

lation to discover, even from the confession of the Enemy, that the victory was at one period our own, and was only wrested from us by the unfortunate loss of the services of Captain Barclay, and of almost every other officer of the squadron; leaving a crew without competent controul or command, totally unable to extricate themselves from the difficulties by which they were surrounded. On the 23d ult. the date of the last letter from Major-gena. Proctor, he was still at Sandwich, but he will be obliged to retire towards the head of Lake Ontario. I trust he will be enabled to make the Enemy pay dearly for any attempt to press upon him, in his retreat to that position.—Commodore Sir James Yeo sailed with his squadron from Kingston, on the 19th ultimo, conveying transports with stores, provisions, ordnance, &c. for the centre division of the army, and arrived with them at the head of the lake, on the 25th. The Enemy's fleet on the 28th, under Commodore Chauncey, made their appearance, when Sir James Yeo endeavoured to bring them to a general action; but having the advantage of the wind, they were enabled to choose their own distance, and to prevent our ships from closing with them; the consequence was, that about fifteen minutes after the engagement began, the Wolfe lost her main and mizen top-masts, which rendered her so perfectly unmanageable on the wind, that after continuing the action for upwards of three hours, Sir James was obliged to put away before the severe gale then blowing, and get to anchorage off Burlington Heights, whither the Enemy, notwithstanding the advantage they had gained, did not think fit to follow him. The fore-top-mast of the Royal George went over as the squadron anchored, but none of the other vessels were in any respect injured; and our loss in men must have been trifling, as Sir James, in his letter to me, does not mention it. The Enemy's squadron appeared to have suffered in their sails and rigging, although they kept on the lake, in the two following days, whilst our fleet was refitting.—I have just learned that Commodore Chauncey sailed on the 1st instant from Niagara, having under convoy a flotilla of small craft and batteaux, filled with a proportion of the regular regiments from Fort George, where they have been relieved by militia, the whole being evidently destined for Sackett's Harbour. Early on the following day, Sir James Yeo was apprized of this movement, and his ships being refitted, our squadron immediately got under weigh, with a strong breeze from the South-west; which has, I most devoutly pray, enabled them, before this, to overtake the American fleet, and, by a suc-

cessful general action, to efface the misfortune of our Lake Erie marine.

This Gazette contains three letters from Major Macdonald to Earl Bathurst, dated Oliva, near Dantzic, Oct. 15, 25, and Nov. 4th. The first mentions, that the suburbs of Ohra, defended by several block-houses and the hill by which it is commanded, were attacked by a corps of Russian and Prussian troops on the night of the 10th ult. when the hill was immediately carried, but the block-houses remained in the possession of the Enemy till the following evening, when they were set fire to, and in consequence abandoned. The loss sustained on this occasion was severe, amounting to from four to five hundred men.—The second letter mentions, that the Duke of Wurtemberg had ordered several batteries to be erected on the height above the suburb of Ohra, which was within range of a part of the town called the Spiecker Inself, where it was understood a quantity of provision had been deposited. The batteries were opened on the 18th, and by their incessant fire a considerable number of buildings had been burnt.—The third letter states, that the Enemy had been driven from the Stolzenberg, only 600 yards from the ravine of Bishopsberg, and was expected to be immediately driven from two redoubts, the same distance from the left bastion of that work, when the first parallel begun at Stolzenberg would be completed.

A Dispatch from Sir C. W. Stewart to Visc. Castlereagh, dated Göttingen, Nov. 4, encloses two Reports, dated Fulda, 31st Oct. and Ulrickstein, Nov. 2, detailing the operations of the Silesian army during the retreat of the French. The following are the most interesting particulars: "An advanced corps of Marshal Blücher's army came up with the rear of the Enemy at the entrance of the defiles in the mountains within about a German mile of Eisenach; the blowing up of several ammunition-waggons, the destruction or abandonment of baggage, and the capture of several stragglers, was the immediate consequence; but the Enemy had penetrated far into the defiles, where the ground was not favourable for the advance of the cavalry, and it was only by following his march for the three subsequent days, that the precipitancy and disasters of his flight became obvious. For an extent of nearly 50 English miles, from Eisenach to Fulda, carcasses of dead and dying horses without number, dead bodies of men, who had been either killed or perished through hunger, sickness, or fatigue, lying on the road or in the ditches; parties of prisoners and stragglers brought in by the Cossacks, blown up or destroyed ammunition and baggage waggons, in such numbers as ab-

solutely

olutely to obstruct the road, sufficiently attested the sufferings of the Enemy, whilst pillaged and burning towns and villages marked, at the same time, the ferocity with which he had conducted himself. The number of the dead bodies on the road had been considerably augmented, from a resolution that had been taken to carry off all the sick and wounded, not resulting surely from any principle of humanity, but probably as matter of boast, in the relations that might be given to the world of the event, as several of these men were found abandoned on the road, in the last gasp of hunger and disease, the dead and the dying frequently mixed together, lying in groupes of six or eight, by half-extinguished fires, on the road side. Several of these men must have been compelled to move on foot, as their bodies were found on the road with the sticks with which they had endeavoured to support their march, lying by their sides. The number of dead bodies might have been counted by hundreds, and in the space from Eisenach to Fulda, could certainly not have amounted to much less than a thousand. The Enemy continued to be closely pursued during the three days' march from Eisenach to Vach Hunefeld and Fulda, and frequent cannonading ensued at the head of the advanced guard; but the nature of the country not permitting the cavalry to act, the Enemy escaped with only such losses as have been enumerated.—The first day's march after the Marshal had, at the solicitation of Prince Schwartzberg, left the high road to Frankfort and turned to the right, was to Ulrickstein, an old town with a castle on the pinnacle of the Vorelberg mountains. The roads to it were full of every obstacle that hills, woods, ravines, morasses, and roads that never had been destined for wheel conveyance, could present; and were, in fact, such as, according to any usual military calculation, would have been considered as impracticable for the movements of a large army; infantry, cavalry, artillery, and baggage, every thing, however, were pushed over them. The Russian 12-pounders frequently stuck in the road, but where six horses were not sufficient, twelve were tackled; and finally every thing was made to yield to the perseverance and determined resolution which has distinguished all the operations of this army. The troops, after their long march, were cantoned in several of the small mountain villages; and corps of 3000 men were allotted to some, whose usual population would not amount to as many hundreds. The inhabitants supplied their wants with cheerfulness in every thing. The soldiers were delighted, and they had equal reason to be satisfied with each day. The soldiers from Caucasus and

the Volga forgot all the fatigues of their long marches, in the hospitable reception these peasants had afforded them."

Admiralty-office, Nov. 30. Extract of a Letter of Commodore Sir George Ralph Collier, dated at Passages, November 12.

In consequence of a communication from the Marquis of Wellington, that his Lordship intended attacking the Enemy's lines on the morning of the 10th, and requiring a Naval demonstration in the rear of Sucoa, his Majesty's ships and vessels, as per margin*, were ordered off the harbour of St. Jean de Luz; but the swell was so heavy, that nothing beyond a demonstration could be undertaken: it, however, kept the Enemy employed in the batteries, from the fire of which his Majesty's sloop Sparrow, Capt. Lock, received some slight damage in the hull and sails.

Four Letters, transmitted by Rear-admiral Moore, commanding his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic, from Capt. Butcher, of the Antelope, report the following captures:—of the *Kera Venner* Danish privateer schooner, with one swivel and small arms and 14 men;—and also, by the boats of the Antelope, under Lieut. Robertson, of two Danish row-boat privateers, each one gun and small arms, and one with 12, and the other 13 men;—October 24, of the *Eleonora* Danish schooner privateer, having on board 3 carriage guns, 2 swivels, and small arms, and 37 men, together with a lugger, by one of the Antelope's row-boats commanded by Lieut. Robertson;—Oct. 25, by the same row-boats, under Lieut. Herbert, of a Danish Government sloop-rigged row-boat, carrying two 6-pounders, with small arms, and 14 men;—Oct. 30, by Lieut. Herbert, in the same boat, of another Government row-boat, carrying one 4-pounder, with small arms, and 15 men.

A Letter from Lieut. Nugent, of the *Strenuous* gun-vessel, dated Nov. 5, gives an account of his having captured the Danish privateer cutter *Dunsbergk*, carrying four 6-pounders, and 24 men.

A Letter from Capt. Manners, of the *Rein-deer* sloop, dated at sea the 23d inst. states the capture of the French lugger privateer *Le Speculateur*, of 14 guns, and 70 men; five days from St. Maloes, had taken nothing.

A Letter from Capt. Raiquier, of his Majesty's ship *Niger*, dated at sea the 19th inst. states the capture of the Dart American schooner letter of marque, from New Orleans in the Gulph of Mexico, bound to any port in France; pierced for 16 guns, but only 6 mounted, with a complement of 26 men.

* *Vesuvius*, *Challenger*, *Sparrow*, and *Racer*.

Foreign-office, Dec. 4. This Gazette gives an account of the landing of the Prince of Orange at Scheveling. (see our last Volume, p. 614.)

Translation of a Proclamation of the Russian General de Benkendorff, at his entry into Amsterdam, published Dec. 1:

The Russian General de Benkendorff has just landed at Amsterdam, with 2,500 infantry: his regular cavalry and artillery will be to-morrow evening at Amersfoort; his regiments of cavalry, under the orders of Gen. Staal and Col. Nariskin, are at Utrecht, and scour the country. Every Russian is animated with the noble desire of co-operating in the deliverance of Holland. They enter your country as friends. Hollanders, fly to arms—let one spirit animate you, that of becoming again a nation, and of your being worthy of your ancestors. The hour is come;—the Enemy will see what an united people can effect, when all dissensions are extinguished by the spirit of vengeance, and of the purest patriotism.

Translation of a Letter from General de Benkendorff to his Excellency Gen. Kragenoff, Commandant of Amsterdam, Dec. 1:

General, I have the honour to acquaint you, that a detachment of my troops has entered Muiden, has taken one gun; and that the whole garrison, composed of 400 men and 12 officers, have fallen into our hands. The Hollanders have particularly distinguished themselves, fighting by the side of the Cossacks. At this moment a heavy firing is heard towards Naarden.—I hasten to communicate to you this important intelligence, and request you to publish it without delay at Amsterdam, and also to forward it to the Government at the Hague.

A. BENKENDORFF.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 4. Dispatches from Captain Farquhar, commanding his Majesty's Naval forces in the Elbe and Weser, announce that on the 23d ult. the French garrison of Carlsburgh (Bremerlehe), consisting of 236 officers and men, with 13 pieces of heavy ordnance, surrendered themselves prisoners of war to the combined British and Russian forces; the latter commanded by Col. de Radinger; and that on the 24th ult. the garrison of Blexen also surrendered prisoners of war to the same forces. The officers of this garrison are to be sent to France on parole, not to serve against the Allies for one year. Captain Farquhar reports that the banks of the river Weser are now perfectly clear of the Enemy.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 7. Extract of a Dispatch transmitted to Admiral Young.

Desirée, off Cuxhaven, Dec. 1.

Sir, The French batteries of Phare and Napoleon this morning surrendered to a

detachment of Russian troops, commanded by Col. Alexander Radinger, and his Majesty's squadron (consisting of the Desirée, Shamrock, Blazer, Piercer, Rebreat, and the gun-boats Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 10).—On the 28th ult. I arrived here (from Bremerlehe), where I found Capt. Green, of the Shamrock, had collected the squadron, to co-operate with the Russian troops. On the same evening I ordered the gun-boats to take a position above Napoleon, and to cannonade that battery in concert with the Russian troops, and advanced the squadron ready to attack Cuxhaven.—On the 29th, a brisk and well-directed fire was kept upon Fort Napoleon by the gun-boats, and from field-pieces from the Russian line, with considerable effect: and their tirailleurs annoyed the Enemy in both batteries, by a constant fire of musketry, which was returned with vigour; and from the battery of Phare, red-hot shot were fired, which burnt several houses in the town. During this time we were employed in landing guns from the squadron, and erecting a battery within 400 yards of the works of Phare. On the morning of the 30th it was completed, and presented to the Enemy a formidable appearance, consisting of 10 guns, viz. six 18-pounders, two 32-pounders, and two 6-pounders. The morning was quite thick, and obscured our works; but, as soon as it cleared, and we were ready to commence our attack, the Enemy threw out a truce, which has ended in the surrender of these two extremely strong batteries, consisting of 26 heavy guns, two 13-inch mortars, and a block-house, with a garrison of 300 men and officers prisoners.—The expedition with which Captains Green and Banks (who had the direction of forming and completing the seamen's battery) performed that service, I trust will speak for itself. Lieut. Kaulstain, whom I had occasion to mention on a recent occasion, as a volunteer, continued his services, and with all the officers and men of the squadron, employed on this occasion, merit my best thanks, as well as the gun-boats (under the direction of Lieut. Hanmer), who particularly distinguished themselves by their well-directed fire, and by the injury which they did to the works of the Enemy.—I have very great pleasure in stating to you, Sir, that in the last ten days the small detachment of Russian troops, commanded by Colonel Radinger, assisted by his Majesty's squadron under my command, have been fortunate in reducing four strong batteries, consisting of 50 heavy guns, 4 mortars, and 800 men and officers, all prisoners of war; and I cannot help expressing the satisfaction I feel in acquainting you that the whole of this service has been carried on with the greatest cordiality between the co-operating

co-operating forces, both officers and men; not the smallest misunderstanding on any occasion.—[On the part of the Russians 2 were killed, and 3 wounded.]

I have, &c. ARTHUR FARQUHAR.

A Letter from Lieut. Gordon, of the *Dwarf* cutter, gives an account of his having on the 4th ult. captured the American letter of marque schooner, *Carlotte*, of 2 guns and 8 men.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 11. Letter from Admiral Freemantle, dated on-board the *Milford*, off Trieste, Oct. 13.

Sir,—I left Pola on the 19th ult. and arrived at Capo D'Istria on the 21st, when Gen. Count Nugent met me on the same day. Much credit is due to Capt. Gower of the *Elizabeth*, for having opened a communication with the army, and for assisting materially in putting the place in a good state of defence. On the 27th September, the army under Gen. Nugent moved; the *Elizabeth* was ordered off *Mugia*, whilst the *Bacchante*, with a company of Austrian troops, proceeded to *Dwino*. I remained at Capo D'Istria in constant correspondence with Gen. Nugent, who was harassing the army of the Viceroy on his retreat, until the morning of the 5th inst. when I sailed for Trieste, and advanced the *Elizabeth* to *Dwino*. Gen. Nugent, who continued to follow the Enemy, left some troops near Trieste, and the port was completely blockaded by sea. About noon on the 10th, the Enemy surprized us by opening a masked battery, with a field-piece and a howitzer, upon the *Milford*, whose stern was towards the shore, and began firing. Capt. Markland in a few minutes got a spring upon the cable, and opened a steady well-directed fire upon the battery; in a quarter of an hour both guns were completely disabled, 2 men killed, and 7 wounded, whilst not a person was touched on board the ship, although one shell exploded on the poop-deck. On the 10th I landed the marines and two field-pieces under Capt. Markland; on the 11th the General returned from *Gorizia*, having obliged the Viceroy to pass the *Isonzo*. It was then determined to lay siege to the castle. By the 16th, in the morning, we had 12 guns in two batteries, which opened their fire, and continued nearly the whole day; towards evening the Enemy was driven from the *Windmill*, which was taken possession of by the Austrian troops, and two howitzers advanced there. The firing was continued occasionally until noon on the 23d, by which time Capt. Rowley had got a 32-pounder within 200 yards of the *Shanza*, where there was a strong building, with one gun and loop-holes in it, standing upon a hill, with a wall

round it nearly 14 feet high, an officer and 60 men.—We had had some communication with the castle in the morning, and the truce was broken off at a very short notice by the Enemy, who opened on all sides. The 32-pounder was fired upon the *Shanza*. The first shot the gun recoiled, and the ground giving way, it fell backwards off the platform, which was 6 feet above the level. It was fine to see Capt. Rowley and his people immediately get a triangle above the work, and the 32-pounder with its carriage, run up to its place again, under a shower of grape and musketry, which occasioned a severe loss. Towards evening the Enemy in the *Shanza* held out the white flag, and surrendered to Capt. Rowley. Having now possession of the *Shanza*, which commanded the Castle and the *Windmill-hill*, we set to work upon some advanced batteries within 400 yards of the castle; but the weather was so wet, and the labour so great, that it was not until the morning of the 29th, that they were complete, when the Enemy acceded to our altered propositions for surrendering the castle. We were prepared to have opened with eleven 32-pounders, twelve 18-pounders, four mortars, and four-howitzers. Every captain, officer, and person in the squadron, has done his duty. Capt. Rowley has been, as usual, most prominent on every occasion. I admired the example he shewed at the attack of the *Shanza*, with the courage and activity of Lieutenants Hotham and Moore, and Mr. Hibern, Midshipman of the *Eagle*. Capt. Angelo, of the 21st regt. was foremost in shewing where to place fascines to protect the men, whilst the gun was getting up. I beg to recommend to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Capt. Moresby, of His Majesty's sloop *Wizard*. He commanded one of the batteries from the 16th to the 24th, when he was ordered to form a battery with four 32-pounders within breaching distance; in the course of 56 hours, under all the disadvantages of weather, &c. he with 50 men from the *Milford*, and 20 men from the *Wizard*, completed the whole without any assistance whatever. And I must also mention the good conduct of Mr. William Watts, Acting Master of the said sloop, who was severely wounded: Capt. Dann, of the *Mermaid*, was also very assiduous on every occasion. Capt. Markland commanded the marines, and I have to thank him for exerting himself in every way; particularly in the arrangements of stores and provisions. We have at times had 1200 men on shore, at work and in the batteries; and the general good conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines, with the harmony that has invariably subsisted between the Austrian

troops

troops and our people, is quite gratifying to me.—When we opened against the *etadel*, it contained 800 Frenchmen, 45 large guns, 4 mortars, and 4 howitzers. The consequences of the taking of this place will be felt throughout this country; and Gen. Nugent has deservedly all the merit of having liberated these provinces in the space of two months, with so small a force.—I have the honour of forwarding the terms of the capitulation; about 50 sail of vessels were taken in this port.—Our loss has not been so great as might have been expected under all the circumstances. T. F. FREEMANTLE.

Officers, &c. killed and wounded belonging to his Majesty's Squadron, from the 16th to the 31st of Oct.—Mr. Watts, Acting Master of the *Wizard*, severely wounded. Mr. Young, Midshipman of ditto, wounded. Killed, 10 seamen and marines. Wounded, 33 seamen and marines. Total, 10 killed, and 35 wounded.

Downing-street, Dec. 7. This Gazette contains a Dispatch from the Austrian Gen. Count Nugent, dated Trieste, Nov. 1, and addressed to Lord Bathurst, apprising his Lordship, that the corps under his command having been augmented by a body of British troops under Col. Robertson, he deems it proper to inform him of their joint operations. He then proceeds to give a detailed account of the different engagements with the Viceroy, from the 14th of September to the 23d of October. On the former day he was attacked by a force six times superior to his own, and after a well-fought action, with movements previously concerted with Admiral Freemantle, the Enemy's object entirely failed, and the Count got possession of the whole of Istria. On the 23d the Enemy, after losing 10,000 men in different actions, mostly prisoners, was forced to a precipitate retreat, and arrived on the 2d of Oct. with about 20,000 men, at Prevald, from whence, after several attacks on the 3d, 4th, and 5th, he retreated across the Isonzo. The Count concludes his dispatch by observing that "the result of this first part of the campaign, is, that besides the killed and wounded in the different actions, the Enemy has sustained a loss in prisoners, greater than the number of troops he commands."—Count Nugent makes honourable mention of Col. Robertson, Capt. Angelo of the 21st regiment, Lieut. Rains of the Royal Artillery, and Lieut. Butter and Capt. Benestil, Italian engineers, and acknowledges that the surrender of the Castle of Trieste was to be attributed solely to the co-operation of Adm. Freemantle and the squadron.

Foreign-office, Dec. 11. This Gazette also announces that the blockade of all the ports and places of the United Pro-

vinces (except such places as may be under the controul of France) shall be forthwith raised; and also the blockade of the coast between Trieste and the Southern extremity of Dalmatia inclusively.

The Gazette likewise contains a Proclamation for a General Thanksgiving; most devoutly and thankfully to acknowledge the great goodness and mercy of Almighty God, who, in addition to the manifold and inestimable benefits which this kingdom has received at his hands, has continued to us his protection and assistance in the war, in which, for the common safety of his Majesty's dominions, and for disappointing the boundless ambition of France, we are now engaged; and has given to the arms of his Majesty, and to those of his Allies, a series of signal and glorious victories over the forces of the Enemy;—to be observed on Thursday the 13th of January.

Downing-street, Dec. 14. Extract of a Letter from Maj.-gen. Taylor, dated the Hague, Dec. 11.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the Allies are in possession of the two important fortresses of Breda and Williamstadt, which have been abandoned by the Enemy.—From a person who has seen Gen. Benkendorff this morning, I understand that upon the approach of 300 Cossacks, who had spread the report that they were the advanced guard of 10,000 Russians, the garrison of Breda, consisting of 1800 men, had marched out; but the Cossacks having penetrated into the town before the evacuation was completed, 600 of the garrison had fallen into their hands.—The evacuation of Williamstadt took place last night, in consequence of orders brought by a French General, who had arrived from Antwerp. The garrison, whose numbers are variously stated at from 900 to 1600, retired in the direction of Bergen-op-Zoom. They left in the place 100,000 pounds of powder, 150 guns mounted, and on serviceable carriages, but spiked, and the supply of provisions was small. They had taken measures to destroy the flotilla, but had imperfectly executed the intention; and it was hoped that the corvette, besides other vessels, might be saved. They carried away with them 4 field-pieces, and are said to have withdrawn the Irish battalion, as soon as they learnt that British troops had landed in Holland.

Extracts of Dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington, dated St. Jean de Luz, Nov. 22.

The continued rain from the 11th to the 19th, has left the roads and country

in such a state, as to be at this moment impracticable for any general movement of the army.—Sir R. Hill reconnoitred the Enemy's posts at the tête de pont at Cambo, on the 12th, and again on the 16th; the Enemy withdrew from it on the latter day, having blown up the bridge.—On the 18th inst. the Enemy reconnoitred Sir John Hope's advanced posts, on which occasion Brig.-gen. Wilson was unfortunately wounded.—Marshal Sir W. Beresford, on the same day, drove the Enemy's posts across the bridge of Urdans, and established his there. On the following morning, before day-light, the Enemy made an attempt to drive them in and destroy the bridge; they failed in both attempts, and the Marshal praises the conduct of the 9th Portuguese regiment, under Col. Sutton, in the first operation, and that of the 11th Caçadores, under Col. Duersback, in both.

Nov. 28.—The situation of our line required that the advanced posts of the light division should be pushed more forward than they were, which was effected

on the 23d; but the troops having gone rather more forward than was intended, and having got under the fire of the entrenched camp near Bayonne, it was necessary to withdraw them; in doing which some loss, of which I enclose a return, was incurred, and Capt. Samuel Hobkirk, of the 43d, was made prisoner.

Killed, wounded, and missing Nov. 23.

Total British loss.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 45 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 14 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese loss.—1 rank and file, killed.—*Officer killed.* 43d foot, 1st batt. Lieut. Mackay Hugh Baillie.—*Officers wounded.* 43d foot, 1st batt. Lieut. Alexander Steele, severely; 95th foot, 1st batt. Lieut. John Sitwell, slightly.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 14. A Letter from Capt. Dundas, of his Majesty's ship Pyramus, has been received, giving an account of his having captured the Zephyr American ship, of 4 guns, and 20 men.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Allied Armies have passed the Rhine; and from different quarters, in large masses, invaded France; but chiefly through Switzerland, whose pretended neutrality was, of course, disregarded. They entered Switzerland as friends; and the Swiss soldiers retired to their homes without attempting resistance; doubtless, happy in having been thus relieved from the French yoke. On entering Switzerland, Prince Schwartzburgh issued the following Order of the Day:

"Soldiers!—We set foot in the Swiss territory; it is as friends, as deliverers, that we appear in this country. Your conduct will be conformable to this principle. Prove to the brave Swiss, that the Austrian warriors are as well acquainted with the duties which they have to fulfil in passing through a friendly country, and the respect due to the inhabitants, as with the qualities which in a day of battle lead to glory and victory. If the direction of the war renders it necessary to expose you to painful marches in this rigorous season; do not forget, soldiers, that the question now is to finish gloriously, what you have begun with so much honour; and that greater difficulties, greater dangers than those you are now met with, have been already vanquished: in short, that it is from your valour, and from your perseverance, that your country and the whole world expect a glorious and durable peace."

Other Armies passed the Rhine at Dusseldorf and Coblenz. The whole force

amounts to at least 300,000 men; and the route which they took through Franche Comte and Lorraine, is the most vulnerable part of France. The Emperor of Russia, with the last of his reserves, crossed the Rhine, at Basle, on the 13th of January, the Anniversary of his crossing the Niemen (the extreme boundary of his empire) in pursuit of the French, who had presumed to invade him. On this occasion, all means were taken to impress on the minds of the enthusiastic Russians, that the two events were interwoven together by the hands of Providence itself; the formal passage of the sacred river was not effected by the Czar till the auspicious day; an appeal to the God of Hosts preceded the undertaking; Heaven itself seemed thus, to the Russians, to have opened the way to national revenge; and the same enthusiasm, by which their country was saved, will excite their bravery in the cause of Europe, at 1500 miles from their native land. Prince Schwartzburgh is before this time in Langres. Other forces are near Lyons, Dijon, Nancy, and Metz. The only severe affair which has yet occurred in the advance of the Allies, was one between the Bavarians under Gen. Wrede, and the French under Victor, near St. Drey; in the commencement of which the French had some advantage; but on the arrival of a Bavarian brigade, under Gen. Roy, the Enemy was defeated with loss, and obliged to retreat towards Luneville. Thus the whole extensive plain, from the frontiers of Lorraine, Champagne, and Burgundy,

Burgundy, to Paris, is open to the Allies; who are allowed by the Enemy themselves to possess an immense superiority of cavalry, and whose light troops are represented as "clouds of armed men." Nor is there any river of any magnitude to impede their advance, except the Marne; and we accordingly hear, that the army which was to assemble at Langres is now to meet the Enemy at Chalons-sur-Marne. The Cossacks, however, whom Sir C. Stewart represents as "very far in advance" on the 14th, will probably have crossed the Marne on the ice, and reached Chalons even before the *Maréchal des Logis de l'Empereur* (his Quarter-master). Chalons is about ninety miles from Paris, and there is not in the way a town capable of any resistance.

In p. 615 of our last Volume, we led our Readers to expect dispatches from Lord Wellington, which in fact arrived on the 29th ult. They were dated on the 14th, from St. Jean de Luz, and narrated the defeat of Soult in a series of actions, which lasted from the 9th to the 13th inclusive. During that of the 10th, the Nassau and Frankfort regiments went over from the Enemy to the Allies. On the 13th, the French, being beaten at all points, retreated into their intrenchments. The loss of the Enemy must have been very great; as that of the British, Portuguese, and Spaniards, amounted to 653 killed, 3907 wounded, and 504 missing. The particulars we do not now relate, as our Readers will come into possession of them in the course of our extracts from the London Gazette.

In this pressure of his affairs, Buonaparte is astounded. His language has the appearance of despondency. He seems trembling on his throne. His subjects urge him to make peace; and he says himself, the question is now no longer, how to recover the conquests which they had made.

On Thursday, Dec. 30, Buonaparte, being seated on the Throne, received the Senate in a body; when Count Lapepe, the President, presented the following Address:

"Sire,—The Senate comes to offer to your Imperial Majesty, the tribute of its attachment and gratitude for the last communications which it has received by the medium of its Committee. Your Majesty adheres to the proposals even of your enemies, which have been transmitted by one of your Ministers in Germany. What stronger pledges could your Majesty give of your sincere desire of Peace? Your Majesty certainly believes that power is strengthened by being limited, and that the art of favouring the happiness of the people, is the chief policy of Kings. The Senate thanks you for it in the name of the French people. It is also in the name of this same people, that we thank you for

all the legitimate means of defence which your wisdom may take to insure peace. The Enemy has invaded our territory; he designs to penetrate to the centre of our provinces. The French, united in sentiment and interest, under a Chief like you, will not suffer their energy to be cast down. Empires, like individuals, have their days of mourning and of prosperity; it is in great exigencies that great nations shew themselves. No, the Enemy shall not tear asunder this beautiful and noble France, which for these fourteen centuries has maintained itself with glory through such diversities of fortune, and which for the interest of the neighbouring nations themselves, ought always to throw a considerable weight into the balance of Europe. We have for pledge your heroic firmness and the national honour. We will fight for our dear country between the tombs of our fathers, and the cradles of our infants.

"Sire, obtain Peace by a last effort, worthy of yourself and of the French; and let your hand, so often victorious, let fall your arms, after having signed the repose of the world. This, Sire, is the wish of France, the wish of the Senate,—this is the wish and want of the human race."

Napoleon replied—"I am sensible to the sentiments which you express towards me. You have seen by the Documents which I have caused to be laid before you, what I do for the sake of Peace. I will make without regret the sacrifices implied by the preliminary basis which the Enemy has proposed, and which I have accepted; my life has but one object, the happiness of the French. Meantime, Bearn, Alsace, Franche Comte, Brabant, are invaded. The cries of this part of my family rend my heart; I call the French to succour the French. I call the French of Paris, of Bretagne, of Normandy, of Champagne, and of the other departments, to the succour of their brethren. Shall we forsake them in their distress? Peace and the deliverance of our territory ought to be our rallying cry—at the sight of all this nation in arms, the Enemy will fly, or will sign peace on the basis which he has himself proposed. The question is now no more, to recover the conquests we have made."

In this extremity of the French Ruler, he finds himself forsaken by almost his last Ally, the King of

DENMARK;

between whom, and the British and Swedish Governments, Treaties of Peace and Alliance were signed* on the 14th inst. on the

* We learn, that three Treaties have been signed, viz. One between this Country and Denmark, one between Denmark and Sweden, and a third with the three Powers in conjunction.

following terms:—"All Conquests to be restored, except Heligoland.—Prisoners of War on both sides to be released.—Denmark to join the Allies with 10,000 men, if England will give a subsidy of 400,000*l*.* in the year 1814.—Pomerania to be ceded by Sweden to Denmark in lieu of Norway.—Stralsund still to continue a depôt for English produce.—Denmark to do all in her power to abolish the Slave Trade.—England to mediate between Denmark and the other Allies."

Every thing goes on prosperously in
HOLLAND;

where Antwerp is almost the only strong place still remaining in the hands of the French. The Citizens of the principal towns are hourly enrolling their names as volunteers, to secure the independence which they have recovered. A Proclamation from the Burgomaster of Rotterdam, inciting to this measure, contains much good sense and patriotic spirit. "*The God of the Netherlands fights with us: who among you could doubt of the victory?*"—Such was the expression of his Royal Highness our honoured Sovereign, in his patriotic Proclamation of the 6th inst.

"How just, how animating is the image! God fights with us. But then we must also fight. God has connected together the means and the end. The hereditary territory of our fathers is not yet freed from our oppressors. The last of the satellites of the French tyrant are not yet expelled. The executioners of the innocent Woerden must be driven from their last lurking-holes. The Country must be free.

"To arms! then, Citizens, to arms! to purify from the foe your paternal soil, to guard it, to maintain it. Men, fathers, youths, the fate of your wives and children, your fathers and mothers,—the fate of all that is dear to you, is in your hands. To arms then under the banners of Orange. Remember what your predecessors have done, and reflect how your posterity will bless you, and 'God fights with us—God fights with us.' Who among you can doubt of the victory? your fight is for the Country—for Freedom—for your honoured Sovereign; for all that is dear to you; for peace and for posterity. How, too, can the issue of the contest with our oppressors be doubtful, seeing those who are for us are more than those who are against us? who among you then can doubt of the victory? and you who cannot personally engage, own this noblest of mothers in this contest (it is his Royal Highness who speaks); support those who fight for you with arms, ammunition, clothing, the things

* The opening of the Danish markets will soon bring us back this sum tenfold.

which appertain to the first necessities of war.—(The names of the persons appointed to receive voluntary contributions, and the places where they reside, are then given, and the Address thus concludes:)

"Let every one then, fellow citizens, acquit himself of his duty to the Sovereign of the country. May this contest be the last! may the God of the Netherlands, the God of Peace, crown your endeavours, and enable you to plant in the blood-besprinkled soil the olive-tree of peace, under whose refreshing shade the people may rest from the toil and din of arms."

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Cantons, also, have made pacific arrangements with the Allies; who have pledged themselves to replace that country in the same state of integrity and independence as before the French Revolution; and we are informed by the Dutch Papers, that the Deputies of the several Cantons, with a view to the complete restoration of the Old Government, have agreed to a Convention consisting of the following five articles:—*1.* Brotherly friendship, and mutual assistance to and from each of the Cantons.—*2.* Immediate invitations for concurrence to be given by the old States of the League, as was heretofore the practice with the ancient Members.—*3.* The rejection of all such influence as is unbecoming a free people.—*4.* A request to the Canton of Zurich, as the oldest and first in rank, to take upon itself the direction of the Government.—*5.* The assistance and undertaking to the Allies, according to their Declaration of the 21st of December, concerning the occupation of Switzerland, is valid until a General Peace."

Turning our eyes to

ITALY,

we observe, that the Austrians have reached Verona; that Murat (Bonaparte's own King of Naples) remains at Rome; and we are assured, that the best possible understanding subsists between him and the British Government.

GERMANY.

A preliminary Treaty between Great Britain and Austria has been signed by the Earl of Aberdeen and Count Metternich; by which the Emperor of Austria engages to employ all his forces against the common Enemy, and the British Government to support his exertions by every means in its power; and both parties are pledged not to enter into any separate negotiation, or to conclude any peace, armistice, or convention, unless by mutual consent.

A treaty of friendship and defensive alliance between the Courts of Berlin and Petersburg was ratified on the 9th November; guaranteeing mutually the possession

sion of their respective states, provinces, and domains; and engaging reciprocally to place at the disposal of each other, a body of 60,000 men; viz. 50,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry, in case of mediation failing, if attacked or menaced with invasion.

The Duke of Brunswick has been reinstated in his territories in Germany. His Royal Highness formally entered Brunswick last month, in a carriage drawn by eight horses, amidst the acclamations of the populace, while 300 ladies of the city, clad in white, strewed the way with flowers.

The King of Wurtemberg has made extensive changes in the command of the principal places in his kingdom, and has removed all the partizans of France.

Every measure of Davoust's indicates a determination to defend Hamburg to the last extremity. He had ordered the inhabitants to lay in a stock of provisions for six months. The period allowed to procure this supply having expired, he issued an order, directing all those who had neglected fulfilling the injunction to quit the city. Five thousand inhabitants were, in consequence, expelled; besides an equal number resident in the suburbs, whose houses were to be pulled down, to give a wider range to the guns of the ramparts. Thus the ill-fated city of Hamburg appears to be devoted to ruin; from which, extraordinary, and at present unforeseen, circumstances can alone preserve it. Reports are current, that the Crown Prince will not form the siege in person, but devolve the command on Gen. Bennigsen, and proceed with the greater part of his force to assist in the liberation of Flanders, and the invasion of France on the North.

SPAIN.

Madrid Gazettes to the 5th inst. have brought us Proclamations, announcing the arrival of the Regency and the Cortes in that capital; but, we find not in them any allusion to a Treaty which, according to report, Buonaparte had induced Ferdinand to sign, as the condition on which he might return to Spain. Its substance is said to have been, that Ferdinand, on resuming the supreme authority in his dominions, should make an alliance with Napoleon, and drive the English from Spain, Ceuta, and Mahon.

ASIA.

We have to announce the termination of a war between the Persians and Russians, which, indeed, had almost been forgotten in the grand interests which have so long divided Europe. The condition of peace is stated to be the *status quo ad presentem*, or actual possession, which gives to Russia many fair provinces.

AMERICA.

In our last, we related a splendid achievement, in which the American General Hampton, with a force of 7400 men, had been gallantly repulsed by 300 Canadian fencibles and a few Indians. We have now to mention another brilliant victory obtained by a small body of British over a very superior numerical force. The action took place on the 11th of November, at Crystler's Farm, within 20 miles of Cornwall, in Upper Canada.—The Enemy, under the command of Gen. Wilkinson, embarked in about 300 small vessels from Sackett's Harbour, sailed down the river St. Lawrence on the 3d, and advanced to Grenadier Island, from whence he proceeded to the vicinity of Prescott, where he landed, on the 8th, 5000 men near Fort Iroquois.—With this force, and strengthened by a body of dragoons, he advanced to Matilda, where, on the 10th, his rear was much harassed by Lieut.-col. Morrison, of the 89th, with 800 men. On the 11th ult. the Lieutenant-colonel continuing his pursuit, the Enemy, concentrating their force, attempted to make a stand against our little army of 800; but they were entirely defeated, driven off the field, and pursued with the loss of about 1000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our loss was 22 killed and 147 wounded. The Enemy fled to the Northern borders of Cornwall, where he passed the river St. Lawrence to the American side.

Among the men taken in arms against our forces in Canada were some individuals who admitted themselves to be native-born subjects of his Majesty, and who have been sent to England to be tried for this offence. The American Government confined twenty-three British subjects, as hostages for the safety of these persons. Sir George Prevost, in consequence, ordered into close confinement forty-six American officers who were at large on parole; at the same time notifying to the American authorities, that in the event of any of the British subjects detained being executed, a number of American officers should immediately be put to death in the proportion of two for one; (horrific necessity!) It was further stated, that the Commanders of our fleets, &c. off America, in the event of the threats of the American Government being carried into effect, were instructed to prosecute the war with unmitigated severity against all the American cities, towns, or villages.

It is mournful to think that innocent people must suffer for their guilty governors. But this, however lamentable, cannot be avoided; the latter can only be struck at through the former, and we know not but it would be mercy to Am-

rica at once to strike the blow. The immediate calamity would indeed be dreadful; but the ultimate overthrow of Madison's party would more than make them amends for the evil experienced in the first instance. It is worse than useless to pretend to make war amicably. The experiment has been tried in the contest with America, and the result has been what might be anticipated. Our hostility has had every epithet of execration and hate lavished on it, which language could supply; and our forbearance has been despised for weakness. It is now time to make them wish that they had not exhausted their vocabulary of abuse so soon; and, if we cannot gain their gratitude for our patience, at least to awake in them something like respect for our power.

Sir Alexander Cochrane, who succeeds Sir John B. Warren on the North American station, is about to take his departure from England, to assume that important command. Preparations have been made on a large scale, to enable Sir Alexander to take with him a very large force, both Naval and Military. He takes with him about 4000 Marines, under the immediate command of Major Nichols, of that corps; the same meritorious officer who so gallantly conducted himself in the island of Anholt, and who was afterwards selected for a particular and important duty in Stralsund under the Crown Prince of Sweden. Sir Alexander will also take with him a strong body of riflemen, battering artillery, Congreve rockets, Shrapnel shells, with all the ammunition, &c. necessary to give effect to these engines of destruction.

Through the medium of a Bermuda Paper we have received the Message of the President of the United States to Congress. It was transmitted to the House of Representatives on the 7th ult. and is distinguished by a warlike character. It begins by regretting that the mediation of the powerful Sovereign of Russia had been unsuccessful. It complains of the British sending to England for trial any of those citizens who had been naturalized, and threatens retaliation. The mode of war carried on by the English and the Indians is declaimed against, and it is asserted that the American arms have succeeded in destroying or dispersing the Creek savages. It next adverts to the successes on the Lakes; and a new capture is alluded to, but the name of the ship of war taken is not mentioned. The war is to be continued with vigour, as the only means of obtaining an honourable peace. The Militia is to be encouraged, and money to be raised. The next topic which deserves to be pointed out is one which strongly indicates a sort of reluctance to censure Buonaparte; for the only reason assigned for the differences with France

being unsettled is, that no fit moment can be found to lay their affairs before the French Government. Surely time might have been found, had the French Government been inclined to settle these differences. The flourishing state of Manufactures is regarded as compensating for the decrease of Commerce. On the subject of Finance it is stated, that the receipts of the Treasury for the year ending 30th of September, amounted to 37 millions and a half of dollars, of which 24 millions were raised by loan; that seven millions and a half more had been obtained by loan on favourable terms; but that more would still be wanting, as the expenses would be extensive. Mr. Madison concludes by observing, that War, with all its vicissitudes, had illustrated the capability and destiny of the United States to be a powerful nation.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 29. In consequence of the immense fog which has for several days prevailed, a sailor proceeding to Rings-end, unfortunately fell into the Dock, and was drowned. A gentleman, who had benevolently attempted to guide the sailor and a poor old man, also fell in, but saved himself by laying hold of a cable.—A carman belonging to Ball's Bridge, on the following night, missed his way, and with his horse and cart plunged into the dock; and both man and horse were drowned.

At a late meeting of the Catholic Board in *Dublin*, it was resolved that "they never will consent to any interference in the appointment of Bishops, and that no settlement can be final which at all involves any alteration in the Doctrine or Discipline of the Irish Church."

His Majesty's Letters Patent have passed the Great Seal of Ireland, granting unto William Lord Castlemaine, the Office of Constable of the Castle, Town, and Barony of Athlone, the Half Barony of Moycarman, co. Roscommon, and the territory of Brawney, co. Westmeath.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A disaster almost equally calamitous with that which happened about 18 months ago, has again occurred at *Felling Colliery*. (See vol. LXXXII. Part I. p. 583). About two o'clock on Dec. 24, the foul air took fire; and nine men, 13 boys, and 12 horses, fell victims, and eight men were severely scorched. Among the deceased, is W. Haswell, overman, who was much esteemed. The deceased have left eight widows and 18 fatherless children.—At *Jarrow colliery*, a large stone fell on two pit-men, and crushed them to death: both left families.—Dec. 28, in a pit belonging to Mr. Burdon, of *Hartford*, a man named

named Nicholson, upon whom a large stone fell while ascending the pit, had his head cleft in two, and died instantly; while another, in the same loop, had his thigh dreadfully lacerated, but kept his hold both of the rope and the dead man till they reached the top. Two men at the bottom of the pit were also injured.

Dec. 26. The old part of *Swithamley Hall*, near Leek, co. Stafford, the seat of E. T. Nicolls, esq. was consumed by fire: the new buildings have received no injury. The damage is estimated at nearly 3000*l.*

Dec. 28. This evening a detached building of the *York Lunatic Asylum* caught fire; and notwithstanding every exertion, it is feared two or three of the inmates perished. Two patients made their escape.

Dec. 31. The splendid mansion of Lord C. Spencer, at *Wheatfield*, Oxon, was burnt to the ground, except some detached offices. The greater part of the furniture, books, and paintings, were preserved.

Jan. 6. This afternoon, the paper-mills and dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Horn, at *Buckland*, near Dover, were burnt.

The snow fell on the nights of Jan. 10 and 11 in the West of England, to a greater depth than for the last forty years; it being twelve feet deep in the middle of the road on Hall-down, four miles beyond Exeter. The fall of snow in Wales has been nearly equal.

The fall of snow from the summit of the ridge of chalk hills, in *Kent*, to the distance of nearly three miles on the Northern side, has been greater in many places than within memory. From the 13th to the 15th, the road from the Three Squirrels, in Stockburn Valley, to the top of Debting Hill, was wholly impassable, the snow being in many places from 12 to 16 feet deep.

Jan. 17. Upwards of 100 bags of letters had not arrived at the General Post Office on Saturday evening, the 15th, owing to the obstructions on all the roads from the snow. The mail-coaches from Glasgow, Portpatrick, and Edinburgh, were delayed, and all the mails from below Exeter were due. The Holyhead mail arrived in the course of Saturday, by dint of most vigorous exertions, but most part of the cross post bags in that direction are still due. The drifted snow between Bridport and Dorchester presented such a formidable barrier, that notwithstanding every possible endeavour, no passage could be gained through it, and after four hours' labour, the coach was obliged to return to Bridport.—The inconvenience arising from these delays to merchants and traders, may be easily imagined.

As some labourers were lately grubbing up a hedge near *Bletchingly*, Surrey, the

property of — Perkins, esq. they dug to a pile of brick-work within a foot or two of the surface, the regularity of which attracted their attention; and having extended their labour to the depth of about six feet, the remains of a Roman bath (of an oblong form, with two circular ends, and in size about 14 by 20 feet), were exposed to view; but its pavement was destroyed. Mr. Perkins has carefully preserved the remains, and is prosecuting his research, in expectation of similar discoveries. The arch, through which the water was conveyed from a neighbouring stream, is perfect. Fragments of richly ornamented tiles, of which probably the pavement was formed, are frequently thrown up by the plough.

A labourer at *Cleve*, near Worcester, struck his pick-axe into a Roman urn, and out tumbled a quantity of silver coin, about the size of a silver three-pence. Searching farther he discovered another pot filled with gold. The man assigned his prize to the owner of the estate, one of the Canons of Worcester Cathedral. On making the tender, that gentleman, with a noble disinterestedness, refused to accept it, taking only a few pieces to be kept as memorials. The coins were of great antiquity, being 1500 years old. The man has realized, it is said, 900*l.* by the sale.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, Dec. 13.

This day the Lord Mayor, accompanied by his Chaplain, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Recorder, Common Council, and Officers of the City of London, waited on the Prince Regent, at Carleton House, with an Address of congratulation "on the increased prospect which recent events have afforded, of the complete deliverance of Europe from a yoke most disgraceful, galling, and oppressive;" on the freedom of Holland, the recovery of Hanover, and the exploits of the Marquis of Wellington: To which his Royal Highness returned a most gracious answer.

Friday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Chamberlain Clark, on admitting Sir Alexander Cochrane to the Freedom of the City, at his office in Guildhall, addressed him as follows:—"Sir Alexander Cochrane, *I give you joy*; and in the name of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, return you their unanimous thanks for the great skill and bravery which you displayed at the capture or destruction of the French fleet on the 6th day of February, 1806, and for the very eminent discipline preserved in the British fleet on that memorable day.—Agreeably likewise to a Resolution of the Court passed with the same unanimity, you have

have been admitted to the Freedom of the Metropolis of the British Empire. And, as a further mark of the good opinion this City entertains of your exemplary conduct, I have the honour to present to you this Sword.—Many and eventful years have elapsed since your prowess first attracted the notice of the Court. The action which they have recorded has been succeeded by service brilliant and important. The capture of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, from our late friends, but now infatuated enemies, the Danes: the surrender of *Mariegalante*, the capture of *Martinique*, and of the ship *D'Hautpoul*: the destruction of the French frigates and stores under the batteries of *Basseterre*: and the surrender of *Gaudaloupe*: will hand down with honour the name of Sir Alexander Cochrane to the latest posterity."—Sir Alex. Cochrane, in reply, expressed the high sense of gratification he felt for the distinguished honour done him by the Corporation of London in presenting him with the Freedom of its City, for which he begged leave to return his most sincere thanks; he received, also, he said, the Sword voted to him with the most grateful feelings of pleasure and satisfaction, assuring them he should be ever ready to draw it in defence of his country; and would transmit it to his children for the same honourable purpose.

"*Windsor Castle, Jan. 1.* His Majesty's bodily health continues to be good, but his disorder is undiminished."

Monday, Jan. 3.

The density of the atmosphere during the day, and the heavy fog at night, during the whole of last week, in London and many miles round, has been very remarkable, and has occasioned several accidents. On Monday night, the mails and other coaches were delayed unusually long, and proceeded on their way with great difficulty and danger. Many coaches were overturned; the York mail twice, near Ware, notwithstanding the guard and passengers walked to keep it in the road. The Maidenhead coach, on its return from town, on Tuesday evening, missed the road, and was also overturned. A daughter of Mr. Griffiths, a publican in Deptford, fell into the Surrey canal and was drowned. On Tuesday night, a watchman in the parish of Marylebone fell down an area, and was found dead the next morning; and on Thursday night, a serjeant of the West Kent Militia garrisoned in the Tower, fell into the river, and was drowned.—There has been no instance of such a fog as last week pervaded the Metropolis, extending many miles round, since the Earthquake at Lisbon, 1755, when this Country was visited by a fog which had not been equalled for a cen-

tury before, lasting eight days. On Saturday afternoon, between two and four, the obscurity was greater than it had been during the day-time since the commencement, and the evening was equally bad with any that had preceded. Yesterday, however, the fog disappeared, in consequence of a change of the wind.

Friday, Jan. 7.

This day her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales completed her 18th year. In the morning her tutor, and principal attendants paid their respects in due form to her at Warwick-house, and a number of nobility, &c. left their respectful congratulations.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

THE DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent proceeded in state with the usual ceremonial to Divine Service in St. James's Chapel. His Royal Highness took his seat in the centre of the Royal Closet; the Duke of York sat at his right, in the front; the State Attendants stood behind. Among other distinguished persons present were the Abp. of Canterbury, the Bishops of Salisbury and Carlisle, Lords Liverpool and Bathurst. The Bishop of London preached from Isaiah, chap. xlv. verse 7, "I form the light, and create darkness; I make peace, and create evil; I the Lord do all these things."

The Lord Mayor of London also went in state to St. Paul's Cathedral, where an excellent Sermon was preached by his Lordship's Chaplain, the Rev. William Tooke; and many Churches and Chapels in the Metropolis were fully attended.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

A severe frost of a month's continuance was this day succeeded by a gentle thaw. The streets, owing to the immense quantity of snow, had become nearly impassable; the Thames completely blocked up; and coals had risen to more than double their usual price. The communication with all parts of the Country had been considerably impeded, to the great distress of the trading part of the community.—*Some further particulars shall be given in our next.*

NEW OPERATIONS FOR CATARACT.—An experiment of the most important kind has recently been tried upon the Pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, by direction of the Governors of that Institution, with a view to ascertain the comparative success of the different operations for Cataract. The operation of extraction had been performed, it appears, upon the blind Pensioners for the last fifteen or twenty years, by celebrated Oculists; but not, it is understood, with very satisfactory terminations. The Governors have lately appointed a Gentleman oculist to the Hospital (into which all the blind

men in the Navy are sent when invaded), who has performed a series of novel operations for Cataract, upon a large number of patients, with singular success. We have not been informed of the peculiarities in his operations, nor have we accurate intelligence of the results of these, compared with the old methods; but these results, we learn, are decidedly in favour of the former.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS, *continued from our last Volume, p. 696.*

Jan. 2. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent left Cottesmore; and arrived at Belvoir Castle the same day. The Duke of Rutland's tenants and yeomen of the County went out four miles to meet the Prince, and formed a procession in advance to the Castle. The number of persons assembled between Deaton and the seat of his Grace the Duke of Rutland was immense. It consisted of horse and foot, with females of interesting appearance, conducted by brothers, mothers, and family connexions, wearing their best rustic attire, while others of higher rank in society appeared in more fashionable garb. They came with the design of drawing the Prince's carriage up the hill to the Castle, as a testimony of loyalty and respect. It was difficult to prevent the completion of their wishes, which was, however, denied, under the impression that accidents might have happened, injurious to the good folks themselves.—The Prince was received by his Grace of Rutland amidst a Royal salute from cannon on the battlements of the Castle. A shout of joy made by the spectators increased the sound of the ordnance; at the same time the Royal standard was proudly displayed on the Staunton tower. The Duke of Rutland received the Prince Regent at the door of the Castle, but the key of Staunton tower, made of gold, and of exquisite workmanship, was delivered to the illustrious guest in the drawing-room, soon after his arrival, on a cushion of crimson velvet, by the Rev. Dr. Staunton, by etiquette of the following order:—The chief strong-hold of the Castle is an out-work defence called Staunton-tower; the command of which is held by the family of that name, in the manor of Staunton, by tenure of castle-guard, by which they were anciently required to appear with soldiers for the defence of this strong post, in case of danger; or, if required, to be called upon by the Lord of the Castle. It has been the custom, when any of the Royal Family honoured Belvoir Castle with their presence, for the chief of the Staunton family personally to appear and present the key of the strong-

hold to such distinguished personage. This ceremony was performed by the Rev. Doctor, by virtue of his tenure, with an appropriate speech, to which the Prince Regent returned a most gracious reply.

Jan. 4. The day of festivity on occasion of the baptism of the infant Marquis, was also the birth-day of the Duke, and was ushered in and marked accordingly. His Royal Highness rode again round the domains, and the Duke of York took the diversion of shooting. The infant was baptised at 6 o'clock in the evening, by the Abp. of Canterbury, in the great gallery, in the presence of the whole of the nobility and gentry at the Castle: the sponsors were the Prince Regent, and the Duke of York; and the Duchess Dowager of Rutland, Proxy for the Queen. The noble party soon after sat down to dinner. The health of the Infant Heir to the House of Rutland was drank at the proposal of the Prince. The Duke of Rutland returned thanks to the distinguished Visitor with great feeling; and his Royal Highness in reply assured the Noble Lord that he should never forget the respectful manner in which he had been received at Belvoir Castle. The Noble Host then gave the health of the Prince, which was received with enthusiasm, and succeeded by a dignified reply. Mr. Douglas, the Duke's butler, entertained the tenantry with an oval cistern of punch, containing 50 gallons.

Jan. 5. His Royal Highness received Addresses of congratulation on the auspicious state of public affairs, from the Corporation of Leicester, and also from the Corporation of Grantham; and both Deputations afterwards partook of a handsome dinner provided by the Duke.

Jan. 7. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by the Duke of York, left Belvoir at two o'clock, for Burchley, the seat of the Earl of Winchelsea, a few miles distant. The distinguished personages took leave of the noble Rutland family, evidently affected by the handsome manner in which they had been treated, expressing at the same time their high regard for the welfare of the family. Previously to leaving the Castle, the Prince Regent named one of the towers "The Regent Tower," in remembrance of his visit; and was pleased to signify his pleasure, that a bust of himself should be placed in the centre.

Jan. 10. His Royal Highness and suite arrived at Buckden Palace, the residence of the Bishop of Lincoln, where a sumptuous dinner was provided, and where he slept that night.

Jan. 11. At half-past ten, his Royal Highness and suite left Buckden Palace, and arrived in the afternoon at Carleton House.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Jan. 11. *Narensky; or, The Road to Yaroslaf; an Opera.* The musick by Messrs. Braham and Reeve.

PROMOTION.

Dr. H. Gresley Emery, Surgeon to the Forces, from the British Hospital Staff in the Peninsula, to be Senior Staff Surgeon at Plymouth.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Sir H. Rivers, Bart. St. Swithin alias King's-gate R. Winchester.

Rev. John Walker, M. A. rector of Cattered, Herts, Withersfield V. Essex, vice Jowett, deceased.

Rev. Joseph Holden Pott, M. A. arch-deacon of St. Alban's, Archdeacon of London, vice Bingham, resigned.

Rev. John Banks Hollingworth, M. A. St. Margaret Lothbury and St. Christopher-le-Stocks united RR. vice Whitfield.

Rev. T. H. Rawnsley, B. A. Belleau with Aby R. and Spilsby Cur. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Wm. Wilbraham, a Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.

Rev. Wm. Hewson, Swansea V.

Lord Chamberlain's office, Dec. 31. The Bishop of London (Dr. William Howley), Dean of his Majesty's Chapels Royal, vice the late Bishop.—Rev. John Carlton, D. D. rector of Hartest-cum-Boxted, and of Stansfield, Suffolk, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary, vice Smith, deceased.—*Gazette.*

DISPENSATION.

Rev. G. Egremont, LL. B. vicar of Crowle, in the Isle of Axholme, to hold Welton R. near Lowth.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 4. In New Boswell Court, the wife of Robert Belt, esq. barrister at law, a daughter.

Jan. 8. In Hanover-square, the Countess of Galloway, a son.

Jan. 9. At Firlie Place, Sussex, Viscountess Gage, a son and heir.

Lady Andover, wife of Capt. Digby, a still-born daughter.

Jan. 10. Mrs. Charles Baldwin, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, a daughter.

Jan. 11. At Melbury, the Countess of Ilchester, a daughter.

Jan. 18. At her father's, the wife of Lieut.-col. Harris, 73d reg. a son.

Jan. 19. In Hill-street, the Marchioness of Ely, a son and heir.

Jan. 21. At Brighton, the lady of Sir Geo. B. Prescott, bart. a daughter.

Mrs. Geo. Batty, of Sloane-street, a daughter.

At Broxborne, Herts, the wife of John Holt, jun. esq. a son.

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Lately. Lady Mary Shephard, a son. The lady of Sir Edw. Synge, bart. a daughter.

At Weymouth, the lady of Sir W. W. Yea, bart. a son.

At Bishop's-court, Exeter, Lady Graves, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 3. Ellis Needham, esq. jun. of Alpha Cottages, Middlesex, to Anne, second daughter of the late Wm. Bass, esq. of Ashbourne;—and at the same time and place, Wm. Bass, esq. of Ashbourne, to the daughter of Ellis Needham, esq. of Hargate-wall, co. Derby.

Jan. 6. Sir John Chandos Reade, bart. of Shipton-court, Oxon, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late David Murray, esq. brother of Lord Elibank.

Jan. 7. At Mount Kennedy, F. Jack Needham, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Gen. N. to Jane, fifth daughter of G. Gunn, esq. of Mount Kennedy (Wicklow), and Kilmoina Kerry.

Jan. 8. At North Yarmouth, Capt. G. Wickes Willes, R. N. to Anne, second daughter of Sir E. Lacon, sister of E. L. esq. M. P. for that place.

Capt. Geo. Cadell, of the East India Company's service, to Susan, second daugh. of A. Tod, esq. late of Alderstone.

Jan. 10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Baker Richards, esq. to Georgiana, third daughter of Henry Peters, esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey.

Jan. 11. Francis Glossop, esq. of Bene't College, Cambridge, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Rev. H. Farr Yeatman, B. D. rector of Thilve, vicar of East Brent, and prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

At Hackney, S. Olding, esq. banker, of London, to Miss Aldersey, daughter of J. A. esq. of Hemerton.

Jan. 12. Rev. Hugh Morgan, prebendary of Hereford, to Mrs. Hullett, of Swindon, near Cheltenham.

Alex. Goldsmid, esq. of Clapham, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Israel Israel, esq. of St. Mary-Axe.

Jan. 15. At Heworth, Geo. Wm. Aylmer, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Henrietta daughter of the late Henry Ellison, esq. of Hebburn-hall, co. Durham.

Lately. By special licence, Rich. Lewis, esq. to Emily, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late Wm. Osborne, esq. of South Lambeth.

At Greensted, Essex, Rev. C. Ord, M. A. to Miss Bisgrave.

At Lyme, John Hussey, esq. son of the late Thos. H. esq. of Salisbury, to the eldest daughter of the late Wm. Daniel, esq. of Lyme.

At Loughborough, Rev. M. Carey, nephew of Dr. Carey, to Miss Fosbrook.

MEMOIR

MEMOIR OF THE LATE COLONEL HAVILLAND LE MESURIER.

Colonel HAVILLAND LE MESURIER was of a family which had been settled in the Island of Guernsey from a very early period; as far back indeed as any authentic records can be traced. The branch to which he belonged has now for more than a century enjoyed the government and lordship of the neighbouring Island of Alderney, which came to them by inter-marriage with a niece of Sir Edmond Andros, to whom a grant of the Island for a term of ninety-nine years had been made by Charles the Second. John Le Mesurier, son of John the husband of Anne Andros, in the early part of his present Majesty's reign, having surrendered the existing Patent, obtained a new Grant for ninety-nine years, which is now possessed by another John, his grandson and heir. Havilland Le Mesurier, the father of the Colonel, was a younger son of that John by whom the Patent was renewed, and is well known by the ability and integrity with which he discharged the office of Commissary-general in the North of Germany, in the years 1795 and 1796; and afterwards in the year 1798, in the Southern department of England; and lastly, in the years 1801 and 1802 in Egypt and the Mediterranean. In all these services he secured, in a very peculiar manner, the esteem and the confidence of the Officers under whom and with whom he served; for the strict economy and order which he kept up in his department (and by which very large sums were saved to the Government,) never interfered with, but rather promoted the regular and plentiful supply of every necessary to the troops whom he had in charge. How this was effected, he has detailed in his two Tracts: 1st, "The British Commissary, compiled at the suggestion of General Sir David Dundas;" and, 2dly, "Two Letters to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry," published towards the close of the year 1805: and is further to be seen in the Report made by those Commissioners, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 12th of May, 1812. He was enabled the better to do this, probably, by that portion of military spirit which was in him combined with great mercantile knowledge and talents. The former was imbibed by his Son, the subject of this article, in a greater degree than the Father wished: for he had been educated with a view to being a partner in his Father's house of Trade, and for that purpose, after being at school at Salisbury, and afterwards at Westminster, had been taken away somewhat early, in order to be made useful in the business. For this purpose also, towards the Autumn of the

year 1800, being then 17 years of age, he was sent to Berlin, to a friend of his Father's, in order that he might learn the German language, and acquire such other information as might enable him the better to cultivate foreign connexions. This had, however, quite a contrary effect; for the sight of the grand reviews, and all the military pomp which was kept up at that court, had such an effect upon the young man, that he could no longer refrain, but wrote to his Father, earnestly entreating to be allowed to enter into the Army; for which, he said, he had always felt the strongest disposition, but had checked himself, in deference to what he knew had been planned out for him. There were circumstances which so decidedly proved the truth of this statement, that his parents, though with the greatest reluctance, acceded to his wishes; the more readily, however, from the confidence which his Father entertained that the claims which he had established in the course of his service would enable him to procure advancement for his Son: nor was he disappointed in this; for in January 1801, an Ensign's commission in the Staff Corps was obtained for him: this, however, as soon as the destination of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's Expedition was ascertained, he quitted for a Lieutenancy purchased for him in the 20th regiment of foot; and he lost no time in embarking in a Merchant-ship, in the hopes of immediately seeing actual service in the face of an Enemy; which, however, did not happen on account of the Peace: and his Father having not long after followed him in consequence of his appointment to the Commissariat upon the death of Mr. Motz, they returned together towards the close of the year 1802, travelling by land through Piedmont and France. At Turin he met with a remarkable expression of that hatred of the French, which their cruelties and oppression could not but excite wherever they had passed. Being in the inn-yard while post-horses were procuring, he fell into conversation with a Piedmontese gentleman and a French officer; when the latter observed, that he was surprized at their travelling so unattended (having only one servant) when there were such assemblages of banditti overrunning the country! The Piedmontese upon that said, "That it was unnecessary; that that uniform (the English) was quite a sufficient protection; that indeed for the French it was not safe to venture abroad without being well escorted, but that the English might go any where without fear of molestation."—The company to which Lieut. Le Mesurier belonged, having been recruited

recruited from the Militia, was reduced at the Peace; but his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief immediately transferred him to the 83d regiment on full pay; where he served till the month of August in the year 1803, when he was admitted into the College at High Wycomb, where he soon distinguished himself by his application and talents. In consequence, he, together with Mr. (afterwards Captain) Bradford, a fellow-collegian and friend of his, obtained leave to travel, for the purpose of perfecting himself in the German language, and getting an insight into foreign tactics. They were advised to fix at Kiel, in Holstein, where they remained during the Winter; and where he received great pleasure from being asked by a Danish General Officer, whether he was related to the Author of "The British Commissary;" of which book he spoke in high terms. He returned in the beginning of March 1804, with an impression on his mind of the character of the Danes, which may not be uninteresting at this moment. "I saw abundantly sufficient," he says in one of his letters, "to convince me that the Danes have no idea of religious principle, and have therefore (as may readily be conceived) no reason to plume themselves on their moral practice. A most selfish, interested, envious race, I believe I may without injustice or uncharitableness generally name them; though among the subjects of Denmark I would make an exception in favour of the Norwegians, who, as far as I can judge, are a frank, liberal, unadulterated people." In the summer following he passed his final examination at High Wycomb, with the greatest credit, being highly complimented by the Board, and further told that they "should press on the consideration of the Supreme Board his perfect competency to the discharge of the duties of Assistant Quarter-master-general." Having in the month of September obtained a Captain's commission in the 21st regiment, he soon after joined his corps, then in Ireland, where he remained until the month of March following; when, being summoned to London on account of the sudden and much-lamented death of his father, General Brownrigg, in pursuance of a promise made to the deceased, gave him an appointment as Assistant Quarter-master-general; and he served on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, making surveys and discharging the other duties of that office, until the end of the year 1807; when, it being stated that the regiment wanted officers, he was ordered to join, carrying with him, however, the most perfect approbation of his services from the Quarter-master-general. Here he remained only a short time, having, through

the interest of Sir James Saumarez with the Adjutant-general, been appointed on the Staff of that department in the expedition which sailed under Sir John Moore for Sweden. With it he returned, and proceeded to Portugal in the same capacity. And here, on his first approaching the coast of the Peninsula, he was greeted with the unwelcome news of the death of his friend Captain Bradford. Of this he spoke as a Soldier should do: "I am," he writes, "much less affected by his loss, than if it had taken place under other circumstances. If it be God's pleasure that I fall in the course of my present service, I could certainly wish to meet my fate at the close of some great day, which should stamp lasting glory on the British arms. But I have gayer hopes, and look forward to a happy reunion with the dear Friends I have left behind." He did, indeed, once again meet those Friends—but it was only to return to a service where he should meet that fate which he had thus marked out for himself! During the campaign he neglected no means to acquire both the Portuguese and Spanish languages, in which he finally succeeded; but he mentioned, as a proof (among others) of the bigotry of the Spaniards, and their aversion to the Heretics who were fighting their battles, that when in Salamanca, a University where there must have been many poor Scholars, he could not procure a single one to give him lessons on any terms. At the battle of Lugo he had some very narrow escapes, and at Corunna had his horse shot under him. Upon his return to England with the troops, he made some efforts to purchase a Majority, but was diverted from this by the prospect of procuring a nomination among the officers who were to be sent out with General Beresford to discipline the Portuguese troops. This appointment, however, only followed him to the Peninsula, for which he embarked in the middle of April 1809; still as Captain, on the Staff in the Quarter-master-general's department. His Majority is dated April 20th; and it carried with it the further step of a Lieutenant-colonelcy in the Portuguese service.

He had now attained that first great step, to which every military man looks up, as materially altering his situation. He might now indulge the hope, that in the command of a corps he should soon secure to himself that distinction which is desired by all, and by none, perhaps, more than it was by him. Nor was it long before that hope was realized. At first, indeed, he had considerable difficulties, and much that was unpleasant, to encounter. He was attached to the 14th Portuguese regiment, as supernumerary, and so was little more than a cypher. They were left, after

the French had retreated, at Chaves, in the most miserable quarters. In this town, "not a fowl, or an ounce of flesh-meat except pork, not a grain of tea, coffee, or chocolate, was to be had at any rate; and even bacon, salt fish, and vegetables, were at such a price, that few officers could purchase them:" even fruit (this was on the 29th of May) could hardly be procured. He had no Englishman within fifty miles, except his servant and two or three sick soldiers; so that his only intercourse was with the officers of his regiment, who were naturally jealous of him. In this interval, it being thought of importance to ascertain the position and motions of the French, he offered himself to Gen. Silveira, and was sent by him into Galicia on a mission to the Marquis Romagna, who received him with great distinction, and proposed, through him, a plan of attack on the Enemy by the joint forces of the Spaniards and Portuguese. This, however, could not be carried into execution, as Silveira had the most positive orders not to pass the frontier. Having now been promoted to the Lieut.-colonelcy of the regiment, and the Colonel (who was old and inefficient) being called away on the 23d of July, so that he was left commanding officer; he set about the disciplining of the corps in good earnest. It was in a wretched state in every respect; the officers old, and stiff, and stupid for the most part; and of the men from 200 to 400 on the sick-list. The general hospital was in such a dreadful state, that the men concealed their complaints, that they might not be sent there. With great difficulty he established a regimental hospital; and, with the help of a very intelligent Adjutant, who, he said, had more of the Englishman in him than any Portuguese he ever met with, he soon made considerable progress; so much so, that, when inspected by Major-gen. Hamilton on the 21st of October, at Torres Novas, and by Marshal Beresford on the 23d of December, he received the most flattering marks of approbation; the Marshal assuring him that the brigade (for the 13th regiment had also been put under his command) was in no respect inferior to any that he had seen, and directed him to issue a Brigade-order to that effect. He was further charged with making the promotion for both regiments; which sufficiently shewed the very great confidence reposed in him by the Marshal: it extended to 1 Lieut.-colonel, 2 Majors, 11 Captains, and 16 Ensigns,—an extent of patronage at which he himself seemed astonished; particularly as he had before been allowed to name 1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, and 1 Ensign, in his own regiment. Indeed, his merit cannot be sufficiently estimated without adding the circumstance, that he

alone, of all the Commanders of Portuguese corps, had not, up to that time, had the assistance of any one (even non-commissioned) British officer. In the 13th regt. there was only one Captain, by whom indeed he was perfectly well seconded. In fact, he had very early, or rather from the very beginning, discovered the good qualities of the Portuguese, and declared his persuasion that they would make, as they have turned out to be, excellent soldiers. He had by this time gained the confidence and affection of both officers and men, and went on improving them, until, in the judgment of the General Officers who reviewed them, they were become equal in appearance to most British regiments. Towards the end of April 1811, he was recommended by Marshal Beresford to be Portuguese Military Secretary to Lord Wellington, and arrived at headquarters the day before the battle of Fuentes de Oñor. Here he found himself suddenly in the charge made by General Stewart with the 14th dragoons; and afterwards, perceiving the 7th Portuguese regiment, which had been ordered to cover Gen. Houston's retreat, without a field-officer, he dismounted, and took the command of the left wing; and, having taken post in a rocky ground, maintained himself as long as was necessary, losing 5 or 10 out of 80 men, and having his arm grazed by a musket-ball. Some time after this, being rather disappointed as to the nature of the situation in which he was placed, he solicited, and, after some delay obtained, leave to return to his regiment; which he did towards the end of June. He found it a prey to internal animosities and dissensions owing to his successor's having been transported into some acts of violence by the ill-conduct of certain of the Portuguese officers, which had set them and the British at variance. By Col. Le Mesurier, however, harmony and order were quickly restored, and all parties reconciled. He had felt some apprehension lest his quitting Lord Wellington should have operated unfavourably for him in respect of his promotion in our service; but he was relieved from it by his commission of British Lieut.-colonel coming out on the 3d of October. This was followed by his being selected, in the middle of March following, to command the Fortress of Almeida, at a time when Marmont's movements in the North excited considerable alarm for the safety of that place. On this occasion he received the most flattering compliments from Lord Wellington, as well as from Sir Thos. Graham and Sir Rowland Hill: and his Lordship further promised to recommend for an Ensigncy a younger brother of his, who had lately come out as a Clerk in the Commissariat, but who had been prevailed upon by him to throw it

up, and follow a military life, and whom he took with him. No time was lost, immediately on his arrival, in repairing the fortifications, and disciplining the garrison, which consisted of new-raised Militia. But, so completely had the place been dismantled, and so insufficient was this handful of raw troops for any serious defence, that, upon Marmont's appearing before it, every one gave it up as lost. He, however, shewed such a countenance, having prevailed upon his men to accompany him in two sallies, and skirmish with some of the more advanced troops, that the Enemy gave him credit for being stronger than he was, and desisted from any attempt upon the place. The manner in which he proceeded from that time in repairing the fortifications, disciplining the garrison, and discharging all his other duties, drew repeated commendations from Lord Wellington and Sir Wm. Beresford. He was equally beloved by the Inhabitants of Almeida, as by the troops. But all this did not satisfy him. He was impatient under this state of comparative inaction, and anxiously longed to share "the dangers, the toils, and the honours of his companions" in the field. In an evil hour, as his friends must consider it, his repeated solicitations to return to regimental duty prevailed; and he was appointed on the 18th of May to the command of the 12th Portuguese regiment, which he soon after joined; and which he found even superior to his own beloved 14th. By them indeed he was still beloved, for it happened that in their line of march the two corps met; and as he passed the column on horseback, the cheering was universal, and seemed, as he said, "really enthusiastic." He spoke of it with great feeling. Indeed, he had laboured hard to retain his situation in that corps, of which he always spoke with great affection. Some time after, he joined the main army at the Pyrenees, where he was destined to meet that death which he appeared so bent to encounter. Only a few days before the battle, he obtained that step in the Portuguese service which he had for some time expected, being made full Colonel; but, whether of the 12th or the 14th, he had not ascertained. He writes, that "between the two his expectations were balanced; and not only his expectations, but his hopes; for, indeed, the 12th had taught him that there might be even better soldiers than his favourite Algarvians.—In the world," he adds, "there are not such soldiers as the Portuguese: an opinion which is every day gaining proselytes." This letter, however, dated on the 25th of July, bore evident marks of a depression of spirits. He had lately been treated somewhat harshly in a discussion, where he had laboured to obtain justice for his

men, who had not been duly served with their rations; and he had just received the account of a failure in his endeavours to obtain some advantage for that Brother whom he had induced to enter the Army, and who had lost his right arm by a cannon-shot at the Battle of Salamanca. He shewed himself greatly hurt at this, and concludes with saying, "Some persons suppose, from the cessation of firing, that St. Sebastian has surrendered. If the siege continues, I shall endeavour to obtain leave to visit the trenches. I never was in a finer humour to volunteer a storming-party, as, if I succeeded, I should perhaps be able to carry my Brother's point; and really, to carry it, I would give not only the chance of life, but perhaps life itself." He concludes by wishing that the Friend to whom he writes may be happier than he was.

These and many other circumstances have made his death peculiarly affecting to his near connexions and friends. They would almost justify the idea that he had thrown away his life: but the fact does not warrant any such surmise. His corps had scarcely entered into action on the 28th of July, when a musket-shot penetrated the back part of his head (or his temples, according to some accounts) and passed out at his eye, and he fell senseless; nor did he ever afterwards utter a word, or shew that he was sensible, though he lived till the 31st. By some strange chance, he was stated in the Gazette only simply as wounded; so that his friends were tantalized for more than three weeks before they obtained certain accounts of his fate.

When to the above particulars is added that he was little more than thirty years of age when he died, it will not be thought exaggeration to say, that Colonel Le Mesurier was an officer of uncommon promise, and superior military talents and acquirements. His zeal for the service was unbounded; there was no fatigue or privation or danger to which he did not cheerfully submit. His attention to his men was unceasing. A strict disciplinarian, he felt himself bound, even on that account, to study particularly the interests and the comforts of those whom he commanded. They had, therefore, every indulgence which was compatible with discipline; and this made them both orderly and contented. But his views extended to every thing connected with the service. At Almeida, he, in the first instance, planted potatoes sufficient to feed 2500 men for three months; and suggested and carried through a plan by which, on Government account and on Government ground, more corn would be raised within range of the garrison guns than would be sufficient for the maintenance of the garrison. His constitution was not a good one, and he

he was subject to almost continued fevers and agues when in the Peninsula; but he never complained, nor mentioned them but as they might interfere with his duty, which, however, he never suffered them to do materially. The impetuosity of his temper, which certainly was great, never troubled him, or any one else, but when he was in a state of inaction, either real or fancied. When employed, he was ever cool and collected. In him there was neither selfishness nor concealment. There was never a being more honourable or high-spirited and generous; more kind-hearted or liberal. Warm as he was in his temper, he harboured no resentment, even against those who, he thought, had dealt most hardly with him: and he expressed himself very strongly to that effect in one of his last letters: "a kindness," he adds, "I never, never can forget." To all this Marshal Beresford bore testimony in his General Orders of August 11: "The Death of Colonel Haviland Le Mesurier," he says, "will be felt by the service, as well as by all who enjoyed his acquaintance." Indeed, that such a man should be deeply regretted by his friends, cannot be wondered at. But the same Almighty power which deprived them of him, will vouchsafe them humble and dutiful submission to his decrees. His will be done!

Colonel Le Mesurier, in the year 1809, published a Translation of La Trille's Art of War, with Notes; which has great merit. He was also employed by Marshal Beresford to draw up regulations and instructions for the Portuguese army, which only waited for the Marshal's final sanction to be put to the press.

DEATHS.

1815. **A**FTER an indisposition of about Sept. 23. fourteen days, at the camp near Ariscoun, in Spain, John Enright, esq. surgeon of the 94th. Mr. E.'s constitution had suffered materially from his long attendance with the regiment in different climates; but he had resolved not to quit the service, till the termination of the campaign; at the close of which, we believe, it was his intention to retire. On his leave of absence, on account of ill health, about a year before, he married at Ayr, in Scotland, after a long attachment, the daughter and only child of the late William Wallace, esq. Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh, &c. &c.; but was obliged to set off for the Peninsula the day after their union. Mr. E. was universally esteemed, not only in his own regiment, who knew best how to appreciate his merits, but by all who knew him, for great professional skill, suavity of manners, and correct and agreeable deportment. He was interred on the 24th, near the Hospital, with military honours,

Lieut.-col. Lloyd reading the funeral service over his remains; and the officers of the 3d division, with the sincerest and deepest regret, attending his body to the grave.

Nov. 24. On board the *Unité* frigate, on his return to England from Sicily for the recovery of his health, in his 31st year, Jos. Smith, esq. eldest son of Thos. Smith, esq. of Stoke Newington. He had been for some years British Chargé des Affaires at the Court of Sardinia, the duties of which office he had discharged with honour to himself, and advantage to his Country; and his private character was adorned with every endearing virtue. His remains were deposited at Cagliari, where every mark of respect was shewn to his memory, not only by his Countrymen, but by all the Foreign Ministers, and by nearly the whole population of that City.

Nov. 29. At her brother-in-law's, Rev. Wm. Baskett, of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, in her 64th year, Mrs. Ursula Urry Hicks.

Dec. 6. At Nancy, France, Col. Henry de Berniere, 9th foot, who was wrecked on the coast of France, whilst on service in Dec. 1805, since which time he had been a prisoner of war. He has left a widow and three young children.

At New College, Oxford, Sanderson Miller, esq. fellow of that society.

At Hyde-hall, Herts, Alex. Annesley, esq.; formerly of the Inner Temple, solicitor; and Author of "Strictures on the true Cause of the present alarming Scarcity of Grain and other Provisions, and a Plan for permanent Relief, humbly submitted to public Consideration. With an Historical Deduction of the Prices of Provisions, interspersed with various Matters connected with the Commerce and Navigation of Great Britain, together with a Chronological Account of the several Statutes, Proclamations, and Parliamentary Regulations, for controlling the Markets, and preventing Monopoly, Engrossing, &c. from the Norman Conquest to the present Era." 8vo. (vol. LXX. p. 1270); "Observations on the Danger of a Premature Peace, 1800," 8vo. (vol. LXXI. p. 58); "A Compendium of the Law of Marine Insurances, Bottomry, Insurance of Lives, and of Insurance against Fire; in which the Mode of calculating Averages is defined, and illustrated by Examples;" a very useful publication, reviewed in our vol. LXXVIII. p. 420.—Mr. Annesley was an able co-adjutor to Mr. Tomlins, in the last Edition of his excellent "Law Dictionary;" and honoured the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia" by occasional assistance. He had travelled on the Continent; had a most retentive memory; was extremely accomplished; and was well known in some of the sporting and fashionable circles; and, though severely afflicted with the gout, drove four in hand at Brighton. For the
last

last two or three years he had wholly retired from business, to enjoy the large fortune which he had rapidly acquired.

The wife of Thos. Meatyard, esq. of Hartgrove, co. Dorset.

Drowned, whilst skating on the Kennet and Aron Canal, near Bath, a son of Gen. Sir W. Cunningham, who had just finished his education, and was on the point of accepting a desirable situation in the East India service; a son of Dr. Briggs, of Worcester, who was on a visit at Sir Wm. C.'s; and Felix, son of — Mogg, esq. of Wincanton. The youngest of the three, Master Briggs, fell in first; and his companion, in endeavouring to rescue him, shared the same fate. Anxious to render assistance to his unfortunate friends, the timid youth hastened to the spot; — the fragile surface again gave way, and he also sunk to rise no more.

Dec. 16. At his father's, Finsbury-place, of a decline, aged 17, Samuel Savage Mills, second son of S. M. esq.

Rowland Blount, esq. of Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, formerly of Liverpool.

J. H. Stevens, esq. of Stamford-hill.

At Newport, Essex, aged 86, G. Pochin, esq. many years an active magistrate.

At Bristol, in his 87th year, Richard Lechmere, esq.

At St. Martin's, Stamford, Mrs. Eaton, mother of Stephen E. esq. bencher.

At Brompton, in her 90th year, the wife of Lieut.-col. Herbert Lloyd.

At Great Ealing, Middlesex, aged 10, Francis John, eldest son of Rear-admiral Stephens.

At Bath, aged 82, Robt. M'Clintock, esq. of Dunmore, co. Donegal.

Aged 7, the daughter, and on the 27th, the infant son of P. G. Rookwood, esq. of Colsham-hall, Suffolk.

Suddenly, Capt. Constable, of the East India service.

Mr. John Robinson, steward on board H. M. ship *Adder*. He had been on a visit to his father, in Rutland-street, Leicester, after an absence of nine years, and was returning on board for foreign service; but, missing his hold by the side of the ship, he fell into the deep in Portsmouth harbour, and, through the darkness of the night, was seen no more. He was a fine young man, and his loss is much lamented by the officers and ship's company.

Dec. 18. In Spital-square, in her 70th year, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Bleom.

At Kensington, Mrs. Mary Rush, widow of the late Wm. R. esq. and mother of Sir Wm. R. Pall-mall.

At Putney Heath, Mary Elizabeth, wife of John Winter, esq.

In his 80th year, Mr. Geo. Sanderson, an eminent mathematician.

At Southampton, Mrs. Nowell, widow of J. N. esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

Dec. 19. Aged 84, Mr. Robert Lemon, 47 years chief clerk of H. M. Record Office in the Tower of London.

In Bath, aged 84, David Hartley, esq. M. A. son of the celebrated philosopher, senior fellow of Merton college, Oxford, formerly M. P. for Hull, and author of several political and other pamphlets. The latter period of Mr. Hartley's life had been devoted to a literary retirement; and about five years ago, that infirmity which is the common and inevitable attendant on extreme old age had drawn him into close seclusion. The character of Mr. Hartley was marked by distinction both in public and private life. On the death of his father, the celebrated Metaphysician, he relinquished the views of a profession, and, passing into the Senate, became the laborious servant of the public. During many parliaments he signalized himself as the ardent and indefatigable advocate of the rights of his countrymen, and the universal liberties of mankind. During the fatal struggle with the Colonies, he fought under the banners of Lord Rockingham, and by the side of Sir George Savile. (See our vol. XLV, and subsequent volumes.) At the close of that ever-memorable conflict, it was his peculiar felicity to be selected by the Crown to negotiate with Dr. Franklin the terms of the recognition of that independence, which he had so strenuously maintained in the House of Commons; and, as Minister Plenipotentiary, he signed at Paris, in the year 1783, the Definitive Treaty with the United States of America. As a public speaker, Mr. Hartley was always animated, always powerful; his elocution was correct and fluent; his action masculine and graceful; and in one feature he was peculiarly distinguished above all others—the brilliant melody of his tones. As a Legislator, it will be recorded to his imperishable fame, that he was the first mover for the abolition of the African Slave Trade, “as a violation of the Laws of God, and the Rights of Man.” The result of his deep philosophical researches, particularly in the branches of chemistry and mechanics, were productive of some signal advantages to society; the chief of which was, his invention for securing buildings from fire. (See Lysons's *Enquiries, under Wimbledon*.) In private life, Mr. Hartley was truly amiable: his deportment was dignified and unostentatious; his manners had received that high polish which is acquired only by habitual intercourse with the great and good of each sex in the highest circles of society; his private charities were secret and systematic; and that benevolence which glowed in the complexion of his whole character, was the certain offspring of those studies into which he had been initiated by the precepts and the example of his father.

At Trafford House, in consequence of fatigues undergone in the Peninsula, Lieut. E. Trafford, 1st, or Royal Dragoons.

Dec. 20. In Greville-street, in his 73d year, Joel Edwards, esq.

At Waudsworth, Barbara, relict of Frederick Halm, esq.

John Whyte, only son of Capt. W. R. N. of Yapton-place, Sussex.

At Salt-hill, Dr. Henry Whitfield, of Merton college, Oxford, M. A. 1756; B. and D. D. 1772; F. S. A. 1793; rector of the united livings of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, and St. Christopher's, London, (1768,) and of Wexham, Bucks.

Aged 62, Rev. R. C. Smith, vicar of St. Paul's Walden, Herts, 40 years a constant resident.

Aged 79, Mrs. Molesworth, relict of Rev. St. George M. many years vicar of Northfleet, Kent.

At Rev. J. Edwards's, Malmesbury, Wilts, in his 74th year, Joshua Ellis, esq.

At Bath, aged 84, Rev. Dr. John Russell Greenhill, of Cottisford, Oxon, rector of Fringford, in the same county, and of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks.

Dec. 21. At Sir Geo. Robinson's, bart. at Cranford, Mrs. Frances Young, sister of Allen Young, esq. of Oringbury.

In Seymour-place, Mrs. Van der Gucht, relict of the late Benj. Van der G. esq. of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

By bursting a blood-vessel, in a fit of coughing, A. Alpine, esq. Down-street, Piccadilly.

At Turnham-green-terrace, aged 81, Wm. Griffin, esq.

At Garboldisham-hall, Norfolk, John Scott, esq. formerly of the Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Rev. S. James, A. M. rector of Radstoke, and Allerton, Somerset.

Dec. 22. In Portman-street, the wife of W. Traill, esq. daughter of the late Sir Geo. Colebrook, bart.

At Newington-house, Oxon, George White, esq. Clerk of Election Committees in the House of Commons. See in our vol. LXVI. p. 809, a view and description of his house at Newington, in Oxfordshire, which was modernized in 1777 by his father, who had for many years been a highly respectable Officer of the House of Commons.

At Bath, the Hon. Frances Hamilton, relict of Hon. Chas. H. uncle to the present Marquis of Abercorn.

Mary, wife of Robert Whittington, esq. of Swainwick.

M. Woodland, upwards of 35 years in H. M. Customs, Bristol.

Eliza Georgianna, youngest daughter of Sir Geo. W. Denys, M. P. for Hull.

Dec. 23. John Flory Howard, esq. of Winchester-row.

In Montague-place, Russell-square, Mary, wife of Sir Wm. Rule.

At Webb's County-terrace, New Kent Road, aged 83, Richard Payne, esq.

At Westerham, Kent, in his 83d year, Hughes Minet, esq.

At Oxford, in his 86th year, Mr. Rich. Lipscomb.

At Marwood-hill, near Barnstaple, C. Newell Cutcliffe, esq. deputy-lieutenant for the county of Devon, and of the firm of Cutcliffe, Drake, Gribble, and Co. Barnstaple Bank.

At Bristol, in his 89th year, Wm. Parsons, esq. in whom activity and energy of mind were united with benevolence and goodness of heart.

In her 66th year, the wife of Mr. Cornish, of Bristol, daughter of the late Thom. Haynes, esq. of Wick, co. Gloucester; a woman whose whole life exemplified a truly benevolent disposition.

Aged 63, Capt. Jos. Williams, formerly in the African trade of Bristol.

At Shee's Town-house, Ireland, in his 36th year, J. O'Shee, esq. late colonel in the Austrian army.

Dec. 24. At Islington, in her 44th year, the wife of Mr. Proctor, furniture-printer, Fleet-street.

At Baron Maseres's, Rathbone-place; where she was on a visit, aged 69, Mrs. Eliz. Whitaker, relict of the late Rev. John W. vicar of Frinsbury, Kent.

At Park Cottage, Camberwell, Mary, wife of Robert Chapman, esq.

At Pentonville, Charles Miller, esq. of King-street, Cheapside, whose life was marked by a strict adherence to justice, integrity, and every religious duty.

Elizabeth, relict of the late Rich. Sil- litoe, esq. of Newington, Surrey.

In her 94th year, Mrs. Cozens, sister of the late Jos. Gillard, a great florist, of Bristol.

At St. Jean de Luz, of a wound received in action with the Enemy on the 12th inst. near Bayonne, James O. Lautour, esq. 1st foot guards.

Dec. 25. In Upper Harley-street, Mrs. Goddard, relict of the late John G. esq. of Woodford Hall, Essex.

Aged 73, the wife of John Green, esq. Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, late of Croydon, Surrey.

At Bristol, the last surviving daughter of the late Nathaniel Strode, esq. of the Island of St. Croix, West Indies.

Dec. 26. Of an apoplectic fit, the wife of Mr. Joseph Daker, of Whitecross-street, Cripple-gate.

At the Great Lodge, Windsor-park, aged 32, Julia Sophia, wife of C. Quentin, esq. Equerry of the Crown-stables.

At Crouch-end, Hornsey, Anne, wife of Mr. T. Hodgkinson, of Hatton-garden.

At Chipping Norton, Oxon. from the effects of a fall from a first-floor window at Chelsea three years ago, in his 6th year, Samuel Saxon, son of R. Saxon-Hoopers, esq. by his wife the noble Lady Chiara De Rossi, niece of the Count Badini, of Perdoneone, in the Frail.

At Oreston, near Plymouth, the wife of Lieut. Edeveain, R. N. last surviving sister of Captains Philip and John Codd.

In Staffordsire, Dame Margaret, wife of Sir Thomas Sheppard, bart. of Thorn-ton Hall, Bucks.

Dec. 27. Elizabeth Jane, wife of Jos. Alcock, esq. of Roehampton.

Dec. 28. Of a decline, in his 21st year, William Henry, youngest son of the late John Manley, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, and the Temple, London.

At Edinburgh, aged 94, Mrs. Eliz. Shaw, of Muckraw, only child of the late Sam. S. esq. and relict of J. Bennet, esq. Had she lived to the day of her interment, she would have entered into the 60th year of her widowhood. She was born on the day of the interment of her father-in-law, the late Rev. A. Bennet, minister of the Gospel at Muir-avonside, which was in the 20th year of the last century.

Dec. 29. Aged 28, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Taylor, esq. surgeon, of New Bridge-street, Fleet-street.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, Lady Sarah Sebright, widow of the late Sir John Saunders S. bart.

At Bredon-on-the-Hill, co. Worcester, John Hackett, gent.

At Stanwell-house, near Staines, T. Raikes, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street.

Dec. 30. Aged 64, Wm. Ramsay, esq. secretary to the East India Company.

At Brompton, Middlesex, in his 33d year, Thos. Fullarton Warren, esq. late of the island of Jamaica.

J. A. Bonney, esq. of Percy-street, solicitor.

In her 62d year, Sarah, wife of Rev. J. King, rector of Winesham, Suffolk, late master of the Free Grammar-school, Ipswich, and formerly second master of Newcastle school, under the late Dr. Meysse.

The wife of Col. Bingham, Dorset militia, of Bingham's Melcombe, co. Dorset.

At Slebech Hall, co. Pembroke, N. Phillips, esq.

Dec. 31. Aged 77, Mr. James Fuller, walter and steward to the late Hon. Henry Cavendish, of Bedford-square.

Aged 73, Benjamin Lacam, esq. of Cecil-street, Strand.

In Suffolk-street, suddenly, in his 71st year, John Casamajor, esq.

In Gloucestershire, in her 85th year, Hon. Mrs. Talbot, widow of Hon. and Rev. G. T. D. D. eldest daughter of Jacob Viscount Folkestone.

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At Brighton, of an apoplectic fit, aged 48, C. H. Fraser, esq. formerly H. M. minister in the Circle of Lower Saxony, and Envoy at the Court of the United States of Holland.

Thos. Hornyhold, esq. of Blackmore-park, co. Worcester.

At the Hotwells, the wife of Rev. J. D. Fowell, of Black-hall, Devon, youngest and only surviving co-heiress of the late Peter Knowing, esq. of Washbourn-house, near Totness.

Mrs. Shartman, relict of W. S. esq. of Stoughton Cross, near Wedmore, Somerset.

At Little Dalby, co. Leic. advanced in age, Mr. John Leadbeater, formerly an eminent grazier.

Mrs. Route, an old and respectable inhabitant of Andover; and on the 26th, her friend and companion Miss Glencross; and on the following morning their man servant, who had lived a faithful domestic in the family upwards of 40 years: thus exhibiting the impressive spectacle of three funerals from one house in the short space of three weeks.

In Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Horne, widow of J. H. esq. of Bassendean.

Dec. ... Miss Saunders, the old and faithful servant of the Princess of Wales, who came with her to this country, and has been her constant attendant. The Princess shewed her attachment by the observance of her funeral, which took place Dec. 17, at Greenwich, followed by two of her R. H. servants, as out-riders, in their liveries with hat-bands, mounted on grey horses, the hearse drawn by her R. H. beautiful greys, driven by her own coachman and postilion in their liveries, with hat-bands, followed by two mourning coaches.

Lately, in George-street, Portman-square, the wife of Capt. Manby, inventor of the means for rescuing shipwrecked mariners, &c.

In St. George's Fields, aged 64, Dr. Andrew Thynne, late of Burlington-street, physician to the Westminster Lying-in-Hospital, and many years a very eminent accoucheur in London.

In St. George's Fields, aged 62, Dr. Thos. Bradley, physician to the Westminster Hospital, and many years Editor of "The Medical and Physical Journal," which since 1810 has been conducted by Dr. Fothergill. He was formerly of Worcester, where he was engaged in the business of education, and distinguished for his skill in the mathematical sciences. At this time he was attached to the Society of Friends. His retired habits in early life did not fit him for the great stage of the Metropolis, to which he proved unequal, rather from diffidence than from want of profes-

professional knowledge. He was, in truth, more read in books than in men, and therefore disdained to pursue the arts which ensure success; and as he always hesitated, like a genuine mathematician, to draw conclusions from uncertain premises, he appeared to less advantage in the sick chamber, than bolder and less conscientious practitioners, who possessed but a small portion of his knowledge.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hester Buckworth, daughter of the late Sir Everard B. bart.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of Sir Francis Willes.

In King-street, St. James's-square, the wife of John Wilson; esq.; descended from one of the most respectable and affluent families in South Carolina. On the termination of the war which separated the American Colonies from Great Britain, she, without hesitation, bid a final adieu to her native country, and numerous relations, to accompany her husband, and cheerfully share his fate.

Richard John, second son of James Denyer, esq. of Tavistock-place.

Aged 15, Wm. C. R. Soley, son of Thos. S. esq. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Aged 29, Mr. W. S. Keyse, of Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, in her 80th year, Mrs. Peronneau, relict of the late Henry P. esq.

Wm. Eyton, esq. of the Ordnance-office, only son of Rev. James E. of Chalke Abbey, co. Derby.

At Pelham-place, Surrey, aged 93, Capt. Dumaresq. He entered the navy in 1732, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1744; and having constantly and actively served until incapacitated by old age, he was placed on the list of superannuated Commanders in 1796. He was 10 years older than his brother, Adm. D. who died in 1801, an admiral of the Blue.

Immediately after his arrival from the Brazils, Mr. Henry Barchard, son of the late Peter B. esq. of Wandsworth.

At Roehampton-house, aged 70, Mrs. A. Duncan, relict of the late J. D. esq.

William Monk, esq. of Enfield; he had been for some time in indifferent health, but on the day of his decease, had rode in a carriage with one of his neighbours to Cheshunt, and while conversing cheerfully about the houses they passed by, on a sudden fell back, and expired immediately. He married a sister of the Attorney-General, Sir Wm. Garrow, who survives him, with several sons and daughters. He was to be buried Dec. 8, with the Garrow family in Hadley Church.

Berks—At Windsor, aged 84, Mr. Peter Boggust, one of H. M. Poor Knights.

At Maidenhead, the wife of Rev. Mr. Cooke,

At Abingdon, suddenly, aged 67, Rich. Morris, gent.

At Lambourn, in his 73d year, Rev. J. Smith, M. A. many years vicar of that parish, some time domestic chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland, and one of the oldest of His Majesty's chaplains in ordinary.

Bucks—Rev. Wm. Scott, many years minister of the Baptist congregation in New Land, High Wycombe.

Aged 68, John Spear, esq. of Mortimer, Cambridgeshire—At Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, aged 71, Mrs. M. Syers, who has left 300*l.* to the poor of that place.

At Chatteris, Isle of Ely, in her 73d year, Mrs. Holden, relict of Rev. Wm. H. Cheshire—At Overleigh-hall, near Chatter, John Nutall, esq.

At Oughtrington-hall, Maria, eldest daughter of Trafford Trafford, esq.

Cornwall—At Truro, the wife of Rear-adm. Luke.

At St. Austle, aged 77, Mr. Edey, a member of the Society of Friends.

Thos. Grylls, esq. mayor of Helstone.

James Confidine, esq. lieutenant-governor of Pendennis Castle.

At Symonward, near Bodmin, Rev. R. Baron.

Cumberland—At Carlisle, aged 55, Anna, wife of Rev. Browne Grisdale, D. D. Chancellor of that Diocese, and Prebendary of Norwich.

At Whitehaven, aged 65, Mrs. Routledge, a long established bookseller.

At Springfield, near Whitehaven, aged 79, Sam. Potter, esq. banker.

At High Thors, aged 98, Mr. Edm. Robinson: 152 of his progeny followed him to the grave.

At Great Salkeld, aged 47, J. Rebanks, esq.

At Scalesby, aged 47, the wife of James Graham, esq. of Foul-Gate, sister of H. Fawcett, esq. M. P.

At Warnel Hall, aged 70, Thos. Denton, esq. captain in the Cumberland militia.

Derbyshire—Rev. Nicholas Bayley, vicar of Spondon, and Spon-Michael's, Derby.

At Clown, Mr. G. Wilde Purseglove, a man of eminence in the veterinary art.

At Kedleston, Rev. Thos. Donithorsé, rector of Holme Pierrepont, Notts, and in the commission of the Peace for that county.

Devon—At Exmouth, aged 90, Peter Hosche, esq. formerly of Exeter, merchant.

At Mamhead, John Waymouth, esq. late of Exeter, merchant.

Aged 82, Mrs. Hall, relict of the late Rev. Jos. H. vicar of Salcombe.

At Bampton, in full possession of her faculties, aged 95, Mrs. Badcock, mother of Messrs. B. bankers, Taunton.

Capt. Philip Stoneham, many years commander of the Resolution Excise cutter, stationed at Ilfracombe.

At Honiton, Edw. Harrison, esq.

At Buckland Filleigh, in his 85th year, Henry Heara, esq.

Mrs. Putt, relict of Reymundo P. esq. of Plymouth.

Dorset—At Blandford, Harriet, wife of John Dansey, esq.

Rev. John Culliford Goodden, B. C. L. rector of Nether Compton and Over Compton, and vicar of Bothenhampton, co. Dorset, and in the commission of the Peace for that county; formerly fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

At Great Cranford, where he had lately arrived from France, Capt. Brice, 3d deag. guards, son of the Rev. George Tito B. vicar of that parish. He was severely wounded at the battle of Talavera, and had been a prisoner four years at Verdun. Bounaparte signed his passport, with those of four other wounded officers, at Dresden, the beginning of September.

Aged 83, Mary, relict of the late J. Dampier, esq. of Wareham. Also, aged 68, G. Goodwin, a faithful servant in her family more than half a century, who survived his mistress only three hours.

At Wonford Eagle, aged 60, Mr. John Bridge, an eminent farmer, often visited by the King when at Weymouth.

Rev. Humphrey Evans, M. A. rector of Wotton Glanville, 1793.

Durham—Mrs. Mary Lambton, of Bid-dick, who has bequeathed to the Bishop of St. David's 20*l.* *per ann.* to be disposed of at his discretion in support of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union in the Diocese of St. David's.

Essex—At Shalford, R. Marriott, esq. major of the 4th local militia.

At Sturmer-hall, R. Todd, esq.

In his 88th year, Rev. H. Lawell, Dis-senting-minister of Redgewell.

Geo. Mackay, esq. fort major and bar-rack-master of Tilbury Fort.

At Stanway, in a fit of epilepsy, to which he was subject, aged 67, T. Deacle, esq. brother of Rev. Dr. D.

Marianne, eldest daughter of Rev. J. R. Sproule, vicar of Great Bardfield.

At Yeldham, aged 88, Mrs. Ingle, relict of W. J. esq.

Gloucestershire—At Gloucester, Roy-son Jones, esq. eldest son of Roynon J. esq. of Hay-hill.

At Cheltenham, aged 57, John Reid, esq. of St. Julia's cottage.

The wife of Robert Hughes, esq. of Cheltenham, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Price, of Castle Madock, co. Brecon.

At Tewkesbury, William, brother of the late Samuel Trueman, esq.

The wife of G. Rolph, esq. of Thornbury. Aged 85, John Nes, esq. late of Hyde. Sarah Maria, daughter of R. Donovan, esq. of Tibberton-coart.

Aged 80, Mrs. Perry, mother of W. P. esq. of Winterbourne.

At Kingstanley, aged 17, Anne, daughter of Rev. James Williams.

At Stow, Tho. Horde, esq.

Rev. Tho. Jackson, 24 years vicar of Arlingham.

Hants—Aged 76, Mr. Cave, father of Wm. C. esq. mayor of Winchester.

At Portsmouth Dock-yard, Mrs. Nel-son, widow of John N. esq.

At Southampton, Mary, sister of Sir J. Pollen, bart. of Redeham.

At her son-in-law's, Rev. G. Burrard, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Cappell, widow of Wm. C. esq. of Jamaica.

At Fareham, Jane, widow of Rev. Rich. Walter, A. M. about 40 years chaplain of Portsmouth Dock-yard, and author of Lord Anson's "Voyage round the World." She was lineally descended from Sir Tho. Parr, brother of Queen Catharine Parr, 6th and last wife of Henry VIII.

The wife of A. Carter, esq. of Ringwood. At Alton, Mr. R. Trimmer, attorn.-at-law. At Medina, near Cowes, Geo. Gowan, esq. paymaster to the East India Com-pany's military depôt, Isle of Wight.

The wife of John Atkins, esq. of Aw-bridge-house, near Romsey.

At Froxfield, suddenly, Mr. T. Baynton, many years master of the academy there.

The wife of Henry Foot, esq. of Paunce-foot-hill, Romsey.

At Twyford, aged 86, Geo. Hoare, esq. of London.

Herefordshire—Aged 24, the eldest daughter of Dr. Geary, of Leominster.

At Letton, Jane, wife of J. Freeman, esq.

At Ross, aged 52, Jane, wife of Rev. James Chas. Clarke, rector of Colwall, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Skin-ner, prebendary of Hereford Cathedral.

Hunts—At St. Ives, Dr. James Smith.

At Stokeley, near Huntingdon, Rev. Mr. Torkington, prebendary of Worcester cathedral.

At St. Neot's, Mr. Francis Rex, a con-siderable merchant.

Kent—At Canterbury, aged 72, E. Scudamore, esq. many years a respectable Medical practitioner.

At Canterbury, on his way to join the army under Sir T. Graham in Holland, Major O'Neal, of the Quarter-master-ge-neral's department. He had retired to bed apparently in good health, but was found dead in the morning.

At St. Martin's-hill, near Canterbury, Mary, wife of Tho. Hodge, esq. late of Wareborn.

At Rochester, Dr. Blackiston, of the Royal Artillery Barracks.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Jan. 1814 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey Canal, 1180*l.*, 1180*l.* ex Dividend, 25*l.* half year clear.—Grand Junction, 215*l.* ex Dividend 5*l.* 10*s.* half year.—Monmouth 130*l.* ex Dividend 4*l.* half year.—Old Union, 107*l.*—Ashton 85*l.* 82*l.*—Ellesmere and Chester, 72*l.*—Kennet and Aves, Old Shares, 20*l.* 10*s.*—Wilts and Berks, 19*l.*—Lower Medway, 79*l.*—Poindale, 60*l.*—Huddersfield, 14*l.* 10*s.*—Regent's Canal, 20*l.* Discount—West-India Dock, 150*l.* ex Dividend.—East India Ditto, 110*l.*—London Ditto, 100*l.* ex Dividend.—Globe Insurance, 106*l.*—Rock Life Ditto, 2*l.* 10*s.*—Strand Bridge, 50*l.* Discount.—London Flour Shares, 5*l.*—Drury-Lane Bakers' Shares, 200*l.*—Surrey Institution, 15*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Junction Water Works, 36*l.*

Days	Bank Stock	Spec. Cons.	per Cl. + per Cl.	5 per Cl. + 10 per Cl.	Long Ann.	Irish Spec. Cl.	Imp. Spec. Cl.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock	5 per Cl. South Sea	India Bonds	Exc. Bills	New Om.	Om. - titum.
1	Holiday	621	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
2	Sunday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
3	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
4	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
5	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
6	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
7	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
8	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
9	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
10	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
11	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
12	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
13	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
14	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
15	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
16	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
17	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
18	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
19	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
20	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
21	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
22	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
23	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
24	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
25	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
26	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
27	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
28	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
29	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	
30	Holiday	624	65	80	153						par	5 pr.	191 pr.	

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1814.

RICHARDSON, GOODLICK, & Co.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 28, 1813, to Jan. 25, 1814.

Males - 729	Females 701	1430	Christened.					Buried.					1677	Between	2 and 5 146	50 and 60 157
			Males - 896	Females 781	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439				
Whereof have died under 2 years old													Between	5 and 10 42	60 and 70 200	
Peck Loaf 3s. 10d. 4s. 1d. 4s. 3d. 4s. 5d.																10 and 20 44
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.													20 and 30 99	80 and 90 64		
													30 and 40 127	90 and 100 8		
													40 and 50 204			

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 15.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	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.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Middlesex	77	4	42	2	39	9	30	1	45	3					
Surrey	83	4	48	0	42	8	31	2	47	6					
Hertford	74	4	41	0	33	10	32	2	64	9					
Bedford	72	6	40	0	38	10	28	1	49	10					
Huntingd.	71	1	00	0	39	8	22	8	39	7					
Northamp.	74	4	55	0	36	1	25	11	55	0					
Rutland	78	0	00	0	37	0	26	6	54	0					
Leicester	81	0	00	0	40	2	25	7	60	0					
Nottingh.	80	0	50	0	43	0	26	6	57	0					
Derby	83	2	00	0	42	8	28	10	63	4					
Stafford	84	8	00	0	45	2	28	10	64	10					
Salop	86	8	62	2	45	0	35	6	00	0					
Hereford	80	3	54	4	40	8	29	7	50	7					
Worcester	84	6	00	0	44	10	35	3	57	10					
Warwick	89	3	00	0	42	8	33	4	63	9					
Wilts	78	4	00	0	37	8	27	10	56	0					
Berks	78	7	00	0	37	2	27	7	46	2					
Oxford	80	0	00	0	36	9	25	9	51	3					
Bucks	78	10	00	0	36	4	28	8	46	3					
Brecon	83	2	00	0	48	6	24	0	00	0					
Montgom.	72	9	00	0	41	7	31	5	00	0					
Radnor	80	6	00	0	44	3	28	9	00	0					

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	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.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Essex	73	0	41	0	39	8	28	4	43	6					
Kent	74	8	00	0	40	4	30	2	44	4					
Sussex	74	2	00	0	38	6	26	3	42	0					
Suffolk	68	0	34	0	38	8	25	7	40	11					
Camb.	67	8	42	0	36	10	20	9	37	8					
Norfolk	64	8	37	4	35	1	23	6	38	8					
Lincoln	71	1	42	0	39	5	21	4	50	4					
York	70	6	52	2	37	6	24	0	58	8					
Durham	68	0	00	0	41	0	26	11	00	0					
Northum.	64	11	42	2	36	7	25	11	00	0					
Cumberl.	75	8	52	8	41	11	26	9	00	0					
Westmor.	81	7	60	4	44	9	28	2	00	0					
Lancaster	85	1	00	0	00	0	31	7	00	0					
Chester	81	11	00	0	54	2	32	4	00	0					
Flint	85	8	00	0	00	0	30	6	00	0					
Denbigh	88	2	00	0	52	1	28	1	00	0					
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	42	0	23	0	00	0					
Carnarv.	84	0	00	0	46	0	25	0	00	0					
Merionet.	97	9	00	0	49	0	32	10	00	0					
Cardigan	89	0	00	0	36	10	18	0	00	0					
Pembroke	63	7	00	0	37	2	16	0	00	0					
Carmarth.	80	0	00	0	43	6	18	9	00	0					
Glamorg.	81	5	00	0	37	4	23	4	00	0					
Gloucest.	80	3	00	0	41	1	30	4	55	2					
Somerset	84	4	00	0	42	7	22	2	49	4					
Monmo.	85	6	00	0	43	2	00	0	00	0					
Devon	81	10	00	0	41	9	24	8	00	0					
Cornwall	76	1	00	0	37	4	21	4	00	0					
Dorset	78	5	00	0	34	8	28	0	00	0					
Hants	75	7	00	0	36	11	26	2	52	1					
	76	2	45	1	41	0	25	8	48	8					

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.
 78 6¼d 9¼d 10¼d 11½d 3
 Average of Scotland, per quarter:
 00 0¼d 0¼d 0¼d 0¼d 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..... 76 2¼d 1¼d 0¼d 2½d 8

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, January 24: 65s. to 75s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Jan. 10 to January 15: Total 1,672 Quarters. Average 76s. 3d.—6d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Jan. 15, 35s. 1d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Jan. 19, 77s. 10½d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, January 24:

Kent Bags	6l.	6s.	to	9l.	5s.	Kent Pockets	9l.	0s.	to	12l.	6s.
Sussex Ditto	6l.	0s.	to	8l.	8s.	Sussex Ditto	8l.	0s.	to	10l.	10s.
Essex Ditto	8l.	0s.	to	11l.	10s.	Farnham Ditto	11l.	0s.	to	16l.	16s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 24:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 4s. Od. Straw 1l. 17s. 6d. — Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 0s. Od. Straw 1l. 15s. Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 17s. 6d. Straw 1l. 17s. Od. Clover 6l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 24. 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:	
Venison	7s.	8d.	to	8s.	8d.	Beasts about 2,180.	Calves 70.
Pork	8s.	0d.	to	9s.	0d.	Sheep	12,150.
							Pigs 200.

COALS, Jan. 26: Newcastle 56s. Od.—70s. Od. Sunderland 68s. Od.—73s. 6d. SOAP, Yellow, 11s. Mottled 12s. Curd 12s. CANDLES, 15s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 17s. Od. TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 6s. 11d. Clare Market, 6s. 9½d. Whitechapel 6s. 3d.

of regard would not only have cherished his memory; but have stimulated others to emulate his example.

Jan. 15. In Brayne's-row, Spa-fields, after an illness of several years, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Dixon, upwards of 50 years a member of the Moravian Church; universally beloved and respected.

Jan. 17. At her apartments in Lower Grosvenor-street, after a long and very painful illness, aged 61, Mrs. Hooper, relict of worthy Jos. H. esq. formerly of *The Coventry Cross*, in Bond-street, and lately of Cheyne Walk, Chelsea; whose death, Dec. 15, 1813, is recorded in our *Obituary*, Vol. LXXXIII. Part ii. p. 629. The character and conduct of the learned, the ambitious, and the great, among our fellow-mortals, seldom fail to be delivered down to posterity with profuseness of eulogy, and with all the embellishment of vernal panegyric. Even such labours are not without their use: for they stimulate the descendants of the illustrious dead to copy after the patterns thus set up to view, and to study to preserve unsullied the glories of their race. But, it is to be feared, the benefit resulting to society at large from these exhibitions of exalted public excellence, in philosophers, heroes, statesmen, and princes, is at best limited, and often precarious; whilst the generality of mankind contemplate the splendid description with careless apathy, if not with incredulous indifference: whereas the faithful representation of a life of private goodness, of common attainment by man or woman in the *humbler* walks of humanity, cannot fail to interest, and to engage, the imitation of numbers.—Mr. and

Mrs. H. were both amiable in their lives, and are much regretted by a large circle of respectable friends in their deaths. As a tradesman, Mr. Hooper was indefatigably industrious, attentive to his customers, grateful for favours, patient under disappointments, moderate in his profits, frugal in his expences, temperate, and even abstemious in his personal enjoyments. Mrs. Hooper admirably assisted her good husband in his calm pursuit of a comfortable independence, by her courteous deportment to all his employers, by her readiness and dexterity in the government of his family, by her skilful management in all the minute details of his household economy, by her cheerful temper and undeviating benevolence to all around her. Blest with a family, of whom five sons (all in business) and two daughters (one married) survive them, they ruled over the interesting pledges of their affection with a lax *silk cord* of love, and never probably gave one duteous child a just cause to sigh, till now—that they are no more. May their children emulate their many virtues! May they remember, the happiness of having had parents so indulgent, so prudent, so mild, and so impartial.

—“Manibus date lilia plenis:
Purpureo spargam flores, et fungar inani Munere.”

AMICUS.

Jan. 20. Suddenly, in Castle-street, Oxford-road, in his 63d year, Mr. William Hughes, formerly faro-dealer at the Ladies Banks. He was much regarded as a man of cheerful obliging temper; and it may be truly said, that he never made an enemy, or deserved one.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1814. 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 Jan. 1814.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1814.
Dec.	°	°	°			Jan.	°	°	°		
27	27	30	28	30, 52	foggy	12	20	25	20	29, 50	fair
28	27	27	25	, 37	foggy	13	26	26	20	30, 05	fair
29	25	28	27	, 35	foggy	14	20	24	26	29, 62	cloudy
30	25	30	28	, 36	foggy	15	26	28	28	, 56	cloudy
31	27	31	26	, 30	foggy	16	28	32	29	, 32	cloudy
J. 1	27	27	27	, 13	foggy	17	25	29	24	, 15	fair
2	28	31	30	29, 83	foggy	18	30	32	30	, 12	snow
3	30	32	28	, 68	cloudy	19	32	32	28	, 10	snow
4	30	31	30	, 30	snow	20	28	30	30	, 50	snow
5	30	32	32	, 17	snow	21	20	26	21	, 78	fair
6	32	32	26	, 54	snow	22	24	28	19	, 75	fair
7	22	27	23	, 62	cloudy	23	22	31	28	, 72	fair
8	23	29	25	, 63	cloudy	24	25	27	26	, 78	show of snow
9	24	28	18	, 65	cloudy	25	28	32	27	, 88	fair
10	15	28	26	, 80	cloudy	26	32	35	35	, 45	snow & rain
11	22	27	25	, 67	cloudy						

* * * Fine Gold fell 3s. on the 4th Dec. and 4s. on 1st Jan. The price now charged by the London Refiners is 5*l.* 8s. per Ounce.—Fine Silver remains at 7*l.* 6*l.* B. S.