

Better to hold the sparkling grape,  
 Than nurse the earth-worm's slimy  
 brood;  
 And circle, in the goblet's shape,  
 The drink of gods, than reptile's food.  
 And, where perchance my wit has shone,  
 In aid of others let me shine;  
 For when, alas! our brains are gone,  
 What nobler substitute than wine.  
 Quaff, while thou canst. Another race,  
 When thou and thine alike are sped,  
 May rescue thee from Earth's embrace,  
 And rhyme and revel with the dead.  
 Why not?—when, through Life's little day,  
 Our heads such sad effects produce,  
 Rescued from worms and wasting clay,  
 'This chance is their's—to be of use.

## POETICAL TRIFLES.

OH Lady, breathe no sigh for those,  
 And let no tear be shed,  
 Who rest in battle-field their head,  
 And sleep, amid their Country's foes,  
 The slumbers of the dead.  
 Thy pearly tears may stream around  
 Thy lov'd-one's aching pillow,  
 Or weep some darling soul who found  
 A grave beneath the billow;  
 Or, like a widow'd matron, twine  
 The cypress and the jessamine,  
 And strew the lily in its bloom  
 Round the cold precincts of the tomb,  
 Where one is laid you fondly press'd  
 A youthful bride-groom to your breast.  
 Tho' lovely were the wreath you wove,  
 As fairy hands could twine,  
 And heart forlorn ne'er gave to Love  
 A sigh more pure than thine;  
 Yet, Lady, weave no wreath for those,  
 And let no tear be shed,  
 Who rest in battle-field their head,  
 And sleep, amid their Country's foes,  
 The slumbers of the dead.  
 For, oh! the warrior's fate may claim  
 A brighter meed, a higher fame:  
 He in the fields of glory fell,  
 And thund'ring cannon rung his knell.  
 For him there is a holier sigh,  
 In every wind that passes by;  
 And Heaven more precious tears shall shed,  
 Round th' unburied Soldier's head.\*  
 But oft at morn, and evening dim,  
 Oh breathe a silent prayer for him;  
 And do thou to his soul impart  
 The warmest blessings of thy heart.

## Translation from the MORISCO.

THE Leopard's eye is full and bright,  
 And white are the tusks of the boar,  
 And yellow the sand-when the orb of night  
 Shines lovely on the shore;

\* "Go, my boy! and if you tell, tho'  
 distant, expos'd, and unwept by those  
 that love you, the most precious tears  
 are those with which Heaven bedews the  
 unburied head of a Soldier." GOLDSMITH.

But brighter still is Leila's eye,  
 And the pearls of her lips more fair,  
 And the sands shine less to the gem of the  
 sky,  
 Than Leila's golden hair.  
 We climb'd the Mountain's lofty crest,  
 We gaz'd on the azure deep,  
 Smooth, smooth, said I, is th' ocean's breast,  
 Oh love me, Leila, and mine shall rest  
 In as calm and holy a sleep.  
 Oh! to the thirsty soul 'tis dear  
 To meet in the wilds a spring;  
 'Tis sweet when Mecca's toecins ring  
 On the way-worn pilgrim's ear.  
 But dearer, sweeter far to me,  
 O Leila, love, thy voice will be,  
 That whispers I am thine for ever.  
 Death itself shall part us never!

From the SPANISH of MANUEL DE FONSECA  
 AT the close of the day, in the sacred  
 aisle,

By the light of the taper dim,  
 'Tis sweet to sit, and list the while  
 To the notes of the vesper hymn.  
 When the silver moon, and the evening star,  
 Are thro' the cloisters beaming,  
 And the notes of the choir, tho' distant far,  
 Like an angel's song are streaming,  
 Then ev'ry care from the tranquil breast,  
 By the sacred scene is driven;  
 Each wild desire is hush'd to rest,  
 And each hope is turn'd to Heaven.  
 Here would I wish to linger still,  
 Till my heart had hush'd her motion,  
 Nor with less holy feelings thrill,  
 Than mild meek-eyed devotion.

## Imitation of a MOORISH Song.

BY the shores of the sea, in a lonely cell,  
 Did a good and an aged Dervise dwell,  
 And the pilgrim travell'd, to breathe his  
 prayer,  
 And kiss the hem of his garment there.  
 But the holy Dervise lives no more  
 In the lonely cell, by the Ocean's shore;  
 The stone by his cave is red with his blood,  
 And his bones are wash'd by the Ocean's  
 flood;  
 And the toad and the lizard inhabit the cell,  
 Where the aged Dervise us'd to dwell;  
 And no pilgrim comes to breathe his prayer,  
 And kiss the hem of his garment there.  
 Where is the man whose hand is red?  
 None can tell: The murderer fled.  
 But the curse of Heaven shall shadow his  
 path,  
 And the wretch shall sink in the flames of  
 Cadix, March 22, T. H. H.

Epitaph by GREGORY NAZIANZEN. ON THE  
 SELF, written when he perceived his end  
 approaching. Translated by H. S. BONS  
 THOU callest me. I hasten; yet I dread  
 The gulph, the fire, the rich man's  
 scorching bed! [aching head]  
 Ah! who to Abraham's breast will bear of  
 HIS.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

[The General Order respecting the sentence on Col. Quentin, of the 10th Hussars, which we have alluded to in p. 494, states, that the Commander-in-Chief having laid the proceedings before the Prince Regent, by whom the sentence has been approved of, it was his R. H.'s pleasure that it should be entered on the General Order Books, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service. It then recapitulates the four charges, and the decision of the Court; and proceeds as follows:

"I am to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and Sentence of the Court.—His Royal Highness has further been pleased to consider, that, when the Officers of a Corps prefer accusations, affecting the honour and professional character of their Commander, nothing but the most conclusive proof of their charges before a Court Martial can justify a proceeding which must otherwise be so pregnant with mischief to the discipline of the Army; and that a regard due to the subordination of the service must ever attach a severe responsibility to subordinate officers who become the accusers of their superior! His Royal Highness therefore could not but regret, that the Officers of the 10th Hussars should have been so unmindful of what they owe to the first principles of their profession, as to assume an opinion of their Commander's personal conduct, which neither their general experience of the service, nor their knowledge of the alleged facts (as appears from their own evidence), could sanction or justify, and which opinion would appear from the proceedings to have been utterly void of foundation, in every instance of implied attack or insinuation upon that Officer's courage and conduct before the Enemy, as conveyed by the tenour of the 2d and 3d Charges.

"In allusion to the Letter signed by the chief part of the Officers, and in which the present proceedings originated, the Prince Regent has specially observed, that, exclusive of the doubt which may be entertained of the capability to form a judgment, so much beyond the scope of their experience in the service, it was worthy of remark, that some who have affixed their names to that paper, had never been with the regiment during the period in question, and others had never joined any military body beyond the dépôt of their Corps; and it might thus be deduced, that, although the Officers have manifested, according to the appropriate remark of the Court Martial, a want of co-operation in support of their Commander's authority, yet those who have assumed a personal

observance of Col. Quentin's conduct, and those who, *though absent*, appear to have acted under a mischievous influence by joining in an opening to his prejudice, have all co-operated in a compact against their Commanding Officer, fraught with evils of the most injurious tendency to the discipline of the service; nor did it escape the notice of his Royal Highness, that this accusation has not been the momentary offspring of irritated feelings, but the deliberate issue of a long and extraordinary delay, for which no sufficient reasons, or explanation, have been assigned.

"In this view of the case (which is not palliated by the very slight censure passed on Col. Quentin upon the 1st Charge) his Royal Highness has considered that a mark of his displeasure towards those Officers is essential to the vital interests of the Army; and that the nature of the combination against Col. Quentin would call for the removal from the service of those who have joined in it; but, as his Royal Highness would willingly be guided by a lenient disposition towards a corps of Officers who have hitherto merited his approbation, and would willingly believe that *inadvertency* in some, and *inexperience* in others, had left them unaware of the mischievous tendency of their conduct upon this occasion, his Royal Highness is averse to adopt such severe measures as the custom of the service, in support of its discipline, usually sanctions, upon the failure of charges against a Commanding Officer: still it is essential that conduct so injurious in its nature, should be held forth to the Army as a warning in support of subordination; and his Royal Highness has therefore commanded that the Officers who signed the letter of the 9th of August, shall no longer act together as a corps, but that they shall be distributed by exchange throughout the different regiments of Cavalry in the service, where, it is trusted, that they will learn and confine themselves to their subordinate duties, until their services and experience shall sanction their being placed in ranks and situations, where they may be allowed to judge of the general and higher duties of the profession.

"The Prince Regent has been further pleased to observe, that though Colonel Palmer did not sign the Letter of the 9th of August, he is, nevertheless, by his declared sentiments on the prosecution, and his general concurrence in the opinion of the Officers, to be considered in the same light as if he had put his name to that paper; and his Royal Highness has therefore commanded that he shall also be removed to another corps. I am, &c.

FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.  
To the Adjutant-General, &c. &c."

The head-quarters of the regiment being at Romford, in Essex, they were paraded on the 9th Nov. with the officers at their head, when Gen. Calvert, the Adj.-general, who had gone from town for that purpose, read the above General Order. He afterwards called the names of the Officers who had signed the Letter to Col. Palmer, from which the proceedings against Col. Quentin originate; viz. Col. C. Palmer, Lieut.-col. G. J. Roberts, Captains J. R. Lloyd, B. N. Harding, S. H. Stuart, G. Fitzclarence, J. Smith, E. P. Turner, R. Giveen, C. Sygne, Lord A. W. Hill, E. F. Fitzgerald; Lieutenants H. Marquess of Worcester, C. Evesfield, H. Somerset, G. Wombwell, C. Wyndham, H. Seymour, H. Fitzclarence, A. F. Berkeley, J. H. Powell, J. Jackson, J. A. Richardson, J. C. Green;

Cornet R. B. Palliser: And desired them to move forward in front of their respective troops, and to return their swords into their scabbards. He then addressed them as follows:—

“Gentlemen—I have the Commander in Chief’s commands to signify to you his Royal Highness the Prince Regent’s pleasure, that you no longer belong to the 10th regiment of Hussars; and the Commander in Chief enjoins you to hold yourselves in readiness to join the different regiments of cavalry to which the Prince Regent will immediately appoint you.”

The Adjutant-General then directed the Hon. Major Howard, to take on himself the command of the 10th Royal Hussars, until it shall be resumed by Colonel Quentin.

#### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Downing-street, Oct. 10.*—Dispatch received from Sir George Prevost, bart.

*Head Quarters, Montreal, Aug. 27.*

My Lord.—The successful result of the gallant enterprise against the Enemy’s small vessels lying off Fort Erie, as detailed in the enclosed extract of a dispatch from Gen. Drummond, having encouraged the expectation that a favourable period had arrived for attacking the Enemy in their entrenchments, the General was induced to order an assault upon Fort Erie, and the works connected with it, before the break of day on the 15th instant.—It is with deep concern I have now to acquaint your Lordship, that, notwithstanding there was the fairest prospect of success at the commencement of the attack, our troops were afterwards obliged to retire without accomplishing their object, and with very considerable loss. To Gen. Drummond’s official report on this subject (a copy of which I have the honour of transmitting,) I beg leave to refer your Lordship for the causes of our failure. It is, however, highly satisfactory to know, that until the unfortunate explosion took place, and until his Majesty’s troops, by their near approach to the abattis in front of the entrenchments, met such difficulties in penetrating as were found to be insurmountable without the aid of light, they behaved with their usual gallantry and discipline, and had gained, by their determined efforts, advantages which accident alone appears to have compelled them to forego.—By accounts from Gen. Drummond to the 18th inst. I find he has, since the 15th, been joined by the 82d regiment, and that the 6th was on its way to, and would probably be with, the right division by this time, together with other reinforcements which are proceeding thither. I have, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Extract from Gen. Drummond, to Sir G. Prevost, dated *Camp before Fort Erie, Aug. 15.*

I have great satisfaction in acquainting your Excellency, with the capture of two of the three armed schooners which were anchored off Fort Erie, and which very much annoyed our left flank. This enterprise was executed in a very gallant style by Capt. Dobbs, and a party of about seventy seamen and marines, who embarked last night in six batteaux, which I had caused to be carried across to Lake Erie for that purpose. I have this morning opened the fire of the battery on Fort Erie, and though the distance is found to be great, yet I hope a sufficient effect will be produced.

*Camp before Fort Erie, Aug. 15.*

Sir,—Having reason to believe that a sufficient impression had been produced on the works of the Enemy’s fort, by the fire of the battery which I had opened on it on the morning of the 15th, and by which the stone building had been much injured, and the general outline of the parapet and embrasures very much altered, I determined on assaulting the place; and accordingly made the necessary arrangements for attacking it, by a heavy column directed to the entrenchments on the side of Snake Hill, and by two columns to advance from the battery, and assault the fort and entrenchments on this side.—The troops destined to attack by Snake Hill (which consisted of the King’s regiment and that of De Watteville, with the flank companies of the 89th and 100th regiments, under Lieut.-col. Fischer, of the regiment De Watteville) marched at four o’clock yesterday afternoon, in order to gain the vicinity of the point of attack in sufficient time. It is with the deepest regret I have to report the failure of both attacks, which were made two hours before daylight this morning.

morning. A copy of Lieut.-col. Fischer's report, herewith inclosed, will enable your Excellency to form a tolerably correct judgment of the cause of the failure of that attack: had the head of the column (which had entered the place without difficulty or opposition), been supported, the Enemy must have fled from his works, (which were all taken, as was contemplated in the instructions, in reverse), or have surrendered. — The attack on the fort and entrenchments leading from it to the Lake, was made at the same moment by two columns; one under Lieut.-colonel Drummond, 104th regt. consisting of the flank companies of the 41st and 104th regts. and a body of seamen and marines under Capt. Dobbs of the royal navy, on the fort; the other, under Col. Scott, 103d, consisting of the 103d regt. supported by two companies of the Royals, was destined to attack the entrenchments. — These columns advanced to the attack, as soon as the firing upon Col. Fischer's column was heard, and succeeded, after a desperate resistance, in making a lodgment in the fort, through the embrasures of the demi-bastion, the guns of which they had actually turned against the Enemy, who still maintained the Stone Building, when most unfortunately some ammunition, which had been placed under the platform, caught fire from the firing of the guns to the rear, and a most tremendous explosion followed, by which almost all the troops which had entered the place were dreadfully mangled. Panic was instantly communicated to the troops (who could not be persuaded that the explosion was accidental), and the Enemy, at the same time, pressing forward, and commencing a heavy fire of musquetry, the fort was abandoned, and our troops retreated towards the battery. I immediately pushed out the 1st Battalion Royals, to support and cover the retreat; a service which that valuable corps executed with great steadiness. — Our loss has been very severe in killed and wounded; and I am sorry to add, that almost all those returned "missing," may be considered as wounded or killed by the explosion, and left in the hands of the Enemy. The failure of these most important attacks has been occasioned by circumstances which may be considered as almost justifying the momentary panic which they produced, and which introduced a degree of confusion into the columns which, in the darkness of the night, the utmost exertions of the Officers were ineffectual in removing. — The Officers appear invariably to have behaved with the most perfect coolness and bravery; nor could any thing exceed the steadiness and order with which the advance of Lieut.-col. Fischer's brigade was made, until, emerging from a thick wood, it found itself suddenly stopped

by an abbatis, and within a heavy fire of musquetry and guns from behind a formidable entrenchment. With regard to the centre and left columns, under Colonel Scott, and Lieut.-col. Drummond, the persevering gallantry of both Officers and men, until the unfortunate explosion, could not be surpassed. Col. Scott of the 103d, and Lieut.-col. Drummond of the 104th regiments, who commanded the centre and left attacks, were unfortunately killed; and your Excellency will perceive that almost every officer of those columns was either killed or wounded by the Enemy's fire, or by the explosion.

My thanks are due to the undermentioned Officers, viz. :—To Lieut.-col. Fischer, who commanded the right attack; to Major Coore, aide-de-camp to your Excellency, who accompanied that column; Major Evans, of the King's, commanding the advance; Major Villatte, De Watteville's; Captain Basden, light company 89th; Lieut. Murphy, light company 100th. I also beg to add the name of Capt. Powell, of the Glengarry light infantry, employed on the Staff as Deputy Assistant in the Quarter-master General's Department, who conducted Lieut.-col. Fischer's column, and first entered the Enemy's entrenchments, and by his coolness and gallantry particularly distinguished himself; Major Villatte, of De Watteville's regiment, who led the column of attack and entered the entrenchments; as did Lieut. Young, of the King's regiment, with about 50 men of the light companies of the King's and De Watteville's regiments. Capt. Powell reports that Serj. Powell, of the 19th Dragoons, who was perfectly acquainted with the ground, volunteered to act as guide, and preceded the leading sub-division in the most intrepid style. In the centre and left columns, the exertions of Major Smelt, of the 103d regt. who succeeded to the command of the left column, on the death of Col. Scott; Captains Leonard and Shore of the 104th flank companies; Captains Glew, Bullock, and O'Keefe, 41st flank companies; Capt. Dobbs, of the royal navy, commanding a party of volunteer seamen and marines,—are entitled to my acknowledgments—(they are all wounded). Nor can I omit mentioning, in the strongest terms of approbation, the active, zealous, and useful exertions of Capt. Elliot of the 103d regt. Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-general, who was unfortunately wounded and taken prisoner; and Capt. Barney, of the 89th regt. who had volunteered his services as a temporary Assistant in the Engineer Department, and conducted the centre column to the attack, in which he received two dangerous wounds. To Major Phillot, commanding the royal artillery, and Capt. Sabine, who commanded the battery

battery as well as the field guns, and to the Officers and men of that valuable branch of the service serving under them, I am to express my entire approbation of their skill and exertions. Lieut. Charlton of the royal artillery, entered the fort with the centre column, fired several rounds upon the Enemy from his own guns, and was wounded by the explosion. The ability and exertions of Lieut. Philpot, of the royal engineers, and the Officers and men of that Department, claim my best acknowledgments. To Lieut.-col. Tucker, who commanded the reserve, and to Lieut.-col. Pearson, inspecting field officer, and Lieut.-col. Battersby, of the Glegarry light infantry, and Capt. Waker, of the incorporated militia, I am greatly indebted for their active and unremitting attention to the security of the out-posts. — For the Deputy Adj. Gen. and Deputy Quarter-Master-gen. Lieut.-col. Harvey, and Lieut.-col. Myers, and to the Officers of their Departments respectively, as well as to Capt. Foster, my military secretary, and the Officers of my personal Staff, I am under the greatest obligations for the assistance they afforded me. My acknowledgments are due to Capt. D'Alton, of the 90th regt. Brigade Major to the right division, and to Lieut.-col. Nichol, Quarter-master-gen. of Militia; the exertions of Dep. Commissary-gen. Turquand, and the Officers of that department, for the supply of the troops; and the care and attention of Staff Surgeon O'Mahy, and the medical officers with the division, to the sick and wounded, also claim my thanks.

I have, &c. GORDON DRUMMOND.  
To Sir G. Prevost, bart.

*Camp, August 15.*

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, for the information of Lieut.-general Drummond, that, in compliance with the instructions I received, the brigade under my command, consisting of the 8th, and De Watteville's regiment, the light companies of the 89th and 100th with a detachment of artillery, attacked this morning, at two o'clock, the position of the Enemy on Snake Hill; and, to my great concern, failed in its attempt. The flank companies of the brigade, who were formed under the orders of Major Evans, of the King's regiment, for the purpose of turning the position between Snake Hill and the Lake, met with a check at the abbatis, which was found impenetrable, and was prevented from it, supporting Major De Villatte, of De Watteville's, and Capt. Powell, of the Quarter-master-general's department, who, actually with a few men, had turned the Enemy's battery.—The column of support, consisting of the remainder of De Watteville's and the King's regiments, forming the reserve, in marching too near the Lake, found them-

selves entangled between the rocks and the water; and, by the retreat of the flank companies, were thrown into such confusion as to render it impossible to give them any kind of formation during the darkness of the night, at which time they were exposed to a most galling fire of the Enemy's battery, and the numerous parties in the abbatis; and I am perfectly convinced, that the great number of missing are men killed or severely wounded at that time, when it was impossible to give them any assistance. After day-break, the troops formed and retired to the camp. I enclose a return of casualties. I have, &c. J. FRASER.

*Killed, Wounded, & Missing, of the Right Div.*

*Killed:*—2 Lieut.-colonels, 1 captain, 1 lieut. 1 serjeant, 1 drum. 51 rank and file.

*Wounded:*—1 D-p. assist.-quar.-master. 1 major, 8 captains, 11 lieuts. 2 ens. 1 master, 12 seamen, 20 serjeants, 3 drummers, 250 rank and file.

*Missing:*—1 Dep. assist.-qua.-master-gen. 1 capt. 5 lieuts. 2 ensigns, 1 midshipman, 1 adjutant, 7 seamen, 41 serjeants, 5 drummers, 479 rank and file.—(Of the number returned missing, the greater part are supposed to have been killed by the explosion of a magazine.)

*Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.*

*Killed:*—1st, or Royal Scots, Capt. Torrens; 8th regt. Lieut. Noel; 103d, Col. Scott; 104th, Lieut.-colonel Drummond.

*Wounded:*—General Staff, Capt. Powell, dep. ass.-qua.-master-gen. slight contusion; Navy, Capt. Dobbs, Lieut. Stevenson, &c.; Mr. Harris, master, sev.; Royal Scots, Capt. Rowan, sev.; Lieut. Vaughan, &c.; 8th regt. Lieut. Young, &c.; 41st, flank companies, Capts. Glew and Bullock, sev.; Lieut. Hales, &c.; Ens. Townshend, sev.; 89th regt. Capt. Baine, sev.; 100th, Vol. Frazer, sev.; 103d, Major Scroft; Capt. Gardner, sev.; and Coleicugh, sev. and prisoner; Lieut. Tailor, sev.; Charlton, sev. and prisoner; Cuppage, jun. daug.; Meagher, &c.; Burrows and Hazen, sev.; and Ens. Nash, sev.; 104th, flank companies, Capt. Leonard and Lieut. McLaughlan, severely.

*Missing:*—General Staff, Capt. Elliot, dep. assist.-qua.-master-gen.; Navy, Mr. Hyde, midshipman; 41st, flank companies, Lieut. Ginner and Ens. Hall; 100th, light comp. Lieut. Murray, wounded and prisoner; 103d regt. Capt. Irwin, Lieut. Kaye, Ensign Huey, and Lieut. and Adj. Pettis.

*Admiralty-office, Oct. 11.*—Letter from Sir J. L. Yeo, dated Prince Regent, Kingston, August 24.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a letter I have received from Capt. Dobbs, of his Majesty's sloop *Star*, employed in co-operating with the right division of the army, detailing the particulars of a very gallant

gallant and successful attack made on two of the Enemy's men of war schooners, moored under the guns of Fort Erie, by a party of seamen and marines under that Officer, which appears to have been conducted with great skill and judgment on the part of Capt. Dobbs, and executed with distinguished gallantry by all employed. I lament to say, the service has lost a very zealous and valuable Officer in Capt. Radcliffe, who was killed in the act of boarding. I have the honour to inclose a list of killed and wounded. L. Yeo.

*Niagara River, near Fort Erie, Somers Schooner, Aug. 13.*

Sir,—Having succeeded in getting my gig and five batteaux across the Niagara river to Lake Erie, a distance of eight miles, by land, I last night attacked the three Enemy's schooners that had anchored close to Fort Erie, for the purpose of flanking the approaches to that fort. Two of them were carried sword in hand in a few minutes, and the third would certainly have fallen, had the cables not been cut, which made us drift to leeward of her among the Rapids. The schooners taken are the Ohio and Somers, commanded by Lieutenants, and mounting three long 12-pounders, with a complement of 35 men each. My gallant friend, Lieut. Radcliffe and one seaman, fell in the act of boarding, which, with four wounded, is our loss. The Enemy had one man killed and seven wounded; among the latter is Lieut. Conklin, commanding the squadron, as well as two of his Officers. The steady and gallant conduct of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines employed on this service, was such as to have insured me success against a greater force, and has called forth a very handsome General Order from his Honour Lieut.-gen. Drummond. I beg leave particularly to mention Mr. Grinded, Mate of the Star, and Mr. Hyde, Mate of the Charwell, not only for their gallant conduct in the attack, but for their skill in bringing the vessels into this river through shoals and rapids, and under a constant and heavy fire. I have, &c. ALEX. DOBBS.

Killed and Wounded in an attack on two of the Enemy's Schooners under Fort Erie, on the night of Aug. 12th.

*Killed*:—C. Radcliffe, acting commander; and W. Acton, seaman.

*Wounded*:—J. Hudson, seaman, sev.; J. Bowen, seaman, sl.; T. Roach and J. Dickson, private marines, severely.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Downing-street, Oct. 17.*—A Dispatch from Colonel Brook, brought by Captain M'Dougall:

*H. M. Ship Tonnant, Chesapeake, Sept. 17.*

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the division of troops under the command of Major-gen. Ross,

effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th Sept. near North Point, on the left point of the Patapsco river, distant from Baltimore about 15 miles, with a view of pushing a reconnoissance in co-operation with the naval forces, to that town, and acting thereon as the Enemy's strength and positions might be found to dictate. The approach on this side to Baltimore lies through a small peninsula formed by the Patapsco and Back rivers, and generally from two to three miles broad, while it narrows in some places to less than half a mile.—Three miles from North Point the Enemy had entrenched himself quite across this neck of land, towards which (the disembarkation having been completed at an early hour) the troops advanced. The Enemy was actively employed in the completion of this work, deepening the ditch, and strengthening his front by a low abattis, both which, however, he precipitately abandoned on the approach of our skirmishers, leaving in our hands some few dragoons, being part of his rear guard.—About two miles beyond this post our advance became engaged; the country was here closely wooded, and the Enemy's riflemen were enabled to conceal themselves. At this moment the gallant Gen. Ross received a wound in his breast, which proved mortal. He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his King and Country. Thus fell at an early age one of the brightest ornaments of his profession; one who whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command; who was not less beloved in his private than enthusiastically admired in his public character; and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprize, and devotion to the service.—If it were permitted to a soldier to lament those who fall in battle, we may in this instance claim that melancholy privilege.—Thus it is that the honour of addressing your Lordship and the command of this army have devolved on me; duties which, under any other circumstances, might have been embraced as the most enviable gift of fortune; and here I venture to solicit, through your Lordship, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's consideration to the circumstance of my succeeding, during operations of such moment, to an officer of such high and established merit.—Our advance continuing to press forward, the Enemy's light troops were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of about 6000 men, six pieces of artillery, and some hundred cavalry, were discovered, posted under cover of a wood, drawn up in very dense order, and lying a strong paling, which crossed the main road nearly at right angles. The creeks and inlets of the Patapsco

Patapsco and Back rivers, which approach each other at this point, will in some measure account for the contracted nature of the Enemy's position. — I immediately ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The light brigade, under the command of Major Jones of the 4th, consisting of the 85th light infantry under Major Gubbins, and the light companies of the army under Major Pringle of the 21st, covered the whole of the front, driving in the Enemy's skirmishers, with great loss on his main body. The 4th regt. under Major Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained, unperceived, a lodgment close upon the Enemy's left. The remainder of the right brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-col. Mullins, consisting of the 44th regiment, under Major Johnson, the marines of the fleet, under Captain Robbins, and a detachment of seamen, under Captain Money of the *Trave*, formed line along the Enemy's front, while the left brigade under Colonel Paterson, consisting of the 21st regt. commanded by Major Whitaker, the 2d batt. of marines, by Lieut.-col. Malcolm, and a detachment of marines, by Major Lewis, remained in columns on the road, with orders to deploy to his left, and press the Enemy's right, the moment the ground became sufficiently open to admit of that movement. — In this order, the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than 15 minutes the Enemy's force, being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair, from 5 to 600 men in killed and wounded, while, at the most moderate calculation, he is at least 1000 *hors de combat*. The 5th regt. of militia in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated. — The day being now far advanced, and the troops (as is always the case on the first march after disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the Enemy had been dispossessed. Here I received a communication from Vice-admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, informing me that the frigates, bomb-ships, and flotilla of the fleet, would on the ensuing morning take their stations as previously proposed. — At day-break on the 15th the army again advanced, and at ten o'clock I occupied a favourable position eastward of Baltimore, distant about a mile and a half, and from whence I could reconnoitre at my leisure the defences of that town. Baltimore is completely surrounded by strong but detached hills, on which the Enemy had constructed a chain of palisaded redoubts, connected by a small breast-work; I have, however, rea-

son to think that the defences to the Northward and Westward of the place were in a very unfinished state. Chinkapin Hill, which lay in front of our position, completely commands the town; this was the strongest part of the line, and here the Enemy seemed most apprehensive of attack. These works were defended, according to the best information we could obtain, by about 15,000 men, with a large train of artillery. Judging it perfectly feasible, with the description of force under my command, I made arrangements for a night attack, during which the superiority of the Enemy's artillery would not have been so much felt, and Capt. M'Donagall, the bearer of these dispatches, will have the honour to point out to your Lordship the particular points of the line against which I had proposed to act. — During the evening, however, I received a communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval forces, by which I was informed that in consequence of the entrance of the harbour being blocked up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the Enemy, a Naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impracticable. — Under these circumstances, and keeping in view your Lordship's instructions, it was agreed between the Vice-Admiral and myself, that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in the storming the heights. — Having formed this resolution, after compelling the Enemy to sink upwards of 20 vessels in different parts of the harbour, caused the Citizens to remove almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland, obliging the Government to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding States, harrassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from very remote districts, causing the Enemy to burn a valuable rope-walk, with other public buildings, in order to clear his glacis in front of their redoubt, besides having beat and routed them in a general action, I retired on the 14th, three miles from the position which I had occupied where I halted during some hours. This tardy movement was partly caused by a expectation that the Enemy might possibly be induced to move out of his entrenchments and follow us, but he profited by the lesson which he had received on the 12th, and towards the evening I retired the troops about three miles and a half farther, where I took up my ground for the night. — Having ascertained at a late hour on the morning of the 15th, that the Enemy had no disposition to quit his entrenchments, I moved down, and re-embarked the army at North Point, not leaving a man behind, and carrying with me about 200 prisoners, being persons of the best families in the city, which number

might have been very considerably increased, was not the fatigue of the troops an object principally to be avoided.

[Col. Brook concludes his dispatch with acknowledging himself indebted to Sir A. Cochrane, for active assistance and zealous co-operation; to Rear-adm. Cockburn, for counsel and assistance; to Captain E. Crofton, commanding the brigade of seamen, for the enthusiastic example he gave to his men; Captains Nourse, Money, Sullivan, and Ramsay, R. M.; to Colonel Paterson, for the steady manner in which he brought his column into action; to the Hon. Lieut.-col. Mullins, for the gallantry with which he charged the Enemy in line, with the right brigade; to Major Jones, for his skilful dispositions in covering all the movements; to Capt. De Bathe, 95th, for his distinguished gallantry; to Major Faunce, 4th regt. who turned the Enemy's left: and generally to Major Gubbins, commanding the 83th; Major Kenny, commanding the light companies; Capt. Mitchell and Carmichael, and Lieut. Lawrence, roy. artil.; Capt. Blanchard, royal eng.; Lieut. Evans, 3d drag., acting Dep. Q. M.-Gen.; and Capt. M'Dougall, Aide-de-Camp to the late Major-gen. Ross, and the bearer of the Dispatch.]

ARTHUR BROOK, Col. Commanding.  
*Killed and Wounded in Action on Sept. 12.*

One General Officer, 1 Lieut. and 38 men, *Killed*.—11 officers, 11 serjeants, and 229 privates, *Wounded*.

*Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.*

*Killed*:—Gen. Staff, Major-gen. Robert Ross; 21st Fusiliers, Lieut. Gracie.

*Wounded*:—21st Fusiliers, Brevet Maj. Renny, sl.; Lieut. Leavoq, sev.; 44th regt. Brevet Major Cruice, sl.; Capt. H. Greenshields, dang. (since dead); Capt. G. Hill, Lieut. Cruice, and Ens. J. White, sev.; 85th, Captains W. P. De Bathe, and J. D. Hicks, and Lieut. G. Wellings, sl.; royal marines, Capt. J. Robyus, severely.

*Admiralty-office, Oct. 17.*

A dispatch from Sir A. Cochrane, dated on board the *Tonnant*, Chesapeake, Sept. 17, and of which Capt. Crofton, of the *Royal Oak*, was the bearer, follows here:

Sir Alexander states that the approaching equinoctial new moon having rendered it unsafe to proceed immediately out of the Chesapeake with the combined expedition, Major-gen. Ross and himself resolved to occupy the intermediate time to advantage, by making a demonstration on the city of Baltimore, which might be converted into a real attack should circumstances appear to justify it. On the 11th, he anchored off the mouth of the Patapsco with the frigates, and next morning the army disembarked without opposition, having attached to it a brigade of 600 seamen, under Captain E. Crofton (late of the

Leopard), the 2d battalion of marines, the marines of the fleet, and the Colonial Black marines. Rear-adm. Cockburn accompanied the General to advise and arrange. As soon as the army moved, the Admiral hoisted his flag on board the *Surprise*, and sailed up the river to co-operate, by attacking the Enemy's fort. While thus engaged, he learned the death of Major-gen. Ross, by a wound from a musket-ball, while reconnoitering. "It is a tribute (says Sir Alexander) due to the memory of this gallant and respected officer, to pause in my relation, while I lament the loss that his Majesty's service, and the army, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments, has sustained by his death. The unanimity, the zeal, which he manifested on every occasion while I had the honour of serving with him, gave life and ease to the most arduous undertakings. Too heedless of his personal security when in the field, his devotion to the care and honour of his army, has caused the termination of his valuable life. The Major-General has left a wife and family, for whom I am confident his grateful country will provide." For the victory, of which the Major-General's death was a prelude, Sir Alexander refers to Adm. Cockburn's account, which is annexed. On the bombs taking their stations next morning to attack the fort, supported by the frigate, Sir Alexander perceived that "the approach to the town on the land side was defended by commanding heights, on which were constructed a chain of redoubts, connected by a breastwork, with a ditch in front, an extensive train of artillery, and a shew of force that was reported to be from 15 to 20,000 men. The entrance by sea, within which the town is retired nearly 3 miles, was entirely obstructed by a barrier of vessels sunk at the mouth of the harbour, defended inside by gun-boats, flanked on the right by a strong and regular fortification, and on the left by a battery of heavy guns."—These preparations rendering co-operation by sea impracticable, the Admiral communicated to Col. Brook the propriety of retiring, as the primary object had been accomplished, and the ulterior operations (in another point) was still kept in view. Col. Brook withdrew without opposition. "The result of this demonstration (Sir Alexander writes) has been the defeat of the army of the Enemy; the destruction by themselves of a quantity of shipping, the burning of an extensive ropewalk, and other public erections, the causing of them to remove their property from the city, and above all the collecting and harrassing his armed inhabitants from the surrounding country; producing a total stagnation of their commerce, and heaping upon them considerable expences, and at the same time effectually drawing off their attention



attention and support from other important quarters.<sup>27</sup> The dispatch concludes with praises of Rear-admirals Cockburn, Malcolm, and Codrington; the Captains of the squadron and their officers; Capt. E. Crofton, who commanded the Naval brigade, and Captains Sullivan, Rowland, Money, and R. Ramsay, who commanded divisions. Capt. Robyus, royal marines, (who was severely wounded both before Baltimore and at Washington); Lieut. H. Marshall of the Diadem, dangerously wounded, are recommended for promotion; also First Lieut. J. Lawrence, who commanded the Rocket Brigade.

*H. M. S. Severn, in the Patasco. Sept. 15.*

Sir,—In furtherance of the instructions I had the honour to receive from you on the 11th inst. I landed at day light of the 12th, with Major-gen. Ross and the force under his command, at a place the General and myself had previously fixed upon, near to North Point, at the entrance of the Patasco; and in conformity with his wishes, I determined on remaining on shore, and accompanying the army, to render him every assistance within my power during the contemplated movements and operations; therefore, so soon as our landing was completed, I directed Captain Nourse, of this ship, to advance up the Patasco with the frigates, sloops, and bomb ships, to bombard the fort, and threaten the water-approach to Baltimore, and I moved on with the army and seamen (under Capt. Edward Crofton) attached to it, on the direct road leading to the above-mentioned town.—We had advanced about five miles (without other occurrence than taking prisoners a few light horsemen) when the General and myself, being with the advanced guard, observed a division of the Enemy posted at a turning of the road, extending to a wood on our left; a sharp fire was almost immediately opened upon us from it, and as quickly returned with considerable effect by our advanced guard, which pressing steadily forward, soon obliged the Enemy to run off with the utmost precipitation, leaving behind him several men killed and wounded; but it is with the most heartfelt sorrow I have to add, that in this short and desultory skirmish my gallant and highly-valued friend the Major-General received a musket ball through his arm into his breast, which proved fatal to him on his way to the water-side for re-embarkation. Our country, Sir, has lost in him one of its best and bravest soldiers, and those who knew him, as I did, a friend most honoured and beloved; and I trust, Sir, I may be forgiven for considering it a sacred duty I owe to him to mention here, that whilst his wounds were binding up, and we were placing him on the bearer, which was to carry him off the field, he assured me the

wounds he had received in the performance of his duty to his Country caused him not a pang; but he felt alone anxiety for a wife and family dearer to him than his life, whom, in the event of the fatal termination he foresaw, he recommended to the protection and notice of his Majesty's Government, and the Country. Colonel Brook, on whom the command of the army now devolved, having come up, and the body of our troops having closed with the advance, the whole proceeded forward about two miles further, where we observed the Enemy in force drawn up before us (apparently about 6 or 7000 strong); on perceiving our army, he filed off into a large and extensive wood on his right, from which he commenced a cannonade on us from his field-pieces, and drew up his men behind a thick paling where he appeared determined to make a stand. Our field guns answered his with evident advantage, and so soon as Col. Brook had made the necessary dispositions, the attack was ordered, and executed in the highest style possible. The Enemy opened his musketry on us from his whole line, immediately we approached within reach of it, and kept up his fire till we reached and entered the wood, when he gave way in every direction, and was chased by us a considerable distance with great slaughter, abandoning his post of the Meeting House, situated in this wood, and leaving all his wounded and two of his field guns in our possession.—The night being fast approaching, and the troops much fatigued, Col. Brook determined on remaining for the night on the field of battle; and on the morning of the 13th, leaving a small guard at the Meeting House to collect and protect the wounded, we again moved forward towards Baltimore, on approaching which it was found to be defended by extremely strong works on every side, and immediately in front of us by an extensive hill, on which was an entrenched camp, and great quantities of artillery; and the information we collected, added to what we observed, gave us to believe there were at least within their works from 15 to 20,000 men. Col. Brook lost no time in reconnoitring these defences, after which he made his arrangement for storming, during the ensuing night, with his gallant little army, the entrenched camp in our front, notwithstanding all the difficulties which it presented. The subsequent communications which we opened with you, however, induced him to relinquish again the idea; and therefore yesterday morning the army retired leisurely to the Meeting House, where it halted for some hours to make the necessary arrangements respecting the wounded and the prisoners taken on the 12th; which being completed, it made a further short movement in the evening towards

towards the place where it had disembarked, and where it arrived this morning for re-embarkation, without suffering the slightest molestation from the Enemy, who, in spite of his superiority of number, did not even venture to look at us during this slow and deliberate retreat.

[This dispatch concludes with expressing approbation of every officer and man employed — and particularly enumerates, Captains E. Crofton (Royal Oak), White (of the Albion), Sullivan, Money, Ramsay, Robyns, Nourse (of the Severn); Lieut. J. Scott, and Lieut. G. C. Urnston, both of the Albion.] G. COCHRANE, Rear-adm. Vice-admiral Sir Alex. Cochrane.

*Killed and Wounded.*—Killed, Navy: 1 petty officer, 3 seamen, 3 marines. Wounded, 1 officer, 6 petty ditto, 22 seamen, and 15 marines.—Naval Brigade: 6 killed and 32 wounded — Marine Brigade: 1 killed and 16 wounded.

*Officers Killed and Wounded:*—Mr. Wm. or Arthur Edmonson, clerk of the Melpomenes, killed. — *Wounded:* Capt. Robyns, of the Tonnant, Lieut. Sampson Marshall, of the Duadem, and Mr. C. Ogle, midshipman, of the Tonnant, all severely.

This Gazette likewise contains a Dispatch from Sir Alex. Cochrane, inclosing the details of the attack on Fort Washington, and the subsequent surrender of the city of Alexandria. This enterprize was contemporaneous with the dash against Washington. The chief command was assigned to Capt. James A. Gordon, of the Seahorse frigate, assisted by the Euryalus, Devastation, Etna, Meteor, Erebus, and Anna Maria Dispatch boat. It was with the greatest difficulty the squadron could ascend that part of the Potomac called the Kettle Bottoms—each ship was aground not less than twenty different times, and was hauled off by main strength.—The crews were employed in warping for five whole successive days, a few hours excepted, a distance of more than 50 miles. The bombardment of Fort Washington commenced on the evening of the 27th. On the bursting of the first shell the garrison were observed to retreat; but stratagem was suspected. At eight o'clock, all doubts were removed by the explosion of the powder-magazine, which destroyed the inner buildings; and at day light on the 28th, the British forces took possession. The city of Alexandria, having thus lost its only defence, capitulated. All the shipping, amounting to 21 vessels, were taken possession of, fitted and loaded with stores of every description; tobacco, flour, and cotton, taken from the warehouses. In returning, contrary winds compelled the squadron to renew the laborious task of warping the ships, which, owing to the De-

vastation grounding, occasioned a delay of one day. The Enemy appears to have fondly indulged the hope of cutting off the return of the squadron. Mr. Munroe, the new Secretary at War, ordered the construction of batteries on every favourable point and height, and which were manned by seamen under Commodore Rogers, Capt. Perry, and Capt. Porter. All these efforts proved unavailing, as well as an attempt to destroy the Devastation by three fire ships. Mr. John More, midshipman of the Seahorse, towed the nearest fire vessel on shore. Finally the skill and gallantry of our officers and seamen triumphed. On the 6th the Enemy, convinced that his opposition was ineffectual, desisted, and permitted the squadron with its 21 prizes to pass without further molestation. The whole of the operations included a period of 23 days, during which the hammocks were down only two nights, yet all the laborious duties were executed with readiness and cheerfulness. Captain Gordon speaks highly of the services of Captains Alexander, Bartholomew, Baker, Roberts, Kenah, Napier, Lieut. T. Herbert, Lieut. H. King, first of the Seahorse, who quitted his sick bed to command at quarters while passing a battery; and Mr. Alex. Louthain, the master. The total loss of the squadron was 7 men killed and 35 wounded.

[Transmitted by Lieut.-gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, from Halifax, under date September 28.]

*Machias, Sept. 14.*

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that I sailed from Penobscot Bay, with the brigade you was pleased to place under my command, consisting of a detachment of the Royal Artillery, with a howitzer, the battalion companies of the 29th regt. and a party of the 7th battalion 60th, on the morning of the 9th inst; and arrived at Bucks Harbour, about 10 miles from this place, on the following evening. As the Enemy fired several alarm-guns on our approaching the shore, it was evident he was apprehensive of an attack: I therefore deemed it expedient to disembark the troops with as little delay as possible; and Captain Hyde Parker, commanding the Naval force, appointed Capt. Stauffel to superintend this duty, and it was executed by that officer with the utmost promptitude and decision.—Upon reaching the shore, I ascertained that there was only a pathway through the woods by which we could advance and take Fort O'Brien, and the battery in reverse; and as the guns of these works commanded the river, upon which the town is situated, I decided upon possessing ourselves of them during the night.

night.—We moved forward at ten o'clock P. M. and after a most tedious and harassing march, only arrived near to the fort at day-break, although the distance does not exceed five miles. The advanced-guard, which consisted of two companies of the 29th regt. and a detachment of riflemen of the 60th regt. under Major Tod of the former corps, immediately drove in the Enemy's picquets, and upon pursuing him closely, found the fort had been evacuated, leaving their colours, about five minutes before we entered it. Within it, and the battery, there are two 24-pounders, three 18-pounders, several dismounted guns, and a block-house. The party which escaped amounted to about 70 men of the 40th regt. of American infantry, and 30 of the embodied militia; the retreat was so rapid that I was not enabled to take any prisoners. I understand there were a few wounded, but they secreted themselves in the woods. Having secured the fort, we lost no time in advancing upon Machias, which was taken without any resistance, and also two field-pieces. The boats of the squadron, under the command of Lieut. Bouchier, of the Royal Navy, and the Royal Marines, under Lieut. Wellesman, were detached to the Eastern side of the river, and were of essential service in taking two field-pieces in that quarter.—Notwithstanding the militia were not assembled to any extent in the vicinity of the town, I was making the necessary arrangements to advance into the interior of the country, when I received a letter from Brig.-gen. Brewer, commanding the district, wherein he engages that the militia forces within the county of Washington shall not bear arms against his Britannic Majesty during the present war. A similar offer having been made by the civil officers and principal citizens of the county, a cessation of arms was agreed upon, and the county of Washington has passed under the dominion of his Britannic Majesty.—I beg leave to congratulate you upon the accession of territory which has been wrested from the Enemy: it embraces about 160 miles of sea-coast, and includes that intermediate tract of country, which separates the province of New Brunswick from Lower Canada.—We have taken 26 pieces of ordnance (serviceable and un-serviceable), with a proportion of arms and ammunition, returns of which are enclosed; and I have the pleasing satisfaction to add, that this service has been effected without the loss of a man on our part.—[The dispatch concludes with praises of the good conduct of the 29th regt. under Major Hodge; of Capt. Parker, of the Tenedos; and of Lieut. Daniel, of the Royal Artillery, with Mr. Bruce, master's mate, who commanded a detachment of 30 seamen from the Bacchante, who were

employed in dragging the howitzer through a country difficult of access.] I have, &c.  
A. PILKINGTON, Lieut.-col.

The undermentioned letters have been transmitted by Vice adm. Sir A. Cochrane, to J. W. Croker, esq. viz.:

From Capt. Pihlot, of the *Primrose*, stating that he had run on shore and destroyed, with his boats, the American privateer schooner *Pike*, of Baltimore;—from Lieut. R. Crawford, Acting-Commander of the *Wasp*, giving an account of his having recaptured H. M. cutter *Landrail*, taken in July, after a severe action, by the American privateer *Syren*, of 7 guns and 80 men;—from the late Sir Peter Parker, Captain of his Majesty's ship *Menelaus*, dated off Poole's Island, in the Chesapeake, the 29th of August, stating, that, with the seamen and marines of that ship, he had dispersed a party of the Enemy's regulars and militia, assembled for the defence of a large dépôt of stores on the Eastern shores of Maryland, and totally destroying the dépôt, consisting of corn, hemp, and flax, to an immense amount;—from Lieut. H. Crease, the senior Lieutenant of the *Menelaus*, reporting that her boats, under the direction of Lieut. Pearse, on the 5th Sept. captured, at the head of Bush river, two large sloops and a schooner, laden with wood; the latter of which was brought out, but the sloops having grounded, were destroyed.

*Dancing-street*, No. 16. — Copies and Extracts of Dispatches received from Lieut.-gen. Sir Geo. Prevost, bart.:

Returns enclosed in a dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, dated head-quarters, Plattsburgh, State of New York, 11th Sept.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Left Division, under the command of Major Gen. de Rottenburg, in Action with the Enemy, from 6th to 14th September, 1814, inclusive.—*Total*: 2 captains, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 30 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 general staff, 1 captain, 6 lieuts. 7 serjts. 155 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 4 lieuts. 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 48 rank and file, 6 horses, missing.

*Officers Killed*:—3d foot, Capt. (Brevet Lieut.-col.) J. Willington, Esq. J. Chapman; 76th foot, Captain J. Purchase.

*Wounded*:—General Staff, Captain F. Crosse, Aide-de-camp to Major-gen. de Rottenburg, slightly; 3d foot, Lieut. R. King-bury, sev. (since dead); Lieut. J. West, sev.; Lieuts. G. Benson and J. Home, sl.; 55th foot, Capt. L. Westropp, sev.; Lieut. C. Brohier, sl.; Lieut. and Adjutant — Lewis, slightly.

*Missing*:—76th foot, Lieuts. G. Hatch, G. Gagnier, and E. Marchington; *Canadian Chasseurs*, Lieut. E. Vigneau.

EDW. BAYNES, Adj.-gen. N. A.

Extra

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut. gen. Sir George Prevost, bart. dated Headquarters, Montreal, Sept. 30:

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed copy of a dispatch I have received from Lieut.-gen. Drummond, reporting the result of a sortie made by the Enemy, with a large proportion of his force, from Fort Erie, on the 17th inst. in which the very superior numbers of the American army were at length repulsed with great loss, by the intrepid valour and determined bravery of the division of troops under the Lieutenant-General's command. A copy of Maj.-gen. De Watteville's report, and the return of killed, wounded, and missing on the occasion, are annexed; and although in this affair we have suffered a considerable loss, it will be satisfactory to your Lordship to learn that Lieut.-general Drummond represents the conduct and spirit displayed by the officers and men engaged, as deserving of his highest commendation.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-general Drummond to Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, bart. dated Camp before Fort Erie, Sept. 19:

My Letter to your Excellency of the 17th, gave a short account of the result of an attack made by the Enemy on my batteries and position on that day. I have now the honour to transmit a copy of Major General De Watteville's report, together with a return of killed, wounded, and missing on that occasion.—To the information which your Excellency will derive from those documents, I have to add, that as soon as the firing was heard I proceeded towards the advance, and found the troops had moved from camp, and the Royals, and 89th had been pushed by Major-gen. De Watteville into the wood on the right towards No. 3 battery, and that the 82d was moving to the support of the batteries on the left. At this moment it was reported to me that the Enemy had gained possession of batteries No. 2 and 3, and that our troops were falling back; a report which the approach of the fire confirmed. Your Excellency will have in recollection that the whole line of operations lay in a thick wood; I immediately directed Lieut.-col. Campbell to detach one wing of the 6th regt. to support the 82d, in an attack which I ordered to be made for the recovery of battery No. 2. I directed Major-gen. De Watteville to superintend this movement; Major-gen. Stovin took the direction of the troops and guns left in reserve. I threw forward the Glengarry light infantry into the woods in front of the centre, to check the advance of the Enemy, and support the troops retiring from that point: both these movements were executed to my entire satisfaction, and being combined with a judicious attack made by Lt.-col. Gordon, with part of the

1st brigade, consisting of the 1st battalion of the Royal Scots, supported by the 89th, the Enemy was everywhere driven back, and our batteries and entrenchment regained, not however before he had disabled the guns in No. 3 battery, and exploded its magazine. The Enemy did not again attempt to make a stand, but retreated in great disorder to the fort, and was followed by our troops to the glacis of the place.—To Major-gen. De Watteville's report I must refer your Excellency for the cause of the Enemy's success in the first instance; viz. the overwhelming number of the Enemy, to which we had only the King's and De Watteville's regiments to oppose. The spirit which the troops displayed in all the subsequent operations, deserves the highest commendations, and entitles them to my warmest approbation. I have only to regret that the scene of action (a thick wood) was so unfavourable to the display of the valuable qualities which are inherent in British troops. The charge made by the 82d regt. under Major Proctor, and detachment of the 6th under Major Taylor, led to the recovery of the battery No. 2, and very much decided the precipitate retrograde movement made by the Enemy from the different points of our position, of which he had gained a short possession.—Major-gen. De Watteville reports most favourably of the steadiness evinced by the 1st battalion Royal Scots under Lieut.-colonel Gordon (commanding 1st brigade), and the remains of the 2d battalion 89th under Capt. Basden, I myself witnessed the good order and spirit with which the Glengarry light infantry, under Lieut.-col. Battersby, pushed into the wood, and by their superior fire drove back the Enemy's light troops. Lieut.-col. Pearson, Inspecting Field-officer, accompanied this part of his demi-brigade, and I am sorry to say received a severe, though I hope not a dangerous wound. To Major-gen. De Watteville, who commanded in camp, and by whom the first directions were given and arrangements made, I am under great obligations for the judgment displayed by him, and for his zeal and exertions during the action. My acknowledgments are also due to Major-gen. Stovin, who arrived at my head-quarters a few hours before the attack, for the assistance I received from him. I cannot sufficiently appreciate the valuable assistance which I have received from Col. Myers, Dep. Qua.-master-gen. and Lieut.-col. Harvey, Dep. Adj.-gen. during the present service, and which have been of the more importance, as, from my own state of health of late (in consequence of my wound), I have not been able to use those active exertions which I otherwise might. I avail myself of this opportunity of again expressing my sincere concern at

the loss which this division of the army sustained by the accident which deprived it of the services of Major-gen. Couran, from whose energy and ability much was justly to be expected. To Major Glegg, Assist.-adj.-gen. and to Capt. Chambers and Powell, Dep. Ass. qua.-master-gen.; to Capt. Foster, Military Secretary; Lieut. Col. Hagerman, Provincial Aid-de-camp; and to Lieut. Nesfield, 89th regt. Acting Aid-de-camp, who have rendered me every assistance in their respective situations, my best acknowledgments are due: they are likewise due to Major D'Alton, Brigade Major with the right division, for his uniform correctness, zeal, and attention to his duty.—To Lieut.-col. Campbell, of the 6th regt. I am also much indebted, as well in his capacity of commanding officer of that excellent corps, as in that of senior officer of the reserve of this division. Col. Fischer, of De Watteville's regiment, and Lieut.-col. Ogilvie, of the King's, are entitled to my best thanks. The zeal and exertions of Major Phillot, commanding the Royal Artillery; Captains Walker and Sabine, and the officers and men of that corps, have been unremitting, and merit every commendation. I have reason to be pleased with the activity and zeal which Major Lisle, and the officers and men of the squadron of the 19th light dragoons, have uniformly displayed.—The Enemy, it is now ascertained, made the sortie with his whole force, which, including the militia volunteers by which he has lately been joined, could not consist of less than 5000. About 200 prisoners fell into our hands; and I cannot estimate the Enemy's loss in killed and wounded at less than that number.—The dreadful state of the roads and of the weather, it having poured with rain almost incessantly for the last ten days, renders every movement of ordnance or heavy stores exceedingly difficult. By great exertions the commanding artillery officer has succeeded in moving the battery guns and mortars, with their stores, &c. towards the Chippawa, to which place I mean to withdraw them for the present.

*Camp before Fort Erie, Sept. 19.*

Sir.—I have the honour to report to you, that the Enemy attacked, on the 17th in the afternoon, at three o'clock, our position before Fort Erie, the second brigade, under Col. Fischer, composed of the 8th and De Watteville's regiments, being on duty.—Under cover of a heavy fire of his artillery from Fort Erie, and much favoured by the nature of the ground, and also by the state of the weather, the rain falling in torrents at the moment of his approach, the Enemy succeeded in turning the right of our line of picquets without being perceived, and with a very considerable force attacked both the picquets, and support in their flank and rear; at the same time

another of the Enemy's columns attacked in front the picquets between No. 2 and No. 3 batteries, and having succeeded in penetrating by No. 4 picquet, part of his force turned to his left, and thereby surrounded our right, and got almost immediate possession of No. 3 battery. The Enemy then directed his attacks with a very superior force towards No. 2 battery; but the obstinate resistance made by the picquets under every possible disadvantage, delayed considerably his getting possession of No. 2 battery, in which however he at last succeeded.—As soon as the alarm was given, the 1st brigade, being next for support, composed of the Royal Scots, the 82d, and 9th regiments under Lieut.-col. Gordon, received orders to march forward; and also the light demi-brigade, under Lieut.-col. Pearson; the 6th regt. remaining in reserve, under Lieut.-col. Campbell. From the Concession-road, the Royal Scots with the 89th as support, moved by the New-road, and met the Enemy near the block-house, on the right of No. 3 battery, whom they engaged, and by their steady and intrepid conduct checked his further progress. The 82d regt. and three companies of the 6th regt. were detached to the left, in order to support No. 1 and 2 batteries; the Enemy having at that time possession of No. 2 battery, and still pushing forward, seven companies of the 20d under Major Proctor, and the three companies of the 6th under Major Taylor, received directions to oppose the Enemy's forces, and immediately charged them with the most intrepid bravery, driving them both across our intrenchments, and also from No. 2 battery, thereby preventing their destroying it, damaging its guns in a considerable degree; Lieut.-col. Pearson with the Glegg's light infantry, under Lieut.-colonel Battersby, pushed forward by the centre-road, attacked and carried with great gallantry the new intrenchment then in full possession of the Enemy.—The Enemy, being thus repulsed at every point, was forced to retire with precipitation to their works, leaving prisoners and a number of their wounded in our hands. By five o'clock the entrenchments were again occupied, and the line of picquets established, as it had been previous to the Enemy's attack.—I have the honour to inclose a return of casualties, and the report of the officer, commanding the Royal Artillery, respecting the damage done to the ordnance and the batteries, during the time they were in the Enemy's possession.

L. DE WATTEVILLE, Major-gen.

Casualties of the Right Division of the Army, in Action with the Enemy, Camp before Fort Erie, Sept. 17.—General Total: 1 captain, 2 lieuts, 7 sergeants, 105 rank and file, killed; 3 lieut.-cols, 3 captains, 10 lieuts, 1 ensign, 13 serjs, 1 drummer,

147 rank and file, wounded; 2 majors, 4 captains, 3 lieuts. 2 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 assistant-surgeon, 21 serjs. 2 drummers, 260 rank and file, missing.

*Officers Killed:* — 6th foot, Capt. R. D. Patterson; 5th foot, Lieut. Barston; De Watteville's regiment, Lieut. Pellichody.

*Wounded:* — Royal Scots, Lieut.-col. J. Gordon, sev.; Lt. J. Ruttledge, since dead; 6th foot, Lieut. Andrews, sev.; 8th foot, Lieut. Lowry, sev.; 82d foot, Capt. J. M. Wright, since dead; Capt. E. Marshall, sl.; Lieuts. H. Pigott, W. Mason, and R. Latham, sev.; Lieut. G. Harman, slightly; Ess. C. Longford, since dead; De Watteville's regt. Lieut.-col. Fischer, sev.; Capt. Mittleholzer, sev.; Lieut. Gingsins, sev.; Lieut. Steiger, sl.; Lieut. La Piere, sev.; Staff, Lieut.-col. Thomas Pearson, Inspecting Field Officer, severely.

*Missing:* — 8th foot, Capt. Bradbridge, Lieut. M'Nair, Ensign Matthewson; De Watteville's regt. Major De Villatte, Major Winter, wounded; Captains Zehender, Hecken, and Steiger; Lieut. De Berry, Lieut. Hecken, wounded; Adjutant Mermes; Assistant-surgeon Corbea.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-general Drummond to his Excellency Sir George Prevost, dated District Head-quarters, Falls of Niagara, Sept. 24.

The troops fell back at eight o'clock on the evening of the 21st to the position alluded to in my letter of that date, and bivouacked for the night under torrents of rain. Soon after daylight on the 22d, the Enemy discovered our movements, and pushed out his picquet posted on the plain opposite Black Rock, and immediately retreated, after exchanging a few shots, without attempting to molest them. Having waited until two o'clock (as well for the purpose of giving battle to the Enemy should he have ventured out, as of giving time for the movement of all incumbrances behind the Black Creek), I ordered the troops to retire across Frenchman's Creek, and the bridge over that creek to be destroyed. A cavalry picquet was left to watch this bridge; and the troops then proceeded to take up their cantonments. The whole of the movements has this day been completed; and the troops are now in comfortable quarters, where it is my intention to give them a few days repose.

This Gazette also contains a dispatch from Lieut.-col. M'Doual to Lieut.-gen. Drummond, giving an account of the repulse of an attack made by the Americans at Machinac, and the capture of the United States schooners Scorpion and Tigress, commanded by Lieut. Turner of the American navy, which gave us the command of Lakes Huron and Michigan. The British loss was only two seamen, killed; Lieut. Badger, and seven soldiers and seamen, slightly wounded.

Also an account of the capture, after a chase of eleven hours, by H. M. S. Medway, Captain Brine, on July 12, of the United States brig of war Syren, of 16 guns, and 137 men. During the chase the prize threw overboard all her guns, boats, anchors, cables, and spars.

*Admiralty-office, Nov. 22:*

A letter from Capt. Milne, of the Bulwark, dated Oct. 22, states the capture of the American privateer Harlequin, of Portsmouth, with 10 guns and 115 men.

A letter from Capt. Macculloch of the Barossa, dated Sept. 29, states the capture of the American schooner Engineer, of 9 guns and 55 men;—and also of the Freind's schooner, bound to St. Bartholomew's.

*Downing-street, Nov. 26.*—Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir George Prevost, bart.

*Head-quarters, Plattsburg, State of New York, Sept. 11.*

My Lord,—Upon the arrival of the reinforcements from the Garonne, I lost no time in assembling three brigades on the frontier of Lower Canada, extending from the river Richelieu to the St. Lawrence; and in forming them into a division, under the command of Major-gen. De Rottenburg, for the purpose of carrying into effect his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands, which had been conveyed to me by your Lordship in your dispatch of the 3d of June last. As the troops concentrated and approached the line of separation between this province and the United States, the American army abandoned its entrenched camp on the river Chazy, at Champlain; a position I immediately seized, and occupied in force on the 3d inst. The following day the whole of the left division advanced to the village of Chazy, without meeting the least opposition from the Enemy.—On the 5th, it halted within eight miles of this place, having surmounted the difficulties created by the obstructions in the road from the felling of trees and the removal of bridges. The next day the division moved upon Plattsburg, in two columns, on parallel roads; the right column, led by Major-gen. Powers's brigade, supported by four companies of light infantry, and a demi-brigade under Major-gen. Robinson; the left by Major-gen. Brisbane's brigade.—The Enemy's militia, supported by his regulars, attempted to impede the advance of the right column, but were driven before it from all their positions, and the column entered Plattsburg. This rapid movement having reversed the strong position taken up by the Enemy at Dead Creek, it was precipitately abandoned by him, and his gun-boats alone left to defend the ford, and to prevent our restoring the bridges, which had been imperfectly destroyed—an inconvenience soon surmounted.—Here I found

in Will Causes. To be considered after the recess.

The question that the House do adjourn to Thursday Feb. 9, was then put, and carried after some observations from the Duke of *Sussex* and Lord *Donoughmore*, on the unpromising state of Continental affairs, and the spirit of aggrandisement evinced by several Powers, coupled with a request for information.

In the Commons, the same day, a Bill, introduced by Alderman *Smith*, was read the first time, for repealing the Assize of Bread in the Metropolis, and empowering Magistrates to punish Bakers mixing improper ingredients with their bread, and also Chandlers in whose possession light Bread might be found.

On Mr. Serjeant *Best* moving for the number of Insolvent Debtors released from the Fleet and King's Bench under the Insolvent Act, in order to devise some means to distinguish the unfortunate from the fraudulent debtor; Mr. *Lockhart* said, he should after the recess, submit a motion for amending the Act.

Mr. *Horner* said the Act had been effective, and it would prevent that indiscreet credit usually given by tradesmen.

Serjeant *Best* replied, some tradesmen must either trust, or lose their business.

Mr. *Horner* moved for a variety of papers as to the manner in which the war had been carried on in Canada, the Courts Martial on Capt. *Barclay*, Gen. *Proctor*, &c. which, with the addresses from *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, &c. respecting American privateers on our coast, he considered as an impeachment of the Naval Administration of the Country. A very long discussion, in which all the leading members participated, ensued: the papers were granted, except the Court Martial on Gen. *Proctor*.

Mr. *Whitbread*, at the close of a vehement attack, accusing Ministers of wishing to screen themselves from the consequences of their neglect in not supplying all our commanders in America, with troops, vessels, ammunition, &c. said, that it was fortunate for one Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. *W. Pole*), that he was the brother of the Duke of *Wellington*. The world was full of his Grace's achievements; he had conquered every thing that was opposed to him, and he had afterwards conquered the *Mint* for the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. *W. Pole* said that his Brother was indeed desirous that he should be in the administration, but the invitation had come direct from the Earl of *Liverpool*.

The question that the House do adjourn to February 9, was then carried, by 63 to 23.

#### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

##### GERMANY.

ALTHOUGH every eye and ear has been open during the past month to every letter and report that has reached this Country from the seat of Negotiation, it is still impossible to speak with the least degree of certainty regarding any one point that has hitherto occupied the great personages assembled in Congress at *Vienna*.

In no age, perhaps, were diplomatic affairs kept so sacredly secret as they have been in the present instance. Yet the public curiosity must be fed from day to day; and hence the French, *Frankfort*, *Brussels*, and *Hamburgh Papers*, have been the constant channels of new, renewed, and contradictory statements. The plain truth is, that their Conductors have no opportunity of knowing any thing of the matter. The very latest of these Papers add not a jot towards the removal of the obscurity in which the transactions of the Congress are enveloped; on the contrary, their varied and incongruous statements only the more condense the cloud; and, after perusing them, our doubts, and difficulties of judging, are but increased.

To abstract, therefore, the substance of false statements, and unfounded rumours, would be to administer to the rational appetite for knowledge, a spurious and

unhealthy pabulum; when, perhaps, the lapse of a few days, or weeks, will throw aside the political veil by which important events have been concealed, and lay open a wise and stable plan for the permanent consolidation of the Peace of Europe.

Respecting *Saxony* and *Poland*, all we can discover with any clearness is, that they are subjects of the most difficult adjustment, and that the opposition to the Views of *Russia* and *Prussia* is of the most determined character: but we do not know even the Powers who resist the pretensions of the two States. France is the only one who has explained herself openly on the subject; but by whom she is backed in her opposition, is still matter of uncertainty. The accounts which are published, of the policy pursued by our Cabinet in these most intricate questions, are contradictory in the extreme. It is asserted in one place, that England stands up for the Independence of *Saxony*; and another account represents our Government as very earnest in their exertions to annex it to *Prussia*. The same uncertainty exists respecting the conduct observed by *Austria*; and as she has great pretensions herself, we cannot believe that she is so zealous in opposing the claims of another Member of the Confederacy. Whence then does

the opposition arise? France alone, we should think, has not sufficient influence to retard, so long, a measure agreed to by the other great Powers.

Under the present head, we shall only add (and our Readers will give it such credit as they may think it deserves), that the very last *Hamburg Papers* received (we write on the 28th inst.) state with great confidence the final settlement of the affairs of Saxony and Poland, and the approaching successful termination of the Congress, of which the chief results were to be disclosed on the 16th. The Emperor of Russia, it is added, was to depart from Vienna on the 17th, and the King of Prussia was expected at Berlin on the 22d or 23d.

A declaration has been issued by Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, on learning that his States were to be provisionally occupied by Prussian troops. It is dated from Fredericksfield, Nov. 4. The language is moderate, but firm. It evinces neither imbecility, nor indifference to the fate of the people so long governed by his family. His Majesty says, he had intended to enter into the confederation against Buonaparte; but that when he waited on the Allied Sovereigns after the battle of Leipsic, they refused to hear him. The Russian Emperor assured him, that his removal to Berlin was rendered necessary only by military interests; and he received such proofs of affectionate interest from the conquerors, as authorised the hope of his being speedily reinstated in his rights. Instead of his expectations being fulfilled on the conclusion of the peace with France, he was informed that his interests, and those of his people, must wait the decision of the Congress at Vienna. The preservation and consolidation of legitimate dynasties having been the grand object of the war—and assurances having been received that the integrity of Saxony should be preserved, the Declaration notices how ill such conduct agrees with what he had been taught to expect from the Sovereigns; especially after the repeated assurances that they entertained no project of aggrandisement. A statement of the motives which had influenced the policy of the Saxon Monarch during the last 90 years, and prevented his taking part in the struggle for Germany, had, according to this paper, been transmitted by Frederick Augustus to the Continental Sovereigns, who, it was hoped, would acknowledge the purity of his intentions, and restore him to his throne. In the mean while Frederick Augustus protests against the provisional occupation of his States—declares that he will never consent to concede them, or accept any indemnity or equivalent which shall be offered to him.

GENL. MAG. December, 1814.

The Austrian Observer, which is reported to speak the sentiments of Count Metternich, lately said, that Prince Repnin's Proclamation, intimating an absolute transfer of Saxony, was sanctioned by Russia and Prussia, but not warranted by any act of Congress; England, France, Austria, and Bavaria, having consented only to a conditional occupation.

The Duke of Baden has presented a very strong note against any curtailment of his territory. His Highness cannot conceive why two German Princes should take upon themselves in the treaty concluded at Frankfort to become Legislators for others; and points out the great sacrifices which he made for the cause of Germany, as reasons why his rights should be supported. "There is," he says, "a mysterious veil drawn over the affairs of Germany, and a want of confidential communication, which give ground to suspect that attempts will be made to limit the independence and sovereignty that was solemnly guaranteed to him; and his Highness declares he will never renounce the rank which he has hitherto held among the first Princes of Germany. His Royal Highness is nearly related to the Imperial Family of Russia.

The Grand Duke of Frankfort is said to have been instigated by France to protest against Bavaria. But his protest has been disregarded; and it is not forgotten, that he was one of the chief promoters of the Rhenish Confederacy, by which Buonaparte's influence over Germany was so strongly professed.

It is said, that the Marshals who had grants of estates in Germany from Buonaparte, and who lost them when the French armies were driven within their own limits, have petitioned the Congress at Vienna to have them restored. This is certainly one of the strangest demands that ever was preferred: whatever claims these gentlemen may have in France, in virtue of their compact with their restored Sovereign, certainly any benefits that they held in foreign countries by virtue of grants from Buonaparte, supported by his domination, fell void to the ground on his downfall.

Among the principles that seem perfectly agreed on at Vienna is, a perfect equality is to be established in Germany between the three great religious persuasions, the Roman, the Lutheran, and the Calvinistic.

The Official Gazette of Vienna states, that the Prince Regent of England and the Duke of York have been nominated, at their request, Field Marshals in the Austrian army.

Our Prince Regent has addressed a Proclamation to his Hanoverian subjects, announcing the erection of that electorate into



into a kingdom. The new title given to his Majesty in this proclamation is, "His Majesty George the Third, by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick & Lunenburg, &c."

## FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted a projet for the payment of the debts contracted by the King and Royal Family in foreign countries, almost unanimously. His Majesty with great liberality had proposed, that these debts should be inscribed as part of the public debt of France, and that his Majesty should pay the interest out of his own income: this was rejected by the Committee, and by the Assembly at large, as derogatory from the splendour with which they wished to see his Majesty surrounded. Of 160 who were present, 159 voted for the law as above described.

Louis XVIII. has benevolently ordered the sum of 180,000 francs to be distributed monthly, out of the funds of the Civil Lists, among such of his faithful subjects as did not abandon him, and whom the calamities of the Revolution have left without fortune.

The Duke of Tarentum has proposed a measure for indemnifying the emigrants whose property had been sold, except the Clergy, who, possessing only a life-interest, the Marshal conceives stand on different grounds. The property taken from them is calculated at 500 millions of francs; the indemnity is to be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, upon the capital confiscated; the annual interest of which will be 7,500,000 francs, about 300,000l. sterling. The law passed the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority; and was carried with still greater unanimity through the Chamber of Peers, there being in its favour 100 votes out of 105. Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, who spoke very eloquently in favour of the restitution of the unsold estates, has given notice that he will propose a law for granting annuities to those emigrants whose estates have passed into other hands by a national sale. "This measure, eminently just and politic," said the Marshal, "will possess the immense advantage, that by offering a compensation to those who have lost their all, it will at once put an end to their legitimate complaints, and will dissipate all alarms in the *bona fide* purchasers of national domains."

A law has been passed, permitting the exportation of wool; and the importation of horses is allowed; but that of refined sugars is forbidden.

It has been lately mentioned, that the departure of French Officers, who were preparing to set out for America, had been prohibited by order of the French Government; in consequence, as it was understood, of a remonstrance made by the

Duke of Wellington. Of the former part of this statement, the *Moniteur* contains official confirmation, in two Decrees; the one declaring that no officer shall be entitled to pay who is not in his proper place of duty; and the other ordering all military men, of every rank, now employed in foreign service, without the special leave of the secretary at war, to return to France before the 15th of April. This is four months from the date of the Decree; an interval barely sufficient for the return of French military men who may have just sailed for America.

By a late French Ordinance, the company of veterans of Buonaparte's old guard is maintained, under the denomination of the "Company of the Royal Veterans of France."

There has been a partial change in the ministry: Sault, Duke of Dalmatia, is appointed Minister and Secretary of State for the War Department; Count Beugnot, Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine and Colonies; and M. D'Andon, Director-general of the Police. The true cause of this change is not stated.—Sachet, Duke of Alençon, is appointed Governor of Alsace.—Augereau, Victor, and Doyent, have also been appointed Governors of Military Districts in France.

A German Paper says that it has been signified to Davoust, by the Minister of War, that he is again placed in activity, like the other Marshals, and can receive his pay.—It is certain, however, that we have no such article in any French Paper; and we, therefore, doubt its authenticity.

## HOLLAND, &amp;c.

According to an article from Brussels respecting the union of Belgium with Holland, the two countries are each to have their own laws and form of Government, united under one Sovereign, and concurring in common in the public charges, and in the means of guaranteeing their safety and independence.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette announces, that the Ex-Minister Macanaz will be confined ten years in the strong castle of St. Antoine, at Corunna. His daughter, aged 17, will be detained in a convent.

Cadiz, Barcelona, and other places, have been subjected, like conquered places, to extraordinary contributions. Even the brave Saragossans are compared to the lazaroni of Naples; the Guerillas to robbers; and in a circular of Oct. 22, Ferdinand accuses all classes of his subjects of having been attacked by a general oppression in consequence of the war!

By the latest accounts from Madrid, it appears that the system of oppression still reigns; five more persons high in the State were arrested during the night of the 24th of November. King Ferdinand is stated,

stated, notwithstanding, to be *very popular!*  
 —Among the injurious results to Spain from the pernicious measures of the dark minds that now unfortunately direct the councils of that country, the loss of her rich colonies is an event not only to be expected, but which has already in part actually taken place, by the unanimous declaration of the independence of Mexico. The New York Mercantile Advertiser of the 20th Oct. says, "A vessel from Vera Cruz is in the river (New Orleans), bringing the important information, that as soon as the refusal of Ferdinand to accept the Constitution made by the Cortes was known in the Kingdom of Mexico, all parties were unanimous; the Royalists joined the Patriots; the new Viceroy was deposed, and the independence of that delightful country proclaimed at Mexico, Vera Cruz, and all other parts of that province."

## ITALY.

It is reported, that the Pope has given his sanction to the celebrated Rescript of Quarantotti, on the election of Catholic Bishops; in consequence of which the British Government will possess a Veto on elections.

The Sicilian Parliament has sanctioned the loan from England; but have pronounced it unconstitutional, as contracted without their consent.

From Fundi, in Naples, we have an extraordinary article, exhibiting several formidable corps of Murat's army in actual movement, or under orders to hold themselves in readiness. These hostile appearances have excited alarm; but an entire ignorance of the object is declared. The King was to quit Naples to take the command on the 5th January.

## SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden (Charles XIII.) has formally accepted the Crown of Norway. The ceremonial part of the transaction was executed by the Crown Prince, who, accompanied by his son Prince Oscar, took his departure on the 8th ult. from Frederickshall. and crossing the boundary at Schooner, proceeded by Moss to Christiana, where he was received with all due honours by the civil and military authorities on the 9th; and on the 10th proceeded in state to the Diet, to receive from the members the oath of fidelity to King Charles, and to transmit to them his Majesty's oath to govern according to the Constitution and the Laws. On this occasion the Crown Prince delivered an Address, declaring that the Swedish and Norwegian nations should always remain two nations, equal and independent, though united; the great basis of their union being their geographical position, their similarity of origin and character, and their mutual zeal for liberty, respect for property, and attachment to representative

government; and speaking of himself, added, "Amidst the din of arms, and whilst on the German soil I marched, together with the Allies of Sweden, to combat the most horrible tyranny that ever oppressed Europe, I looked to no other reward for my labours than the present moment; and the peaceful palm which I receive this day is far dearer to me than all the laurels of victory." The day following, the Council of State was formed; and Field Marshal Count Von Essen was invested as Stadholder, or Viceroy, of Norway.

## PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has granted estates to Princes Hardenberg and Blucher, to support the new dignity to which they have been raised. The grant to the Chancellor of State consists in the late military district of Leitzen, and the bailiwick of Scilitz. That of Prince Blucher is composed of considerable estates belonging to the Abbey of Trebnitz, in the principality of Oels, in Silesia.

The King has also created a new Order, called the Order of Louisa; it is consecrated to the Ladies who distinguished themselves by their patriotism. The number of decorations is limited to one hundred. The Princess Wilhelmina is declared by the King, President of the Order.

## ASIA.

The town and suburbs of Rangoon have been nearly destroyed by fire; upwards of 6000 houses having been burnt, besides immense stores of teak and other wood. The conflagration must have been excessive, and the consequent distress of this motley population extensive. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

By Java Gazettee to the 15th of July, we have received official details of the expedition under Gen. Nightingale against Macassar. It appears that the object of the expedition has been attained; the Rajah of Boni having been dispossessed of the throne of which cruelty and treachery rendered him unworthy. This exploit has been performed almost without any loss on our part. Gen. Nightingale's dispatch from Head Quarters, Fort Rotterdam, June 8, 1814, states, that having arrived at Boni on the 6th, he demanded reparation from the Rajah together with the Sondon (or Regalia) of Goa, for the insults committed against the British Government; which being refused, the attack commenced the next day, and in one hour the whole town and residence of the Rajah were in the possession of the British forces. The British General had not to regret the loss of a single officer belonging to the troops. Mr. White, second officer of the Fleetwood, was the only officer wounded. The force engaged consisted of the 59th and 78th regiments, the Bengal volunteers, and Amboynese corps.

## AMERICA.

## AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Washington Papers to the 28th of October have brought us a document of great importance. It is a letter from the Secretary at War to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, with explanatory observations. The letter recommends, that the present military establishment, amounting to 62,448, be made complete, and that an additional permanent force of at least 40,000 men be raised—that the corps of engineers be enlarged, and that the ordnance department be amended. The explanatory observations are added for the purpose of showing the policy and necessity of this great additional force. In them it is urged, that, to secure success, it is necessary to open the ensuing campaign with a regular army of 100,000 men, exclusive of militia and volunteers; that the *United States must relinquish no right, or perish in the struggle*; that *there is no intermediate ground to rest upon*; that *concession on one point leads directly to the surrender of every other*; and that *the war must be pushed into Canada, as the means of securing the friendship of the Indian tribes, relieving the coast from the threatened desolation, and expelling the British from the American Continent*. To induce the country to make these extraordinary exertions, the Secretary at War, in his explanatory observations, further adds, that the British Government meditates the destruction of the political existence of the United States, to lay waste their cities and villages, and desolate their coast; and to press the war from Canada into the adjoining States, with a view to their subjugation and dismemberment, and ultimate destruction of the Union.—For proof of these assertions, he refers to experience and the evidence of facts, in the conduct of England since the commencement of the war; adding, if any doubt remained upon the subject, it has been completely removed by the dispatches from the American Ministers at Ghent, lately had before Congress. The observations conclude with proposing four several plans for raising the force required, which is proposed to be done by way of conscription. The arguments used by the Secretary appear to have earned conviction with them; as we find the measures which he recommends have been introduced into Congress. Three bills, one for filling the ranks of the regular army, by classifying the male population; another, for accepting the service of volunteers; and a third, for raising forty additional regiments, had been severally read twice, and referred to a Committee of the whole House, in the House of Representatives, on the 27th ult.

A proposition has been made in the American House of Representatives, to

give a bounty in land to British deserters; it met with marked reprobation from many members, who stigmatized it as giving a bounty for the commission of crime. On a division there were 83 for considering it, and 85 against it.

The following is an important article, as showing the steps taking in New England for calling a Convention of all the States to consider of the Union; that is, whether the New England States are sufficiently protected by the Union, and whether they should not declare themselves independent. These proceedings have raised great fears among Madison's friends. The Convention was to meet on the 15th of December. Its meeting has been repeatedly alluded to with warmth in the speeches of the partizans of the Government.

We have a singular instance of the atrocity with which the war has been carried on against us, by the confessions of our enemies themselves. A Montreal Paper having given a statement of the public and private property burnt and destroyed in Canada by the American troops, viz. twelve dwelling-houses, three grist-mills, thirteen barns, six stores, three distilleries, one tan-house, and one saw-mill; the New York Evening Post repeats the statement, admits the facts to be highly dishonourable to the Americans, and then notices the case of Harbour Island in the following terms:—"To these facts must be added a case of tenfold iniquity and cruelty, which lately took place at a British port called Harbour Island, New Providence; as communicated in a letter, October 7, which appeared in the *Charleston Courier*. The American privateer Miles, Captain Thompson, landed his crew, and, finding no force to oppose him, burnt twenty-seven dwelling-houses, besides plundering the inhabitants of all the money and valuables they could find. Is there not too much reason to fear, should not Government immediately take up the affair in a proper manner, that the dwelling houses of every seaport on our coast will be burnt to the ground?"

A Canada Gazette of the 17th ult. contains an official account from Kingston of the evacuation of Fort Erie by the American troops on the 5th Nov.; they having previously blown up the works of the fortress, and reduced it to ruins. The American troops immediately passed over to their own side of the Lake; but General Drummond could make no use whatever of the fortress for winter quarters. The campaign on the Canadian frontier may thus be considered as closed on both sides. Gen. Brown is gone to visit his friend Crauncey at Sackett's Harbour, and Gen. Drummond has returned to Kingston.

The late American Ex-president Jef-

erson has proposed to sell his Library to the State, to supply that lately destroyed at Washington. He puffs his books as being an admirable selection\*. Congress had been occupied two days in discussing the terms. The offer was strongly supported by the democratic party, the friends of Jefferson, who proposed to offer 50,000 dollars for the purchase.

Christophe issued on the 20th of October last a Manifesto, asserting the liberty and independence of the people of that interesting colony, and solemnly pledging himself, and the whole of the population under his dominion, to suffer death, rather than submit to the introduction and establishment of any foreign authority. The crimes, the perfidies, and the outrages of the Corsican, form the ground-work of this Paper. The Manifesto is remarkable for the panegyric bestowed upon England in her indefatigable and successful exertions for the abolition of the Slave Trade; and does not scruple to express a hope, not marked, indeed, with any extraordinary confidence, that the independence of Hayti will be recognized by Louis XVIII.

Christophe's preparations for defence have been incessant, and his troops are numerous and well-disciplined. At the Cape there are about 5000 infantry, and 1500 cavalry, with a very good park of artillery. The whole of the regular military establishment is calculated at 22,000, and the militia is said to consist of 33,000 men. Fort Henry, or the citadel of Christophe, is a stupendous work, and appears impregnable; it is secured by its extraordinary elevation from any sudden attack: its fortifications are constructed with great skill; and it is amply provided with water within, and with provisions and ammunition for 6000 men for two years.

#### PEACE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

Just as this Sheet was being put to the Press, Dispatches from Ghent arrived in town, very little to be expected from the late hostile determinations, inveterate language, and increased military preparations,

of the American Government (*see the foregoing Article*); announcing, "THAT A TREATY OF PEACE WAS SIGNED BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BY THE RESPECTIVE PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT THAT PLACE, ON THE 24th INST."

Hostilities to cease as soon as the Treaty shall have been ratified by both of the Governing Powers.

#### IRELAND.

The Countess of Antrim has, in consequence of the fall in the value of the produce of the land, reduced the rents of her Irish tenantry one third.

A diving-bell (says a Dublin Paper) has been laid before the Dublin Society, and approved by them, which will clear the Bar of Dublin in a month, so as to enable even ships of war, of any size, to come up as far as Carlisle bridge. The inventor is Mr. Holton, an Irishman, a Naval Officer, nephew to Gen. Shirley.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

Nov. 15. The new bridge lately built over the Till, at or near the *Red Scar*, fell down with a tremendous crash. The architect, who was below, removing some props, was unfortunately killed, and buried in the ruins.—(*Newcastle Paper.*)

Nov. 21. "As some workmen were employed in digging a road from *Burford*, co. Oxford, to *Barrington*, in Gloucestershire; about a mile distant from the former place, they discovered, six inches beneath the surface of the earth, an immense stone coffin lying North and South, which after three successive days' labour, in clearing away the surrounding mould, was found to contain a perfect male skeleton of middle stature, having all the teeth entire. Unfortunately for the curious, the labourers (supposing it to be a treasure) in their haste to be satisfied, broke through the lid of the coffin, which was very closely fitted in a rabbit or groove with cement; and by their rude efforts threw into confusion the bones of one whom it is not improbable had lain unmolested upwards of one thou-

\* "In the last American Journals we observe (says the *Gazette de France*) a kind of offer, strongly characteristic of the spirit of the country; we mean that which the late President Jefferson has made to Congress of his fine library. One would have at first imagined, from the terms in which this offer is couched, that it was an act of patriotism and disinterestedness; but at the conclusion it appears, that Mr. Jefferson means to give away his library just in the same way as *Mr. Saip*, the tailor, gives his coat; that is to say, he wishes to receive 130,000 francs in exchange for it. But for this, the Congress would, doubtless, not have taken the liberty to examine the books of its old President so minutely as it has done, and to pronounce some of them too philosophical, and others too dangerous. It is rather surprising, that Mr. Jefferson should have chosen so unseasonable a time to propose a superfluous expence to the American Government; especially as he possesses an immense fortune; as, though 70 years of age, he is still a bachelor, and is certainly not so far reduced as to be obliged from necessity to part with his library."

sand years. The coffin in shape differs from any I have ever seen or heard of, and weighs nearly three tons: it was with much difficulty moved to an aisle called Sylvester's, in Burford Church. Its measurements are externally six feet seven inches in length, two feet nine inches depth at head, two feet three inches depth at feet, width very irregular. Internally it measures five feet eleven inches in length, one foot nine inches depth at head, one foot four inches depth at feet. The lid, of the same shape as the coffin, is six inches thick, and droop in a rabbit four inches deep and one inch and a half wide. On examining the coffin, a number of short nails with conical heads were found completely oxidated and matted together in pieces of hide; of which materials, from the circumstance of the nails being thickly placed and clenched through several layers of the hide, it is highly probable a shield was formed. From the concurring testimony of the adjacent spot still bearing the name of Battel-hedge, and from the antient custom of carrying about the town of Burford the figure of Dragon on Midsummer eve, it may not be deemed presumptuous to fix the antiquity of the aforesaid coffin and its contents as early as the middle of the eighth century, when several of our historians\* record a battle to have been fought near Burford, between the Mercian King Ethelbald and the West Saxon King Cuthred or Cuthbert, in consequence of the former's overbearing exactions on the latter, in which contest Ethelbald was subdued, and lost his banner, said to have borne the picture of a Golden Dragon. T. H. HUNT, *Oxford.*"

Dec. 1. The New Lunatic Asylum of Glasgow was formally opened. This is the most magnificent building of the kind in Scotland, and cost nearly 20,000*l.*

Dec. 8. This morning the cotton-mills of Messrs. Turner and Co. at *Langollen*, Denbighshire, were totally destroyed by fire. The romantic situation of the building, and the vast column of flame, which "shook its red shadow o'er the started" Dee, and illuminated the castellated mountain and along the Valley, formed a picture terribly sublime.

Dec. 13. The Corporation of the borough of *Liskeard* discovered that a chest in the Town-Hall, which contained the Charter, had been broken open, and the Charter stolen away.

Dec. 18. The high gales of wind have been of extensive injury to our shipping. The *British Queen* packet, which sailed

with passengers from Ostend, was wrecked on the *Goodwin Sands* on the 16th, in very tempestuous weather, and it is much feared every person on board perished. Her boom, mainsail, and part of her stern, were picked up at sea by a pilot boat, and carried into Margate; but no tidings have as yet been received of her commander Capt. Lashmer, or any of his crew, or passengers.—The *Charles Jones*, from Drogheda to Liverpool, and the *Charles*, of Bangor, have both been lost off *Halifax*, and the crews have perished.—The bodies of nine men (supposed to have belonged to *Falkstone*), have been picked up off *Dunkirk*, together with several pieces of silk and bandannas.

On the 19th, in the morning, the galliot *Atalanta*, Kapper master, of Bremen, laden with salt, and bound from *St. Ubes* to *Altona*, was driven on shore near *Porthleven*, and went to pieces soon after. None of the cargo could be saved. The Captain and four seamen were drowned, and three persons belonging to the neighbourhood of *Porthleven*, who had ventured too near the wreck for the purpose of rendering assistance.—On the 19th, at night, the French brig *Le Jeune*, *Adelle de Val* master, of *Havre de Grace*, stuck on the *Messtone*, at *Plymouth*, and was completely wrecked. The master and three of the crew were drowned.

The storm has visited almost every place on the coast in the three kingdoms, besides many inland towns in England. The accounts from *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Stafford*, *Chester*, *Liverpool*, *Hull*, *Leeds*, *Glasgow*, *Greenock*, *Newcastle*, *Limerick*, *Cork*, *Dublin*, &c. present a melancholy picture of the ravages committed—vessels and barges sunk—chimneys, walls, trees, and hay-ricks, blown down, with partial inundations. The casualties have been numerous; but the loss of lives fewer than might have been expected. At *Manchester* the high wind has done considerable damage to the churches, and private dwellings; and the widow of Mr. Boardman, late of the Race-horses public house, *Kersal Moor*, was killed by a brick pillar falling upon her. At *Bishopscarcum*, Mr. Cameron, master mason, was buried beneath a wall in *Villiers-street*, and was taken out lifeless. At *Dublin* a stack of chimneys were blown down in *York-street*; a young lady and two female servants were killed.

Dec. 23. *Thackstead church*, *Essex*, has been again seriously injured by the stormy weather; the wind blew down part of the scaffolding, about 75 feet out of 100, which surrounded the spire, and which has been erected at the expence of near 400*l.*—46 feet of the spire had been taken down, and the scaffolding took with it about 30 feet more, and much injured other

\* See *Speed's Chronicle*, page 343; also *Sammes' Antiquities of Britain*, page 557; who says at *Burford*, *Shropshire*, which is very improbable when situation and distance are considered;

other parts of the church on which it fell. The damage sustained to the scaffolding only is said to be about 300*l*.

Dec. 24. In consequence of the overflowing of the river *Ribble*, two men and horses have been washed off the turnpike road between Penwortham bridge and the coal yard at the bottom of Fishergate-lane, near Preston. The men screamed and called for assistance; but no help could be given them. One of the horses would have escaped, but the other dragged it into the current, and all disappeared. The bodies have not been found. One of the men was a native of Carlisle, and servant to Mr. Dickinson.

A mineral water, of a very salubrious nature, has been discovered on *Ashby Wolds*, in the lordship of Ashby de la Zouch, co. Leicester. New warm and cold baths have, in consequence, been erected, and it is expected, that they will become a place of great resort. Earl Moira's new village, called *Moira*, is near these baths.

Lord Dudley and Ward has presented 2000*l*. towards the erection of a new Parish Church for the town of *Dudley*.

It is well known, that the Bishop of St. David's has founded a college in *Wales* for the education of young men for the Ministry there, who are not able to sustain the expence of the Universities. His Lordship has now invited those who have become qualified for orders, but have not titles, to send in their names to his Secretary.

The Bishop of St. David's is at present laudably enforcing the repairs of the several Churches in his diocese. In some instances, it has been found necessary to institute suits in the Consistory Court of the Archdeaconry.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle, Dec. 3.* His Majesty has been uniformly composed through the last month; but without any alteration in the state of his disorder."

*Wednesday, Nov. 30.*

The National Education Free School, erected by public subscription, in the open space fronting St. Margaret's Church, Westminster Abbey, was opened. Its object is to disseminate the rudiments of knowledge amongst the poor children of the city of Westminster, to the amount of 1000. A dinner was given in the building to the boys and girls already attached to the institution, to the amount of 400, at one o'clock, previous to which one of the head boys said grace. There were present, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several other Members of Parliament; Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster; Dr. Carey; many of the nobility and gentry, and an immense number of ladies.

*Tuesday, Dec. 6.*

Mr. Stevenson, a sadler in Bridge-row, near the Marsh-gate, Lambeth, who has worked for Mr. Astley, of the Amphitheatre, for many years, went to inspect the saddles, &c. As he passed the courtyard, Mr. Parker, who was feeding the flying stag (*Zephyr*) that performed last season, asked him to alter the collar of the stag, as it hurt his neck. He approached the stag, which darted at him, pinned him against the wall, and gored him severely in the thigh, two inches and a half in depth. He died in four hours. The stag belonged to Garnier, a foreigner, now in France, who had been repeatedly desired to take it away. Verdict—*Accidental Death*. The stag is forfeited to the Archbishop of Canterbury as a deodand. Ten pounds are to be given as an equivalent.

*Wednesday, Dec. 7.*

A man, employed in repairing the roof of some cottages in the parish of Chiswick, discovered, under the tiling, a coffin, which, on being opened, was found to contain the body of a child, in a perfectly dry and nearly undecayed state. The inscription was as follows:—"Edward Manly Powell Pryce, Esq. only son and heir of Sir Edward Manly Pryce, of Newton-hall, Montgomeryshire, bart. died the 28th of April, 1788, aged five years and a half." An Inquest was held, when it satisfactorily appeared, that the body had been delivered to the late Mr. Moreing, undertaker, by the grandmother of the deceased, with a request, that he would take charge of the body until it should be in the power of the friends to remove it for interment in the family-vault at Newton. The pecuniary embarrassments of the family, however, never admitted of its removal with that degree of funeral splendour which they flattered themselves with the hope of being one day able to bestow upon it, and without which they would not consent to its burial. From the time of its decease, therefore, it had remained in Mr. Moreing's possession, who had placed it in the situation where it was found. The widow of Mr. Moreing refusing to take further charge of the corpse, the Vicar and Churchwardens of Chiswick have ordered it to be deposited in a vault, that the friends or representatives of the family may still have the option of removal.

Two splendid vases were this day presented to Dr. Carey, the late Head Master of Westminster School, upon his resignation, as a token of respect and gratitude; the one by the King's Scholars, the other by the Town-boys. The presentation took place on Monday the 12th inst. after the third performance of "*Phormio*," at his house in Dean's-yard, Westminster, where a sumptuous supper was given after the Play. Among the company were, the Duke of York and the Earl of Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

## BIRTHS.

Nov. 16. At Paris, the wife of J. Littleton, esq. M. P. a dau.—19. At Wolverton, Bucks, the wife of Rev. Thos. Thurlow, a son and heir.—23. At Theobalds Park, Herts, the wife of J. M. Raikes, esq. a son.—24. In Montague-place, Russell-square, the wife of John Cross Starkey, esq. of Wrenbury-hall, Cheshire, a son.—25. In Hertford-street, Mayfair, the Countess of Clonmell, a dau.—27. At Government-house, Plymouth-dock, the lady of Sir Orford Gordon, bart. a dau.

*Lately.* In Welbeck-street, Lady Alicia Pauncefort Duncombe, a dau.—In Grosvenor-square, the wife of Major-gen. Colquhoun Grant, a dau.—In the Isle of Wight, the lady of Sir L. T. W. Holmes, bart. M. P. a dau.—Lady Mary Hay, of Collipriest House, Tiverton, a dau.—At Dunraven Castle, the wife of Hon. W. H. Quin, a dau.—At Dublin, the wife of Robert Shaw, esq. M. P. a son.

Dec. 3. In Welbeck-street, the wife of Major-gen. Beatson, a dau.—13. At Norton Priory, Cheshire, Lady Brooke, a son and heir.—15. At Dodington, co. Glouc. Hon. Mrs. Codrington, a dau.—At Rotterton-hall, co. Stafford, the lady of Sir O. Mosley, bart. a son.—23. In Wimpole-street, Lady Bridport, a son and heir.

## MARRIAGES.

Oct. 24. Col. E. Brown, of Gower-street, to Mrs. Hodges, widow of the late Wm. H. esq. of Boultnay-court, Oxon.

John Quicke, esq. eldest son of John Q. esq. of Newton-house, Devon, to Fanny, youngest dau. of T. Cuming, esq. of Bath.

25. John Travers, esq. of Highbury Grove, to Maria, third dau. of Rev. J. Lindsey, D. D. Grove-hall, Bow.

Nov. 1. At Leamington, Edward Wingfield Dickenson, esq. Lieut.-col. of the Warwickshire militia, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Col. Thicknesse Woodington, of the E. I. Company's service.

3. Major Parker, Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Popham, dau. of Sir Home P.

4. At Edinburgh, Capt. A. Thompson, R. A. to the eldest dau. of the late Major-gen. Balfour.

7. A. H. Lynch, esq. of Lydigan, to Theresa, youngest dau. of Charles Butler, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

J. Salusbury Piozzi Salusbury, esq. of Brynbella, co. Flint, to Harriet Maria, second dau. of E. Pemberton, esq.

9. Capt. Wm. Forrest, E. I. Company's Bengal military service, to Georgiana, dau. of Dr. Carmichael Smyth, of Charlton-house, Sunbury.

10. John Blake, esq. captain in the North Mayo militia, to Eliza dau. of Capt. Durell, R. N. of Fair-Oak, Devon.

11. J. Tyers, esq. of Field-place, co. Glouc. to Sarah Knowles, of Paradise, in the same county, widow of J. Knowles, esq.

At East Bergholt, Thos. Fitzhugh, esq. of Stanhope-street, May-fair, to Philadelphia Eliz. eldest dau. of P. Godfrey, esq. of Old Hall.

15. Rev. William Wilson, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Francis Garrat, esq. of Clapham.

17. Geo. Raikes, esq. to Marianne, eldest dau. of Isaac Currie, esq. of Wimpole-street.

Wm. Piercy, esq. of Bedworth-hall, co. Warwick, to Mary, only child of John Morpott, esq. of East Laughton, co. Leic.

T. A. Ward, esq. of Park-house, near Sheffield, to Anne, second daughter of S. Lewin, esq. of Hackney.

21. John Smyth, esq. M. D. of the High Wood, near Uttoxeter, to Eliza, dau. of the late R. Stenion, esq. of Southwell.

W. Loveridge, esq. of Paradise Lodge, co. Dorset, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late T. Langdon, solicitor, Chard.

22. At Bognor, Sussex, Capt. John Octavius Glover, 1st foot (or Royal Scots), to Eliza, only child of the late John Ewing, esq. of Macedon, co. Antrim.

At Longdon, near Lichfield, Robert Henry Hurst, esq. to Dorothea, eldest dau. of John Breynton, esq. of Haunch-hall, co. Stafford.

23. At Presbury, Cheshire, John Bröcklehurst, jun. esq. to Miss M. Coare, second dau. of the late W. C. esq. of Islington.

24. J. H. Capper, esq. of Welmington, Sussex, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Gent, of Stoke by Nayland.

28. At Tottenham, Wm. Coombe, esq. to Miss Sapte, sister of Francis Sapte, esq. of Codicote-lodge, Herts.

29. Rev. E. Marshall, of Dunster, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Burton, canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Nov. ... Thomas Sansome, esq. to Mrs. Brown, relict of the late Wm. Brown, esq. both of Hinckley.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-col. S. Rice, 51st foot, to the dau. of the late Capt. James Mansfield.

*Lately.* Sir Charles Henry Coote, bart. of Ballyfinn, Queen's County, Premier Baronet of Ireland, to Caroline Elizabeth, second dau. of John Whaley, esq.

Col. Richard Keane, eldest son of Sir John Keane, bart. of Belmont, co. Waterford, to Mrs. Penrose, widow of Samuel Penrose, and dau. of Richard Sparrow, esq.

Dec. 3. At Islington, John Morgan, esq. to Mary, dau. of John Nichols, esq. both of Highbury-place.

15. At Exhall near Coventry, George Startin, of Exhall Hall, esq. to Miss Eliza Wilson, of Exhall.

17. At Presteign, co. Radnor, Hampshire Ballard, esq. of Canonbury-lane, Islington, to Miss A. R. Baker.

20. John Bather, esq. of Roveries-house, Salop, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Gippes, of Ringwood, Kent.