlesex, Mrs. Ann Newby, widow, in her 74th year; a person of great natural vigour of mind and body, of strong intellect, and quick sensibility. She had very lately before her death retired from the office of Matron and Midwife of the City of London Lying-in Hospital in the City Road, which she had filled with great satisfaction to that Society for more than 44 years; during which time the exercises of her duty were incessant and unrelaxed, her zeal, perhaps, greater than if the family had been her own, her government strictly just, and all the subjects of economy committed to her charge faithfully administered. Her zeal and faithfulness, as well as her benevolence, were never more truly exhibited than in the difficulty of saving what are usually called *still-born* children; in this she frequently succeeded, by an exhaustion of personal strength which has scarcely found an example, and for which, in the year 1803, she received a silver medal from the Royal Humane Society: the number which she had thus saved to life amounted, at that time, to 500! and many poor mothers, who have found an asylum in the excellent Institution over which she was the mistress, have acknowledged that they owed their

lives also to her skillful and maternal attention. Among her many other useful suggestions for the benefit of that Charity, she was the means of instituting a small subscription to enable her to give any very poor patient a seasonable present of money or cloathing, or coach-hire, at their leaving the Hospital, without trenching upon its funds. A religious sense of the superintendence of Divine Providence, was ever distinguishable as a leading feature of her mind. She made it one of her domestic arrangements, to read to, and to instruct in the reading of, the Holy Scriptures, those committed to her care, and to lead them to join her in prayers suitable to their and to her own situation—two of which she composed herself for those occasions, and which have been printed, by order of the Committee, in a little Manual for the use of the patients and nurses. As her years advanced, her strength did not decline, till within the last two years, and even within that time her activity, which at last left her with great reluctance, has sometimes led her to risk her own life in attending the sudden calls of her profession by night as well as by day, till she was obliged, at last, to yield to the increased imbecility of approaching decay, and retired from the Hospital in August last; and her assistant, Mrs. Catherine Widgean, who had been nearly ten years in the Hospital, was constituted Matron *pro tempore*, and has been since, upon the most satisfactory testimonials of her qualification, unanimously elected to succeed her. The vigour and piety of Mrs. Newby's mind returned at the last, though in a faint degree, but sufficiently to bring comfort and peace at her last moments; for she mentioned several of her friends, spoke of the merit of her successor in office, and died in the repetition of the Lord's Prayer! Her example will be cherished by every zealous friend to humanity, her charities among her poor neighbours, particularly at inclement seasons, will long be remembered; and her rigid punctuality, in all rectitude and truth, will be revered as a legacy wherever her name shall be recorded.

Dec. 15. Full of years, and rich in good works, like a shock of corn in due season, calm, gentle, and resigned, of an inveterate pulmonary complaint, James Hooper, esq. For many years, this gentleman conducted a large business as a mercer in Bond-street, with great reputation and profit; latterly, he had retired to his house in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea: but he died at a friend's residence in the vicinity of his own antient dwelling. He lived with the general regard of all who knew him: his decease has converted the fondness of familiar esteem into the veneration of heartfelt regret. His good name will

will flourish among his valuable and numerous descendants.

Dec. 16. After a most painful and lingering affliction, borne with exemplary resignation and Christian fortitude, sincerely regretted, Anne, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Gale, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.

In Welbeck-street, in his 69th year, Col. William Bosville, of Gunthwait and Thorpe-hall, co. York. His remains were interred on the 24th in the chancel-vault, St. Giles's church, near to his late father, Godfrey Bosville, esq. who died in January 1784. Col. Bosville never married, and has named as heir his nephew the Hon. Godfrey Macdonald, colonel in 1st Guards, (brother of Lord Macdonald and presumptive heir to the title,) now serving with the Army under Marquis Wellington in France. Mr. Bosville requested that his funeral might be conducted in the most private manner, and, therefore, his numerous and respectable relations and friends did not accompany his remains to the vault, which otherwise they were anxious to do. Mr. Burgoyne, the solicitor of Col. Macdonald (who is the sole executor), attended on his behalf to see the last offices performed, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Este, Major James, four other gentlemen, and by Mr. Bosville's servants. By Mr. Bosville's death, one large estate devolves to Mrs. Beaumont; and, after giving legacies which do not exceed 30,000*l.* he has bequeathed all the residue of his immense property to Col. Macdonald and his children, who are to take the name of Bosville.—The family

originally came from Normandy with William the Conqueror.

Dec. 18. In Wimpole-street, Chas. Todd, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's service on the Bengal Establishment.

P. 509. b. Mr. Becket's age was 92.—This worthy veteran was for some years the confidential assistant in Mr. Andrew Millar's shop; and it is now full half a century since he colonized into another part of the Strand, where, in 1761, he was a considerable Importer of Foreign Books, in conjunction with Mr. De Hondt. In 1764, he became the publisher of the Monthly Review. He afterwards opened a splendid shop at the corner of the Adelphi, under the immediate patronage of Mr. Garrick and the Constellation of Theatrical Wits of that period; and in 1782 removed to Pall Mall, where he continued stationary till 1806, when he retired from the ostensible concerns of trade. He had long been the Father of the Booksellers; and was very generally esteemed by all who knew him.

P. 510. a. Sir Thos. Theophilus Metcalf, bart. of Ham Common, Surrey, was some time a major in the Army in the East Indies; M. P. for the borough of Abingdon 1796—1807; a Director of the East India Company; and was created a Baronet Dec. 11, 1802. He married, in 1782, Susannah-Sophia-Selina, daughter of John Debonaire, of the Cape of Good Hope, and widow of Major John Smith; and has left issue Theophilus-John, his successor in title, born Sept. 19, 1783, and several other children.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1813. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1813.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1813.
Nov.	o	o	o			Dec.	o	o	o		
27	37	41	35	30, 05	fair	12	34	36	32	30, 10	fair
28	35	39	37	29, 92	cloudy	13	29	30	30	29, 84	cloudy
29	34	38	32	30, 00	cloudy	14	26	30	27	, 90	foggy
30	31	33	28	29, 70	cloudy	15	25	30	30	, 86	fair
D. 1	30	37	35	, 56	fair	16	35	38	46	, 45	cloudy
2	33	39	39	, 25	rain	17	45	50	49	, 24	rain
3	39	41	40	, 27	rain	18	47	51	47	, 20	fair
4	41	41	40	, 38	rain	19	47	48	40	, 20	cloudy
5	40	40	40	, 57	foggy	20	38	42	35	, 35	cloudy
6	40	43	39	, 80	cloudy	21	30	46	40	, 48	rain
7	38	40	40	, 81	rain	22	40	45	40	, 50	fair
8	40	41	40	, 83	rain	23	40	42	44	, 85	fair
9	40	43	40	, 91	cloudy	24	45	50	46	, 98	cloudy
10	40	42	39	30, 10	cloudy	25	47	50	49	30, 08	small rain
11	37	40	36	, 11	fair	26	42	45	35	34	fair

* * * Fine Gold fell 3*s.* per ounce on the 4th Instant: it is now sold at 5*l.* 12*s.* Fine Silver remains at 7*s.* 6*d.* B. S. Dec. 23.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 23, 1815.

Christened.		Buried.		2406	Between	2 and 3	238	50 and 60	941
Males - 970	Females 908	Males - 1271	Females 1135						
1878						5 and 10	92	60 and 70	255
						10 and 20	67	70 and 80	187
						20 and 30	142	80 and 90	72
						30 and 40	187	90 and 100	8
						40 and 50	250		

Whereof have died under 2 years old 687
 Peck Loaf 4s. 2d. 3s. 8d. 3s. 8d. 3s. 8d. 5s. 8d.
 Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending December 18.

INLAND COUNTIES.					MARITIME COUNTIES.				
Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex 72 0 40	8 41 0	29 9 47	1	Essex 67 0 31	0 39	0 26	4 44	0	
Surrey 73 0 44	0 41 0	30 0 47	6	Kent 68 10 00	0 41	6 29	8 46	4	
Hertford 69 2 41	0 30	10 32	8 59	2	Sussex 70 4 00	0 40	0 33	3 00	0
Belford 69 8 00	0 30	4 30	2 53	7	Suffolk 61 5 40	0 37	7 24	11 40	7
Huntingd. 64 3 00	0 39	2 23	6 39	5	Camb. 61 6 40	0 37	6 20	3 32	6
Northamp. 66 2 51	6 37	4 24	8 62	0	Norfolk 58 2 36	0 35	11 23	9 36	0
Rutland 73 0 00	0 41	6 28	9 54	6	Lincoln 65 2 58	0 39	5 70	0 55	0
Leicester 75 7 00	0 41	5 25	7 60	2	York 66 3 48	10 39	2 25	2 60	0
Nottingh. 70 4 46	0 42	4 26	10 60	4	Durham 67 11 00	0 40	0 26	10 00	0
Derby 76 10 00	0 45	10 29	6 69	4	Northam. 61 0 56	0 41	5 25	2 60	5
Stafford 76 4 00	0 49	1 29	2 65	4	Cumberl. 70 11 52	0 43	6 26	1 00	0
Salop 73 3 62	2 45	0 35	6 58	8	Westmor. 82 5 60	0 41	6 29	5 00	0
Hercford 67 6 49	7 44	0 30	5 32	2	Lancaster 77 6 40	0 00	0 30	3 68	0
Worcester 72 11 00	0 51	6 38	2 62	1	Chester 70 2 00	0 17	10 30	3 00	0
Warwick 74 2 00	0 37	7 55	2 67	7	Flint 75 4 00	0 53	5 00	0 00	0
Wilts 71 8 00	0 40	2 29	8 62	0	Denbigh 83 7 00	0 51	1 27	1 00	0
Berks 73 5 00	0 37	0 27	5 49	6	Anglesea 00 0 00	0 00	0 22	6 00	0
Oxford 65 6 00	0 35	9 29	6 54	6	Carnarv. 84 8 00	0 48	8 27	8 00	0
Bucks 72 0 00	0 38	10 28	8 50	3	Merionet. 100 0 00	0 53	5 36	10 00	0
Brecon 86 5 56	0 49	0 24	6 00	0	Cardigan 94 4 00	0 48	0 27	1 00	0
Montgom. 73 7 00	0 38	0 33	10 00	0	Pembroke 69 4 00	0 38	6 16	6 00	0
Radnor 75 8 00	0 45	10 32	9 00	0	Carmarth. 82 10 00	0 44	0 17	8 00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.					Glamorg. 81 9 00	0 45	5 24	0 00	0
75 6 47 2 42 11 27 7 53 11					Gloucestr. 77 6 00	0 42	2 30	6 43	5
Average of Scotland, per quarter:					Somerset 79 5 00	0 47	2 21	4 54	0
65 6 44 7 44 3 26 7 42 7					Monmo. 79 4 00	0 44	10 00	0 00	0
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....					Devon 80 5 00	0 48	1 23	10 00	8
					Cornwall 81 5 00	0 40	0 23	4 00	0
					Dorset 69 10 30	0 39	4 30	0 51	6
					Hants 66 7 00	0 39	11 29	6 50	3
					72 6 35 10 43 1 25 11 52 1				

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, December 27: 55s. to 60s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Dec. 13 to December 18: Total 5,704 Quarters. Average 74s. 8d.—1s. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Dec. 18, 35s. 4d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, Dec. 22, 76s. 11d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, December 27:

Kent Bags	6l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	8l. 8s. to 12l. 6s.
Sussex Ditto	6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	8l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	9l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	14l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 27:

St. James's, Hay 3l. 13s. 9d. Straw 1l. 13s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 7s. 0d. Straw 1l. 12s. 0d.
 Clover 6l. 0s. 0d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 7s. 6d. Straw 1l. 13s. 0d. Clover 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.	Lamb	none.
Mutton	6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal	6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.	Beasts about 1,820.	Calves 90.
Pork	7s. 0d. to 8s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs 8,840.	Pigs 220.

COALS, Dec. 27: Newcastle 52s. 0d.—62s. 0d. Sunderland 56s. 9d.—60s. 0d. SOAP, Yellow, 106s. Mottled 118s. Curd 118s. CANDLES, 13s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 16s. 0d. TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 6s. 1d. Whitechapel 6s. 2d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Dec. 1813 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 23, New Bridge-street, London. — Trent and Mersey Canal, 1180*l.* with 25*l.* half year Dividend, 1180*l.* ex Dividend. — Grand Junction, 207*l.* 10*s.* ex Dividend 5*l.* 10*s.* half year. — Old Union, 107*l.* — Ellesmere and Chester, 72*l.* — Kennet and Avon, Old Shares, 21*l.* 10*s.* — Wilts and Berks, 19*l.* — Lower Medway, 79*l.* — Grand Western, 50*l.* Discount. — Huddersfield, 13*l.* — Regent's, 20*l.* Discount — West-India Dock, 147*l.* — East India Dock, 110*l.* — London Dock, 98*l.* — Globe Insurance, 104*l.* — Albion Ditto, 46*l.* — Rock Life Diss, 2*l.* 10*s.* — Imperial Ditto, 42*l.* — London Assurance, 19*l.* 5*s.* ex Dividend 10*s.* Half Year. — Hope Ditto, 2*l.* 10*s.* ex Dividend. — Strand Bridge, 50*l.* Discount. — London Flour Shares, 5*l.* Drury-Lane Renters' Shares, 200*l.* — Surrey Institution, 13*l.* 10*s.* — Grand Junction Water Works, 36*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1813.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent per Cent Red.	4 per Cent Cons.	5 per Cent Consols.	5 per Cent Navy.	Long Ann.	Irish 5 per Cent.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea Ann.	India Bonds.	Exc. Bills.	Om. num.	New Om.
1	228½	60	61½	75½	92½	144		59			3 dis.	5 pr.	11½ pr.	8½ pr.
2	231	60½	61½	76	92½	144					3 dis.	5 pr.	12½ pr.	9½ pr.
3		60½	61½	76		144					3 dis.	5 pr.	12½ pr.	9½ pr.
4		60½		76		144					3 dis.	5 pr.	12½ pr.	9½ pr.
5	Sunday													
6	230½	60½		75½		144					2 dis.	5 pr.	12 pr.	9½ pr.
7		60½		75½		144					3 dis.	5 pr.	12 pr.	9½ pr.
8		60½		76		144					2 dis.	5 pr.	12 pr.	9½ pr.
9		60½		75½		144					2 dis.	5 pr.	12 pr.	9½ pr.
10		60½		76		144					2 dis.	5 pr.	12 pr.	9½ pr.
11		60½		76		144					2 dis.	5 pr.	12 pr.	9½ pr.
12				76½		144					par	5 pr.	12½ pr.	9½ pr.
13	Sunday													
14	235	60½		76½		144					2 dis.	5 pr.	12½ pr.	9½ pr.
15		60½		76½		144					2 dis.	5 pr.	12½ pr.	9½ pr.
16	234	60½		76½		144					2 dis.	5 pr.	12½ pr.	9½ pr.
17	235½	60½		76½		144					1 dis.	5 pr.	12½ pr.	9½ pr.
18	235½	60½		76½		144		3½			1 dis.	6 pr.	12½ pr.	9½ pr.
19	Sunday													
20		61		76½		15					1 dis.	5 pr.	13½ pr.	10½ pr.
21	Holiday													
22	239	62		77½		15½					2 dis.	5 pr.	15 pr.	12 pr.
23		63½		79		15½					2 dis.	5 pr.	15½ pr.	14½ pr.
24	244	63½		80		16½					1 dis.	5 pr.	30½ pr.	17½ pr.
25	Holiday													
26	Sunday													
27	Holiday													
28	Holiday													
29	242	63		79½		15½					2 dis.	6 pr.	13½ pr.	13½ pr.
30		63		79½		15½					2 dis.	5 pr.	13½ pr.	13½ pr.

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