

nald Macdonald, sev.; J. Cattanaeh and G. Mitchell, sl.; Ens. W. Fraser, sev.; 57th, 1st bat. Vol. W. Baxter, sev.

*Missing*.—Dec. 10.—1st Foot, 3d bat. Lieut. J. M'Killingham; 47th, 2 bat. Lieut. R. M'Donell; 84th, 2d bat. Capt. W. Piggott, Lieut. Lloyd; 95th, 1st bat. 2d Lieut. Jas. Church.—11th Dec.—14th Light Drag. Maj. T. W. Brotherton; the Hon. Arth. Southwell.—Dec. 13.—60th, 5th bat. Lieut. R. Van Dieck; 66th, 2d bat. Adj. F. Harvey.

British Officers in the Portuguese Service, Killed, Wounded and Missing.

9th Dec.—*Killed*: 9th Caçadores, Capt. J. Mellish Harrison.

*Wounded*—6th Caçadores, Capt. W. H. Temple, sev.—10th Dec.—16th reg. Capt. Chas. Lampriere, sev. (since dead); 3d Caçadores, Capt. Daniel Kirk, sev. (since dead); 5th do, Capt. Thomas Bunbury, sev.—11th Dec.—Gen. Staff, Capt. Rainey, 55th reg. A. D. C. to Major-gen. Bradford, sev.; 3d reg. line, Lieut. A. Campbell, sev.; 1st Caçadores, Lieut.-col. Snodgrass, sl.—13th Dec.—Gen. Staff, Brig.-gen. Chas. Ashworth, sev.; Artill. Lieut.-col. A. Tulloh, sev.; 2d reg. line, Lieut.-col. J. Gomersall, sl.; 4th, Capt. A. M'Donald, sl.; 6th, Lieut.-col. M. Grant, sev.; Capt. G. Phelan, sev.; and J. Sutherland, sl.; 18th, Capt. U. Lumley, sl.; and Capt. E. Ridge, sev.; 9th Caçadores, Lieut. Fearon, sl.; Capt. Brunton, sl.; 10th do., Capt. F. Armstrong, sl.

*Missing*—1st reg. line, Major Walter O'Hara.

*Total British, Portuguese, and Spanish Loss.*

*Killed*: 2 lieut.-cols. 3 majors, 9 capt. 13 lieuts. 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 15 serjeants, 4 drummers, 599 rank and file, and 13 horses.—*Wounded*: 4 general staff, 8 lieut.-cols. 14 majors, 64 capt. 89 lieuts. 45 ensigns, 9 staff, 215 serjeants, 25 drummers, 3434 rank and file, and 21 horses.—*Missing*: 1 col. 2 majs. 5 capt. 4 lieuts. 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 14 serjeants, 6 drummers, 467 rank and file, and 1 horse.

*Memorandum*.—When Major Hill left the army on the 18th instant, the right wing occupied a position between the Adour and the Nive, commanding the navigation of both those rivers: the centre to the left of the army were posted between the Nive and the sea.

*Downing-street, Dec. 30. 1813.*—Dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington, dated the 19th and 22d.

It appears that since the battle of the 13th, Marshal Soult has made several movements on the right bank of the Adour, and towards the rear of Sir Rowland Hill's position; but these movements were foreseen and frustrated.—The Enemy being

foiled in every attempt to dislodge the allied forces from their positions, the main body of the French army has retreated from Bayonne, and has marched up the right bank of the Adour, towards Dax.

*Downing-street, Dec. 31.* Extract of a Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Lieut. Gov. Hamilton, dated Heligoland, Dec. 23.

The army under the command of the Prince Royal of Sweden, has taken possession of the duchy of Holstein, after several actions, attended with complete success to the Allies; it appearing that on the 4th instant, the different corps d'armee moved forward, and on their passage over the Stecknitz, Marshal Darnot precipitately retired upon Hamburg, leaving the right flank of the Danish army quite exposed, which was taken advantage of by General Count Woronzoff, who advanced beyond Bergedorff, and defeated all the French cavalry, in a bloody engagement, at Wabdsbeck. The Allies pursued vigorously their advantages, taking many prisoners, cannon, waggons, and military stores; and having entirely separated the Danes from their Ally, the French forced them to take shelter in the fortress of Rendsburg. Gen. Baron De Tettenborn was also enabled, during these events, with his light troops, to do essential service, and to take possession of the batteries of Wollerwick, by which the navigation of the river Eyder is secured, and rendered free."

*Admiralty-office, Jan. 1. 1814.* Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edw. Pellew, Bat. Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean dated Caledonia, off Toulon, Nov. 6.

SIR, If I was not aware that every ship fired from his Majesty's fleet before Toulon upon that of the Enemy would be pompously displayed in the *Moniteur*, by the Government of France, to deceive all Europe, as well as their unhappy subjects, I should have considered it unnecessary to trouble their Lordships with the following detail of the transactions of the squadron under my command on the 5th instant. His Majesty's fleet had been blown off their station by a succession of hard gales for eight days, and it was only yesterday morning that the land was discovered, together with the inshore squadron, as per margin\*, which had reached Cape Sicie the preceding evening. The fleet were standing with close-reefed topsails, towards Toulon, to reconnoitre, with a strong wind from E. N. E. when at 10 A. M. the Enemy, as customary with such winds, was seen getting under weigh, and

\* Scipion, Mulgrave, Pembroke, &c. made,

came out with fourteen sail of the line, and seven frigates, for their usual exercise, close in shore, between Cape Brun and Cape Carcaviane. A sudden change of wind to N. W. seemingly unexpected by them, permitted me to hope that we should be able to bring the rear to action; and the Scipion having communicated by signal the prospect of cutting off the leeward-most ships, she was directed, with the advanced squadron, to attack: The Caledonia, Boyne, and San Josef, leading some distance a-head, and followed by the fleet, were, I thought, near enough to afford support, with every prospect of success; but unfortunately, from the wind heading, they were not able to fetch the leeward-most ship, a three-decker, bearing the flag of a Rear-Admiral, to windward of St. Marguerite, and consequently, only a partial firing took place, in passing on different tacks, and after wearing from the shore, between Sepet and Cape Brun.—Had the body of the fleet fortunately been more advanced when the change of wind took place, I am confident we should not only have brought the Enemy to close action, but every ship we had weathered, would have been our reward, although they had not been above a league Eastward of the port, and always under cover of the batteries. The French fleet, the moment the wind changed, used all possible expedition to get back into the harbour, and the Vice-Admiral was among the first that reached the anchorage. The casualties in the ships on this occasion are too trifling to mention, were it not for the wounds of two fine young officers, Lieut. Clarke of the Marines, and Mr. Cuppage, Signal Midshipman of the San Josef, who each lost a leg by one unlucky shot. I have, in common with every officer and man in this fleet, deeply to lament that a fairer opportunity was not afforded for displaying the full extent of their exertions in the cause of their Sovereign, and in support of the honour of his flag, confident there cannot be found more ardent zeal in this just struggle, than among the officers and men I have the happiness to command.

I have, &c. EDWARD PELLEW.

*Casualties.*—One killed by accident, and 14 wounded.

*Downing-street, Jan. 4.* A Dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Prevost, Bart.

*Head-Quarters, La Chine, Nov. 15.*

My Lord, Major-Gen. Wilkinson left Grenadier Island, on Lake Ontario, on the 30th ult. with 10,000 men in small craft and batteaux, and proceeded down the St. Lawrence, in order to co-operate with Major-gen. Hampton in the invasion of Lower Canada, and for the avowed purpose of taking up his winter-quarters at

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Montreal. Having on the 31st halted a few miles below Gravelly Point, on the South side of the river, his position was on the following day reconnoitred and afterwards cannonaded by a division of gun-boats, under the command of Capt. Mulcaster, of the Royal Navy. By keeping close to his own shore, the Enemy arrived, on the 6th inst. within six miles of the port of Prescott, which he endeavoured to pass unobserved during the night of the 7th; but the vigilance of Lieut.-col. Pearson, who commands there, frustrated his attempt, and the American armada was obliged to sustain a heavy and destructive cannonade during the whole of that operation. Having anticipated the possibility of the American Government sending its whole concentrated force from Lake Ontario, towards this part of his Majesty's territory, I had ordered a corps of observation, consisting of the remains of the 49th regiment, 2d battalion of the 89th regiment, and three companies of Voltigeurs, with a division of gun-boats, the whole to be placed under the command of Lieut.-col. Morrison, of the 89th regiment, to follow the movements of Major-gen. Wilkinson's army, as soon as they should be ascertained to point towards this quarter. I have now the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship, copy of a report made by Lieut.-col. Morrison to Major-gen. De Rottenberg, containing the details of an attack upon the corps of observation placed under his command, by a part of the American force under Brig.-gen. Boyd, amounting to near 4000 men, which terminated in the complete repulse and defeat of the Enemy, with very considerable loss; upwards of 100 prisoners, together with a field-piece, remained in our possession; and as I understand that more than 100 were found dead on the field, their total loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, could not be less than 800 men. The consequence of this gallant affair, which reflects such high credit on all the officers and men engaged in it, and particularly on Lieut.-col. Morrison, for the skill and judgment manifested by him in his choice of position, and for the coolness and intrepidity with which he maintained it, has been, that the Enemy, disheartened by their losses and ill-success, re-embarked the whole of their forces on the 13th, and crossed to St. Regis and Salmon River on their own shore, not leaving a man in our territory, except such as were prisoners. It is yet uncertain whether Gen. Wilkinson means to prosecute his original intention, of proceeding in his small craft and boats from Salmon River to Montreal, or to unite his troops with those under Major-gen. Hampton, and attempt to advance into the province

province by the Chateaugay, or Odel Town roads. Major-gen. Hampton has received positive orders to resume the position which he had abandoned on the Chateaugay River when he retreated to Plattsburg, immediately after the disgraceful defeat he lately experienced; but the state of the weather is becoming so highly unfavourable to combined operations, that unless Gen. Wilkinson, in a very few days, succeeds in forcing the positions I have caused to be occupied at the Rapids of the Coteau de Lac, and on the Beauharnois Channel, which I have no reason to expect he will do, or that he can make his way into the province by either of the other routes I have mentioned, which I think very improbable, the American army must soon be compelled, by the severity of the season, to go into winter-quarters, and to abandon all thoughts of the conquest of Canada for this campaign. I have also the honour of transmitting to your Lordship copy of a Letter, with its inclosures therein referred to, addressed to Major-gen. De Rottenberg by Lieut.-col. Morrison, in which you will see a further proof of the vigilance and activity of that officer, in executing the duty with which he has been entrusted; and I have the further pleasure to report to your Lordship, that a 13-inch iron, and a 10-inch brass mortar, with their stores, and a large supply of provisions, deposited by the American army at Ogdensburg, have been brought away from thence by Capt. Mulcaster, of the Navy, and landed at Prescott. I have again witnessed, with peculiar satisfaction, the loyalty and active zeal with which all classes have been animated in their endeavours to oppose the threatened invasion of the Enemy, and which I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship.

I have, &c. GEORGE PRYOST.

[Here follows a Dispatch from Lieut.-col. Morrison, containing no facts beyond those already published. The Lieut.-col. mentions with just praise the services rendered him by Lieut.-cols. Harvey, Pearson, and Fenderleath; Majors Clifford and Herriot; Captains Barnes, Jackson, Davis, and Skinner; Lieuts. Anderson and Hagerman.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.* Total—1 captain, 2 drummers, 19 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 9 subalterns, 6 serjeants, 131 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file, missing.

*Officers Killed and Wounded.* 40th regiment—Capt. Nairne, killed; Lieut. Jones, wounded dangerously; Lieut. Bartley, wounded severely, not dangerously; Lieut. Clans, wounded, left leg amputated; Lieut. Morton, wounded severely, not dangerously; Lieut. Richmond, wounded slightly.—39th regiment,

Capt. Browne, wounded severely, not dangerously; Ens. Leaden, wounded slightly.—49th Flank Company, Lieut. Holland, wounded severely.—Canadian Fencibles, Lieut. Delorimere, wounded dangerously, since dead; Ensign Armstrong, wounded dangerously.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen. A. N.

*Foreign-office, Jan. 8.* Extract of a Dispatch received from General Lord Viscount Cathcart, K. T.

*Freyburg, in Brisgau, Dec. 24.*

My Lord, The Emperor's head-quarters moved from Frankfort on the Main, to Freyburg in Brisgau, as stated in the margin\*. The Emperor himself passed a week at Carlsruhe, and arrived on the 22d, at Freyburg, where his Imperial Majesty was received by the Emperor of Austria, who had already been some days here.—This being the Emperor of Russia's birth-day, the same was celebrated by divine worship, and a dinner at his Imperial Majesty's head-quarters, at which his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty was present. The Austrian forces have crossed the Rhine at Schaffhausen, Basle, and intermediate places, and are proceeding on their march towards the frontier of France. The regular Swiss forces have retired into Switzerland, and the militia expects to be disembodied. Gen. Wreiss is to carry on the siege of Huningen. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg is before Kehl.

CATHCART.

Letter from Viscount Cathcart, dated Freyburg, in Brisgau, Dec. 25.

My Lord, Count Bubna, with the Austrian advanced guard, has already passed Bern; and that Canton has entirely resumed its former constitution. The Cantons of Zurich and Soleure are following its example, and have sent deputies to Bern to consult in regard to the proper steps to be taken. I inclose a Declaration, in the name of the Allied Sovereigns, to Switzerland, contained in a note presented by the Chevalier de Lebzeltern and the Count de Capodistria.

I have, &c. CATHCART.

[Here follows a note to the Landman of Switzerland, declaring the Resolutions of the Allied Sovereigns not to acknowledge a nominal neutrality; but pledging themselves not to lay down their arms before they ensured to the Republic those places which France has torn from it, and released it from foreign influence, without interfering with its Constitution.]

\* Dec. 12, Darmstadt; 13, Heidelberg; 14, Durlach; 15, 16, 17, Hatt; 18, Raastadt; 19, Aekern; 20, Fribourg; 21, Kinzingen; 22, Freyburg.

Extract

Extract of a Dispatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. dated Freyburg, Dec. 25.

I have the satisfaction of being able to give your Lordship the most favourable account of the state of affairs in Switzerland. General Count Bubna entered Berne the day before yesterday, a strong corps of cavalry, and the head-quarters of Prince Schwartzberg were to be established there in the course of this day or to-morrow. The troops, which are all Austrian, have observed the strictest discipline in their passage through the country, and have been received with the utmost enthusiasm by the inhabitants. The day before yesterday a revolution took place in the government of the Canton of Berne. The business was brought forward in the Council by the present Avoyer Frenschsch, and Gen. Watteville, with others of the most respectable inhabitants, who re-established the ancient government forthwith, to the great joy of the whole population. The small Cantons will follow the example of Berne without hesitation, as well as Fribourg and Soleure.

*Admiralty-office, Jan. 8.* A Letter from Capt. Hoste, of the Bacchante, dated off Castel Nuova, Oct. 16, states that he arrived at that place the 13th in the morning, forced the passage between Castel Nuova and the Fort of Rosa, and secured a capital anchorage for the squadron, about three miles above Castle Nuova. In the evening with the boats of the Bacchantes, the Saracens, and the two Sicilian gun-boats, Capt. Harper, who had gallantly volunteered his services, succeeded in capturing the whole of the Enemy's naval force; he also attacked and carried the Island of St. George, the commandant and garrison surrendering at discretion; and likewise Castel Nuova and Fort Espagnol surrendered to the force the following morning. Fort St. John is now the only place the Enemy possesses in the Cattaro. The French general Gauthier has retired into this place, which is very strong, with about 600 men. Captain Hoste commends the services rendered by the Montenegro's in blockading the country round Espagnol, and speaks in the warmest terms of the conduct of Capt. Harper, also makes his acknowledgments to Capt. Lowen for his advice and assistance. A letter follows from Capt. Harper, of his Majesty's ship the Saracen, dated off Castel Nuova, Bocca di Cattaro, Oct. 13, 1813, stating the particulars of the capture of Fort St. George. Subjoined is a return of the gun-boats and stores taken near Cattaro on the 15th of October, also the Articles of Capitulation of Castel Nuova and Fort Espagnol. The gun-boats taken have been ordered to blockade the town and castle of

Cattaro by sea, while the armed inhabitants blockade it by land, which they are doing in the strictest manner.

A Letter from Capt. Farquhar, of the Desirée, dated off Gluckstadt, Dec. 23, states, that on the 19th inst., he was informed, by letter from Capt. Marshal, of the Shamrock, that a detachment of the Swedish army was advancing towards Gluckstadt; and afterwards another communication from the same, that Stoar battery, a little below Gluckstadt, was attacked by the Swedes, when the Enemy set fire to the gun-carriages, spiked their guns, and retreated into the town; he therefore resolved to proceed up the river that night in a gun-boat, and ordered the frigate and brig to come up as the weather should clear, which they did that morning.

Sir E. Pellew has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Dickson, of the Swiftsure, reporting the capture, off Cape Rousse, Corsica, on Nov. 26, of the French schooner privateer Charlemagne, of eight guns and 93 men, by the boats of the above ship, under the directions of Lt. W. Smith. Mr. Joseph Douglas, midshipman, and four seamen, were killed; and Lieuts. Fuller and Harvey, Lieut. Thompson of the marines, Mr. Field, midshipman, and 11 seamen, wounded. The loss of the Enemy was about equal; the first and second Captains of the privateer (both national officers) were severely wounded.

*Admiralty-office, Jan. 11.* Extract of a Letter from Capt. Geo. Cadogan to Rear-admiral Freemantle.

*Havannah, before Zara, Dec. 6.*

Sir, It is with great satisfaction I inform you, that the fortress of Zara has this day capitulated to the combined Austrian and English forces, after sustaining a cannonade of 15 days from the English batteries, consisting of two 32-pound carronades, eight 18-pounders, and seven 12-pound long guns, as well as two howitzers worked by the Austrians.

Transmitted to Adm. Freemantle,

*Edinburgh, off D'Anzo, Oct. 5.*

Sir, in obedience to your directions, I put to sea and joined Capt. Duncan, of the Imperieuse, and the ships Resistance, Swallow, Eclair, and Pyrades this morning, off this place, where he had been watching a convoy for some days, with the intention of attacking them the first favourable opportunity. The necessary arrangements having been made by that officer for the attack, I added the force of this ship to it, and made the signal that those arrangements would be adhered to, and to prepare for battle. The place was defended by two batteries, mounting three heavy guns, each on a mole, a tower to the

the Northward of this with one gun, and a battery to the Southward with two guns, to cover the mole. Every thing being prepared at half-past one P. M. the ships bore up and took their stations as follows:—The Imperieuse and Resistance to the mole batteries; the Swallow to the tower; the Eclair and Pylades to the battery to the Southward; and the Edinburgh supported the last named ships.—Shortly after the ships opened their fire, which they did by signal together, the storming party under Lieut. Travers of the Imperieuse, and marines, under Capt. Mitchell, landed in the best order close under the Southern battery, which Lieut. Travers carried instantly, on which the Enemy flew in all directions. Lieut. Mapleton having taken possession of the Mole Head, the convoy, consisting of 29 vessels, was brought out without any loss, 26 of which are laden with timber for the arsenal at Toulon. On leaving the place, all the works were blown up, and most completely destroyed. I feel the destruction of the defences of this place to be of consequence, as it was a convenient port for shipping the very large quantity of timber the Enemy now have on the adjacent coast. The captains, officers, and ships companies deserve my warm acknowledgments for their exertions on this occasion. A few shot in the hulls and rigging of the ships is the only damage done. Captain Duncan informs me, that he gained very material and necessary information respecting this place, by a very gallant exploit performed a few nights ago by Lieut. Travers, of the Imperieuse, who stormed, with a boat's crew, a tower of one gun, destroying it, and bringing the guard away.

G. H. L. Dumas, Captain.

[Letters transmitted by Sir E. Pellew.]

A Letter from Capt. Sibby, of the Swallow sloop, mentions the capture of the French brig, Guerriere, of four guns and 60 small arms, by the boats of that ship, commanded by first Lieut. Cook. Our loss was two seamen and four wounded.

A Letter from Capt. T. Usher, of the Undaunted, dated Nov. 9, mentions that Port Nouvelle was attacked on that day, and the batteries stormed in the most gallant manner by Lieut. Hastings and Lieut. Hunt, of the marines, the whole under the command of senior Lieut. Howman, who speaks in great praise of the officers and men of the ship and those of the Gaudoupe, under the command of Lieut. Hurst, and Mr. Lewis master. Two of the Enemy's vessels were captured, and five destroyed. Captain Usher expresses his high sense of the discretion and gallant conduct of the officers and men of the Undaunted, who had, during the short time of his command, taken or destroyed,

principally in the boats, 70 of the Enemy's vessels.

A Letter from Capt. Gore, of the Revenge, dated off Palamos, Nov. 9, states the capture of a French felucca privateer, in the harbour, by the boats of the ship under Lieut. Richards. Of the crew, consisting of 49 men, 29 escaped to the shore.

A Letter from Capt. W. Mounsey, of the Furieuse, dated at Sea, Oct. 8, states that, having observed on the 4th inst. a convoy of 19 vessels in the harbour of Marinelo, protected by two gun-boats, a fort of two long 24-pounders, and a strong fortified castle and tower, and it appearing practicable to cut them out, as the wind was fair for that purpose, Lieuts. Croker and Lester, with Lieuts. Whylock and Davies, of the marines, gallantly volunteered to storm the fort on the land side with the whole of the marines and boat's crews, whilst the ship anchored before it, which service was promptly performed; and after a few broadsides, he had the satisfaction of seeing the battery carried, and guns spiked by our gallant party on shore. The Enemy retreated, and took the strong positions of the castle and tower overlooking the harbour, where they kept up a constant fire of musketry through loop-holes, without the possibility of being dislodged; at length I weighed and moved in, so that the whole fire of the ship was directed against it. Nothing could damp the ardour of the party on shore, who, together with Lieut. Lester in the boats, lost not a moment in boarding and cutting the cables of 16 vessels, under a most galling fire, two of which were sunk in the entrance of the harbour, and 14, deeply laden, got out. In this enterprise the Furieuse had 12 men killed and wounded. 500 regular troops, coming from Civita Vecchia, were kept in clock, and obliged to take a circuitous route, which allowed time for the troops to embark. Capt. Mounsey bestows great praise on Lieuts. Croker, Lester, Wylock, Davies, and on all the petty officers, seamen, and marines, under their command.

Sir Edw. Pellew has also transmitted a Letter from Capt. Hamilton of H. M. S. Rainbow, dated off Madalena, Sept. 11, stating that her boats, under Lieut. Coffin, had captured, in the Bay of Ajaccio, two latine vessels, one having on board a Lieut. and several French pioneers; the other laden with wheat: And one from Capt. Hole, of the Badger, dated off Port Mahon, Oct. 30, giving an account of his having captured L'Aventure French privateer, of two guns and 28 men.

*Foreign-office, Jan. 15.* A Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B.

*Frankfort, Jan. 5.*

My Lord, Marshal Blucher's passage of

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the Rhine will be as memorable for its rapidity and decision, in military annals, as his passage of the Elbe; and I much regret my absence in Holstein has prevented my being a personal witness of an event which I should have been proud to detail in all its parts. The hasty accounts that have reached me here, state the Marshal to have passed with his army at three points. Lieut.-gen. Count de St. Priest, of Count Langeron's corps d'armee, passed opposite Coblenz on the night of the 1st and 2d inst. He occupied this town, took seven pieces of cannon, and made 500 prisoners. General Count de Langeron and d'York passed at Kaub, where Marshal Blücher assisted in person, without much resistance on the part of the Enemy. On the 3d, Count Langeron attacked and forced Bingen, which is considered very strong in point of situation, and which was defended by a General of Brigade, with cannon and infantry. Count Langeron made some prisoners, and his loss is trifling. The advanced posts of Count Langeron are already on the Salzloch, opposite Ingelheim. Marshal Blücher has advanced, notwithstanding every difficulty of roads and season, to Krenznach, and Gen. d'York's advanced posts are directed upon the Lauter. Gen. Baron Sacken's corps forced the Enemy's entrenchments near Mannheim, after passing the Rhine, and is directed on Alzeyer. I learn the King of Prussia was present at Mannheim, and inspired all around him, as heretofore, with those military attributes that are so much his own.—I write these few lines to your Lordship as I am changing horses, and must apologize, not only for their imperfection, but also for your receiving them at all, if more detailed and accurate accounts have reached you.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

[This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Farquhar, of H. M. S. *Desirée*, dated Jan. 6, announcing the surrender of Glückstadt, on the 5th, and inclosing two other letters, dated the 2d and 6th, addressed by him to Adm. Young, detailing the operations of the British squadron under his command, before that fortress. By the letter of the 2d, it appears that on the 23d ult. six 32-pounders were loaded, and formed into a battery by a party of seamen and marines under the command of Capt. Green, Lieuts. Haulton and Archer, and Mr. G. Richardson, Midshipman. The *Desirée* was unable to approach Glückstadt for want of depth of water, and in consequence, for the purpose of strengthening the attack, two long 13-pounders were transferred from the *Desirée* to each brig. On the evening of the 25th the gun-boats cannonaded the town, and on the following morning a ge-

neral attack was made by the brigs and gun-boats under the direction of Capt. Marshall, which did the Enemy considerable injury in the fortress, and sunk one of his gun-boats. On the 27th the attack was renewed, and continued till the morning of the 28th. The letter of the 6th states, that on the 4th the garrison was summoned, and after an attempt made by the Governor to obtain time to send to the King at Copenhagen, negotiations were entered into, and the garrison surrendered, after an investment of 16 days. The city had suffered much by fire, as well as in deaths, and a few days bombardment would have entirely destroyed it. On the night of the 2d and 3d, two 18-pounders and two 32-pounders were within point blank; constantly at work with red-hot shot, besides the mortar and rocket battery, which caused immense destruction, and kept the city in constant flames.

[This Gazette contains an Order in Council, declaring the ports and places in France, in our possession, open to the trade of all friendly powers, on the British officer holding the command there notifying his ability to afford it due protection.]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE.

*Foreign-office, Jan. 15.* Extracts of Dispatches from Lord Burghersh and his Excellency General Viscount Cathcart.

*Basle, Jan. 2.*

My Lord, General Bubna entered Geneva, by capitulation, on the 30th. It appears that the officer in command of the French garrison at that place, was without the means of resistance, and that he had every reason to dread the hostility of the inhabitants: he was allowed to retire with the garrison, when the Austrians took possession of the place. The people of Geneva are about to re-establish their ancient Government; they have manifested the most decided aversion to the dominion of France, which had been forced upon them. In the Duchy of Savoy the same spirit of hatred to the tyranny of France has universally been shewn. The corps of Austrians under Gen. Biouchi, is occupied in the investment of Befort; it has relieved the division of Gen. Wrede's corps, which was before employed upon that service, and which having joined that officer, will to-morrow advance upon Colmar. General Biouchi has his advanced guard at Vesoul, and has been directed to send forward considerable parties to Langres. It appears, from the reports of that officer, that the Austrians have met with the best possible reception from the inhabitants of France. The corps of Austrians, under the orders of the Prince of Hesse, will arrive near Besancon on the 9th of this month, and will form the investment of that place. Detachments have

have been sent by Gen. Bubna towards Italy, and to the different points of strength on the roads of the Simplon, St. Bernard, and St. Gothard. He has also detached parties towards Lyons. A body of 1000 Cossacks has been detached from Altkirch to Remirmont, Epinal, and Nancy. These troops are destined to reconnoitre the valley of the Moselle. Gen. Wittgenstein has been directed to pass the Rhine this day in the neighbourhood of Strasburg, and to push forward his advance upon Soverne. He will communicate by his right with Gen. Blucher, who will have passed that river with a part of his corps at Oppenheim, and with the rest of it below Mayence. By his left he will communicate with Gen. Wrede, who will push forward from Colmar to Schlestat, and from that place connect himself with that officer. It does not appear that the French have as yet assembled any considerable force at Colmar. Gen. Wrede will attack whatever he may find there to-morrow.—But it is not believed the Enemy will await him. The troops under Gen. Nugent have entered Bologne. The head-quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg will move to-morrow from this place to Altkirch. The corps of Gen. Barclay de Tolly will be assembled at that place on the 15th. Prince Schwartzenberg will move forward before that time, and will endeavour to establish himself in the valley of the Moselle. The fire upon the fortress of Huningen commenced on the 29th, at night. The corps of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg has crossed the Rhine at the pontoon bridge, established below Huningen at Maerkt, has joined General Wrede, and will cooperate in his movement to-morrow.

I have, &c. BUCHANAN.

*Freyburg in Brisgau, Jan. 6.*

My Lord, the cavalry of the reserve have passed Freyburg. To-morrow, the two divisions of the Russian foot guards, with the Prussian foot guards, and a very fine regiment of Baden foot guards, will march through this place. They will be followed by the reserve artillery, and by other troops. The Emperor of Russia's head-quarters will move with the guards; but his Imperial Majesty will go by Schaffhausen, and meet this force assembled near Basle on the 31st Dec. (12th Jan.) and will probably pass the Rhine on the following day, the anniversary of his crossing the Niemen. General Count Bubna has occupied Geneva, of which the official accounts were received yesterday. Gen. Count Wrede, with the army under his command, has his head-quarters at Colmar. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg is before New Brisaccon, which is blockaded. The head-quarters of the Field

Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg are on the march from Altkirchen upon Monbeillard, with the whole Austrian army. Beafort is observed by a detachment. Count Wittgenstein has crossed the Rhine near what was Fort Louis, and has occupied the two forts Vauban and Alsace, which were evacuated. Marshal Blucher has also crossed the Rhine, and holds Coblenz. The Russian corps of Langeron is before Mayence, on the left bank of the Rhine, Cassel being still masked. General Sacken crossed that river on the 1st of January, in presence of his Majesty the King of Prussia, near Oppenheim, and having stormed a redoubt, took six cannon, and 700 prisoners. The Russian General St. Priest crossed below Mayence.—None of these corps have as yet met with serious resistance, and they are on the best terms with the inhabitants. I have heard of but one instance where they have been fired upon from the villages by inhabitants.—Several regiments of Cossacks have passed, and have patrolled towards Nancy, and in different directions. The dreadful fever which broke out among the French last year, and which infected the whole country through which the remains of their army passed, has continued on that line, and the places they have occupied, in many of which it rages with increased violence. Mayence, Leipzig, Torgau, and Dresden, are the places where it is at present most destructive. The French are the principal victims, but many of the inhabitants of the adjacent villages perish. Torgau is so much infected, that it would be dangerous to introduce fresh troops. The Russian reinforcements are very fine, and the army is healthy and in good condition, horses as well as men.

CATHCART.

*Admiralty-office, Jan. 18.* Lord Keith has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Tobin, of the *Andromache*, announcing the capture of the French national schooner *Prosper*, carrying five guns (pierced for 18) and 60 men.

*Downing-street, Jan. 20.* Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, dated St. Jean de Luz, Jan. 9.

The Enemy collected a considerable force on the Gave in the beginning of the week, and on the 3d instant drove in the cavalry picquets between the Joyeuse and Bidouze rivers, and attacked the post of Major-gen. Buchan's Portuguese brigade on the Joyeuse, near La Bastide, and those of the 3d division in Bouloce. They turned the right of Major-gen. Buchan's brigade on the height of La Costa, and obliged him to retire towards Brisaccon; and they established two divisions of infantry

on the height, and in La Bastide, with the remainder of the army on the Bidouze and the Gave. Our centre and right were immediately concentrated, and prepared to move; and having reconnoitred the Enemy on the 4th, I intended to have attacked them on the 5th instant, but was obliged to defer the attack till the 6th, owing to the badness of the weather, and the swelling of the rivulets. The attack was made on that day by the 3d and 4th divisions, under the command of Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton and Lieut.-gen. Sir Lowry Cole, supported by Major-gen. Buchan's Portuguese brigade of General Le Cor's division, and the cavalry, under the command of Major-gen. Fane; and the Enemy were forthwith dislodged, without loss on our side, and our posts replaced where they had been. My last reports from Catalonia are of the 24th ult.: nothing extraordinary had occurred.

*Admiralty-office, Jan. 22.*

A Letter to Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

*H. M. S. America, off Leghorn, Dec. 15.*

Sir, in pursuance of my preceding communication to you from Palermo, I sailed thence on the 29th ult. in company with the Termagant, and anchored at Melazzo on the following night; where having joined the Edinburgh, Furieuse, and Mermaid, and embarked on board them on the following day the troops of the Italian Lery, amounting to about 1000 men, under the command of Lieut.-col. Cateselli, we sailed the same evening, and arrived on the coast of Italy, off Via Reggio, on the 9th instant. Having fallen in with the Armada and Imperieuse off the North of Corsica, I detained them to assist us in getting the troops on shore. Having anchored with the squadron off the town, the troops and field-pieces were immediately landed, a small party of the Enemy having evacuated the place on a summons that had been sent in; and possession was taken of two eighteen and one twelve-pounder guns, which defended the entrance of the river.—The Lieut.-col. proceeded immediately to Lucca, which place was surrendered to him at twelve the same night. The following day a detachment of forty royal marines from this ship, under Captain Rea, was sent to a signal station to the Northward, which, on his threatening to storm, surrendered to him, and seven men who defended it were made prisoners: he found it to be a castle of considerable size and strength, walled, and ditched, and capable of containing near 1000 men. On receiving this report, I sent Mr. Bazalgette, senior Lieutenant of the America, who with a few barrels of powder completely destroyed it, bringing off a brass nine-pounder gun, which was

mounted in the Castle. Parties from the Imperieuse and Furieuse also brought off two other brass guns from the beach to the Northward and Southward of the town, those at the landing-place having also been embarked. The Lieut.-colonel not judging it advisable to continue at Lucca, had given me notice of his intended return to Via Reggio, where he arrived on the morning of the 12th, and signified his intention to proceed in another direction. Not conceiving my stay with this ship any longer necessary, I had made arrangements for leaving the Edinburgh, Furieuse, and Termagant, under the orders of Captain Dundas, to keep up (if practicable) a communication with the troops, and purposed sailing to rejoin your flag as soon as it was dark; when, toward sun-set, we perceived a firing at the town, and found that the troops were attacked by a force of about 600 cavalry and infantry, with a howitzer and two field-pieces. They consisted of a detachment from the garrison of Leghorn, which had been joined on its march by some troops at Pisa; the Lieut.-col. completely routed them, with the loss of their guns and howitzer, and a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners; the remainder retreated with much confusion towards Pisa. Information having been obtained from the prisoners of the weak state of the garrison at Leghorn, the Lieut.-colonel proposed to me to intercept the return of the routed troops, by proceeding immediately off Leghorn, in the hopes that by shewing ourselves in as much force as possible, the inhabitants, who, it was supposed, were inclined to receive us, might make some movement in our favour, and that we might avail ourselves of any practicable opening to force our way into the place. I acceded to this proposal, and the troops were immediately embarked in a number of country vessels, which were towed off by the boats of the squadron; and the whole being taken in tow by the ships, we proceeded the same night for Leghorn Roads, where we anchored, about three o'clock on the following day, to the Northward of the town. The Imperieuse having reconnoitred the best spot for landing, the vessels were immediately towed in shore, and the troops and field-pieces landed without opposition. The boats then proceeded to land the marines; but the weather, which had been hitherto favourable, in the course of the evening became so bad, that only a part could be got on shore; and I regret to state that the pinnace of the America was swamped, and Lieutenant Moody (a most valuable officer) and two seamen, were drowned. Early in the morning the remainder were landed, and proceeded to the positions assigned them.

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The corps of the Enemy which had been defeated at Via Reggio, was a second time reinforced at Pisa, and at this period made an attack on our marines without the tower. I beg to refer you to Capt. Dundas's report, for the particulars of their defeat. The Lieut.-col. suggested, as a proper time after this advantage, to summon the Commandant, which was accordingly done, but an answer returned that he would defend himself. The gates of the town had been closely examined during this day and the preceding night, to ascertain the practicability of forcing an entrance; but that or any other means of immediate attack not being considered practicable against a place so strong and regularly fortified, and there not appearing any movement of the inhabitants in our favour, the precarious and threatening state of the weather, a change of which would have prevented all communication with the ships, rendered it expedient to re-embark the whole without delay: by very great exertions this was effected in the best order during the night, and early the following morning, in very severe weather, without any molestation from the Enemy. On returning from the shore to the America at sun-set, I found a deputation from the Mayor and inhabitants of the town, who had been permitted by the Commandant to come off with a flag of truce, to petition us to cease our fire from the houses, he having threatened to dislodge us by setting fire to the suburbs; as arrangements were already made for re-embarking, I consented to a cessation of firing on both sides till eight the next morning: a favourable circumstance for us, the troops on their march to the boats being exposed to a fire from the ramparts.

[The Dispatch concludes by speaking in high terms of the zeal and good conduct of all the officers, seamen, and marines employed on the abovementioned services. Col. Catanelli is particularly spoken of, as well as the troops of the Italian levy. Also, Capt. Grant, the Hon. Capt. Dundas, Cpts. Hamilton, Duncan, Mounsey, and Dunn; Lieut. Bazalgette, and Mr. Bromley, Surgeon, who volunteered his services on shore with the troops. The prisoners taken are supposed to amount to upwards of 500.]

Jos. Rowley, Captain.

*H. M. S. Edinburgh, off Leghorn, Dec. 15.*

Sir, In obedience to your directions, Capt. Hamilton and myself landed on the evening of the 13th, with the marines of his Majesty's ships America, Almeda, Edinburgh, Imperieuse, Furieuse, Rainbow, Termagant, and Mermaid, to cooperate with Lieut.-col. Catanelli. We pushed on that evening with the advance of the marines and Italian levy, and got

possession of the suburbs of the town of Leghorn. The extreme darkness of the night, and the road being nearly impassable, prevented the body of the troops joining until the morning. The moment a sufficient number had come up, in compliance with the Lieut.-colonel's arrangements, the Italians occupied the suburbs, and buildings close to the ramparts; the marines occupied a position on the Pisa road. As soon after day-light as possible, we reconnoitred the town; just as we had finished, and were returning from the Southern part of the town, a firing was heard in the direction of the Pisa road, where we proceeded instantly, and found that the marines were at that moment attacked by a considerable body of the Enemy's troops, consisting of at least seven hundred men, cavalry and infantry, supported by two field-pieces; the charge of the cavalry was received with great coolness by the marines; they opened, and allowed them to pass, killing all but about 14, who, with two officers, succeeded in getting through, but who were all killed or wounded, excepting one officer, by a small detachment of the Italian levy, that was formed at the entrance of the suburbs of the town. After the charge of the cavalry, the marines instantly closed and charged the Enemy's infantry, and put them entirely to the rout; they lost in this affair the officers commanding their cavalry and infantry, with about from 250 to 300 killed, wounded, and prisoners; the remainder retreated in the greatest disorder to Pisa. In this affair my most particular thanks are due to Capt. Hamilton, who, I am sorry to say, is slightly wounded, as well as to Capt. Beale, of the Armada, who commanded the marines, as also to Cpts. Rea and Mitchell, of the America and Edinburgh: to the other officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, all possible credit is due for repelling the attack, and putting to rout the Enemy, who were certainly double their force. The marines lost on this occasion, one killed and seven wounded. The Italian levy, who were on the houses close round the ramparts, as well as those in the advance, were indefatigable in their exertions, and their bravery was truly conspicuous on all occasions. The Enemy suffered by the destructive fire they kept up on the ramparts, killing or wounding those who attempted to come near the guns. It being arranged between you and the Lieut.-col. that we should re-embark, the wounded and prisoners, with our two field guns and ammunition, were embarked at twelve o'clock last night, marched off in the best possible order, through bad roads and incessant rain. I beg to offer my thanks to Lieut.-col. Catanelli, for his attention in pointing out

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what he wished to be done by us to forward his plan. My thanks are due to Capt. Dunn, of the Mermaid, for forwarding every thing from the beach to us in advance; as well as to Lieuts. Mason, of the America, and Mapleton and Leach of this ship, and Travers, of the Imperieuse;

and to the midshipmen, and small arm men, and those stationed to a howitzer, for their steady good conduct.

G. H. L. DUNDAS, Capt.

Sir J. Rowley, Bart.

The return of loss is—1 seaman killed, 3 drowned, and 11 wounded.

#### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

##### FRANCE.

On the 25th of January, at seven in the morning, Buonaparte left Paris, to take the command of the armies. He had been preceded, on the 10th, by Berthier; and on the 24th he, a second time, confided the Regency, during his absence, to the Empress Maria Louisa; on which occasion she took the oath before him and in a Council of the French Princes, Grand Dignitaries, Cabinet Ministers, and Ministers of State. On the 23d, the officers of the National Guard of Paris, in number 80, were presented to the Emperor, in the Salon of Marshals; on which occasion the following *sublime* and *affecting* scene is described to have taken place:—“When his Majesty passed on his way to mass, he was saluted with an unanimous cry of ‘Vive l’Empereur.’ On his return they were reiterated with new force. The officers, divided into Legions, formed a vast circle, in the midst of which the Emperor placed himself. Then appeared a scene the most affecting, the most sublime. The Emperor, addressing himself to the Officers of the National Guard, told them, that a part of the French territory was invaded; that he was going to place himself at the head of his army; and that he hoped, with the assistance of God, and the valour of his troops, to repulse the Enemy beyond the frontiers. At this moment his Majesty’s looks were tenderly fixed upon the Empress and the King of Rome, whom his august Mother carried in her arms; and his Majesty added, with a *tremulous* voice, that he confided his wife and his son to the love of his faithful City of Paris; that he gave it the highest mark of his esteem, in leaving under its protection the objects of his dearest affections; that he *hoped* his capital would not be polluted by the presence of the Enemy; that, however, if, in the midst of the grand manœuvres which were preparing, some hordes of light troops dared to insult its barriers, he was sure that its brave inhabitants would not forget that their Sovereign had confided its defence to them.”—At that instant, it is added, “a thousand voices resounded, a thousand arms were raised to swear to defend the precious trust confided to a faithful people.”

The National Bank of France has engaged. MAG. February, 1814.

countered difficulties amounting nearly to a stoppage of payment.—It appears that on the 18th of January, the Directors assembled in a general Committee, to deliberate on the situation in which the commerce of Paris now is; and in the report published of their proceedings, it is asserted, that they had in ready money something more than fourteen millions of francs (about 600,000*l.*); but that “the eagerness which the holders of notes shewed, to come and require payment of them, would exhaust in a few days all the cash in the bank.” They observed, that the greatest part of their money was in gold; that gold was at a considerable premium; and that this circumstance would naturally render the draining of the Bank the more rapid, as the gold would infallibly disappear from circulation. Under these circumstances they resolved not to pay more than 500,000 francs (about 20,000*l.*) per day; and in order to make the restriction more effectual, the Prefect of Police had announced, by order of Buonaparte, “that no one could apply to the Bank of France to change Bank-notes, unless he were the bearer of a number which shall have been delivered to him by the Mayor of his quarter!”

An engagement fought on the 1st inst. Lord Burghersh calls the battle of La Rothiere; the French, that of Brienne. The troops, immediately engaged, on both sides, amounted to 70 or 80,000 men. The whole of the Allied corps were placed, as a particular mark of confidence, under the command of Marshal Blucher, and Buonaparte commanded the French in person. The engagement commenced at twelve o’clock. Both armies occupied extended positions. The most obstinate resistance was experienced at the village of La Rothiere, where Buonaparte led on the Young Guards in an attack, and had a horse shot under him. At twelve at night victory crowned the valour of the Allied Troops, and the skilful combinations and movements of their Commanders. The Enemy, defeated at all points, retreated in two columns upon Lesmont, Lessicourt, and Ronay. His loss, which could not be ascertained, was supposed to be immense. Thirty six pieces of cannon, and four thousand prisoners, were taken by the Allies. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg

berg and Gen. Wrede pursued the Enemy in his retreat; and Gen. Guizay took Lœwenst by assault. The result of the victory of La Rothiere was the immediate advance of the Allied Armies.

A report of the Legislative Body to the Emperor Napoleon, strenuously advising him to peace, and which gave him so much offence, has found its way into our Papers. He, on reproaching their conduct, told them that their report had no other tendency than to set the French people against their Government, put weapons into the hands of the Allies, and overturn the existing order of things in France.

The Crown Prince of Sweden has arrived at Cologne, on his way to Rheitas. His Royal Highness arrived on the 10th, at night. He passed the Rhine amidst the sound of cannon, and both banks resounded with the acclamations of the inhabitants. The whole population of Cologne went out to meet him at the river side; and never was the enthusiasm of a people, delivered from an oppressive yoke, expressed with more unanimity and ardour. This great Captain's co-operation with the Allied Chiefs already in France cannot fail to prove of high importance to the common cause. The advanced guard of the Swedish troops was expected to reach the Rhine on the 21st; and it was the intention of the Crown Prince to unite the whole of his army as speedily as possible on a line between Soissons and Rheims.

The fortress of Wittenberg, situated on the Elbe, between Torgau and Magdeburg, and which was besieged by a strong Allied force under Gen. Count Von Tauenzlein, was taken by storm on the night of the 12th Jan. A breaching battery had been completed on that day, and the Governor summoned; but his answer not being deemed satisfactory, orders were given for the assault; and by twelve at night the town was taken.

We are sorry to say, that when this sheet of our Magazine was going to the press, dispatches were received from the Headquarters of the Allies, stating that they had been checked in their advance upon the French capital; and it is an unfortunate fact, to judge from an abstract that has been published of the dispatches, that not only Blucher—but that brave and enterprising veteran—had been compelled to retreat; but that the Grand Army likewise, under Prince Schwartzenberg, has made a similar movement. To account for these unexpected reverses, exceeds our powers of penetration. Time alone can unravel this intricate and mysterious transaction.—The following, however, is an abstract of the official accounts:—Sir C. Stewart, in a dispatch dated Cha-

tilion, the 12th inst. incloses Reports from Col. Lowe, of the preceding operations of the Army under Marshal Blucher, up to the 12th inst. inclusive.—Gen. D'York attacked Chalons on the 5th of February, which surrendered by capitulation; Marshal M'Donald retiring over the Marne in the direction of Meaux; he had with him the corps of Sebastiani and Arrighi, besides his own. On the 6th, Marshal Blucher's head-quarters were at Sandron. On the 8th they were moved from Vertus to Etoges; Gen. Sacken being then at Montmirail, Gen. D'York at Chateau Thierry, and Gen. Kleist at Chalons; the whole advancing upon the army of M'Donald, who was retiring, with 100 pieces of artillery. On the evening of the 8th, Marshal Blucher's Head-quarters were again removed to Vertus, on the report of a Russian regiment having been attacked at Baye. The advanced posts of D'York from Dormant, and of Sacken from Montmirail, now reached as far as Chateau Thierry, and La Ferte sous Joaze.—In the afternoon of the 10th, the Russian corps of Alsuief, being at Champaubert, was attacked by a very superior force of the Enemy from Sezanne, and, after an obstinate resistance, was compelled to retire, after considerable loss. On the 11th, Marshal Blucher's Head-quarters were at Bergeres. On that day the corps of Sacken and D'York marched upon Montmirail against the Enemy. A severe engagement ensued for several hours, both armies remaining in their positions. Gen. Sacken lost four guns. The hottest part of the action was in the village of Marchais, which was taken and re-taken three times. The Enemy was 30,000 strong, under Buonaparte. On the 12th Sacken was at Chateau Thierry, and D'York at Biffert; Marmont, with the sixth corps, at Etoges. On the same day Marshal Blucher, with the corps of Kleist and Kassiewitz, were in position at Bergeres.—Duplicates of subsequent Dispatches from Col. Lowe to Sir C. Stewart have been brought by Mr. Robinson, from the 13th to the 17th, inclusive.—On the 13th, Marshal Blucher's Head-quarters were at Champaubert. He had advanced from Bergeres to attack Marshal Marmont at Etoges, who had about 9 or 10,000 men. The Enemy gradually retired, and several brisk attacks were made upon his rear, particularly by the Cossacks. The pursuit continued from Etoges to beyond Champaubert. The Enemy bivouacked in front of Fromentieres. In the mean time Buonaparte marched upon Chateau Thierry, from whence Generals D'York and Sacken had retired behind the Marne. On the 14th, Marmont retired from Fromentieres to Janvillieres, where he was joined by Buonaparte, who had made a  
forced

forced march in the night from Chateau Thierry, with the whole of his guards and a large body of cavalry. A very severe action now took place. Marshal Blucher's force being very inferior in numbers, and particularly in cavalry, his infantry was formed into squares, and he determined on a retreat. The Enemy made the most desperate attacks of cavalry upon these squares, but were received with such undaunted firmness, that not one of them was broken. After a very severe and unequal contest, carried on during a retreat of nearly four leagues, Marshal Blucher observed a large corps of cavalry, posted on the chaussée in his rear near Etoges. He resolved to force his way through this obstacle, and, by opening a heavy fire of artillery and musketry upon this cavalry, posted in a solid mass on the chaussée, he succeeded in his object. Upon reaching Etoges towards night, he was assailed by a body of infantry, which had penetrated through by-roads upon his flanks and rear; but Generals Kleist and Kasiewicz forced their way through this obstacle also, and placed their corps for the night in the position of Bergeres. Gen. Blucher's whole loss on these days, is estimated at 3500 men killed, wounded, and prisoners; that of the Enemy is stated to have been very great, as he was exposed to a tremendous fire of artillery, in which Blucher was superior. Gen. Blucher subsequently retired to Chalons, where he was joined on the 16th by Gens. Sacken and D'York. Part of Gen. Winzingerode's corps had carried Soissons by assault, taking two Generals and about 3000 men. Gen. Winzingerode was himself at Rheims. Counts Langeron and St. Priest were rapidly advancing to join Marshal Blucher, whose whole army would speedily be united at Chalons, ready to resume the offensive.

Lord Burghersh writes from Troyes, on the 13th and 16th of February.—The town of Sens was taken by assault on the 11th, by the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, who immediately marched on Bray by Post-sur-Yonne. On the 9th, Count Harlegg attacked the rear of the Enemy at Romilly and St. Hilaire; and, joined by Gen. Wittgenstein, he again attacked them near St. Aubin and Maruay, and drove them upon Nogent, part of which was occupied by Count Harlegg on the 10th.—Count Wittgenstein having advanced towards Post-sur-Seine, General Wrede towards Bray, the Enemy abandoned the left of the Seine, and destroyed the bridges, which were re-established by the Allies; and Gen. Wrede advanced towards Provins. Gen. Wittgenstein crossing at Post-sur-Seine, Generals Bianchi and Guibey were at the same time marching on Montreau, and measures were taken

to place the Grand Army on the left of the Seine, with the right at Mery and the left at Montreau, with the corps of Generals Wrede and Wittgenstein, and of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, at Provins and Villeneuve.—On the 16th, dispositions were made (on receiving intelligence that Marshal Blucher had repulsed the corps opposed to him and was advancing beyond Etoges) to remove the headquarters to Bray, and the corps of Wrede and Wittgenstein by Nangis towards Melun; that of Gen. Bianchi pressing upon Fontainebleau.—Mr. Robinson (who brought the Dispatches) was officially acquainted, on his road, at Troyes, that, on the 17th instant, Fontainebleau was taken by Counts Harlegg and Thurn, and Gen. Platoff: the Enemy lost some guns and prisoners, and the Allied advanced posts were pushed on towards Paris. On the 18th Buonaparte attacked, with a large corps of cavalry, at Nangis, the advanced guard of Count Wittgenstein's corps, under Count Pahlen, and drove it back with considerable loss both of men and artillery. Prince Schwartzberg then withdrew his army behind the Seine.—On the 19th, the Enemy made three desperate attacks upon the corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, posted at Montreau, and occupying the bridge at that place. He was repulsed with loss: the Prince of Wirtemberg took some cannon: late, however, in the evening the attack was renewed, and the Enemy succeeded in obtaining possession of the bridge, and it was understood that he had passed over a considerable part of his army. The headquarters of Prince Schwartzberg were to be at Troyes on the night of the 19th.—On the morning of the 20th, Mr. Robinson passed through Marshal Blucher's whole army, from 50 to 60,000 strong, in admirable order. It was marching from Chalons to unite with the Grand Army. The head of the column was near Arcis sur Aube, and about 18 or 20 English miles from Troyes.

#### HOLLAND.

We have an official account of the capture of Hertogenbosch (Bois-le-Duc) by Gen. Bulow. The inhabitants aided the Prussian Commander by rising upon the garrison, who retired into the citadel and capitulated. The terms of surrender are somewhat singular; 800 of the Enemy are to be sent to Siberia; while the officers and 100 veterans are to be permitted to return to France upon their parole. These will, of course, be usefully employed in training the new levies.

#### SPAIN.

We learn, that a Treaty has been concluded between Buonaparte and Ferdinand the Seventh, and that the bearer of it to the Spanish Government was the Duke

Duke of San Carlos. He arrived at Madrid on the 4th of January, with a letter from Ferdinand the Seventh, dated from his prison at Valency; in which, after announcing his own good health, and that of his Uncle and Brother, he expressed the satisfaction which he felt with the sacrifices of the Nation for his person, and its exertions in his behalf. He is farther made to praise the persevering spirit of the English, and the admirable conduct of Lord Wellington, together with that of the Spanish Generals and the Allies. The Treaty is dated Valency, Dec. 11, 1813, and is comprized in 15 articles. Some of them, as to the independence of Spain, and the restitution of Ferdinand, are of the tenour before specified. The places occupied by the French are to be restored in their present state. Ferdinand engages to maintain the integrity of Spain in all her possessions, particularly in those of Port Mahon and Ceuta. A Military Convention is to be concluded, whereby the English and French troops are to evacuate the Peninsula at the same time. Buonaparte and Ferdinand agree to maintain the Maritime Rights of Europe, such as they are said to have been settled by the Treaty of Utrecht, and to have existed in 1792. All the Spaniards attached to Joseph are to be restored to their Country. The garrison of Pampluna, together with the prisoners at Cadiz, Corunna, &c. placed in the hands of the English, to be restored. Ferdinand to pay his Father and Mother 50 millions of rials annually, and, at the death of the Father, two millions of francs to be continued to the Mother. A Treaty of Commerce between France and Spain, similar to that which existed before 1792, to be concluded.

A most remarkable circumstance is, the return of the celebrated Palafox, the defender of Saragossa, who has arrived at Vich, under a French escort. The Spanish Papers suppose that he has been sent by Buonaparte on the same errand as the Duke of San Carlos. The following extract from the *Courier* Spanish Paper leads us to hope that the Spaniards will not be duped by the artifice thus laid to entrap them:

"There is not a good Spaniard who does not desire the return of the unfortunate Ferdinand; but he wishes for it the good of his Country, and not so to expose it to greater evils than those it has already suffered. Ferdinand must return in the way in which Spaniards wish it, and not as Buonaparte means it. He must come to make us happy, and not to be the cause (though the innocent one) of new calamities. Happy will be the day on which Ferdinand, restored to his loyal subjects, may be thus addressed: 'Here is your Throne, preserved by the loyalty

of your Subjects; here is your Crown, ransomed by the blood of Spaniards; here is your Sceptre, which Spanish constancy replaces in your hands; here is your Royal Robe, tinged with the blood of thousands of victims who have fallen that you might preserve it: read our History—inform yourself of all that Spaniards have done for you—and never forget that to the Spanish People you owe every thing! Never forget that you are come to be the Chief of a Nation, the Monarch of Subjects, who have abolished the vestiges of despotism!'"

The Cortes came, on the 2d inst. to a final determination, respecting the mode of receiving Ferdinand VII. By a decree of that truly august body, consisting of 14 articles, it is resolved, that on Ferdinand entering the territories of Spain, he must immediately swear to observe the provisions of the new Constitution. He is to be accompanied by no foreign force, by no renegade Spaniards, by no foreigners of any description, either in the capacity of domestics, or any other. The Spaniards estimate rightly the character of the Enemy, and are giving a most reasonable example to the other Nations of Europe.

#### NORWAY.

By a vessel from Christiansand, letters of the 9th instant are stated to have been received, containing intelligence of a Declaration of Independence on the part of the People of Norway, in order to prevent themselves from being transferred to the dominion of Sweden. It is stated, that during the negotiations between the Crown Prince of Sweden and the Danish Government, the Norwegian Nobility and Gentry, without communicating their views to the Danish Ministers, sent a confidential message to Prince Christian, requesting his immediate presence in Norway. His Royal Highness instantly obeyed the summons, and passed over to Norway in the disguise of a sailor. Whilst the negotiation was pending, he occupied himself in visiting the different fortresses, and holding clandestine meetings with the leading personages in various parts of the country. Every preparation was, consequently, made for the line of conduct intended to be pursued, should their Sovereign, yielding to the necessity of his affairs, consent to the union of Norway with Sweden. The instant the event, which they had anticipated, was ascertained to have taken place, the members of the secret associations threw aside all disguise, and, dispersing themselves all over the kingdom, roused the lower orders to resistance. They were every where received with enthusiasm; and the result has been, that, on the 9th inst. Prince Christian was solemnly proclaimed King of Norway, and

the country declared independent. It is added, that a flag of truce was to sail on the 9th for this Country, with dispatches for Government, apprising them of the establishment of the new order of things, and soliciting their mediation with Sweden.

#### ASIA.

Intelligence from Bengal states, that the Sambrers, a town in the island of Borneo inhabited by pirates, was captured in July last, by a detachment under Capt. Watson, of his Majesty's 14th regiment, after an obstinate resistance, in which we sustained a trivial loss.

#### AMERICA.

Our intelligence from America is likely to afford general satisfaction. Not only have farther successes been obtained by the British commanders on the frontiers of Canada, but a negotiation for Peace between the two Countries will shortly be opened. On the 6th of January, the President laid before the Congress the Answer of Lord Castlereagh, dated Nov. 4, 1813, to the proposition for a negotiation under the mediation of Russia, in substance declining the mediation, but professing a readiness to treat directly with the United States, either in London, or, if that should be objected to, at Gottenburgh. — The President also laid before Congress the Reply which he had ordered Mr. Monroe to make, acceding to Lord Castlereagh's proposition, and selecting Gottenburgh as the place of negotiation. In the Message with which the President transmits these documents, he urges Congress to vigorous preparations for war, as not likely to impede the progress of the negotiation.

The President has appointed Mr. Henry Clay, of Kentucky (Speaker of the House of Representatives), and Mr. Jonathan Russell, of Rhode Island, Commissioners, jointly with Messrs. Bayard and Adams, to conduct the negotiations with Great Britain, at Gottenburgh. They are to arrive at that place in April.

The Congress has passed an Act, laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the United States, for twelve months.

#### IRELAND.

So completely suspended has been the internal intercourse between *Dublin* and the interior, that, on the 17th January, no fewer than fifteen hundred country mails were due in the Irish capital; and in consequence of the obstruction to the regular mails, arising from the severity of the weather, the accumulated newspapers, at the Post Office, amounted to no less than five tons in weight.

*Dublin*, Feb. 3. In the Court of King's Bench, Mr. John Magee was found guilty of a libel, in publishing in "The *Dublin Evening Post*," certain resolutions of the Roman Catholics of the County and City

of Kilkenny, on the 4th of August last; and sentenced to pay a fine of 1000*l.*; to be imprisoned six months, to commence from the expiration of his former sentence; and to give security to keep the peace, himself in 1000*l.* and two securities for 500*l.* each.

Feb. 6. The extensive flour-mills of Messrs. Delanies, at *Castle Duross*, in Ireland, were entirely consumed by fire.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 29. A fire broke out in one of the cloth drying-houses of Messrs. Gott and Wormalds, at Park-mill, near *Leeds*, which was extinguished without further damage than destroying that part of the building where it commenced, and the cloth therein. The loss is about 1500*l.*

Feb. 13. A part of the old wooden bridge over the Trent, at *Markham*, near Newark, gave way, soon after the Worksop and Manchester waggon, heavily loaded, had passed over: this old bridge has been dreaded and deemed a nuisance on the great North road, for years past.

Feb. 13. Three fishermen, named Page, Gunn, and Pain, natives of *Hastings*, *Brighton*, and *Dozer*, were, on their return from the Diamond Ground to *Hastings*, overtaken by a tremendous gale, which upset their boat. Gunn and Pain were drowned; but Page escaped by attaching himself to the mainmast.

Jan. 30. During the late severe weather, the snow had accumulated in the Midland Counties, particularly on the borders of Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, to a height altogether unprecedented. In the neighbourhood of *Dunchurch* (a small village on the road to Birmingham through Coventry), and for a few miles round that place, in all directions, the drifts have exceeded the height of 24 feet.

Feb. 13. In the late tempestuous fall of snow, Mary Young, aged 39, perished through hunger and cold in *Housfleet Field*, near *Howden*, as did John Hudson, servant to Mr. Mand, of *Blubbermouth*, upon *Kergill Moor*. — A person of genteel appearance, about 30 years of age, named Isaac Clarke, was found frozen to death on *Hounsfield Moor*. — In other parts of the Kingdom many similar calamities have occurred.

During the late severe frost, a great number of the fish called Golden Mails were picked up on *Brighton* beach, and sold at good prices. They float on shore quite blind, a state to which they are reduced by the snow; and it is a fact well known, that after heavy falls, these fish are thus found in abundance.

Fifty gentlemen dined in a tent fixed on the ice on the river *Tweed*. One of the company was present at a singular fête held on the *Tweed* in 1740.

From the recent thaw, the waters down the river *Witham* have broken the banks in many places, and flooded all the lands West of Lincoln, on towards *Gainsborough*. The strength of the current has been so great as to carry away *Bootham* Bridge, which was newly erected last year. Many thousand acres are inundated.

Feb. 14. One of the main sluices of the main river at *Barnthorpe*, near Littleford, in the Isle of Ely, blew up, from the heavy press of waters, with a loud explosion, and a very large tract of fen land has been inundated in consequence. A breach was likewise made about the same time in the river adjoining *Cottenham*, which deluged the chief part of the marshes between that place and *Willingham*.

Feb. 20. For several days last week the water in the river at *Wibech* rose, without intermission, an inch a minute, until, on the 12th, the river was eight feet higher than its ordinary level. The greatest exertions were necessary to save the bridge, and buildings on the banks, from being carried away by the masses of floating ice. Part of a new granary belonging to Mr. Groom was washed down; but no other material injury arose, and on the 15th, the waters had greatly abated. The ice-boat, with 18 horses, and a great number of men, under the direction of John Eades, esq. were incessantly at work; and by their exertions prevented a great deal of mischief.

At *Westwair* Colliery, a short time since, while the people were at work in the pit, part of the roof fell in, by which two of the men were killed, and three hurt.

A subscription has been opened in *Edinburgh*, to defray the expense of erecting a mausoleum over the remains of the Poet Burns; and a considerable sum has been subscribed.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Tuesday, Jan. 25.*

The laboratory of Messrs. Corbyn and Co. Chemists in Holborn, was consumed by fire; but the timely arrival of the engines prevented its extending farther.

*Sunday, Jan. 30.*

This evening the parish of St. Giles's was thrown into a state of alarm by one of those numerous riots which disgrace that place, arising from quarrels among natives of different Irish counties. However, this differed from the generality of them, as the Limerick men quarrelled among themselves, and, in their usual way, agreed to decide it by the use of the shillelagh, pokers, and every offensive weapon they could come at. The attack began between seven and eight o'clock, when an immense number of men and women sallied out from *Bainbridge-street*, evidently ripe for mischief. The engage-

ment was most severe, and during the conflict an innocent man, of the name of White, passing by, was attacked in so brutal and ferocious a manner, that he did not long survive.—On Friday, Feb. 18, Patrick Gallagher and Michael Regan were tried at the Old Bailey for the above murder. After a number of witnesses had been examined on the part of the prosecution, and several others, who flatly contradicted them, on the other side, Mr. Justice Heath interrupted the evidence, and observed that the gross and palpable contradictions which it exhibited throughout, rendered it impossible, in his apprehension, for the Jury to convict either of the prisoners; and the Jury concurring in opinion with the Judge, accordingly acquitted them both.

Feb. 4. As the team of Mr. Wynch, of *Shepperton*, was towing a barge near *Datchet* Bridge from *Staines*, the fore horse slipped into the Thames, and pulled in seven others of the team, and the whole eight (worth 300*l.*) were drowned. The carman, in his exertions to save the horses, was also drowned, leaving a wife and six helpless children.

"*Windsor Castle, Feb. 5.* His Majesty's bodily health is good, but his disorder is unabated."—*Halford*—*Heberden*—*Baillie*—*R. Willis*.

*Monday, Feb. 7.*

The celebrated Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke was brought up to receive sentence in the Court of King's Bench, for an infamous libel on Mr. Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland. She had suffered judgment to go by default. The libel was contained in a letter, addressed to that Gentleman, and published as a pamphlet. The Attorney General, in support of the prosecution, characterized the libel as a most flagrant attempt to extort money; the writer declaring that she would not permit ingratitude, or neglect of promises, given to dupe or cajole her, to go unpunished, and announcing, by way of hint, the publication of some volumes of letters, to be followed by others as "*circumstances required.*"—Mr. Brougham addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment.—Mr. Justice Le Blanc then passed the judgment of the Court—That Mrs. Clarke be confined nine months in the Marshalsea, and give securities by 400*l.* to keep the peace for three years; and that *Wm. Mitchell*, aged 70, who had, at the request of his friend's son, put his name to the libel, as printer, without receiving any emolument therefrom, but who had refused to give up the name of those who had made a tool of him, be imprisoned in the same gaol four months.—Mrs. Clarke conducted herself with her usual flippancy, cartesying, ironically, to the Attorney General, at the conclu-

sion of his speech. The age and appearance of the companion (Mitchell), with whom misery had made her acquainted, seemed to entertain her very much; but when Mr. Justice Le Blanc came to speak of imprisonment, her gaiety failed her, and she shed a few tears.

Saturday, Feb. 12.

This morning, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the Custom-house, in Lower Thames-street, which burnt with great fury, and in a few hours destroyed that old but useful pile of building. The fire is understood to have originated from a fire flue of one of the offices of business, adjoining a closet on the two-pair of stairs attached to the house-keeper's apartments. There can be little doubt of the fire having been slumbering in a latent state throughout the principal part of the previous evening. The Porter of the House was the first person who discovered it. He was going up-stairs, and when on the second floor, heard a crackling of fire, and saw a flame breaking from the ceiling; he instantly rushed into the room, which was that in which Colonel Kelly slept, whom he found standing by the bed-foot, the curtains in a blaze, and the flame pouring from the above-mentioned closet. By this time the whole room was on fire, and a Mr. Drinkald had given the alarm from the quay, towards which the windows of this room looked. The Porter hastened to call up the servants and the family: the Colonel ran to a room adjoining his own fronting the street; and was saved by a ladder with great difficulty, and shockingly burnt in the face and hands. The Miss Kellys most narrowly escaped, with only the covering of blankets; and Captain Hinton Kelly made his way through the fire with his sisters, in the same unprovided state. Most of the servants had previously fled to the top of the house, from which they were taken down by ladders. A female servant of Miss Kelly jumped out of a two-pair of stairs window: she was much hurt, and carried to St. Thomas's Hospital in a lifeless state. Two orphan girls in the service of Miss O'Kelly, perished. They had been awakened by the alarm; and the cook of the establishment, in making her escape, passed the door of the room in which these children slept. She threw it open, and called to them to "follow her instantly, for the house was on fire." They answered her, springing up in their bed, "we will just put on our gowns and get away;" but the room, which was already filled with smoke, burst into flame, and it is concluded that when they strove to make their way to the staircase, they were overpowered by the rapid progress of the fire. The engines arrived soon after seven o'clock. About

eight the flames had obtained so great an ascendancy, that all attempts to save the Custom-house were abandoned. The exertions of the firemen and others employed were then directed to the warehouses and other buildings on both sides of the street, when a report was circulated that many barrels of gunpowder were deposited in the vaults. This report had nearly a magical effect. All withdrew to a distance, and the flames were left for some time to rage uncontrouled. At half-past nine an explosion took place, and the shock was distinctly felt on the Royal Exchange, and by persons who came to London by the Whitechapel-road. It carried the burnt papers, ships' registers, and a variety of matter, as far as Dalston, Shacklewell, Homerton, Hackney, and all the adjoining villages in the direction of the wind. The gunpowder which exploded had been deposited in the Armoury of the Custom-house volunteers. — The flames soon communicated to the houses in Thames-street, opposite the Custom-house, and embraced, in a short time, warehouses in Globe-yard, and the whole of the tenements extending from Beer-street to Water-lane, from which it required the utmost activity of the inmates to escape, not with their property, but with their lives. Many individuals were severely scorched. At one o'clock the whole of the Custom-house and the adjoining warehouses were completely reduced to ashes; ten houses opposite the Custom-house were burnt down by two o'clock; among them, Holland's Coffee-house, the Rose and Crown, and Yorkshire Grey public-houses, and the King's Arms public-house much damaged. — The East India and Custom-house corps of Volunteers were on the spot soon after the bursting out of the flames, and, by unceasing attention, prevented much plunder and confusion.

The actual loss to Government by the sudden destruction of the Custom-house cannot be calculated; yet there is great consolation in knowing that many of the important papers of office have been recovered, and several chests of valuables, with the principal records, saved. The insurance on the Custom house amounts to 100,000*l.* — Though public business must have materially suffered by the conflagration, the Commissioners and their Officers have taken the most active measures to facilitate its progress. The spacious and elegant "Commercial Sale Rooms" in Mincing-lane have been engaged temporarily to carry on the public business.

Several Gentlemen had left large sums of money in their desks, ready to make payments on the following day. One individual has lost, it is said, upwards of six thousand pounds in bank-notes, which will



will be irrecoverable, as the memorandum of the numbers was in the desk with the notes, and met the same fate.—A very fine collection of pictures was also lost, which the Commissioners had permitted a gentleman to leave in deposit till it would be convenient for him to pay the duties, amounting to 1,500*l.*—An old Clerk, with great perseverance, assisted by some workmen, got through the ruins to an iron chest where he had usually officiated, and recovered 400 guineas.

The first Custom-house built in London was in 1553, 225 years ago; it was burnt down in 1718, and re-built the same year; and it was on Saturday, the 12th of February, again totally consumed by fire. The first Custom-house, therefore, stood 159 years; the second 96 years.

*Friday, Feb. 18.*

A petition from the principal Roman Catholics of Great Britain, which will be presented to both Houses on the meeting of Parliament, was, with the exception of a few verbal amendments, agreed to at a meeting held at the Earl of Shrewsbury's, Stanhope-street; Lord Clifford in the chair. It will be presented to the House of Lords by Earl Grey, and to the House of Commons by the Right Hon. W. Elliott. It was resolved at the same time, that, together with the petition to Parliament, an Address should be made to the British Public on the subject.

At the late Clerkenwell Sessions, a petition was presented by an aged Parent, to enforce an allowance of relief from his Son, a young man of respectability and independence, under the Act 45 Eliz. cap. 2, sec. 7, entitled "Poor Laws," declaring that poor persons are to be relieved by their parents and children, possessed of sufficient ability. The Court, after hearing all parties, was of opinion that the appeal be allowed, and that the undutiful son should be compelled to relieve his aged father; and therefore made an order of assessment to that effect.

*Sunday, Feb. 26.*

The thaw, which commenced on Wednesday the 26th Jan. did not continue longer than the Saturday following, when its progress was arrested by a sharp frost which set in on that night. The thaw had sent such a quantity of ice down the river as completely to choke up the Thames between Blackfriars and London Bridges, and the renewed frost so united the vast masses as to render it immoveable by the tide. On Monday, Jan. 31, several adventurous persons of light weight, crossed the river, and their example was followed by a multitude of boys, many of whom, from the rottenness of the connecting ice, particularly near Blackfriars Bridge, did not

escape without an unwelcome immersion. After that period, the ice between the two bridges presented the novel scene of thousands of persons moving on the ice in all directions. Midway between the two bridges, and nearly opposite Queenhithe, above 30 booths were erected, for the sale of porter, spirits, gingerbread, &c. Skittles were played by several parties, and the drinking-tents filled by females and their companions, dancing reels, while others sat round large fires, drinking rum-grog, and other spirits. Several tradesmen also attended, selling books, toys, and trinkets of every description. Several printers, having brought their presses, pulled off various impressions, which they sold for a trifle. Among the paths for the convenience of perambulation, the principal was dignified with the appellation of *the City Road*. The booths extended down to London Bridge, under the centre arches of which numerous spectators were to be seen. The watermen and coal-heavers did not fail to benefit by this curiosity, as the progress of the visitors was much facilitated by their simple inventions at the different stairs and elsewhere, and they were at much trouble to beat footways in different directions. On Thursday, Feb. 1, a sheep was roasted, or rather burnt, over a charcoal fire, in a large iron pan. The admission to the booth where this culinary skill was displayed, was 6*d.* per head. The ice from its roughness and inequalities, having been in many places covered several feet with snow, was totally unfit for skating or sliding.—The tide, from the obstruction at London Bridge, did not ebb for some days more than half the usual marks.—On Thursday the 3d, a plumber, named Davis, attempting to cross near Blackfriars Bridge, with some lead in his hand, sunk between two masses of ice, and rose no more. On the 5th instant, a thaw again took place; and Kingston Bridge, which had been built upwards of 300 years, gave way by the consequent pressure of the ice. Between high and low pier it sunk near three feet, which rendered it impassable for carriages. The frost again set in on the 11th; and still continues very sharp; but, the snow having been removed, the inconvenience is by no means so great as it was in the last month.

From Provincial Papers it appears, that in addition to giving employment to the poor, by engaging them to clear the streets of snow, very liberal subscriptions have been made in different towns for their relief:—At Norwich, 1400*l.*; at Boston, 1050*l.*; at Islington, 687*l.*; at Ipswich, 654*l.*; at Rochester, St. Margaret's, and Stroud, 520*l.*; had been subscribed.

SHERIFFS for the Year 1814.  
*Bedford.*—Stephen Thornton, of Moggerhanger, esq.  
*Devon.*—Rob. Hopkins, of Tidmarsh, esq.  
*Buckingham.*—Sir Wm. Clayton, of Harlington, bart.  
*Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.*—Jonathan Page, of Ely, esq.  
*Devon.*—John B. Glegg, of Gayton, esq.  
*Devon.*—T. Benson, of Wicay-Hall, esq.  
*Devon.*—F. Hurt, of Alderwasley, esq.  
*Devon.*—J. Newcomb, of Star-Cross, esq.  
*Devon.*—Sir J. W. Smith, of Sydling St. Nicholas, bart.  
*Essex.*—R. Wilson, of Woodhouse, esq.  
*Gloucestershire.*—John H. Holder, of North Cerney, esq.  
*Hampshire.*—E. M. Barrett, of Hopend, esq.  
*Herts.*—N. S. Pary, of Hadham End, esq.  
*Herts.*—J. Wildman, of Chilham-Castle, esq.  
*Leicestershire.*—L. Rawstorne, of Penwarthen Hall, esq.  
*Leicestershire.*—J. H. Franks, of Misterton, esq.  
*Leicestershire.*—R. Vyner, of Gaultby, esq.  
*Leicestershire.*—Sir Sam. Brudenel Fludyer, of Trustrey, bart.  
*Northampton.*—Henry H. Henley, of Sandringham, esq.  
*Northampton.*—John P. Clarke, of Welton, esq.  
*Northumberland.*—Sir Charles Loraine, of Kirk-Barre, bart.  
*Northampton.*—W. P. Norton Norton, of Elton, esq.  
*Northampton.*—James King, of Neuthrop, esq.  
*Northampton.*—Geo. Fludyer, of Aiston, esq.

*Shropshire.*—Wm Cludde, of Orleton, esq.  
*Somersetshire.*—George Edward Allen, of Bath-Hampton, esq.  
*Staffordshire.*—Sir Oswald Moseley, of Rolleston, bart.  
*County of Southampton.*—Richard Norris, of Basing Park, esq.  
*Suffolk.*—Edw. Holland, of Benhall, esq.  
*Surrey.*—Richard Birt, of Hall-Grove, esq.  
*Sussex.*—Postponed.  
*Warwickshire.*—A. Hackett, of Moxhull, esq.  
*Wiltshire.*—W. Wyndham, of Dinton, esq.  
*Worcestershire.*—J. Knight, of Lee Castle, esq.  
*Yorkshire.*—Sir Francis Linley Wood, of Hemsworth, bart.  
*Carmarthen.*—Nicholas Burnell Jones, of Pantglaes, esq.  
*Pembrokeshire.*—J. H. Powell, of Hook, esq.  
*Cardiganshire.*—T. Lloyd, of Bromwith, esq.  
*Glamorganshire.*—Hon. W. B. Grey, Dyffryn.  
*Breconshire.*—John Hotchkis, of Glan Usk Villa, esq.  
*Radnorshire.*—C. H. Price, of Knighton, esq.  
*Merionethshire.*—Wm. Gryffydd Oakeley, of Tanywlch, esq.  
*Carnarvonshire.*—Chas. W. G. Wynne, of Cefn Amwlch, esq.  
*Anglesey.*—G. F. Barlow, of Tynyllwyn, esq.  
*Montgomeryshire.*—Arthur Davies Owen, of Glan Severn, esq.  
*Denbighshire.*—Edw. Rowland, of Garden Lodge, esq.  
*Flintshire.*—Roger Ellis, of Cornist, esq.  
*Appointed by the Prince of Wales,*  
*Cornwall.*—Rose Price, of Kanegie, esq.

## CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SPRING	MIDLAND.	NORFOLK.	HOMES.	NORTHERN.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.
CIRCUIT.	LA Ellenbro'	L. C. Justice	L. C. Baron	J. Le Blanc	B. Graham	J. Bayley
1814.	B. Wood	J. Heath	B. Thomson	J. Chambré	J. Dallas	J. Dampier.
Tue. Mar. 5			Hertford			
Saturday 5	Northampton			Lancaster		
Monday 7		Aylesbury	Chelmsford		Reading	Winchester
Wednesday 9					Oxford	
Thursday 10	Oakham	Bedford				
Saturday 12	Leic. & City	Huntingdon			Wor. & City	Salisbury
Monday 14			Maidstone			
Tuesday 15		Cambridge				
Wednesday 16						Dorchester
Friday 18					Stafford	
Saturday 19		Thetford		York & City		Exeter and
Monday 21			Horsham			[City
Tuesday 22	Nott. & town					
Wednesday 23		Bury St. Ed.			Shrewsbury	
Thursday 24			Kingston			
Saturday 26						Launceston
Monday 28					Hereford	
Tuesday 29	Derby					
Thursday 31						Taunton
Sat. Apr. 2	Leic. & Bor.				Monmouth	
Wednesday 6					Glou. & City	
Thursday 7	Coventry & Warwick					

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THEATRICAL

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

## COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 1. *The Farmer's Wife*, an Opera, by Mr. Dibdin. The music is the joint production of Messrs. Reeve, Condell, T. Welsh, Davy, and Addison.

## DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Feb. 5. *Rogues All, or Three Generations*; an After-piece; withdrawn after the first night's performance.

## PROMOTIONS.

*Ordinance-office*, Feb. 1. Lieut.-gen. Sir Hildebrand Oakes, bart. Lieut.-gen. of the Ordnance, *vice* Trigg, deceased.

*Foreign-office*, Feb. 5. George Henry Rose, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Bavaria.—James, esq. Secretary to the Legation.

*Downing-street*, Feb. 15. Lieut.-gen. Sir James Leith, K. B. Captain-general and Governor in Chief in and over the Leeward Islands in America.

John David Macbride, D. C. L. and Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, the Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic, *vice* Ford, deceased.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. W. Peachey, M. A. Reed R. with Barkway V. annexed, Herts; and Twyford R. Sussex.

Rev. Thomas Law, Newton Tracey R. Devon.

Rev. T. G. Ferrand, M. A. Tunstall R. with Dunningworth, Suffolk.

Rev. James Hedges, B. D. Twyford cum Ouselbury V. near Winchester.

Rev. R. Black, Hutton R. Essex.

Rev. Thomas Bennell, D. D. Barton Stacey V. Hunts, *vice* Westcombe, dec.

Rev. Dr. Newbolt, Collingbourne Abbas, *alias* Kingston V. *vice* Westcombe, dec.

Rev. G. B. Godbold, M. A. Greattham R. Hunts.

Rev. Edward Hogg, B. A. Forham St. Martin R.

Rev. Thomas Alston Warren, B. D. South Warborough R. Hunts, *vice* Forbes, deceased.

Rev. H. Packard, Butley Perpetual Curacy, Suffolk.

Rev. T. Hurst, Brington R. cum Old Weston and Bythorn, Hunts.

Rev. R. Roberts, M. A. a Minor-canon of Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. Philip Fisher, D. D. Master of the Charter-house, a Prebendary of Norwich Cathedral.

Rev. Charles Millman Mount, M. A. Great Tey and Chapel R. Essex.

Rev. Wm. Beale, Huntley R. co. Glouc. *vice* Foley, deceased.

Rev. Benjamin Preedy, M. A. Willersley R. co. Glouc. *vice* Davies, resigned.

## BIRTHS.

Jan. 14. At Segrave, co. Leic. the wife of Rev. Robert Gutch, a son.—21. At Brighton, the lady of Sir G. B. Prescott, bart. a dau.—24. At Stanford Court, the lady of Sir T. Winnington, bart. a son.—26. The lady of Sir Grey Skipwith, bart. a dau.

*Lately*, Rt. Hon. Lady C. Macdonald, a dau.—At Putney-House, Surrey, the lady of Sir N. Peacocke, bart. twin daughters.—At Pett, near Hastings, Lady Henry Erskine, a dau.—At Bath, Mrs. Ashe, the Singer, twin sons.—At Ingestre-Hall, Salop, Countess of Talbot, a son.—At Bedford-House, Salop, Lady Caroline Russell, a dau.—The wife of R. Puleston, esq. of Ennal, co. Flint, a son and heir.—At Frampton-House, near Preston, the wife of Chas. Keightley Tunnard, esq. a son and heir.—At Montrose, the wife of Major-gen. Carnegie, of the Bengal Establishment, a dau.—At Vittoria, Spain, the wife of Lieut.-col. Rudd, 77th reg. a son.—At Madras, the wife of Major-gen. Darnall, a dau. And the wife of Chas. Harris, esq. First Judge of the Provincial Court in the Centre division, a dau.—The wife of James Wintle, esq. senior Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit of Calcutta, a son.—At Seringsapatam, the wife of Lieut.-gen. G. H. Budd, reg. a son.

Feb. 8. In Park-place, Lady Mary Markham, a son.—9. At her father's (the Dean of Killala), the wife of Henry Irwin, esq. jun. son and heir.—16. In Portland-place, the wife of W. Curtis, esq. a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

1813. May 15. At Madras, Lieut.-col. Sewell, 89th reg. to Eliza 2d dau. of Hon. Sir F. Macnaghten, Second Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

1814. Jan. 10. At Moneymore, Ireland, Hon. A. Stuart (brother of the Earl of Castlestuart), to Sophia Isabella, eldest dau. of Gen. Lenox Conyngham, esq. of Springhill, Londonderry.—20. A. Forbes, esq. of Craigavad. co. Down, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Whaley Armitage, esq. of Bruton, Heref.—22. At Manchester, Ben. T. Stone, D. D. rector of Wotton River, Wilts, to Miss Waddington.—25. Henry Peters, esq. (eldest son of H. P. esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey) to Caroline Mary Susannah, eldest dau. of John Campbell, esq. Master in Chancery.—31. John Chanter, esq. merchant and banker a Bideford, to Julia, dau. of John Roberts, esq. of Barnstaple.—Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot, M. P. to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Hon. H. Fane.

*Lately*, Richard Best, esq. of Mereworth, Kent, to Harriet, second dau. of the late Lieut.-col. Alex. Read, Madras Establish.

Feb. 8. J. C. Herries, esq. Commissary a Chief, to Miss Sarah Dorrington, of Queens-square, Westminster.

## DEATHS

## DEATHS OF NAVAL HEROES.

Lieut. THOMAS WM. JONES, commander of H. M. schooner *Alphea*, at the time of her catastrophe, and son of the late Mr. Richard Jones, surgeon, of Plympton, Devon, was born July 5, 1783. He served the greatest part of his time as midshipman on board the *Trent* frigate in the West Indies; and on his return to England was promoted to a lieutenancy by Sir Hyde Parker, at the memorable attack on Copenhagen, where he commanded one of the armed flat boats, charged with the office of destroying some of the Danish ships. He afterwards served as lieutenant in various ships of different rates; and was, in the course of his services, engaged in the Expedition to Walcheren, where he was employed with other naval officers in the landing of the troops. In August 1812, he was appointed to the command of the *Arrow* schooner, as acting for Lieutenant Knight, who afterwards deceased of the wounds he received in her. During this service, he was attached to the squadron stationed in Basque Roads; where he distinguished himself so much by his activity and gallantry, that, on being superseded from the *Arrow*, he was immediately appointed by the Admiralty, from the recommendation of his superior officers who witnessed and approved his conduct, to the command of the *Alphea*. In this schooner he was sent with dispatches to America; but having, whilst at that station, ventured to detain an American vessel, at the commencement of the war, before receiving actual commission for such procedure, the Admiralty, on his return to England, thought proper to dismiss him from his ship; to which, however, he was restored after the interval of a few months. He was then destined to the Channel station for the protection of the coasting trade, and sailed from Dartmouth, Sept. 7, 1813, on a cruise; in which no doubt remains that his career of service was terminated as detailed in the following account taken from the *Monitor* of Sept 21 ult. In this action, allowing the Enemy all due credit for his narrative, as much determined intrepidity seems to have been displayed on both sides, as is to be found recorded in the Naval annals of any country.

It should be observed, that, from the last returns at the Admiralty office at Portsmouth, it appears the *Alphea* then possessed one lieutenant, a master, ten petty officers, twelve able seamen, six ordinary do. three landsmen, a corporal and six private marines, and one boy of the 3d class. Total 41.—The regular complement is only 36, including officers and men; and it is believed that the supernumeraries had been afterwards dis-

charged.—The action, it appears, was fought by night.

*Monitor*, Sept. 21.

Administration of the Navy.—Report of the Cruise of the *Renard* privateer Cutter, of 14 guns, and 50 men. To the Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg.

"I have the honour to inform you that I anchored yesterday evening in the road of the Great Bay Port Dulette, on return from a cruise. We sailed from the Isle of Bas on the 8th, with a strong westerly wind; we stood across Channel during the night; and at four in the morning, we made the Start Point bearing S. W. distant four leagues; on the 9th at three o'clock we descried a sail to leeward, on the starboard tack: I gave chase to her, and at five o'clock discovered her to be a man of war schooner. I hauled to the wind; she followed my manoeuvres, and was then at the distance of two leagues astern of us; she came up with me at one o'clock. I made preparations for battle, and stationed every man at his post. The Enemy's schooner began the action by firing her chase guns; the Enemy luffed to the wind, and I gave him my larboard broadside: he bore away to pass to leeward, and returned us his own; I tacked to starboard, and gave him several broadsides at pistol shot, supported by the whole of our musquetry. During these first broadsides my first lieutenant, Devose, and the two lieuts. Bertholet and Rameirie were wounded and disabled, as well as a great number of the crew. It was a dead calm, though with a high sea, and the Enemy was thrown by the swell under our lee bows. I gave orders for boarding; the Enemy, superior in numbers, repulsed us with loss; and gave us a volley of grape shot, which swept the whole of the forecastle. My second in command was killed by this broadside, and I had several wounded. I had no occasion to excite the courage of my people; and Mr. Herbert the officer of the forecastle, with Mr. Lavergne, a midshipman, rallied together several men to make a second attempt, but the vessels burst the grappings, and parted. During the whole of this time, the batteries on both sides kept up a constant fire; and the officers of the forecastle threw several hand-grenades; whilst the vessels were aboard each other, we tore the pikes and pistols from each other's hands, and mangled one another, without being able to leap on board on either side. The Enemy now dropped on our starboard quarter, firing broadsides into us in quick succession. In one of these broadsides, I had an arm carried away; but encouraged my people by crying—'Courage, my friends, the Enemy is about

to surrender.' I intimated to Mr. Herbert, the only Lieutenant I had left, to take command of the privateer: he caused me to be carried into the cabin; it was then three o'clock. Mr. Herbert, with Mr. Lavergne, cheered the courage of the small number of men that remained, and continued the engagement; when two guns, which were fired at once from our deck, appeared to throw the Enemy into disorder; and just as the commanding officer was in the act of crying out, 'They have struck; cease firing.' The schooner blew up within pistol shot to leeward—we were ourselves at the same instant covered with flames, and pieces of wreck on fire, which fell all over our decks. The commanding officer caused water to be thrown over the whole, and gave orders for manning the boats, in order to save those of the Enemy's crew who might have escaped the explosion; but our launch was shattered to pieces, and the jolly-boat in tow was sunk. Three or four were perceived swimming on the wrecks; and all that could be done, was to desire them to come alongside of us, the calm preventing us from manœuvring; but none of them were able to come near us; they cried out, they could see nothing. It was then half past three. Our first attention afterwards was engaged in the care of the wounded, who were in number 31; five men only had been killed; we had but 13 seamen remaining in condition to work the ship. We repaired our damages as well as we could; and steered for the coast of France, where we arrived on the 14th. Signed for Capt. Le Roux, J. HERBERT, Lieut.

Deposition of one of the Officers of the Renard, taken prisoner in another French privateer, and brought into Plymouth about Christmas 1813.

Sept. 1813. On the 9th, at three in the afternoon, the Renard descried a schooner, to which she gave chase; at four, having discovered her to be a man of war, the privateer made off; at midnight the schooner commenced firing her chase-guns; at one, the engagement began, and lasted till half past three, when the schooner blew up from the grenades which were thrown on board. Some minutes after the explosion, three men were perceived on the wrecks, who were not saved for want of boats; they were called to, to come alongside, but they answered, they were unable, having their sight scorched; a short time afterwards, they sunk.

#### LIEUTENANT SWEEDLAND.

The following is a copy of a letter from Captain Brace, of his Majesty's ship *Berwick*, on the Mediterranean station, to W. M. Pitt, Esq. Member for Dorsetshire, on the recent death of Lieut. Henry Johnston Sweedland, first of that ship, who

after succeeding in taking Fort Negage, fell in the arms of victory.

"*Berwick, at sea, Dec. 12.*

"My dear Sir,—It is my painful task to have to communicate unpleasant news, and to intrude the unwelcome office of breaking it to your friend, who, I trust, will have firmness of mind enough to receive the severe shock he will receive on hearing of the death of his son, who, poor fellow, stood unrivalled, in my opinion, as an officer, and from his amiable manner endeared himself to me as a man. It will be some consolation to his afflicted friends to know, that he died in the most gallant manner, in the service of his country; after taking Fort Negage, he was in the act of firing his pistol at an officer on board one of the schooners, when he received the fatal ball through his head. He was beloved and adored by his shipmates, and I am sure he will be lamented by all who knew his worth. I must conclude this distressing subject; and remain, my dear Sir, your sincere and obliged servant, J. BRACE."

Lieut. Sweedland is the same gallant young officer, who only a few months ago, as stated in the Gazette, succeeded in capturing or destroying two and twenty of the Enemy's vessels, with the corvette that protected them, and with the loss of only one man; on which occasion an equally handsome testimony was borne by his Captain on the manner of his conducting this enterprise\*. Lieut. Sweedland was the only son of Sir Charles Sweedland, of St. Helen's-place; and it may with truth be said, that in his premature death, the Navy has lost one of its ornaments, his Country a real patriot, his King a most loyal subject, and his disconsolate family a source of joy.

#### JAMES BENTINCK HAWKINS WHITSHED.

England expects that every man will do his duty; but England expects also to know when every man has done his duty;—and that she will hear it, whether it is the poor sailor before the mast, or him whose flag flies at the main, in England's boat and glory. England is the fostering mother of all her heroes; let her, then, publish the deeds that are done, while they set a bright example to her sons. The following letter pays the tribute due to the gallant youth, who had just reached his 18th year, who fell in an enterprise, under the command of Lieut. Sweedland, first of the *Berwick*, and whose dying words would have graced a Nelson:—Letter from Captain Brace, of the *Berwick*, to Admiral Hawkins Whitshed.

"*Berwick, at sea, Dec. 12.*

"My dear Sir;—From the nature of

\* See our last Vol. Part ii. p. 277.

your last letter, on the serious illness of your son James, I am led to hope that your mind will bear with tolerable fortitude the afflicting news it is my unhappy situation to have to communicate—the loss of that amiable and much to be lamented youth, whose goodness of heart was alone rivalled by his courage. He unfortunately fell on the morning of the 11th instant, when attempting to board the second schooner in Negage, by a musket-ball passing through his head. His last words were 'Carry her if you can: I am no more.' He lived, as he died, beloved and adored by his shipmates; and no feeling mind, passing that of a parent, can more sincerely deplore his loss than the unhappy being who addresses you. How truly and sensibly do I feel for you, Mrs. Whitshed, and family, to whom I can offer no consolation beyond that of his falling in a glorious way, in the ser-

vice of his country.—I am, dear Sir, with kind remembrance to Mrs. Whitshed and family, your obliged and faithful friend,

"E. BRACE."

James Bentinck Hawkins Whitshed was the eldest son of Admiral H. Whitshed, and was under the orders of that gallant officer, Lieut. Sweedland, on a similar enterprise a few months past, and whose youthful mind gave high promise, under the care, direction, and example of his distinguished Captain, of becoming an ornament to his profession, and of possessing those virtues so eminently conspicuous in the Officer whose fate he shared. Whilst his disconsolate parents feel a melancholy consolation in the bravery he displayed, and the glory which he shared, they deeply mourn his loss, and in humble resignation bend to the will of Divine Providence, that snatched him from an admiring family.

#### MEMOIRS OF THE LATE GEORGE MORLAND, Esq.

Jan. 21. Died, George Morland, esq. of Chelsfield Court Lodge, Kent, one of H.M. Deputy Lieutenants for that county. The social circles of life have seldom sustained a severer loss than by the death of this gifted and good old man. George Morland was educated at Westminster-school; from whence, at the age of fourteen, he went into France with the view of acquiring a knowledge of mercantile affairs, but his pursuits in that gay and elegant country, were those of the drawing-room, rather than the counting-house. About a year after, he returned to England, and with his brother Francis entered the dragoons, and held a commission some years, when he left the Army, to devote himself to letters and agriculture in Dorsetshire; his pursuit of the latter was quite nominal, the former being always his reigning passion; a close intimacy arose between him and the late Laureat Pye, who was then resident in Dorsetshire. In this county, at Southampton, and afterwards near Feversham in Kent, where he took a large farm, he was considered the most accomplished gentleman, the best man, and the worst farmer, by all his acquaintance, which consisted of every person of consideration and rank in the neighbourhood. Mr. Morland was a Poet of no mean degree; his lyrical compositions are innumerable, and of the most pleasing kind; they are cherished in MS. by his friends, but the author was too indifferent to the fame to be acquired by Poetry ever to print them. In his youth he had written a Tragedy founded on the Life of Sir Thomas More; and, having become acquainted with Mr. Garrick, took considerable pains to finish it for the stage. The MS. was some time

in the possession of Garrick, who expressed himself highly delighted with the play; but, as he did not bring it forward so quickly as suited the convenience of our author with reference to his engagements in the country, he withdrew his MS. from the Roscius. It is a composition that would reflect credit on an author of the most established reputation; the language and stile are after Shakspeare, and in direct opposition to those of the turgid dramatists of the early part of the last century. Mr. Morland was engaged for many years in literary controversies on the subject of Tithes; and his tracts on that head, published in the name of Georgicus, are numerous, able, and always framed with the temper and liberality of a gentleman, though adverse to the tithing principle. About the year 1800 the widow of the late Alderman Crosby died, devising the manor of Chelsfield, and the estate and mansion, to her cousins George Morland and his younger brother Francis as tenants in common. George Morland purchased his brother's moiety. In this residence he spent the warm evening of a long respected and happy life, and terminated it amidst the regrets of numerous and affectionate friends on the birth-day on which he entered his 82d year. His principles were those of pure Whiggism; and though they were always warmly maintained, yet such was the charm of his manners, and his irresistible *abandon de soi-même*, that the sturdiest Tory never could take umbrage at Mr. Morland, even when party rancour was at its highest. A never-failing flow of wit, of the most brilliant order, tempered by the most perfect good nature, and manners of

of the last polish, combined with the sincerity and candour of an English country gentleman, rendered Mr. Morland one of the most fascinating companions, as he was one of the worthiest of men. His life was one series of practical benevolence to those whom fortune placed within the scope of his philanthropy. Being a constant lover and active assertor of *rational Liberty* in all that regarded the thoughts, words, and acts of man, he adopted as the motto to his arms, "Dompions les préjugés." An impediment in his speech deprived the Senate and the Bar of this accomplished man, whose talents would otherwise have rendered him an ornament to either. For more than two years previous to his death, the intellectual powers of Mr. Morland, worn out, perhaps, by the exertion of their own strength and activity, had ceased to exist; whether this should be esteemed a blessing or otherwise, has long been held doubtful. A French orator has feelingly observed on a like occasion—"Is it not rather a blessing that Nature, in withdrawing us from the life to which she calls us, seems to imitate, if I may so express it, the tender precaution of human justice, which covers with a bandage the eyes of its victims, to hide from them the moment that is to terminate their existence?" W.

## DEATHS.

1813. **AT** sea, Wm. Bean, esq. surgeon in H. M. 56th reg.

Sept. 16. On his passage to the Cape of Good Hope, George Dempster Guthrie, esq. in the civil service of the East India Company.

Nov. 23. At Minorca, after three days illness, the wife of Lieut.-col. Watson, daughter-in-law of David Watson, esq. of Stamford.

Nov. 25. At the house of her brother, the Rev. J. Clutton, Portslade, Sussex, aged 85, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Ralph Clutton, rector of Horsted Keynes, in that county. Sincerely devout, a life passed in the exercise of pure benevolence and active charity exemplified the fruits of those religious principles which were her support and comfort through the long protracted hours of painful infirmity.

Dec. 3. At Tewkesbury, aged 53, John Doddridge Humphreys, gent. grandson to the pious Dr. Doddridge, whose truly placid and virtuous disposition he inherited in an eminent degree. His death was sudden in the extreme, nor did he seem in the least aware of the awful event, even for a moment before its accomplishment. For the last twenty years of his life he bore a complication of afflictions, which would have subverted a mind of less strength, and soured a temper less serene, but in the present instance served only

as a foil which rendered more striking the pious resignation and warm affection of his disposition.

Dec. 9. In action with the Enemy at Bayonne, in his 26th year, Capt. G. Stewart, 42d reg.; an excellent officer, and a most sincere and valuable friend.

Dec. 10. At St. Jean de Luz, of wounds received on the 10th of November, Lieut.-col. Charles Rooke, captain in the 5d guards, eldest son of Lieut.-col. Rooke.

Dec. 12. At Kingston, Jamaica, Lieut.-col. Welsford, 101st reg. only surviving son of J. W. esq. late of Crediton, Devon.

Dec. 20. At Sheffield, in his 80th year, Mr. Simon Andrews Younge, of that town, merchant. In him were eminently associated piety to God, public usefulness, and private worth: few have been more ready, during a long life, to benefit their generation; none, the writer believes, stepped before him in benevolence and liberality of sentiment: adorned with the grace of humility, he respected, and was respected by all who knew him. By his decease his family lose a most valuable counsellor and example; the Christian religion an enlightened ornament; and the poor and afflicted a ready and liberal friend.

Dec. 23. At Deal, of a dropsy in the chest, in his 63d year, John Willoughby, esq. surgeon. For the last few years of his life he had retired from business, after having devoted thirty to it with great credit and reputation. He was rather of the old school of Experience, than the new school of Innovation; but, whatever was his theory, his practice would have conferred honour on any system. Nothing could exceed his zeal, attention, diligence, and perseverance, while his humanity and cheerfulness dissipated the gloom of a sick chamber; early or late his presence ever brought with it a welcome cordial. Nor did his beneficence end here, but reached the circumstances, and visited the wants of his employers. Remuneration was ever the last of his thoughts, Year passed away after year, without his poorer patients ever receiving a bill; and if one ever came into their hands, they were surprized to find the debt of gratitude which they had contracted. An excellent temper, even spirits, readiness of communication, and affability of manners, fitted him for society, which he always cultivated, though with his accustomed liberality, principally under his own roof, and at his own table, ever distinguished by a handsome, but not profuse, hospitality. With such habits and virtues, it was not practicable to attain opulence; but he fully possessed, and beyond this he never aspired, all the substantial comforts of life. It is his praise now, and will be his reward and comfort hereafter, that

that he died rich in good works, and accumulated imperishable treasures. He has left a widow, and numerous friends (for this good man converted acquaintances into friends) to bewail his loss, and cherish his memory.

1814, Jan. 1. In Sloane-street, Chelsea, aged 76, Mrs. Catherina Heushaw.

Drowned, whilst skating on a pond in Hampstead-fields, a son of the Rev. Mr. Hewlett.

In his 54th year, Samuel Smith, esq. of Calow-house, near Chesterfield.

In consequence of being drawn in among the works of his own corn-mill, at Nether Bradford, near Sheffield, Mr. Wm. Earnshaw.

At Edinburg, Elizabeth, wife of W. Boswell, esq. advocate, and youngest daughter of the late Jas. Boswell, esq. of Auchinleck.

In Cupar, Fife, in his 95th year, W. Paston, esq. of Kirklands.

At the Royal Hospital of Kilmarnham, near Dublin, in his 94th year, Sir James Campbell, bart. of Auchinbreck.

Jan. 2. In Gloucester-street, Queen-sq. aged 76, Mrs. Beckwith, widow of Mr. Ambrose B. formerly of York.

In his 45d year, Mr. Thomas Howard, junr. St. Paul's Church-yard; leaving a widow and a numerous young family.

In his 51st year, Wm. Croke, esq. solicitor, Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell.

At GreatBowden, co. Leic. aged 28, John, eldest son of Henry Shuttleworth, esq.

At Brisby, Norfolk, aged 67, Rev. Weaver Walter, rector of Brisby, and vicar of Gateley, in that county; formerly fellow of Christ college, Cambridge.

In his 80th year, J. Allnatt, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Berks, senior alderman, and father of the corporation of Wallingford, where he had been five times mayor.

At Linley, co. York, aged 78, Jane, relict of the late R. Burrow, esq. of Powlstone, Westmoreland, last surviving daughter of the late Rev. J. Le Touvey, of Thornton, co. York.

At Rathmines, near Dublin, aged 50, G. Taylor, esq.

Jan. 3. In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, the eldest daughter of Wm. Pratton, esq. of Bennet-street, St. James's.

At her son-in-law's, Mr. John Davison, Cook-street, aged 80, Mrs. Senneth.

In Duke-street, aged 36, Thomas Goddard, esq. of Swindon, Wilts, late M. P. for Cricklade.

At Chiswick, Middlesex, Wm. Curtis, esq. surgeon.

Mrs. Street, widow of the late Thos. S. esq. Knightsbridge.

At Longstowe-hall, co. Cambridge, aged 62, Charlotte Eleonora, wife of Rev. Dr. Thomson.

At Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of John Ranby, esq. Brentley-hall, Suffolk.

At Husbands Bosworth, co. Leicester, aged 55, Rev. Richard Pearce, LL.B. late rector of that parish.

At Oporto, where he went for the recovery of his health, aged 29, Francis Edw. Gray, esq. of Blackheath; only son of the late Edward Whitaker Gray, M. D. and Sec. R. S.

Jan. 4. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, aged 61, John White, esq. of Loughbrickland, co. Down.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 73, John Abbott, esq.

At Walton, near Wakefield, the young, the engaging, and accomplished Miss Fanny Wright. In the ordinary characters of human life, distinction is not sought for. It is the last pleasure of the heart to dwell on departed excellence.—Miss Wright was graced with those personal attractions, which, had they stood alone, would have commanded the notice of mankind. But they were united to an extraordinary richness and brilliancy of mind, which was the more captivating, because it was unsoiled by the least contagion of vanity. She was a proficient in many languages—in the Greek, the Latin, the Italian, and the French; and possessed that exquisite taste for the Fine Arts, which gives the true finish to character. An illness of a few days blighted the hopes her early promise raised. She was but in the 20th year—the only child of an only parent—her mother had gone before her.

Aged 75, T. Halstead, esq. formerly one of the aldermen of Cambridge.

Thomas Shephard, esq. of Heightly Cottage, Devon, late of Butcombe Court, Somerset.

At Cathay, in his 91st year, Richard Symes, esq. late merchant of Bristol.

Aged 90, Rev. Peter Debary, vicar of Hursborn Tarrant, Hants, and Burbage, Wilts.

Jan. 5. At the Hot Wells, Bristol, in her 53d year, Johanna, wife of John Neck, esq. Sunning, Berks.

After a long indisposition, sincerely regretted by his family and acquaintance, Mr. John Derington, of Hinckley, draper. He was a man of most amiable disposition, a good Christian, a tender husband, and of honest and strict integrity. His remains were interred, on the 11th, in Chilvers Cotton Churchyard.

In her 61st year, the wife of Gen. Bernard, Heaton Lodge, near Huddersfield.

Mrs. Townly, relict of the late S. T. esq.

Jan. 6. In Floddyer-street, Westminster, the wife of W. Houghton, esq. secretary and chief clerk to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland.

In the Mituories, Mrs. Gray, widow of the



the late Benj. G. esq. of Lawrence Pountney-lane.

In John-street, Berkeley-square, G. Delmont, esq.

In Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, E. Harwood, esq. in whom were united the warmest affections of a kind benevolent friend, and the taste of a deep elegant scholar. These characters are attested, amongst other things, by a late ingenious publication in Latin, on imitated Greek Coins, and by a will that has benefited an extensive circle of relatives, and his principal friends. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Harwood, well known in the literary world.

At Bath, Mrs. Maberly, widow of the late Thos. Astley M. esq.

Jan. 7. At her brother's, Major Heitland, Fitzroy-street, Mrs. Schauer, widow.

In College-street, Westminster, Mrs. Barrett, widow of the late Wm. B. esq. of Parliament-place.

The wife of J. Wilson, esq. proprietor of the European Museum, niece of the late Gen. Gadsden, and first-cousin to Hon. Wm. Hasell Gibbs, colonel of the Charlestown artillery, and Chancellor of South Carolina.

Joseph Cook Lovell, gent. of Sulby Abbey, co. Northampton.

Barnard, second son of S. J. Hyde, esq. of Quorndon, co. Leicester.

Lydia Downing, wife of Mr. James Frigg, Bristol, youngest daughter of the late Edw. Bowles, esq. of Shirehampton.

Maria Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Dymock, esq. Bristol, eldest daughter of the late Geo. Daubeny, esq.

At Edinburgh, in her 90th year, Dowager Lady Stirling, of Goreau.

Jan. 8. Aged 74, J. R. Lawrence, esq. of the Bedford office.

T. Eldridge Baker, esq. assistant auditor to the East India Company.

Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Street, solicitor, Philpot-lane, daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon Riddling.

At Cheam, in his 78th year, Thos. Palmer, esq.

At Enfield, suddenly, in her 57th year, Mary, relict of Frederick Pike, esq.

At Maidstone, William, eldest son of W. Kennedy, esq. of Bombay.

At Mears-Ashby, in his 77th year, Rev. Tilly Walker, M. A. vicar of that place, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Sandwich, and formerly of St. John's College, Oxford. He had held the living of Mears-Ashby upwards of 51 years, and is supposed to have been the oldest incumbent in the diocese of Peterborough. In the several relations of minister, husband, friend, master, &c. he was justly esteemed, and bore a long and painful illness with great patience and resignation to the Divine will.

At Barnstaple, the wife of col. J. P. Chichester.

At Fairfield, near Warrington, aged 39, James Watts, esq.

At Bristol, Richard Ivyleafe, esq. A. M. a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Gloucester.

Christian Helen, wife of Capt. John Stewart, of the Royal Perthshire militia.

At Leith, aged 77, Lady Nicolson.

Jan. 9. At Turnham-green, aged 70, Sam. Bate, esq.

At Chelsea, Geo. Feagan, esq. many years second clerk in the Secretary's office, Chelsea Hospital.

Of a decline, brought on by over-fatigue in the service, Capt. Tillard, late commander of H. M. ship San Juan, Gibraltar.

In Oxford, aged 71, Mrs. Pigott, relict of Francis P. esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and impropiator of Baubury.

At Axminster, in the meridian of life, Mary, third daughter of the late Rev. Robert Stephens, vicar of Chardstock, Dorset.

At Edinburgh, aged 75, Donald Smith, esq. banker, and formerly Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

At Gartshore, Scotland, aged 81, Miss Gartshore.

Jan. 10. At Notting-hill, Kensington, Mary, wife of G. E. Morton, esq.

In his 64th year, Richard Davis, esq. Grove Cottage, Oxford.

At Ditchley, Oxon, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Price, aunt to the Countess of Ormonde and Ossory.

In his 79d year, Rev. Thomas Kerrich, rector of Great and Little Horningsheath, near Bury St. Edmunds; of whom we hope for farther particulars.

At Liverpool, in his 76th year, Charles Caldwell, esq.

At Presbute, near Marlbro', at the house of James Blake, esq. aged 33, Samuel Taylor, esq. late of Craven-street, Strand, chief clerk and solicitor to the Strand Bridge Company, and the Kent Water-works; he was seized with a paralytic stroke on the Thursday preceding, which terminated fatally on the above-mentioned day at his friend's house—he had laboured under illness for some months past, occasioned by great fatigue and exertions in his different professional duties.

At Edinburgh, aged 74, Isabell Bruce, wife of Mr. James Cockburn; and on the 13th, aged 72, her sister Helen Bruce, daughters of the late Alex. Bruce, esq. of Grange, co. Fife, N. B.

Jan. 11. Philip Amslie, third son of J. Walker, esq. Portland-place.

In Saville-row, Gen. Sir Thomas Trigge, K. B. Lieut. general of the Ordnance, and colonel of the 44th foot, and colonel (en second) of the royal regiment of artillery.

At Grantham, aged 82, Mrs. Frances Preston, one of the daughters of Samuel P. esq. formerly of Boston.

In his 80th year, Rev. Michael Kearney, D. D. formerly senior fellow and professor of History in the University of Dublin. For the last 36 years, this profound scholar resided at his benefice in a remote country, where his talents and learning were lost to the world. Though deeply read in divinity, versed in all the subtleties of metaphysical disquisition, unequalled as an historian, skilled alike in the learned and modern languages, and critically acquainted with English literature, it is much to be feared that no memorial of his learning will remain, except what is contained in a few "Lectures of History," published on his appointment to the Professorship, and two short Essays in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

Jan. 12. At his father's, aged 29, Rev. Geo. Hanway Standart, M. A. late fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, youngest son of Osborne S. esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

Jan. 13. In South Audley-street, in his 70th year, Rev. W. Garstang, 46 years one of the chaplains of the Portuguese Chapel Royal in this country.

Rev. H. Punchard, A. M. rector of Farnham St. Martin, Suffolk, to which living he was instituted in November 1771.

Immediately after delivering a sermon, Rev. Henry St. John Mitchell, vicar of Leeds cum Broomfield, Kent.

Jan. 15. In Carmarthen-street, Lieut.-col. Asbrey, formerly M. P. for Wallingford, and only brother of Sir J. A. bart. M. P. He was an Inspecting Field-officer for the county of Bucks, and one of the oldest majors in the army, having been appointed to that rank in June 1752.—At the memorable battle of Bunker's-hill, America, in 1775, he commanded a company in the 4th foot, and was one of the few officers present in that sanguinary action who escaped without a wound.

Jan. 16. Aged 84, Dr. Robert MacLaurin, an eminent practitioner in midwifery, and formerly teacher of anatomy in London; a man of gentle manners and benevolent disposition.

At the rectory, Whilton, co. Northampton, in his 61st year, Rev. Wm. Lucas Rose, rector of that place, and of East Haddon, in the same county.

Jan. 17. At Hinckley, Mrs. Thornley, relict of Mr. Robert T. attorney, formerly of Nuneaton.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, the wife of George Sutton, esq. of that place, and third daughter of the late Wm. Horsfall, esq. of Storthes Hall, in the West Riding of the county of York. If a life

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passed in the exercise of every virtue that can endear the character of our nature, be entitled to live in the recollection of surviving friends, then will the memory of this most incomparable woman afford a long and mournful theme to those who now deplore a loss that can never be repaired. In her attendance on the first of all our duties, she was constant and fervent, and her heart felt what her tongue uttered; whilst the unbounded acts of her benevolence gave a convincing testimony that she well understood, and as well obeyed, that second great Commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." She was unremitting in her attendance to this Divine injunction, and followed it so completely, without ostentation, that it might be most truly said, "the right hand knew not what the left hand did." She looked, for her reward, to that Being alone who can recompense virtue; and we may surely hope she has not looked in vain. In her intercourse with the world, her manners were peculiarly mild and affable; she thought herself, perhaps, not free from imperfection, and therefore made allowance for the failings of others; to ill-natured censure and detraction she was an entire stranger; and she was never known to utter herself, or to encourage in another, the slightest word that could give pain or offence. To have spoken irreverently of Religion would have provoked her resentment; but so well was her disposition known, that none ventured to distress her by treating that subject slightly, which was ever the leading one in her thoughts, and the guide of all her actions. If she had a failing, it leaned to the side of virtue; for there is too much reason to believe that, deaf to the admonition of her sincerest friends, she injured her health by an incautious perseverance in personal attendance on the needy sick. The last days of her existence were spent in unison to all the former, in relieving the indigent; and, on the Wednesday preceding her death, she was assiduously employed in the cares of a School which she had instituted and supported. Soon after this, alas! too soon, she fell a victim to fever, either brought on by the extreme inclemency of the season, acting on a constitution already weakened, or caught from contagion in some one of the many scenes of distress which she was in the habit of visiting at all times, and in all places. From the first hour of the attack she thought the event would be fatal; but, being ready at the call, she obeyed without repining, and finding, from her debilitated state, her day of life to be closing, she expressed an earnest desire to attest her belief in another world, by receiving

the Bread of Life, from the hands of a greatly and truly-respected friend: nor was this comfort denied her; for, in the full possession of her faculties, she was enabled, almost in her last moments, to seal her conviction in the merits of the mercies of a crucified Redeemer. Then, with gratitude for the ample means which had been placed at her disposal, and a conscientious belief that the Talent had not been misapplied, she resigned an unspotted life without a murmur, and, happily, without a pang. Thus was this estimable woman removed from all her charitable cares and anxieties. Nor was there the distance of many days between her being very easy in this world, and, we trust, very happy in another. Her sorrowing relations will long bear in mind her many perfections, and endeavour to enbalm her memory by imitating her example.

Aged 79, Robert Williams, esq. of Moorpark, Herts, and Bridehead, co. Dorset, who possessed freehold and personal property to the amount of considerably above half a million sterling: the whole of which, with the exception of 50,000*l.* to his second son, 10,000*l.* to each of his three daughters, and a suitable provision for his widow during her life, is left by will to his eldest son, member for Dorchester.

Jan. 19. At the house of her youngest son John, in London, aged 71, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, widow of the late Mr. William Wood of Bayston, near Shrewsbury, and daughter of Mr. Oakeley of the Moat, near Stapleton. If to have led an exemplary life in the humble and obscure, though most useful walks of life, be worthy of record among the passing events of time, no one ever had a more just claim to it; nor to that tribute of regret for the loss of her, and respect for her memory, which hath been evinced by all who had the pleasure of knowing her, and particularly by her numerous and afflicted family.—Her remains were deposited in St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

Aged 58, Edward Williams, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, commissioner of Hackney Coaches, Hawkers, &c. &c. and formerly major in the 52d regiment.

Jan. 20. In his 73d year, Dr. Duncan, late minister of the Scots Church, Peter-street, Golden-square.

Jan. 21. William Lee, esq. of Anstey-House, near Alton, Hants; universally beloved and lamented as a most affectionate husband, father, friend, and master.

Lady Maria Hamilton, eldest surviving daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn.

At Sydenham, Rev. Wm. Langford, D.D. canon of Windsor, and fellow of Eton coll.

Jan. 22. At Purley-hall, Berks, Rev. Henry Wilder, LL.D. rector of Sulham,

and a magistrate for the counties of Berks and Oxon.

At Bristol, aged 67, Amelia Pickering. She was among the mildest, the meekest, and most benevolent of women! Great had been the vicissitudes of her life, and in all of them she was distinguished—generally distinguished, for the part she acted. Those who knew her in the prosperous days of youth, will recall to mind (when they read this article), and with sad retrospect bear a willing testimony to, the sweetness of her temper, the composure of her spirit, the affability, the conciliating disposition, which won the affections not only of her friends, her family, and acquaintance, but of her servants and dependents. Her understanding was of a superior cast; but so modest and unassuming was she, that she never claimed the tribute to it, which she was well warranted to claim, even from talkative Folly and childish Levity. Religion in her was what it was intended to be—the animating principle of virtuous sentiment, and the never-failing support of her moral conduct. The last thirty years of her life were marked by misfortune, and the more difficult to bear, because entirely unexpected; but she endured it with unruffled temper and an uncomplaining spirit, with unshaken fortitude and Christian resignation.

At Basingstoke, aged 86, Rev. Thomas Sheppard, D. D. vicar of that place, and rector of Quarley, Hants, formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford.

Jan. 23. At Great Houghton Rectory, near Northampton, aged 51, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Richard Williams, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain to the Earl of Moira. By this sudden affliction six children have to deplore the death of a most affectionate and attentive mother. Mrs. Williams was a native of Northampton, and daughter of the late Capt. Robert Atkinson of the 10th Dragoon Guards. Her many friends lament the loss of one who, in the varying situations of a daughter, sister, wife, and mother, was extensively known, and as extensively admired.

Jan. 24. In Portland-square, G. Gregory, esq. Rear-admiral of the Red.

Jan. 25. At Bath, in his 80th year, Sir J. Durbin, knt. senior Alderman of Bristol.

Jan. 26. In Austin-friars, Dr. Wm. Scot, late of the Army Medical Establishment.

At the Rectory, Kighley, in his 67th year, Rev. Charles Knowlton, M. A. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire; formerly Domestic Chaplain to the last Earl of Burlington, by whom he was presented to the rectory of that place in April 1753, which he enjoyed upwards of 60 years and nine months; and what is extraordinary, attended 61 visitations at Skipton, and was

not absent from his church one Sunday in the year on an average during the whole of that period, and seldom more than one in any single year. He never had a curate, but did all the duty of his populous and extensive parish himself to the satisfaction of his numerous parishioners, with whom he lived, like a good pastor, in perfect amity; beloved by the churchmen, and, although a faithful and zealous advocate and supporter of the Established Religion, possessed of the respect, confidence, and esteem of the Dissenters of every denomination, by all of whom his loss is generally and sincerely lamented; for he preferred living in peace with all, and in the conscientious discharge of his ministerial duties to a nice and scrupulous exacting of his tithes and dues; enforcing the doctrine he taught by a practical example of Christian virtues and moral rectitude. He laboured in his calling to the last day of his life, for he buried a corpse the evening before he died, went to bed as well or rather better than he had been for some time, and was a corpse himself before daylight the next morning; with perfect resignation receiving the awful summons, and closing a useful, long, active, and exemplary life, spent without ostentation, but with meekness and humility, in the performance of the duties of his calling as a Clergyman. In his character as a Magistrate, he was not less useful and correct, being humane, loyal, just, and firm.

Jan. 26. Aged 69, Rev. William Wood, 45 years rector of Peckleton, near Hinckley.

In his 85th year, Rev. Rich. Browne, of Ripon, co. York.

Jan. 27. At Hawkestone, Salop, aged 44, J. Hill, esq. Colonel of the Shropshire Cavalry, eldest son of Sir John Hill, bart. and brother of Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B. He was the eldest of five brothers, all of whom have devoted their lives to the service of their Country.

Jan. 28. At Brighton, in his 84th year, Sir Richard Neave, bart. of Dagnam Park, Essex, whose life was alike respectable in public and private. His remains were interred Feb. 9, in Romford church.

At Ayr, Scotland, in his 91st year, and 61st of his ministry, Rev. Wm. Dalrymple, D. D. first minister of Ayr.

Jan. 29. Aged 80, Mr. John Hutchison of Canterbury-row, Newington, formerly a Merchant in London, of the firm of Light and Hutchison.

William Blamire, esq. of The Oaks, near Carlisle. He was born in 1740, and bred to the profession of Physic; and for several years served as a Surgeon on board his Majesty's Navy. At the Peace in 1763, he had permission to retire; and the remaining years of his life (with the

exception of three years betwixt 1793 and 1796, when he was again called into service), were spent on his paternal estate, in the bosom of an affectionate and happy family. The ground of his character was a genuine kindness of heart, and native benevolence of disposition, with which he was blessed in a very extraordinary degree. This, combined with great activity of mind and liveliness of spirits, made him a man such as is rarely to be met with; and, aided by his professional skill, rendered him a blessing to the neighbourhood of his residence for many miles round. Like a faithful servant, he made a diligent use of the talent committed to his trust; and seemed ever anxious to do the work of his Lord while it was day, as knowing that the night cometh, when no man can work. To his strength, and many times beyond his strength, his services were extended to all that required them; and he attended equally to every call for his assistance, from great or small, rich or poor. A numerous circle of friends will recognize the justice of this small tribute to his memory; and the sick and poor will long have reason to remember his services, and regret his loss.

Jan. 30. At Wilmslow, Cheshire, Rev. Croxton Johnson, rector of that place, and fellow of the Collegiate Church in Manchester.

LATELY.—*Norfolk.* At Bilsley, Miss Sutton, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert S. the celebrated Inoculator of Bury.

At New Buckenham, in her 101st year, Mrs. Mary Gibbs, sister to the late Mr. W. G. surgeon. She was born May 1, 1713, being the day peace was proclaimed with France, in the reign of Queen Anne.

Aged 68, Rev. T. Lloyd, vicar of Hap-pisburgh, and rector of Westwick.

*Northamptonshire*—At Wakesley, aged 68, Rev. Samuel Hunt, rector of that place, and of St. George's, Stamford.

*Northumberland*—At Newcastle, aged 45, Mr. Isaac Garner, printer, and a poet of considerable talent.

At Alnwick, aged 58, Robt. Pringle, M.D. At Alnwick, aged 70, Thos. Forster, esq. of Warrenford.

At Low Lights, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Barr, one of the last survivors of an ancient family from Coat Yards, Northumberland.

*Notts*—At Nottingham, aged 74, W. Corner, esq. of the Derby-road.

At Mansfield, aged 87, Wm. Walker, gent.

The wife of John Newton, esq. of Bulwell-house, daughter of Geo. Clifton, esq.

At Flintham-house, near Newark, aged 61, Thos. Thoruton, esq. for several years one of the representatives in Parliament for Grantham.

*Rutland*—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Towley, of Glaston, near Uppingham, many years surveyor of taxes for the county of Rutland.

*Salop.*—At Ludlow, S. Waring, esq.

At Ludston, aged 83, Mrs. Cotton, relict of Rev. R. C. rector of the Mere.

In his 78th year, John Flavell, esq. of Pulley, near Shrewsbury.

Rev. Edw. Baugh, rector of Neen Solars, and Milsom, in this county, and minister of Bewdley chapel, co. Worcester.

*Somerset*—At Bath, aged 49, Rev. John Sanderson.

At Bath, Robert Croly, esq. formerly of Dublin.

At Bath, aged 61, Lieut.-gen. Christopher Johnson.

While preparing to publish an "Account of a Voyage to China," Mr. George Wilkinson, of Bath.

At Bath, aged 74, Mr. Francis Lanca-shire, an ingenious statuary.

At Laura-house, Bath, Mary Catherine, second daughter of the late Robt. Phibbs, esq. of Sligo, Ireland, whose heart flowed with charity and benevolence, and whose mind was richly endowed with superior literary talents.

At Bath, aged 38, Jos. Franklin, esq. of Haddenham, Bucks.

At Bristol, the wife of Mr. Clark, book-seller.

At Clifton, Catherine, daughter of Rev. C. P. Bullock.

At Clifton, Michael, son of W. Hickie, esq. of New Killeen, co. Kerry.

At Clifton, Maria, wife of Robert Woolf, esq. of Uphill.

At Taunton, aged 67, Lieut. John Macphail, late of the Royal Scots, and afterwards of the 9d Royal vet. batt. On account of his eminent services whilst in the Royals, and his increasing infirmities, the Commander-in-Chief, on the recommendation of the Duke of Kent, had allowed him to retire on full pay.

At Kings-down, aged 76, Edw. Rumford, esq.

Aged upwards of 90, Philip James Gibbs, esq. of Bathwick, late of Trow-bridge.

*Feb. 1.* At Bath, aged 65, Rev. Thos. Hardecastle, formerly fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and Anglo-Saxon Professor in that University, Rector of Gamlingay, co. Cambridge, and of Wapley, co. Gloucester. It would be difficult to describe a character, in the several relations of life, more perfect, or more excellent.

Aged 88, T. Hollings, esq. senior Alderman of the Corporation of Monmouth.

At Chadeleigh Court, J. Russell Moore, esq. in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Devon.

*Feb. 2.* In Woodstock-street, Rev. Caroline Robert Herbert, rector of East Woodhay, brother to the Earl of Carnarvon.

*Feb. 3.* Aged 79, Rev. Sir Philip Monoux, bart. rector of Sandy and Tempsford, Bedfordshire.

*Feb. 4.* At Portsmouth, aged 64, Lady Carter, relict of Sir J. C.

*Feb. 5.* At Scrotty Hall, Norfolk, aged 68, the Dowager Countess of Home.

At the Parsonage-house in Scotter, Lincolnshire. aged 10 months, Robert Septimus, son of the Rev. Henry John Wollaston, rector of that parish.

In his 67th year, Rev. Thos. Edward Clarke, rector of Clay Hidon, Devon.

Suddenly, Rev. Mr. Hensworth, many years officiating minister of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Bath.

*Feb. 6.* Aged 73, Wm. Jacobs, esq. of Portland-street, and Havering, Essex.

Aged 84, B. Wood, esq. of Tiverton, 45 years Town Clerk of that place, having been appointed to the office in 1765.

*Feb. 7.* In Foley-place, at a very advanced age, Gen. Ralph Dundas, Colonel of the 8th foot, Governor of Dungannon fort, Ireland. He has left all his property to his son; except a legacy of 2000*l.* to an old servant.

In Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, much lamented by his family and friends, John Greenwell, esq. of the East India Company's service, in which, during a period of 40 years, he was no less distinguished for attention to the interests of the Establishment, than for suavity of manners, and unsullied probity of character.

At Cambridge, aged 84, Mrs. Nicholson, relict of Mr. John N. but better known by the name of MAFS. Though a character of that day, he was universally esteemed and respected, and his name will ever live in the annals of the University.

*Feb. 8.* In her 22d year, after a severe illness of two months, which she bore with that pious meekness which ever marked her character, Sarah, the wife of George Buckton, junior, of Doctors' Commo, Proctor. She was only married in August last. (See vol. LXXXIII. Part. II. p. 219.) Possessed of every Christian virtue that adorns the good,—living, she was loved by all who knew her; and dead, she is by all sincerely deplored.—"Remove that plant to a soil more congenial for it."

At Abingdon, in his 81st year, E. Thornhill, esq. of Kingston Lisle, Berks, the oldest magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county.

*Feb. 10.* At his father's house at Ashby Old Park, co. Leicester, in his 37th year, Mr. Thos. Moore, late of Hinckley

Rev. Mr. Johnson, vicar of St. German's, Norfolk.

Feb. 12. At Oxford, in his 63d year, John Parsons, esq. Alderman, and formerly twice Mayor of that city, where his unblemished integrity, his unaffected piety, and extensive benevolence, have long been conspicuous.

Feb. 13. Of a gradual decline, after having passed his grand climacteric with less visitation from indisposition of mind or body than happens to mankind in general, at his house in Owen's-row, Islington, calm from philosophical considerations, and resigned upon truly Christian principles, beloved, esteemed, and regretted, by all who knew his worth, John Beardmore, Esq. formerly of the great Porter-Brewing firm of Calvert and Co. in Red Cross-street, London. *Sua lacrymæ rorant, et mentem mortalitas tangunt.* A stronger evidence of the fallaciousness of human joys, and of the advantages resulting from constant honest employment, can scarcely be pointed out, than what the life, the illness, and the death of this good man exhibited. Mr. B. was born in dependent circumstances, and of humble parentage, in the country. His constitution, naturally sound, was hardened by exercise and coarse fare; his frame of body, naturally athletic, was braced by temperance; his mind, naturally capacious, owed little to regular education, but was invigorated and enlightened by practical experience in the ways of men, by shrewd observation, and by careful comparisons. The theatre of life was his school and university; and, in it, he passed through all his degrees with increasing honours. For many years after his residence in London, Mr. Beardmore acted as a Clerk in the Brewery in which he finally became a distinguished partner. When it was deemed proper to transfer the concern from Red Cross-street, and to consolidate it with that in Campion-lane, Upper Thames-street, Mr. B. withdrew himself entirely from business, and retired to one of the houses which his brother William had left him at Islington by will at his decease some years before. *Hinc . . . prima mali labes.*—From inclination active, and from habit indefatigably industrious, Mr. Beardmore had hitherto commanded such an exuberant flow of good-spirits as made him the object of general remark among friends, whom his kindness and vivacity delighted. Early rising contributed much, too, no doubt, to the support of this happy and equable temperament, whilst a heart devoid of guile, and replete with generous sentiment, gave action and brisk re-action to every vein and artery in their harmonious play. Mr. B. possessed a memory richly stored with pleasant anecdotes, sprightly remarks, and useful information on a vast variety of topics, derived not from books, but from living studies.

He had acquired, also, a lively popular facility of singing easy songs, to which a tuneful voice gave tolerable execution. Wherever this gentleman went, no matter what might have been the rank of his company, he himself very soon became the idol and "*fiddle*"—to use an expressive term in common use—of the party. For dull sedentary investigations of abstract science, for plodding mechanical-uninterrupted pursuits of didactic instruction, classical learning, or moral and theological knowledge, the gay, the heart-some John Beardmore felt no wish, and avowed no relish. He was, as he often proudly declared, "a true-born *Englishman*, a true *JOHN BULL*." Gifted with love of his country by a kind of superior instinct, full of honest loyalty to his King by attachment, liberal to his fellow-subjects by reciprocation of national respect, humane by natural feelings, and charitable by a sense of religious duty, he passed through a life of honourable toil in business, with an easy mind, with a light heart, and with an unsullied reputation.—From the fatal hour in which he quitted business, however, he grew insensibly more and more the victim of listlessness and *ennui*. With high animal spirits, with a mind still active, and a body still robust, with confirmed health, independent property, an amiable wife, numerous friends, a plentiful table, and a social neighbourhood, Mr. B. was no longer "*at home*," as it were, in his own house. The main-spring of action was, now, stopped. In all his pleasures, in all his engagements, for the day, for the week, or for the month, he was conscious of a vacuum, that, alas! his want of intellectual resources rendered him utterly unable to supply; he experienced, now, perhaps for the first time, that intolerable *tædium vite*, which, like hope deferred, "maketh the heart sick."—The result is soon told: Long did he bear up against the clouds that obscured his little horizon of domestic repose; at times, indeed, transient flashes of cheerfulness still gleamed athwart the gathering gloom; but the intervals between these bright seasons grew longer, and even their short duration lessened. Want of customary application brought on relaxation of activity, want of exercise brought on languor of body and depression of spirits; a train of evils ensued, comprising loss of appetite, nervous affections, debility mental and corporeal, despondency, sleeplessness, decay of nature, difficulty of respiration, weariness, pain, and DEATH. Truly sings the bard,  
"Heaven's sweetest benison's a mind employ'd."

Mr. Beardmore was buried in Cripple-gate, Saturday, 19th February.

At Woolwich, aged 77, Lieut.-gen. Huddleston, Colonel Commandant of the 5th battalion of the Royal regiment of Artillery. He had been 57 years an officer of Artillery, during which time he had been employed on many active and arduous services, in America, the West Indies, France, &c.; among other honourable duties on which he had been engaged was that of supporting the brave General Wolfe, at Louisburgh. He was an upright, a virtuous, and a religious man; a most zealous and an excellent officer. The General was descended from the ancient family of Huddleston, of Sals-ton-hall, Cambridgeshire; but his greatest pride was in having faithfully discharged his duty as a soldier and a Christian.

Feb. 14. At Walton-upon-Thames, after a confinement to her bed for nearly two years, aged 90, Mrs. Sarah Bettesworth, relict of Charles Bettesworth, esq. late of Portsea House, Hants, (who died in 1795; see vol. LXV. p. 170.) to whom she was married in 1759. She was the second and youngest daughter of Thomas Pepiat, esq. of London; and married to her first husband, J. Wright, esq. This venerable lady possessed a very superior understanding, had great powers of conversation, and to the last strove to entertain her friends. She was not pleased to be considered *old*, jocosely remarking, that life was too *short* for such distinction. Not friendly to medicine, she was scarcely ever known to seek its aid; and till her last confinement, had been remarkably active for her time of life. She was buried on the 21st in her father's family-vault in Bunhill-

fields. Mrs. Bettesworth's only sister was the first wife of Lake Young, esq. many years Deputy of Cordwainers' Ward, who died father of the Corporation of London in 1802. (See vol. LXXII. p. 470.)

At Esham, near Andover, Hants, Rev. Arthur Atkinson, rector of Esham, with the curacy of Upton Grey annexed, formerly fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

At the Military College, Sandhurst, George de la Poer, Earl of Annesley, only remaining son of the late Earl.

Feb. 16. At Chelsea, in his 70th year, James Neild, esq. one of H. M. Justices of the Peace for the counties of Buckingham, Kent, Middlesex, and the City and Liberty of Westminster, Treasurer to the Society for the Relief of Persons confined for Small Debts; well known for his active benevolence in visiting all the prisons in this country, and alleviating the distresses of their wretched inhabitants.— *Of this excellent Philanthropist a fuller account shall appear in our next.*

Feb. 19. In her 55th year, Anne Samsam, wife of Mr. Thiselton of Goodge-street, bookseller, having left one daughter and five sons to deplore her loss.

Feb. 20. At St. Alban's, Herts, aged 73, John Kentish, Esq.

P. 97. a. Elizabeth Sarah, wife of the Rev. John King, A. M. was daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bishop, late Minister of St. Mary Tower, Ipswich; was a woman of a superior understanding, and of a most affectionate disposition to her family; and it may justly be added, that her unwearied attention to, and anxiety for, the young gentlemen under her care, could be exceeded by none.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1814. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1814.
Feb. 27	35	38	36	29, 20	cloudy
28	35	39	30	, 18	fair
29	32	41	35	28, 30	rain
30	32	38	32	29, 15	fair
31	28	36	30	, 40	fair
F. 1	28	36	29	, 96	fair
2	35	40	30	, 90	fair
3	27	34	26	30, 01	fair
4	21	30	25	, 08	fair
5	27	33	37	29, 95	snow
6	40	44	33	, 81	showery
7	35	43	35	, 70	showery
8	38	49	40	, 40	showery
9	39	48	44	, 97	cloudy
10	43	49	46	, 99	cloudy
11	44	50	45	, 99	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1814.
Feb. 12	44	49	42	, 96	fair
13	42	48	40	, 96	fair
14	41	46	34	30, 20	cloudy
15	33	42	32	, 28	fair
16	31	40	28	, 30	fair
17	28	35	25	, 59	cloudy
18	21	37	27	, 30	fair
19	38	39	28	, 35	cloudy
20	26	30	25	, 40	fair
21	22	37	27	, 34	fair
22	26	38	28	, 50	fair
23	26	34	24	, 26	fair
24	21	33	24	, 15	fair
25	20	36	25	, 16	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 25, to Feb. 22, 1814.

Males - 653 Females 622	1875	Christened.	Buried.	1911	Between	2 and 5	172	50 and 60	217
		Males - 934	Females 977			5 and 10	49	60 and 70	218
Whereof have died under 2 years old					461	10 and 20	44	70 and 80	195
Peck Leaf 4s. 5d. 4s. 5d. 4s. 5d. 4s. 2d.						20 and 30	101	80 and 90	74
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.						30 and 40	166	90 and 100	15
						40 and 50	199		

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 12.

INLAND COUNTIES.						MARITIME COUNTIES.															
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	60	9	44	0	41	10	29	8	45	2	Essex	73	4	41	0	38	2	28	4	42	1
Surrey	81	8	43	0	42	4	31	8	48	0	Kent	74	8	00	0	40	8	29	8	43	8
Hertford	72	8	41	0	41	8	31	2	64	9	Sussex	72	8	00	0	36	0	25	3	46	0
Bedford	71	2	43	2	38	10	28	3	46	0	Suffolk	68	3	00	0	37	9	26	11	41	4
Huntingd.	69	9	00	0	33	4	31	8	36	3	Camb.	67	5	39	0	33	11	19	9	43	2
Northamp.	74	10	56	0	34	6	25	4	58	0	Norfolk	64	6	38	0	33	6	24	9	41	0
Bedford	77	0	00	0	35	6	25	0	55	0	Lincoln	70	1	00	0	33	1	20	6	55	6
Leicester	79	4	00	0	38	2	25	7	62	0	York	70	8	48	10	39	0	23	11	55	4
Nottingh.	76	8	47	0	41	6	26	10	56	8	Durham	66	3	00	0	44	0	26	8	00	0
Derby	86	4	00	0	42	4	29	4	65	6	Northum.	64	11	46	0	37	8	26	5	00	0
Stafford	84	8	00	0	46	9	38	2	50	1	Cumberl.	75	0	48	8	39	7	26	3	00	0
Salop	83	10	62	2	44	5	33	10	00	0	Westmor.	79	6	56	0	41	7	27	8	00	0
Hertford	82	1	54	4	39	7	30	1	49	10	Lancaster	81	2	00	0	00	0	29	9	56	0
Worcester	80	5	00	0	44	5	35	5	58	4	Chester	84	0	00	0	30	0	34	3	00	0
Warwick	92	2	00	0	45	3	35	7	61	5	Flint	91	4	00	0	49	3	27	6	00	0
Wils	74	2	00	0	54	8	25	8	51	0	Denbigh	84	7	00	0	48	6	27	2	00	0
Deris	76	1	00	0	36	3	26	5	45	10	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	31	6	22	4	00	0
Oxford	82	6	00	0	37	7	27	0	53	6	Carnarv.	86	8	00	0	46	8	25	0	00	0
Bucks	77	2	00	0	36	3	29	0	46	7	Merionet.	95	4	00	0	48	0	31	4	00	0
Brecon	84	10	00	0	48	0	24	0	00	0	Cardigan	84	0	00	0	36	6	18	0	00	0
Montgom.	74	5	00	0	43	2	32	6	00	0	Pembroke	77	4	00	0	36	8	16	0	00	0
Radnor	85	3	00	0	44	3	28	8	00	0	Carmarth.	79	2	00	0	37	4	18	8	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.											
78 5½d 6¼d 9½d 9½d 5										Gloucst.											
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Somerset											
00 0¼d 0¼d 0¼d 0¼d 0										Monmo.											
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....										Devon.											
										Cornwall											
										Dorset											
										Hants											
										75 8½d 4½d 11½d 11½d 10											

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, February 21: 65s. to 70s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark Lane, including only from Feb. 7 to February 12: Total 8,172 Quarters. Average 73s. 8½d.—3s. 4½d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Feb. 12, 35s. 5d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Feb. 16, 94s. 9d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, February 21:

Kent Bags .....	6l. 10s. to 9l. 5s.	Kent Pockets .....	8l. 10s. to 12l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto .....	6l. 6s. to 8l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto .....	8l. 8s. to 10l. 10s.
Essex Ditto .....	9l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto .....	14l. 0s. to 16l. 16s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 21:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 19s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 14s. 6d. Straw 1l. 18s. 0d. Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 12s. 0d. Straw 1l. 19s. 0d. Clover 6l. 13s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 21. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef .....	5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.	Lamb .....	none.
Mutton .....	7s. 0d. to 9s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal .....	6s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.	Beasts about 2,235.	Calves 90.
Pork .....	7s. 0d. to 8s. 8d.	Sheep .....	8,580. Pigs 260.

COALS, Feb. 21: Newcastle 61s. 6d.—65s. 9d. Sunderland 63s. 6d.—65s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 112s. Mottled 124s. Curd 128s. CANDLES, 15s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 17s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 6s. 10d. Clare Market, 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 6s. 6d.



THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, as Feb. 1814 (to the 25d), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.— Birmingham Canal, 650*l.*, dividing 26*l.* 5*s.* clear, per annum. — Oxford, 53*l.*, with Dividend.—Grand Junction, 225*l.* to 252*l.*—Monmouth 140*l.* Dividend 8*l.* per annum.—Old Union, 112*l.*—Grand Union 79*l.*—Ellesmere and Chester, 75*l.*—Kennet and Avon, Old Shares, 20*l.* 10*s.*—Wilts and Berks, 19*l.*—Chelmer, 80*l.* ex Dividend 4*l.*—Rochdale, 58*l.*—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 16*l.*—Regent's, 22*l.* Discount.—West-India Dock, 100*l.* ex Dividend.—East India Ditto, 120*l.*—London Ditto, 105*l.* to 108*l.*—Globe Insurance, 106*l.* to 111*l.* 10*s.*—Rock Life Ditto, 2*l.* 10*s.*—Strand Bridge, 31*l.* Discount.—London Flour Shares, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Grand Junction Water Works, 40*l.* to 50*l.*—Russel Institution, 12*l.* 18*s.*

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	5 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	3 per Ct. Long Ann.	5 per Ct. Irish 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea 3 per Ct. Annuites	South Sea 3 per Ct. Bonds.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Om-nium.
1	260	67	67½	82½	95½	16½				195			7 pr.	6 pr.	20 pr.
2	Holiday	67	66½	82½	95½	16½				196			7 pr.	6 pr.	20½ pr.
3	260	67	66½	82½	95½	16½				197½			8 pr.	6 pr.	20 pr.
4	259½	67	66½	82½	95½	16½				198			8 pr.	6 pr.	19½ pr.
5	258½	67	66½	82½	95½	16½							8 pr.	6 pr.	19½ pr.
6	Sunday	67	66½	82½	95½	16½							8 pr.	6 pr.	20 pr.
7		67	66½	82½	95½	16½							8 pr.	6 pr.	20 pr.
8	259	66½	66½	82½	95½	16½							8 pr.	6 pr.	20 pr.
9	258	67	66½	82½	95½	16½							8 pr.	6 pr.	20 pr.
10		68½	68½	83½	96½	16½		4½					7 pr.	5 pr.	20 pr.
11	265	69½	69½	85½	98½	17½				201			7 pr.	5 pr.	23½ pr.
12		71½	71½	86½	99½	17½							6 pr.	6 pr.	23½ pr.
13	Sunday	71½	70	86½	99½	17½							8 pr.	6 pr.	28 pr.
14		71½	70	86½	99½	17½							8 pr.	6 pr.	28 pr.
15	266	71½	71½	86½	99½	17½				200½			8 pr.	6 pr.	27½ pr.
16		70	69½	84½	97½	17½							8 pr.	6 pr.	26 pr.
17	265	70½	70½	85½	97½	17½							8 pr.	7 pr.	26½ pr.
18		70½	70½	85½	97½	17½							8 pr.	7 pr.	26½ pr.
19		70½	70½	85½	97½	17½							8 pr.	6 pr.	26½ pr.
20	Sunday	70½	70½	85½	97½	17½				199½			8 pr.	6 pr.	26½ pr.
21	263	72½	72½	86½	98½	18							8 pr.	6 pr.	30 pr.
22	262½	70½	70½	85½	97½	17½							8 pr.	6 pr.	30 pr.
23	Holiday	70½	70½	85½	97½	17½							8 pr.	6 pr.	30 pr.
24	Holiday	70½	70½	85½	97½	17½							8 pr.	6 pr.	30 pr.
25		70½	70½	85½	97½	17½							6 pr.	5 pr.	27½ pr.
26		70½	70½	85½	97½	17½							6 pr.	5 pr.	27½ pr.
27	Sunday	70½	70½	85½	97½	17½							6 pr.	5 pr.	27½ pr.
28		70½	70½	85½	97½	17½							6 pr.	5 pr.	27½ pr.

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

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co.