

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LONDON GAZETTE
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 Times-M. Advert.
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 Brit. Press—Day
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 Packet—Lond. Chr.
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Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of REDLAND CHAPEL near Bristol;
 and of an Antient Cross at HENLY IN ARDEN, Warwickshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 17.

THE House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Corn Laws, Mr. *Robinson* stated the general principles upon which he founded his Resolutions; the depression which agriculture had experienced from the importation of foreign corn and its reduced price, and the possibility that all the Corn lands would be thrown out of cultivation, and the country be dependant, in a season of scarcity, upon a foreign supply. To make Corn ultimately cheap, as well as to guard against an evil of this kind, it was necessary to extend Legislative encouragement to its production at home. After dwelling upon the necessity of affording a market to the grain raised in Ireland, he concluded with stating, that the protecting price which he had to propose to the House, was 80s. for wheat, and a proportionate price for other grain. He should also propose, that every species of grain, corn, meal, and flour, should be allowed to be landed and warehoused duty-free (except with regard to flour in Ireland, which was at present prohibited by law), and should be as freely exported at all times. The next was, that when the average price of wheat, according to the former rule of calculation, shall have reached 80s. importation should be entirely free, and pay no duty at all. The import from the North American colonies should be free after the price was 67s. being the same increase on the present standard of 53s. which 80s. was upon 63s. the existing maximum against the admission of foreign grain to the British market; as the averages would be altered, so that if there should be a glut from the Continent of Europe, and the corn should fall below 80s. within six weeks of the term at which, from the average home prices, foreign corn had been admitted, it must then be excluded for the remainder of the three months.

Mr. *Phillips*, in an able and argumentative speech, shewed the inconsistency of the Hon. Mover, in asserting that his object was to make corn ultimately cheap, when, if his regulations should fail to make corn dear, they would be deemed inoperative. It was singular that they should be called on to deliberate to find a remedy for the low price of corn; so that what had been considered in every other age and country as a National advantage, was now represented as an evil, imperiously calling for Parliamentary interference. Among the paradoxes of a Noble Lord (*Landerdale*) was one, that the lower the price of grain, the higher were the wages

of labour; yet he could not think that the Noble Lord or his admirers ever intended to draw the inference, that the Legislature ought to benefit the landlord at the expense or the hazard of the labourer. He had no hesitation in saying, that a tax ought not to be levied upon the commercial and manufacturing classes, to enable the farmer to bring his poorest lands into a state of cultivation for corn; and he denied that any exclusive restriction on foreign produce was the real cause of our commercial greatness. No import of corn could take place without a corresponding export of our own produce: an intercourse of this kind could be maintained without an encouragement to our manufactures, and an increase to our population; and it was in that increase that the surest demand and the best protection would be found for the agricultural produce of the country.

Mr. *Baring*, in the course of an argumentative speech, quoted the opinion of Mr. *Webb* of Salisbury, that the rise in the price of corn was more owing to the paper-circulation of country banks, than taxes. The present endeavour was to prop and bolster up the artificial state of things which exists, and which it would be contrary to the interest of the country to agree to. He was rather inclined to propose the rate of 75s. for twelve months, and to let that rate fall back two shillings per annum till it should descend to the present price. Perhaps the Committee might sit, *pro forma*, on Monday, and then he should propose counter-resolutions to that effect.

Mr. *Rose* said, his opinion remained unaltered.—Messrs. *Western*, *Brand*, *Ellis*, and *Long Welleley*, spoke for the Resolutions; and Sir *W. Curtis*, Mr. *Murray*, and others, against them.

Feb. 20.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of the Ways and Means for the present year; the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that on the 5th of April next the Property Tax, and about two months afterwards the other War Taxes, would expire: it was not his intention to propose any further continuance of the Property tax; though he was satisfied that the House, in abandoning that great measure of finance, did not consider itself at all precluded from resorting to it again whenever the necessities of the country should render it expedient; nor could any faith be broken by its renewal, if it should

appear to be the only advisable means of winding up the expences of the War. That renewal it was not his intention at present to recommend. In conjunction with the other War taxes, it had supported the public credit, and finally enabled us to assist materially in effecting the deliverance of Europe. They had saved a funded debt of 250 millions, and an annual charge of 14 millions. The Property tax alone had produced 150 millions, and had saved a burden of 180 millions of debt, with nine millions of permanent taxes. He could not state the account of the Supplies required at any precise sum, until intelligence of the ratification of the treaty of peace by America should enable him to ascertain the period within which our fleets and armies could be recalled. His view of the finances, therefore, would be less adapted to a peace establishment, than to a state of gradation from a war to a peace establishment. The House must be aware of the requisite extension of our military establishment, from the necessity of preserving our Colonial settlements — for

Malta, Ceylon, and especially for Canada: It would not, therefore, create much surprize to hear, that our Peace establishment would be eighteen or nineteen millions, viz. seventeen millions for Great Britain, and two millions for Ireland. To meet this demand, there were, in the first place, about six millions and a half of permanent annual taxes: he should propose a continuance of the War taxes, the Customs, and Excise, for a limited time, which would produce a farther sum of six millions; and he should lay before the House a plan for new taxes to the amount of five millions, making, in the whole, seventeen millions and a half. But, as the present War expences could not be wound up within a shorter period than four years, that is, till 1819, and till that time some loan would be necessary each year: to defray the charges of the loan, additional taxes would be necessary, as it was not intended to have recourse to the sinking-fund. The Right Hon. Gentleman then stated the following to be the new additional taxes:

<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Produce.</i>	
Customs—Tobacco, 2½d. per lb.	150,000	
Excise — Tobacco, 6d. per lb.	130,000	
Licences—Double fixed Rates, 50 per cent. progressive	300,000	
Wine, 20l. per tun.....	500,000	
	<hr/>	950,000
ASSESSED TAXES, viz.		
Inhabited House Duty, about 30 per cent.	396,500	
Progressive Servants' Tax, 80 to 90 per cent.....	308,500	
Under Gardeners, &c. various	101,500	
Trade Servants, and Servants for Hire, ditto	148,000	
Carriages, about 75 per cent.	363,000	
Horses for Pleasure, about 80 ditto.....	632,500	
Trade Horses, about 40 ditto	85,500	
Dogs, about 30 ditto	105,500	
Game Certificates, ditto	42,000	
NEW DUTIES.		
Windows in Warehouses and Hothouses, 3s. 6d. per Window	50,000	
Rent of Warehouses, same as Houses.....	150,000	
Bachelors — 50 per cent. additional on Servants, Carriages, and Horses ..	120,000	
	<hr/>	2,503,000
Post Office — 1d. on each Newspaper.....	50,000	
East India and Foreign Postage Regulation	75,000	
	<hr/>	125,000
		<hr/> £.3,728,000

The Right Hon. Gentleman stated in explanation, that in laying the tax on green-houses, hot-houses, and conservatories, the estimate would be made on their superficial extent, and 48 square feet of surface would be considered as equal to a window, and rated at 3s. 6d. Thus, suppose a green-house to be 60 feet in length and 12 feet in height, its surface would be equal to 15 windows, which, at the rate of the window tax, would be 3l. 7s. 6d. As tradesmen would be much benefited by the removal of the Property-tax, they could not object to a tax of 3s. 6d. on the

windows of shops and warehouses, which would produce about 50,000l. a year. He should next propose an augmentation of 30 per cent. on the present tax on the rents of inhabited houses; and the rent of warehouses would be charged in the same manner. After noticing the additional rate of 50 per cent. on the servants, carriages, and horses, kept by bachelors; the duty of 6d. per lb. on tobacco, as the peace with America would make it cheaper; and the tax of 1d. on every newspaper sent through the general post; he calculated the whole amount at 3,728,000l.

But

But, as five millions were wanted, he should on a future occasion give the details of the rest of the intended taxation: he should now merely state what would be affected by it. A considerable advance on stamp duties (not relating to law proceedings) would produce 700,000*l.* and the remaining 600,000*l.* might be produced by the system of bounties and drawbacks. With respect to the price of beer, he had, in conjunction with the Earl of Liverpool, been parties to the first rise; but he wished it to be understood, that they would not hold themselves responsible for the continuance of the present high price: he was desirous that this hint should be acted upon by the Brewers. In conclusion, the Hon. Gentleman said, that the Sinking Fund might increase for four years at compound interest, and be a resource for future wars; and, if suffered to remain untouched, would extinguish the Debt at simple interest within 45 years. He congratulated the country on being relieved from nine millions of taxation. The revenue had also progressively increased in three years: in the first it produced 47 millions; the second, 48,468,000*l.*; the last, 51,000,000*l.* He should conclude with quoting the opinion of Mr. Burke: "that the war must be long; that all that he feared was a feverish impatience on the part of the people; but had no doubt of the result."

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that the Brewers had not lowered the price of porter, because they imagined that the Minister had it in contemplation to propose a tax on beer; they had made arrangements, however, to lower it within 48 hours after they knew that beverage would be exempt.

Mr. *Tierney* remarked, that it must be very consolatory to the people, to learn that 21 millions of taxes would be necessary for the Peace establishment; and that, after having exerted themselves to bring the war to a happy conclusion, they were to be rewarded by continuing to pay eleven millions of War taxes. And this was deemed such a "God send," that it was rewarded by the cheers of a great part of the House! We should not vote for the Resolutions, unless every necessary document was laid before them; and in the meanwhile he must observe, that, from the character of the speech, no one would imagine we were at peace with all the world.

Mr. *Ponsonby* said, that a Committee ought to be appointed, to reduce our expences, as the only likely way to retrieve our affairs: he wished for documents, and not to vote an enormous sum by anticipation.

Mr. *Baring* apprehended that the change of things in this country must affect the productiveness of the revenue. The whole ought to be submitted to a Committee of Inquiry.

After observations from Messrs. *Rice*, *C. Grant*, and *Huskinson*, in favour of the Resolutions, and from Sir *John Newport*, Sir *W. Geary*, and Mr. *Freemantle*, against them, they were passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 21.

Lord *Grenville*, in moving for the return of British troops abroad, noticed that it had been stated in the other House, that a Peace establishment of 19 millions *per annum* was necessary. Did they know what it was at the close of the American war? The great and upright man who was Prime Minister then, proposed to a Committee of Parliament the detailed estimate of a peace establishment. This was when France was a far greater and richer power than she is now, and when we had not a single ally in Europe; when even Holland had been torn from us; and the peace establishment then proposed was not five millions and a half *per annum*. After seven years of peace, it was proposed to reduce this sum by 200,000*l.* He saw no reason for any considerable increase beyond what our establishment was in 1792. He was aware that more expence was necessary for maintaining the establishment, and he was ready to meet it. He should have deserted his duty, had he not called the attention of the House to the meditated purpose of making this country a great military power; for no man could propose a peace establishment of 19 millions, without meaning to change the constitution of England; and whenever England should take her rank among the great military powers of the world, from that moment she would cease to be a free country. "Whenever," concluded he, "you determine on such a policy, I, for one, shall cease my labours in this House: you may keep up the forms of debate, but their influence in the world will be gone for ever."

The Earl of *Liverpool* explained, that the subsidies to Austria, Prussia, and Spain, were continued for two months, and to Portugal and Russia for four months after the peace; that being a reasonable period for allowing their respective troops to reach their own territory. Without following the Noble Lord in his speech, he should, when the time arrived, defend the proposed peace establishment of 19 millions, as rendered necessary by the additional colonies, the increase of pay to all departments of service, the increase of half-pay, and the pensions to retired officers and soldiers, which had increased to an amount that could have scarcely been conceived.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *J. Newport's* motion for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Courts of Justice

Justice in England and Ireland, and to compel the attendance of witnesses before them, was opposed by Messrs. *Bathurst*, *Sinon*, *Fanshuttart*, and the *Attorney General*, supported by Messrs. *Horner*, *W. Smith*, *Abercrombie*, *Ponsonby*, *Stephen*, *Sumner*, and *Lord Milton*, and finally negatived by 88 to 76.

Mr. Lambton then submitted his motion for producing the Proclamations of *Lord Bentinck* and *Gen. Dalrymple*, addressed to the Genoese, and copies of all instructions sent to those officers by his Majesty's Government, to prove that England had guaranteed the people of Genoa from the attempts of not only the French, but from all the world beside.

Some discussion ensued; in which *Col. Wood*, Messrs. *Fanshuttart*, *Wellesley Pole*, and *Stephen*, participated, and opposed the motion on the same grounds as in the other House. Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Horner*, *Pitcairney*, and *Sir J. Mackintosh*, argued the negative of the proposition of its prematurity; but the motion was finally lost by 115 votes to 66.

Feb. 22.

Petitions were presented from various places against any alteration in the Corn Laws.

The Bill abolishing the Fees in Prisons generally, was, after some opposition from the City Members, read a second time.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, *Mr. Fanshuttart* said, that the new taxes, which would be imposed for four years, would be sufficient to defray the charges of a loan of five millions each year.

Mr. Pole Carew recommended that the penny proposed to be levied on each paper transmitted by the general post, should be added to the stamp, as the morning papers were not sent into the country by post.

On the re-committal of the Corn Report, *Col. Gore Langton*, fearful of the dangers that might ensue from any change in the Corn Laws, said, he should divide the House on the motion for the Speaker leaving the Chair. — *Gen. Gascoigne* was convinced that the people were against the proposed alteration, which would make the quarter loaf near 18d.; yet, wishing the subject to be discussed, he recommended his Hon. Friend to withdraw his opposition. The amendment being negatived by 197 to 6, the Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Baring impugned the Report of the Select Committee of last Session, and considered the witnesses to be biased in their testimony. If the landlords lived luxuriously, so did the farmers: a man of this class now treated with Port and Madeira, instead of ale; the sons of these wealthy agriculturists were all fine gentlemen; instead of following the plough,

they were following the hounds; and their daughters, instead of milking the cows, were using cosmetics to their hands, that they might look delicate while strumming on the harpsichord! He did not deny that the agriculturist laboured under some difficulties; but he contended that the measure adopted for their relief ought to be temporary, and though it would have been better not to agitate the question at the present moment, he should propose an amendment of 76s. as the sum above which corn might be obtained from foreign countries.

A long discussion followed: *Lord Binning*, Messrs. *Ponsonby* and *Preston*, spoke in support of the Resolutions.

Mr. Whitbread, in a speech which afforded much amusement, contended that the farmers were entitled to a protecting price, though, from the inaccurate mode in which the averages were made, he could not vote for the Resolutions. Among other sentiments promulgated by him were, that large wages led to idleness, extravagance, and dissipation; and old English hospitality towards the labouring classes in the country, contributed so much to prodigality, profligacy, and dissoluteness.

At two o'clock the debate was adjourned.

Feb. 23.

The debate on the Corn Resolutions being resumed, Messrs. *Calcraft*, *F. Lewis*, *J. P. Grant*, *Finlay*, *W. Burrell*, *Lockhart*, *Morris*, *Huskisson*, *Sir J. Newport*, *Lords Jocelyn*, *Compton*, and *Proby*, *Sir N. Coulthurst*, *Sir John Stewart*, *Sir E. Brydges*, &c. spoke severally in support of the Resolutions.

Mr. Horner concluded a luminous and logical speech, by urging that it would be preferable not to interfere with the price of corn; and that, at all events, the minimum might be fixed at 72s.

Sir W. Curtis said he should vote for the smaller sum.

Mr. Baring said, he would not withdraw his amendment "for a limited measure," nor would he press it to a division. It was then negatived.

Sir M. W. Ridley moved another amendment, to substitute 76s. for 80s. but afterwards withdrew it.

Some discussion then took place on the mode of taking the averages; and the House ultimately divided on another amendment of *Mr. Baring's*, which substituted 72s. for 76s. or 80s. This amendment was rejected by 209 to 65 votes; so that the maximum price of 80s. per quarter is now adopted. Adjourned at four.

Feb. 27.

On a plan and estimate for a New Post-Office being presented, it was stated by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* that the dif-

difference of expence between altering the old and erecting a new Post Office would be 60,000*l.* The papers were referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon.

On the Report of the Committee on Corn being brought up, Mr. *Barclay*, the new Member for Southwark, said, that, from the short time he had sat in the House, it might be deemed presumptuous in him to differ so directly in his opinion from so many gentlemen of much longer Parliamentary experience than he had to boast; but he felt himself imperiously called on, by what he deemed his duty, to enter his serious protest against these Resolutions, and the principle upon which they were founded. If he understood that principle right, the landlord now came forward, and claimed from the House and Country a compensation for the capital which they had invested in the improvement of their own estates.

Mr. *Grattan* argued, that, unless a high protecting price was obtained, both England and Ireland would be put out of tillage, and we must depend entirely upon other nations for a supply of corn; whereas, if encouragement were given, the domestic market was capable of supplying all our consumption, and the prosperity of Ireland would increase.

Messrs. *C. Yorke, Bankes, D. Giddy, Fitzgerald, Courtenay, Lord Lascelles, Sir S. Warrander, and Sir T. Ackland*, supported the Resolutions.

Mr. *Marryatt* opposed them.

Mr. *Baring* said, he had the highest opinion of the landed interest: he looked upon their predominance in Parliament as a general advantage: he considered the liberties of the country as most safely placed in their hands: he believed that, in the long run, they were the class which voted with the greatest independence. As the present question, however, affected their own interest, it might be supposed they acted under a bias. Yet in these discussions the Manufacturers had been pretty roughly handled, and treated as the scum of the earth. If artificial means were adopted to keep up the prices, there never would be any other circulation than bank-notes and tokens. The whole quantity of cultivated land in Great Britain and Ireland was 65 millions of acres; and a bounty of 10*s.* to the landlord in the shape of a tax on the rest of the community, already established by law, would afford an annual sum of 32 millions sterling.

Gen. *Gascoyne* declared his intention to divide the House on the question of bringing up the Report. If supported by a majority, he said, he should then move that the Resolutions be re-committed, for the purpose of inserting 72*s.* instead of 80*s.*

Gen. *Gascoyne's* motion being negatived by 235 to 38, Mr. *Baring* moved that the

House do adjourn, which was lost by 211 to 42; and the Report being brought up, the question that it be read was carried, on a third division, by 193 to 29.

Feb. 28.

Sir *S. Romilly*, at the close of a long speech, moved a Resolution, that, nine months having elapsed since a Definitive Treaty of Peace with France was signed, and this country being now at peace with all the world, and in a state of internal tranquillity, it was contrary to the Act of the 42d Geo. III. c. 90, to continue any part of the Militia embodied.

Messrs. *B. Bathurst, Douglas, H. Adington, and Peel*, with the *Attorney and Solicitor Generals*, spoke against the motion; and Messrs. *Abercromby and Liddon* in its support.

Lord *Milton* conceived, that, though the letter of the law might not have been violated, yet the spirit and intention of the Militia laws had undoubtedly been violated.

The motion was ultimately negatived by 179 to 76.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the Corn Resolutions be now read a first and second time.

Mr. *Calcraft* moved, that the protecting price be 72*s.* instead of 80*s.*; which was negatived by 154 to 55.

March 1.

Mr. *Robinson* presented the new Corn Bill, under the title of "A Bill to amend the Laws now in force for regulating the Importation of Corn." It was read the first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Friday.

Mr. *Baring* moved, as an amendment, to substitute Friday se'night: after some discussion, the amendment was negatived by 109 to 79.

Mr. *Whitbread* again brought under review the conduct of Sir *J. Duff* and Gen. *Smith* at Cadiz and Gibraltar; and moved an Address to the Prince Regent, earnestly desiring his Royal Highness's reprobation to be conveyed in the strongest terms; the adoption of measures to prevent the recurrence of similar conduct; and endeavours made to obtain the liberation of the parties.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. *Bragge Bathurst* admitted that General *Smith's* conduct was indefensible; but denied that Sir *J. Duff* ought to be considered as the tool of the Spanish Government. It was acknowledged on both sides that Ferdinand the Seventh had exhibited himself as an ungrateful, bigoted, and arbitrary Tyrant.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. *Whitbread* having noticed the behaviour of a British officer, Gen. *Whittingham*, who commanded the advance of the Spanish

army on Ferdinand proceeding to Madrid, to overturn the Constitution and dissolve the Cortes. — Mr. Hart Davis said, that Gen. W. who was his relation, held a Spanish commission, and had received orders from his superior officer Gen. Elio: he was a very disinterested man, had left a lucrative profession in this country, and went his promotion solely to merit*.

The motion was rejected by 69 to 51.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 2.*

A Petition from the Agriculturists of Kent being presented, Lord Darnley advised to the County Meeting appointed by the Sheriff to be held at Maidstone, on a full-day, where the rabble and idle servants around formed a ring, and prevented his speech being heard. He deprecated all inflammatory language on the subject of the Corn Resolutions; and expressed his surprize at the language held by the Lord Mayor, who was stated to have said that the proposed regulations would raise the price of the quartern loaf to 16d. or 18d.

Earl Stanhope said, that the observations imputed to the Lord Mayor were those of a sensible man. It was becoming and necessary to speak strongly against a measure, the effect of which must be to starve the poor, whom the Noble Earl had called the rabble. They must all be aware of the denunciations of the prophet Isaiah and others, against those who "grind the faces of the poor;" and the proposed measure, taken along with the stupid regulations now in progress on the subject of taxation, would, in his opinion, have that effect.

The Earl of Lauderdale shortly spoke; after which Lord Darnley explained that in speaking of the rabble of Maidstone, he meant those who were incapable of forming a correct judgment on the subject of the Corn Regulations.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that the people would be this year relieved from taxation to the amount of nine millions.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord Ashurst Hamilton, alluding to the expiring of the Bank Restriction Bill, and its renewal, moved "that a Committee be appointed, to examine into, and to state, the total amount of the issues of paper made

by the Bank; whether they are in a condition to resume cash payments; and whether they were taking any steps to enable them to do so. To inquire into the connexion between the Bank and the Government: also into the profits made by the Bank, and whether they were willing to replace the tokens they had issued according to the standard of silver; also to the purchase of gold," &c.

In the course of the discussion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that it was his intention to propose the 5th July, 1816, as the period when the restriction on cash payments should expire.

Messrs. Horner and Tierney urged the necessity of a preliminary Committee to inquire into the situation of the Bank; and forcibly pointed out the propriety of Government rendering themselves independent of the Bank, let the expence be what it might.

Mr. Baring, as a Director of the Bank, declared his conviction that the hopes held out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer would prove fallacious. He was convinced that the Bank would not be able to resume cash payments for several years.

Mr. W. Smith remarked, as a proof of the superior foresight of Mr. Fox, that the very day after the Bank ceased paying in specie, he called upon that distinguished Statesman, and mentioning to him the circumstance, adding, "but it can't last long." "Can't last long?" replied Mr. Fox; "I don't know what you may do, but I think I shall never live to see it opened again."

The motion of Lord A. Hamilton was negatived on a division: Ayes, 38; Noes, 134.

The House then went into a Committee on the Bank Restriction Bill, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to fill up the blank left for the insertion of the period to which its operation should be limited, with the words "fifth of July, 1816."

Mr. Grenfell moved, that the words "and no longer," should be added. On this amendment a division took place, and it was lost by a majority of 92 to 35. The Bill then passed through the Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 3.*

The report of the Committee on the Scotch Jury Trial Bill was taken into consideration; and the Lord Chancellor proposed a clause, providing that the Jury

* While the numbers were counting on the division, an altercation took place between Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Hart Davis, in the lobby of the House. Mr. D. said that Gen. Whittingham's name had been used most unwarrantably; and Mr. W. replied that his conduct was different from other British officers, who, rather than serve the views of the Spanish Monarch, had chosen to throw up their commissions. This altercation being reported to the Speaker, he requested that they might be called into the House; and on their resuming their seats, requested an assurance that they would take no further notice out of the House of what had passed within, that night. They both complied; Mr. H. Davis saying he gave the required assurance reluctantly.

must be unanimous in their verdict, as in England, and that the man who was first drawn, or first answered to his name, should be the foreman or chancellor.—Agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, a vast number of Petitions, signed by nearly 100,000 persons, were presented, against any alteration in the Corn Laws.

On Mr. *Vansittart* moving the second reading of the Bill, Mr. *Lambton* proposed an amendment, that it should be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. *Robinson*, in reply to Sir *J. Shaw*, denied that the object of the Bill was to raise the price of Corn: on the contrary, he would declare most unequivocally, that his object in bringing forward the measure was to reduce the price of corn. (*A laugh.*)

Lord *A. Hamilton* pointed out the absurdity of this declaration. If the Bill before the House went to reduce the price of Corn, how was the farmer to be benefited by the passing of the Bill? Would it not serve to increase the very evil of which they complain? To make bread cheaper than it is, would be, according to the previous statements of their advocates, to consummate their ruin.

Mr. *Baring* asked, why should gentlemen persevere in supporting such a measure, if it promised no benefit to the farmer, and excited such loud and general clamour through the country?

After some further discussion, the second reading was carried by 218 to 56; and the commitment on Monday next by 212 to 44.

(*To be continued.*)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

TO what fate is this Country of Revolutions ultimately destined! At the date of our last publication, the man would have been considered as stark mad who should have suggested a probability of what has since occurred. BUONAPARTE IS AGAIN THE RULER OF FRANCE!!! In one fortnight, at the head of a few followers, has he penetrated through 500 miles of France, and regained the Throne which it had cost all Europe so many years, and so much blood and treasure, to wrest from him. There is nothing parallel to it in history, scarcely in romance. No battle has been fought, no blood been spilt. A simultaneous expression of the Army in his favour produced an universal torpor; and so well had the combinations been made, that he advanced with security, and found every thing ready to facilitate his course.

We shall now endeavour to narrate briefly the progress of the Usurper. It seems that, during the temporary absence from Elba of Col. Campbell, the British Commissioner, who had gone to Florence, Buonaparte sailed from Porto Ferrajo on the 26th of February, at nine p. m. on board a brig, which was followed by four other vessels, such as pinks and feluccas, carrying from 1000 to 1100 men at most, consisting of a small number of Frenchmen, the rest Poles, Corsicans, Neapolitans, and natives of the island of Elba. These vessels anchored in the roads of the Gulph of Juan, near Cannes, on the 1st of March; the men were landed. Fifty men went the same day to Cannes, where they urged the Mayor to go and take orders from him, whom they named the General in Chief in the Gulph of Juau; but the Mayor absolutely refused: he immediately received orders to provide 2000 rations that same evening. The

same day, fifteen men of the expedition presented themselves before Antibes, demanding to enter it as deserters from the Island of Elba. General Baron Corring, a distinguished soldier, covered with honourable wounds, who was in the command of that place, received them, and disarmed them. A short time afterwards, an officer came to summon the place in the name of Buonaparte; he was arrested and thrown into prison. At last, a third emissary presented himself to the Commandant, to reclaim the 15 men detained, and to invite him, in the name of Gen. Drouet, to repair to the Gulph of Juan, with the civil authorities: the only answer which this embassy received was being interested. On the 2d he put his small army in march, passing the town of Gasse without attempting to enter it. On the 4th he bivouaqued at Digne; and in the course of the two following days proceeded, by Sisteron and Gap, across the mountains towards Grenoble, a garrison town and military *dépot*, which was under the orders of Gen. Marchand. It could not be concealed that he had been received with joy by the soldiery. Marchand's corps at Grenoble was the first, of any strength, with which he came in contact. On approaching it, he threw open his bosom, and exclaimed, "Soldiers, you have been told I am afraid of death—here is my bosom, fire into it if you like!" The appeal was answered with enthusiastic shouts of *Vive l'Empereur!* and the soldiers joined his ranks. It is too probable that Buonaparte found there a considerable supply: some say 150 pieces of cannon and 100,000 muskets. From Gap to Grenoble, and thence to Lyons, he must have rather made a journey under an escort, than marched; for he reached the latter place with 600 horse on the evening of the

ed. The population of Lyons amounts to 110,000 souls; the inhabitants were loyal; they received Monsieur, the King's brother, the Duke of Orleans, Marshal MacDonald, and Gen. St. Cyr, on their arrival from Paris, very favourably. They voluntarily broke down the bridges, and declared, that were they possessed of cannon, they would oppose the Invader. But the officers of the garrison, with some expressions of respect for the person of Monsieur, told him they wished to serve under Buonaparte, and the troops uttered shouts of *Vive Napoleon!* His Royal Highness, who had intended to march to the succour of Grenoble, abandoned this intention, on hearing the news of its surrender; and precipitately left Lyons on the morning of the 8th, followed by Marshal MacDonald and the Prefect of the Department. It is believed, that the troops they brought with them to act against the invader, refused to return with them. They took the road to Clermont, a city Westward of Lyons about 70 miles; and the Duke of Orleans was sent to inform the King of the general disaffection of the military.

Buonaparte advanced from Lyons on the 13th towards Macon and Chalons.

Marshal Ney joined Buonaparte at Lons le Saulnier. His Proclamation, dated from that place on the 14th of March, describes the Bourbons as unfit to reign, and recommends his troops to join the great Napoleon!

On the 16th Buonaparte arrived at Autun, without meeting with any opposition; and his advanced guard was at Auxerre, only 40 leagues from Paris.

The number of National Guards, volunteers, and other troops, collected at Melun, to stop the march of Buonaparte, was not less than 100,000 men. The best spirit seemed to prevail amongst them. They appeared devoted to the cause of the King, and eager to meet and repel his antagonist. A powerful artillery strengthened their positions. Relying on their numbers, they had left the town, the rocks, and the forest of Fontainebleau, unguarded; preferring the flat plains of Melun, where the whole of their army might act at once against the comparatively small band of the Invader.—On the 19th Buonaparte reached and occupied Fontainebleau, without the least opposition. He had at that time with him only 15,000 veteran troops; but other divisions were either following him, or advancing to support his right and left flanks on parallel lines of march.

Ney, whose corps is stated to have amounted to 30,000 men, had previously communicated to the Court a declaration signed by the whole army under his command, both officers and privates; in which they stated, "that they respected him too much to deceive him; that they would

not fight for Louis the XVIIIth. But that they would shed all their blood for *Napoleon the Great.*" This declaration did not entirely extinguish the hopes of the Bourbons. They still relied on the good disposition and numbers of the troops at Melun; and, blinded by the addresses sent up from many garrisons and provinces at the very moment of their defection, still thought that their cause would be espoused by the nation as her own. Early on the morning of Monday the 20th, preparations were made on both sides for the encounter which was expected to take place. The French army was drawn up *en etages* on three lines, the intervals and the flanks armed with batteries. The centre occupied the Paris road. The ground from Fontainebleau to Melun is a continual declivity; so that, on emerging from the forest, you have a clear view of the country before you; whilst, on the other hand, those below can easily descry whatever appears on the eminence. An awful silence, broken only at times by peals of martial music, intended to confirm the loyalty of the troops by repeating the Royal airs of *Vive Henri Quatre*, & *La Belle Gabrielle*, or by the voice of the Commanders and the march of divisions to their appointed ground, pervaded the King's army. All was anxious expectation; the Chiefs, conscious that a moment would decide the fate of the Bourbon dynasty; and the troops, perhaps secretly awed at the thought of meeting in hostility the man whom they had been accustomed to obey. On the side of Fontainebleau no sound, as of an army rushing to battle, was heard. If the enemy was advancing, his troops evidently moved in silence. Perhaps his heart had failed him, and he had retreated during the night. If so, France was saved, and Europe free. At length a light trampling of horses became audible. It approached: an open carriage, attended by a few hussars and dragoons, appeared on the skirts of the forest. It drove down the hills with the rapidity of lightning: it reached the advanced posts—"Long live the Emperor!" burst from the astonished soldiery: "Napoleon! Napoleon the Great!" spread from rank to rank; for, bare-headed, Bertrand seated at his right and Drouet at his left, Napoleon continued his course, now waving his hand, now opening his arms to the soldiers; whom he called "his friends, his companions in arms, whose honour, whose glories, whose country he now came to restore." All discipline was forgotten, disobeyed, and insulted; the Commanders-in-Chief took to flight; thousands rushed on his passage; acclamations rent the sky. At that moment his own guard descended the hill—the Imperial March was played—the eagles were
 once

once more exhibited, and those whose deadly weapons were to have aimed at each other's life, embraced as brothers, and joined in universal shouts. In the midst of these greetings did Napoleon pass through the whole of the Royal army, pursuing his course to Paris, and arrived at eight o'clock in the evening at the Thuilleries. It was not until the next morning that his arrival was generally known. He is said to have left his army behind him at Fontainebleau.

The King went in great state to the Chamber of Deputies on the 16th inst.; and addressed them in the following speech:

"GENTLEMEN—In this momentous crisis, when the public enemy has penetrated into a part of the kingdom, and threatens the liberty of the remainder, I come in the midst of you to draw closer those ties which unite us together, and which constitute the strength of the state; I come, in addressing myself to you, to declare to all France my sentiments and my wishes. I have re-visited my country, and reconciled her to all foreign nations; who will, without doubt, maintain with the utmost fidelity those treaties which had restored to us peace. I have laboured for the benefit of my people. I have received, and still continue daily to receive, the most striking proofs of their love. Can I, then, at sixty years of age, better terminate my career than by dying in their defence? Therefore, I feel nothing for myself, but I fear for France. He who comes to light again amongst us the torch of civil war, brings with him also the scourge of foreign war; he comes to reduce our country under his iron yoke; he comes, in short, to destroy that constitutional Charter which I have given you—that Charter, my brightest title in the estimation of posterity—that Charter which all Frenchmen cherish, and which I here swear to maintain. Let us rally, therefore, around it! let it be our sacred standard!—The descendants of Henry the Fourth will be the first to range themselves under it; they will be followed by all good Frenchmen. In short, Gentlemen, let the concurrence of the two Chambers give to authority all the force that is necessary; and this war, truly national, will prove by its happy termination, what a great nation, united in its love to its King and to its laws, can effect."

The whole assembly, electrified by the sublime words of the King, stood up, their hands stretched towards the Throne. Nothing but these words were heard, "Long live the King!—We will die for the King!—The King in life and death!" repeated with a transport which all French hearts will participate at this feeble recital of a

scene the most touching and the most honourable to the national character.

One of the latest acts of Louis XVIII. previous to his leaving Paris for Lisie, was the following Address:

"THE KING TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

"OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS!—I have answered for your fidelity to all France; you will not falsify the word of your King. Reflect that if the enemy should triumph, civil war would soon be lighted up among you; and that at the same moment more than 300,000 foreigners, whose arms I could no longer check, would pour down on all sides of our country. So conquer or die for it—let this be our war-cry. And you, who at this moment follow other standards than mine, I see in you only deluded children: abjure, then, your error, and come and throw yourselves into the arms of your father; and I here engage my faith, that every thing shall be immediately forgiven. reckon, all of you, on the rewards which your fidelity and services shall merit.

"March 18, 1815.

"Loria."

(Printed from the original Manuscript in the King's hand-writing.)

The people of Marseilles, it is said, were so indignant at the rebellious attempt to overturn the Throne, that they offered two millions of francs to the regiment which should take Buonaparte dead or alive.

French Papers to the 23d inst. have arrived. They include a *Moniteur* of the 20th (the last which was published under the authority of Louis XVIII. and just before his departure from the capital), and the *Journal de Rouen* of the 22d, which contains Paris intelligence of the 20th. In the *Moniteur* there is a Proclamation issued by the King, closing the sitting of the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies; and declaring, that they would hereafter be employed in a new Session, at the place which might provisionally be chosen for the seat of Government. The King informs his faithful subjects, the Peers of France, and the Deputies of the Departments, that Divine Providence, which had restored him to the throne of his ancestors, has now permitted that throne to be shaken by the defection of a part of the armed force which had sworn to defend it; that he will, however, retire with some brave men whom intrigue and perfidy could not detach from their duty; and, since he cannot defend his capital, will remove from it to some other point of the kingdom, where his subjects, though not more faithful than his good Parisians, may be better situated to declare for the good cause; and expresses hope that his other subjects will soon see through their error, and return to their

daily.—The same paper also contains articles from Bourdeaux, Nantes, Angers, and Caen, giving the strongest assurances of the loyalty of their citizens, who were arming in defence of their Sovereign and the Constitution. The Duchess D'Angoulême was at Bourdeaux, and the Duke de Bourbon at Angers. His most Christian Majesty had arrived at Lisle. Marshals Bérthier and Macdonald remained with him. Monsieur, and Marshal Marmont, were marching with a large force towards Lisle.

It appears, by dispatches from Lord Fitzroy Somerset, dated at Paris on Wednesday the 22d inst. that his Lordship and his suite, with the Spanish, Swedish, and Russian Embassies, were, at the above date, detained in Paris, being unable to procure passports for post-horses.

We now proceed to notice the first acts of Buonaparte's Government. He issued at Lyons several decrees, bearing date the 13th of March, the substance of which is as follows:

All the changes effected in the Court of Cassation, and other Tribunals, are declared null and void.—All Emigrants, who have entered the French-service since the 14th of April, are removed, and deprived of their new honours.—The White Cockade, the Decoration of the Lily, and the Orders of St. Louis, St. Esprit, and St. Michael, are abolished.—The National Cockade, and the Tri-coloured Standard, to be hoisted in all places.—The Imperial Guard is re-established in all its functions, and is to be recruited by men who have been not less than twelve years in the service.—The Swiss Guard is suppressed, and exiled 20 leagues from Paris.—All the household troops of the King are suppressed. All property appertaining to the House of Bourbon is sequestered.—All the property of the Emigrants restored since the 1st of April, and which may militate against the national interest, is sequestered.—The two Chambers of the Peers and Deputies are dissolved, and the Members are forthwith to return to their respective homes.—The laws of the Legislative Assembly are to be enforced. All feudal titles are suppressed.—National rewards will be decreed to those who distinguish themselves in war, or in the arts and sciences.—All the emigrants who have entered France since the 1st of Jan. 1814, are commanded to leave the Empire.—Such Emigrants as shall be found fifteen days after the publication of this Decree (dated the 13th of March) will immediately be tried, and adjudged by the laws established for that purpose, unless they can prove ignorance of this decree; in that case, they will merely be arrested, sent out of France, and have their property sequestered.—All promotions in the Legion

of Honour conferred by Louis, are null, unless made in favour of those who deserve well of their country.—The change in the decoration of the Legion of Honour is null. All its privileges are re-established.—The Electoral Colleges are to meet in May, to new-model the Constitution, according to the interests and the will of the nation; and to assist in the Coronation of the Empress and the King of Rome.

In the list of his new Ministers, are, Gaudio, Marst, Fouché, Davoust, and Savary, names which, for the atrocities which they have committed, can never be forgotten.

An Imperial Decree, dated Thuilleries, March 21, declares that the mobiliary National Guard shall not be put into activity; and that the corps of Volunteers shall be disbanded. Another, of the 20th, nominates General Carnot a Count of the Empire, &c. for his defence of Antwerp.

Caulincourt had been dispatched to Germany, to invite the Archduchess Maria Louisa to Paris.

Buonaparte, on his return to France, issued Addresses to the French People, and to the Army, dated on the day of his landing. We subjoin the latter at length: for the former, we have not room; but it is, like all his other public declarations, a tissue of vanity, falsehood, and affected sensibility.

Gulph of Juan, March 1.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, &c. &c. &c.

TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers!—We are not conquered: two men risen from our ranks [Augereau and Marmont], betrayed our laurels, their country, their Prince, their benefactor. Those whom during the twenty-five years we have seen traversing all Europe to raise up enemies against us; who have passed their lives in fighting against us in the ranks of foreign armies, cursing our fine France, shall they pretend to command and outroul our eagles, on which they have not dared ever to look? Shall we endure that they should inherit the fruits of our glorious labours—that they should clothe themselves with our honours and our goods—that they should calumniate our glory? If their reign should continue, all would be lost, even the memory of those immortal days. With what fury do they pervert their very nature! They seek to poison what the world admires; and if there still remain any defenders of our glory, it is among those very Enemies whom we have fought on the field of battle. Soldiers! in my exile, I heard your voice: I have arrived through all obstacles and all perils: your General, called to the throne by the choice

of the people, and educated under your banners, is restored to you: come and join him. Tear down those colours which the nation has proscribed, and which for 25 years served as a rallying signal to all the Enemies of France: mount the cockade tricolour: you bore it in the days of our greatness. We must forget that we have been masters of nations: but we must not suffer any to intermeddle in our affairs. Who shall presume to be master over us? Who would have the power? Recover those eagles which you had at Ulm, at Austerlitz, at Jena, at Eylau, at Friedland, at Tudela, at Eckmühl, at Essling, at Wagram, at Smolensko, at Moscow, at Lutzen, at Vuken, at Montmirail. Do you think that the handful of Frenchmen, who are now so arrogant, will endure to look on them? They shall return whence they came, and there if they please they shall reign as they pretend to have reigned during 19 years. Your possessions, your rank, your glory, the possessions, the rank, the glory of your children, have no greater enemies than those Princes whom foreigners have imposed upon us; they are the enemies of our glory, because the recital of so many heroic actions, which have glorified the people of France fighting against them, to withdraw themselves from their yoke, is their condemnation. The veterans of the armies of the Sambre and the Meuse, of the Rhine, of Italy, of Egypt, of the West, of the grand army, are all humiliated: their honourable wounds are disgraced; their successes were crimes: those heroes were rebels, if, as the enemies of the people pretend, the legitimate sovereigns were in the midst of the foreign armies. Honours, rewards, affection, are given to those who have served against the country and us. Soldiers! come and range yourselves under the standards of your Chief; his existence is only composed of yours; his rights are only those of the people and yours: his interest, his honour, his glory, are no other than your interest, your honour, and your glory. Victory shall march at the charge-step: the eagle, with the national colours, shall fly from steeple to steeple, even to the towers of Notre-Dame. Then you will be able to shew your scars with honour; then you will be able to glory in what you have done; you will be the deliverers of the country. In your old age, surrounded and esteemed by your fellow-citizens, they will hear you with respect while you recount your high deeds; you will be able to say with pride:—'And I, too, was part of that grand army, which entered twice the walls of Vienna, those of Rome, of Berlin, of Madrid, of Moscow; and which delivered Paris from the foul blot that treason, and the presence of the Enemy, imprinted on it.' Honoured be those brave soldiers, the

glory of the country; and eternal shame to those guilty Frenchmen, in whatever rank fortune caused them to be born, who fought for 25 years with the foreigner, to tear the bosom of the country.

By the Emperor, (Signed) NAPOLEON, The Grand Marshal performing the functions of Major-General of the Grand Army,

BERTRAND.

The vast importance of the intelligence from France this month reduces almost to insignificance that from all other Nations. Our remaining notices, therefore, will occupy but little space.

THE NETHERLANDS.

His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign was on the 17th inst. solemnly proclaimed King of the Netherlands, at the Hague, with great pomp, and amidst the unbounded acclamations of the people. In the evening the whole town was splendidly illuminated. His Majesty's title is, "William by the Grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau, and Duke of Luxemburg." His eldest son is to be called "Prince of Orange."

A letter from Brussels, March 19, says, the Prussian army under General Kleist is in full march from the Banks of the Rhine, to the French Frontiers. Lord Wellington is coming to take the command of the army which is to be united for the protection of Belgium. The highest indignation was excited at Vienna by the news, that the man who was so long the tyrant of Europe seeks again to tear it in pieces. Three thousand Hanoverian troops have just arrived here, marching to the frontiers of France."

Another letter, dated March 20, says, "All is in arms, from the frontiers of Switzerland to the North Sea. Numerous armies are advancing to enter France, if the traitors, who desire only the misery of their country, should unhappily have any success. The Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops are in motion on the Upper Rhine. The Prussians are going to form a camp at Arlon; a camp will be formed before Mons, and one before Tournay. A regiment of Prussian black hussars is said to be lent to our Sovereign, and to be expected this week. Numerous English troops will be soon here, and a very large Dutch force is in motion. Never did the annals of Europe present such remarkable events: and all nations loudly invoke vengeance on the heads of the monsters who breathe but in the midst of blood, carnage, and destruction."

GERMANY.

We are informed by the Continental papers, that the Congress has at length settled the fate of Saxony. Prussia obtains a portion only of that country; the population of which is estimated in some accounts at 700,000, and in others 900,000;

the whole of Saxony comprises about two millions. The part that remains to the King of Saxony, amounting to about two-thirds of the whole population, excels in arts and manufactures, and comprises Dresden and Leipsic, the two principal cities. The part ceded to Prussia, which is the Eastern side, is the richer of the two in natural productions. In addition to this accession of territory, Prussia receives farther indemnities on the left bank of the Rhine, and also Thorn, and Kalisch in Poland.

A letter from Vienna states, that Sir Sidney Smith has received from the Emperor of Russia and other Sovereigns promises of unlimited support in the plan for checking the depredations of the Barbary States, and giving freedom to the navigation of the Baltic.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS IN CONGRESS, RELATIVE TO THE ENTRANCE OF BUONAPARTE INTO FRANCE.
Brussels, March 22. Letter to His Excellency Count de Thiennes, Minister of Justice.

"My Lord—I have just received the news that Napoleon Buonaparte has entered Paris, which city the King has left to repair to Lisle. Though this news is not yet official, I have every reason to believe it true. It is a misfortune for France, but it must not excite any consternation among us; on the contrary, let us redouble our activity and zeal to take measures at this moment. I engage to neglect nothing to secure our country from a foreign invasion; but I depend also upon the assistance and co-operation of my fellow-countrymen, in case the danger should approach. You will see by the inclosed Declaration of the High Allied Powers, which I have this moment received from Vienna, that they are all agreed in supporting the cause of Louis XVIII. Please to take the necessary measures for giving publicity to this news.—Wholly yours,

"WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE."

DECLARATION.

"The Powers who have signed the Treaty of Paris, assembled at the Congress at Vienna, being informed of the escape of Napoleon Buonaparte, and of his entrance into France with an armed force, owe it to their own dignity and the interest of social order, to make a solemn declaration of the sentiments which this event has excited in them. By thus breaking the convention which had established him in the island of Elba, Buonaparte destroys the only legal title on which his existence depended—by appearing again in France with projects of confusion and disorder, he has deprived himself of the protection of the law, and has manifested to the universe, that there can be neither peace nor truce with him.—The Powers consequently declare, that Napoleon Buonaparte has placed himself

without the pale of civil and social relations; and that, as an enemy and disturber of the tranquillity of the world, he has rendered himself liable to public vengeance.—They declare at the same time, that firmly resolved to maintain entire the Treaty of Paris of 30th May, 1814, and the dispositions sanctioned by that Treaty, and those which they have resolved on, or shall hereafter resolve on, to complete and to consolidate it, they will employ all their means, and will unite all their efforts; that the general peace, the object of the wishes of Europe, and the constant purpose of their labours, may not again be troubled; and to guarantee against every attempt which shall threaten to replunge the world into the disorders and miseries of revolutions. And although entirely persuaded that all France, rallying round its legitimate Sovereign, will immediately annihilate this last attempt of a criminal and impotent delirium; all the Sovereigns of Europe animated by the same sentiments, and guided by the same principles, declare that if, contrary to all calculations, there should result from this event any real danger, they will be ready to give to the King of France, and to the French nation, or to any other Government that shall be attacked, as soon as they shall be called upon, all the assistance requisite to restore public tranquillity, and to make a common cause against all those who should undertake to compromise it.—The present Declaration inserted in the Register of the Congress assembled at Vienna, on the 13th March, 1815, shall be made public. Done and attested by the Plenipotentiaries of the High Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris; Vienna, 13th March 1815.

Here follow the signatures, in the alphabetical order of the Courts:—*Austria*, Prince Metternich, Baron Wissenberg.—*France*, Prince Talleyrand, the Duke of Dalberg, Latour du Pin, Count Alexis and Noailles.—*Great Britain*, Wellington, Clancarty, Cathcart, Stewart.—*Portugal*, Count Pamella Saldonha Lobs.—*Prussia*, Prince Hardenberg, Baron Humboldt.—*Russia*, Count Rasumovsky, Count Staesselberg, Count Nesselrode.—*Spain*, P. Gomez Labrador.—*Sweden*, Lafinenhelm.

AMERICA.

Dispatches from Major-General Lambert have related the total defeat of the British Army before New Orleans. The British loss upon this occasion amounts to 2,430 killed, wounded, and missing, including Gens. Pakenham and Gibbs, the first and second in command, killed; and Gen. Keane, the third in command, wounded. The Navy had no share in the action.

The Treaty of Peace, concluded at Ghent, between his Majesty and the United States of America, on the 24th of December last, was ratified at Washington, Feb. 17, at 11 P. M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"Windsor Castle, March 4.—The King continues in good health; and any deviation from a state of perfect composure, which had been observed in his Majesty during the month of January, has entirely subsided for more than a fortnight past."

Lord Cochrane made his escape from the King's Bench prison, on Monday March 6. A reward of 300 guineas was offered in vain for his apprehension; but on the 21st he appeared in the House of Commons before the House sat; and the Marshal of the King's Bench retook him into custody. Further particulars of this extraordinary occurrence will appear in our detail of Parliamentary Proceedings.

It is our painful duty to record a series of outrages occasioned by popular irritation against the Corn Bill. On Monday afternoon (March 6,) various persons assembled near the House of Commons, not numerous at first, all inveighing against the Corn Bill and the members who supported it. An order to clear the passages of the House was executed with difficulty. Several of the mob acquainted with the persons of the Members, pointed them out; and hooting or applause followed, as the Member was known to be friendly or adverse to the Bill. At length many carriages were stopped, and the Members were forced to walk through the crowd. The Civil power being now deemed insufficient; the Magistrate, having applied to the Speaker, received an order to call in the Military. The horse-guards suppressed the tumult; but the populace repaired to other parts of the town. They broke the windows of Lord Eldon in Bedford-square, Mr. Robinson (the Mover of the Corn-regulations) in Burlington-street, Lord Darnley's in Berkeley-square, Mr. Yorke's in Bruton-street: the doors of the two former were forced, and part of the furniture destroyed; in Mr. Robinson's, particularly, besides destroying the furniture, some valuable pictures were cut to pieces. They afterwards attacked Lord Ellenborough's, who came forward, and remonstrated with them; and after cheering the noble Lord, they departed. The windows of a house near Russell-street belonging to Meux's brewhouse, and of Mr. W. Pole's in Saville-row, were also broken.

On Tuesday, Lord Castlereagh's house in St. James's-square, was attacked, and the house of Mr. Robinson a second time; but the populace were dispersed by the cavalry. Fire-arms were discharged from the parlour-windows of Mr. Robinson's, which proved fatal to two innocent persons, Mr. Edward Vize*, a madshipman, and a Mrs. Watson. The houses of Lord Bathurst, Gen. Floyd, and Mr. Turner in Mansfield-street, Rt.-hon. Charles Yorke in Bruton-street, Lord King, Sir W. Rowley, and others in Wimpole-street, and Lord Harewood facing Hanover-square, Mrs. Simpson's, Harley-street, and Mr. Meux's in Liqueurpond-street, were damaged.—On Wednesday, after a slight attack on Lord Castlereagh's, the mob proceeded to Mr. Ponsonby's in Curzon-street, and demolished the windows, &c. Shots were fired through the door, while the mob were endeavouring to force in: Mr. Quintin Dick's, next door; the Earl of Derby's, and Mr. Morris's, (an East India-Director) were also injured. At Sir J. Banks's in Soho-square, they forced the doors, and scattered boxes of papers in the street. The houses of Mr. Tomkins in Searle-street, of Mr. Serjeant Best, and of Mr. Peacock, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, were also damaged.—On Thursday, a disturbance took place in Holles-street, before the house of Mr. Davies Giddy; and shots were fired, but without other mischief than wounding a boy. A Proclamation was issued on Thursday, offering 100*l.* upon the conviction of any person taking an active part in the outrages. On Friday night, the few persons loitering about, appeared attracted together merely from curiosity; and we are happy to state that no further disturbances have since occurred.

The Corn Bill has passed both Houses of Parliament; and received the Royal Assent. Among the several Petitions to Parliament, that of the City of London to the House of Commons, presented an extraordinary number of signatures, 49,371 having signed within ten hours. The signatures of that addressed to the Lords were estimated at upwards of 80,000.—The Court of Common Council came to a resolution to petition the Prince Regent to withhold his assent; and the petition was presented by the Lord Mayor in state.

* The Coroner's Inquest who sat on the body of this unfortunate youth have found a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons, firing shot from and out of fire-arms, from Mr. Robinson's front parlour windows;" and their verdict was accompanied by the following observations: "1st. It is the opinion of the Jury, that the Military acted improperly, on entering the house of Mr. Robinson, without proper authority so to do.—2dly. It is the opinion of the Jury, that, from the evidence adduced, there was no necessity for firing with shot at the time Edward Vize met his death.—3dly. It is their opinion also, that the firing was unconstitutional, in not being ordered by the Civil Authorities."

The Jury on Jane Watson have returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Mr. Robinson's butler, and three soldiers.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of SWAFFHAM-TWO-CHURCHES in Cambridgeshire; and of CAVENDISH BRIDGE, over the Trent, near Castle-Donington, in Leicestershire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES,

Admiralty-office, Feb. 25. Letter addressed to Rear-Admiral Griffith.

His Majesty's ship Junon, at Sea, Jan. 3.
 Sir,—I have the satisfaction to inform you, the Junon captured, at four A. M. the American hermaphrodite privateer *Guerrier*, F. A. Burnham master, of four guns, 60 men, and 200 tons burthen, which had sailed from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the 1st inst. victualled for a cruise of four months: she had made no captures.

C. Upton, Captain.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
 OF MARCH 7.

Downing-street, March 8. Dispatches from Major-gen. Sir John Lambert, K. C. B. commanding on the coast of Louisiana.

Camp, in front of the Enemy's Lines, below New Orleans, Jan. 10.

My Lord—It becomes my duty to lay before your Lordship the proceedings of the force lately employed on the coast of Louisiana, under the command of Major-gen. the Hon. Sir E. M. Pakenham, K. B. and acting in concert with Vice-adm. the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. The Report which I inclose from Major-gen. Keane, will put your Lordship in possession of the occurrences which took place until the arrival of Major-gen. the Hon. Sir E. Pakenham to assume the command; from that period I send an Extract of the Journal of Major Forrest, Assist.-quart.-mast-gen. up to the time of the joining of the troops (which sailed on the 26th of October last under my command), and which was on the 6th of January; and from that period I shall detail, as well as I am able, the subsequent events. I found the army in position, in a flat country, with the Mississippi on its left, and a thick extensive wood on its right, and open to his front, from which the Enemy's line was quite distinguishable. It seems Sir E. Pakenham had waited for the arrival of the fusileers and 43d regiment, in order to make a general attack on the Enemy's line; and on the 6th, the army was formed for that object. In order to give your Lordship as clear a view as I can, I shall state the position of the Enemy. On the left bank of the river it was simply a straight line of about a front of 1000 yards with a parapet, the right resting on the river, and the left on a wood which had been made impracticable for any body of troops to pass. This line was strengthened by flank works, and had a canal of about four feet deep generally, but not altogether of an equal width; it was supposed to narrow towards the left: about eight

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heavy guns were on position on this line. The Mississippi is here about 800 yards across, and they had on the right bank a heavy battery of 12 guns, which enfiladed the whole front of the position on the left bank. Preparations were made on our side, by very considerable labour, to clear out and widen a canal that communicated with a stream by which the boats had passed up to the place of disembarkation, to open it into the Mississippi, by which means troops could be got over to the right bank, and the co-operation of armed boats could be secured. The disposition of the attack was as follows: a corps, consisting of the 85th light infantry, 200 seamen, and 400 marines, the 5th West India regiment, and four pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel Thornton, of the 85th, was to pass over during the night, and move along the right bank towards New Orleans, clearing its front until it reached the flanking battery of the Enemy on that side, which it had orders to carry. The assailing of the Enemy's line in front of us, was to be made by the brigade composed of the 4th, 21st, and 44th regiments, with three companies of the 95th, under Major-gen. Gibbs, and by the 3d brigade, consisting of the 93d, two companies of the 95th, and two companies of the fusileers, and 43d under Major-gen. Keane; some black troops were destined to skirmish in the wood on the right; the principal attack was to be made by Major-gen. Gibbs: the 1st brigade, consisting of the fusileers and 43d, formed the reserve; the attacking columns were to be provided with fascines, scaling-ladders, and rafts, the whole to be at their stations before day-light. An advanced battery in our front, of six 18-pounders, was thrown up during the night, about 800 yards from the Enemy's line. The attack was to be made at the earliest hour. Unlooked-for difficulties, increased by the falling of the river, occasioned considerable delay in the entrance of the armed boats, and those destined to land Col. Thornton's corps; by which four or five hours were lost, and it was not until past five in the morning that the 1st division, consisting of 500 men, were over. The *ensemble* of the general movement was lost, and in a point which was of the last importance to the attack on the left bank of the river, although Col. Thornton, as your Lordship will see in his Report, which I inclose, ably executed in every particular his instructions, and fully justified the confidence the Commander of the Forces placed in his abilities. The delay attending that

corps

corps occasioned some on the left bank, and the attack did not take place until the columns were discernible from the Enemy's line at more than 200 yards distance; as they advanced, a continued and most galling fire was opened from every part of their line, and from the battery on the right bank. The brave Commander of the Forces, who never in his life could refrain from being at the post of honour, and sharing the danger to which the troops were exposed, as soon as from his station he had made the signal for the troops to advance, galloped on to the front to animate them by his presence, and he was seen, with his hat off, encouraging them on the crest of the glacis: it was there (almost at the same time) he received two wounds, one in his knee, and another, which was almost instantly fatal, in his body: he fell in the arms of Major M'Dougall, Aid-de-Camp. The effect of this in the sight of the troops, together with Major-gen. Gibbs and Major-gen. Keane being both borne off wounded at the same time, with many other Commanding Officers, and further, the preparations to aid in crossing the ditch not being so forward as they ought to have been, from, perhaps, the men being wounded who were carrying them, caused a wavering in the column, which in such a situation became irreparable; and as I advanced with the reserve, at about 250 yards from the line, I had the mortification to observe the whole falling back upon me in the greatest confusion. In this situation, finding that no impression had been made, that though many men had reached the ditch, and were either drowned or obliged to surrender, and that it was impossible to restore order in the regiments where they were, I placed the reserve in position, until I could obtain such information as to determine me how to act to the best of my judgment, and whether or not I should resume the attack, and if so, I felt it could be done only by the reserve. The confidence I have in the corps composing it would have encouraged me greatly, though not without loss, which might have made the attempt of serious consequence, as I know it was the opinion of the late distinguished Commander of the Forces, that the carrying of the first line would not be the least arduous service. After making the best reflections I was capable of, I kept the ground the troops then held, and went to meet Vice-adm. Sir Alexander Cochrane, and to tell him, that under all the circumstances I did not think it prudent to renew the attack that day. At about ten o'clock I learnt of the success of Col. Thornton's corps on the right bank. I sent the commanding officer of the artillery, Col. Dickson, to examine the situation of the bat-

tery, and to report if it was tenable; but on informing me that he did not think it could be held with security by a smaller corps than 2000 men, I consequently ordered Lieut.-col. Gubbins, on whom the command had devolved (Col. Thornton being wounded), to retire.

The Army remained in position until night, in order to gain time to destroy the 18-pounder battery we had constructed the preceding night in advance. I then gave orders for the troops resuming the ground they occupied previous to the attack. Our loss has been very severe, but I trust it will not be considered, notwithstanding the failure, that this Army has suffered the military character to be tarnished. I am satisfied, had I thought it right to renew the attack, that the troops would have advanced with cheerfulness. The services of both Army and Navy, since their landing on this coast, have been arduous beyond any thing I ever witnessed, and difficulties have been got over with an assiduity and perseverance beyond all example by all ranks, and the most hearty co-operation has existed between the two services.

[The Dispatch concludes by expressing the regret of Gen. Lambert, and of the whole Army, for the loss of Sir E. Pakenham, Commander-in-Chief. Major-gen. Gibbs, who died of his wounds the following day, and Major-gen. Keane, were both carried off the field within 90 yards of the glacis, at the head of their brigades; Major-gen. Keane is doing well. Capt. Wylly of the fusiliers, Military Secretary to Sir E. Pakenham, and who enjoyed his confidence and esteem, is the bearer of the dispatches.] I have, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT, Major-gen. Com.

Next follows a report from Major-gen. Keane, dated Camp on the left bank of the Mississippi, nine miles from New Orleans, Dec. 26, 1814, stating the landing of a part of the troops, and that about eight o'clock in the evening on the 26th, when the men, much fatigued by the length of time they had been in the boats, were asleep in their bivouac, a heavy flanking fire of round and grape shot was opened upon them, by a large schooner and two gun-vessels, which had dropped down the river from the town; from thence they were covered. "A most vigorous attack was then made on the advanced front and right flank picquets, the former of the 95th, under Capt. Hallan, the latter of the 85th, under Capt. Schaw. These Officers, and their respective picquets, conducted themselves with firmness, and checked the Enemy for a considerable time; but renewing their attack with a large force, and pressing at these points, Col. Thornton judged it necessary to move up the remainder of both corps.

The

The 85th regiment was commanded by Brevet-Major Gubbins, whose conduct cannot be too much commended; on the approach of his regiment to the point of attack, the Enemy, favoured by the darkness of the night, concealed themselves under a high fence which separated the fields, and calling to the men as friends, under pretence of being part of our own force, offered to assist them in getting over, which was no sooner accomplished than the 85th found itself in the midst of very superior numbers, who, discovering themselves, called on the regiment immediately to surrender—the answer was an instantaneous attack; a more extraordinary conflict has perhaps never occurred, absolutely hard to hand both officers and men. It terminated in the repulse of the Enemy with the capture of 30 prisoners. A similar finesse was attempted with the 99th regiment, which met the same treatment. The Enemy, finding his reiterated attacks were repulsed by Col. Thornton, at half past ten o'clock advanced a large column against our centre; perceiving his intention, I directed Col. Stovin to order Lieut.-col. Dale, with 130 men of the 93d regiment, who had just reached the camp, to move forward and use the bayonet, holding the 4th regiment in hand, formed in line, as my last reserve. Col. Dale endeavoured to execute his orders, but the crafty Enemy would not meet him, seeing the steadiness of his small body, gave it a heavy fire, and quickly retired. Col. Brooke, with four companies of the 21st regiment, fortunately appeared at that moment on our right flank, and sufficiently secured it from further attack. The Enemy now determined on making a last effort, and collecting the whole of his force, formed an extensive line, and moved directly against the light brigade. At first this line drove in all the advanced posts, but Col. Thornton, whose noble exertions had guaranteed all former successes, was at hand; he rallied his brave comrades round him, and moving forwards with a firm determination of charging, appalled the Enemy, who, from the lesson he had received on the same ground in the early part of the evening, thought it prudent to retire, and did not again dare to advance."

[Then follows a Report from Col. Thornton, dated Redoubt, on the right bank of the Mississippi, Jan. 8, 1815, stating his success in carrying the Redoubt and the Enemy's position on that bank of the river.]

An extract from the Journal of Major Forrest, A. Q. M. G. of the movements of the Army employed on the Southern coast of North America, gives the details of the minor operations up to the 1st of January, which are not of interest.

His Majesty's ship Tonnant, off Chandeleur's Island, Jan. 28.

My Lord, — After maturely deliberating on the situation of this Army, after the command had unfortunately devolved upon me, on the 8th inst. and duly considering what probability now remained of carrying on with success, on the same plan, an attack against New Orleans, it appeared to me that it ought not to be persisted in. I immediately communicated to Vice-adm. Sir A. Cochrane that I did not think it would be prudent to make any further attempt at present, and that I recommended re-embarking the Army as soon as possible, with a view to carry into effect the other objects of the force employed upon this coast. From the 9th inst. it was determined that the Army should retreat, and I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship that it was effected on the night of the 18th inst. and ground was taken up on the morning of the 19th, on both sides of the Bayone, or creek, which the troops had entered on their disembarkation, 14 miles from their position before the Enemy's line, covering New Orleans, on the bank of the Mississippi, and one mile from the entrance into Lac Borgne: the Army remained in bivouac until the 27th inst. when the whole were re-embarked. [The Dispatch praises the discipline of the Army; states that the retreat was effected without being harassed by the Enemy; that all the sick and wounded (except 80, whom it was considered dangerous to remove), the field artillery, ammunition, hospital and other stores, were brought away, and that nothing fell into the Enemy's hands; excepting six iron 18-pounders. The batteries were destroyed, the guns rendered un-serviceable, and only four men were missing. An exchange of prisoners had taken place with the Enemy, who treated the sick and wounded which had fallen into his hands, with kindness and humanity. The labour and fatigue of the seamen and soldiers were particularly conspicuous on the night of the 7th inst. when 50 boats were dragged through a canal into the Mississippi, in which the water was only 18 inches deep. The Dispatch concludes by praising the conduct and exertions of various officers.] J. LAMBERT, Major-gen.

P. S. During the night of the 25th, in very bad weather, a boat containing two Officers, viz. Lieut. Brydges and Cornet Hammond, with 37 of the 14th light dragoons, unfortunately fell into the hands of the Enemy, off the mouth of the Regolets. I have not been able to ascertain correctly the particular circumstances.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Action of the 8th of January.

Killed.—Gen. Staff, Major-Gen. Sir E. Pakenham, Commander of the Forces, Capt.

Capt. T. Wilkinson, 85th, Maj. of Brigade.—4th foot, Ensign W. Crowe.—7th ditto, Major G. King, Capt. G. Henry.—21st ditto, Major J. A. Whittaker, Capt. R. Renny (Lieut.-col.) Lieut. Donald M'Donald.—44th ditto, Lieut. R. Davies, and Ensign M'Losky.—93d ditto, Lieut.-col. R. Dale, Captains T. Hitchins, and A. Muirhead.

Wounded—Gen. Staff, Major-gen. Gibbs, severely, since dead; Major-gen. Keane, severely; Capts. H. E. Shaw, 4th foot (British marines), slightly; and L. Delancy Evans, 3d drag. D. A. Q. M. Gen. severely.—4th foot, Lieut.-col. F. Brooke, slightly; Major A. D. Faunce, Lieut.-col. severely; Capts. J. Williamson, T. Jones, J. W. Fletcher, R. Erskine, severely; and D. S. Craig, slightly; Lieuts. W. H. Brooke, B. Martin, G. Richardson, W. Squire, C. H. Farrington, J. Marshall, H. Andrews, severely, and E. P. Hopkins, J. Salvin, P. Boulby, G. H. Hearne, slightly; Ensigns T. Benwell, severely, and A. Gerard, J. Fernandez, E. Newton, slightly; Adj. W. Richardson, slightly.—7th foot, Captains W. E. Page, severely, J. J. A. Millins, slightly; Lieuts. M. Higgins, severely, C. Lorentz, slightly.—21st ditto, Lieut.-col. W. Paterson, (Col.) severely, not dangerously; Maj. A. J. Ross, Lieuts. J. Waters, and A. Geddes, severely.—43d foot, Lieuts. J. Meyrick, (left leg amputated), D. Campbell, severely.—44th foot, Capt. H. Debbig, (Lieut.-col.) slightly; Lieuts. R. Smith, H. Bush, R. Phelan, W. Jones, severely; W. Maclean, slightly; Ensigns J. White, B. Haydon, and J. Donaldson, severely.—85th ditto, Lieut.-col. W. Thornton, Lieut. B. C. Urquhart, severely, not dangerously.—93d ditto, Capts. R. Ryan, Boulger, Mackenzie, and Ellis, severely; Lieuts. M'Lean, Spark, and M'Pherson, slightly; C. Gordon, and J. Hay, severely; Volunteer J. Wilson, slightly.—95th ditto, Capt. J. Travers, severely; Capt. N. Travers, slightly; Lieuts. J. Reynolds, Sir J. Ribton, J. Gosset, J. W. Blackhorse, and R. Barker, severely.—Royal Marines, Capt. G. Elliott, slightly; Lieuts. H. Elliott and C. Morgan, slightly.—1st West India Regt. Capt. Isles, severely; Lieuts. M'Donald and Morgan, severely; Ensigns Pilkington, severely; and Millar, slightly.—Royal Navy, Capt. Moncy, his Majesty's ship *Trave*, severely; Midshipman Woolcombe, his Majesty's ship *Tonnant*, severely.

Missing.—4th foot, Lieut. E. Field, severely wounded.—21st ditto, Capt. J. M'Haffie (Major), and A. Kidd; Lieuts. J. Steward, A. B. Armstrong, J. Brady, wounded; J. Leavock, R. R. Carr, wounded; J. S. S. Fosblanc; and P. Quin, wounded.—43d ditto, Capt. R. Simpson, severely wounded.—44th ditto, Lieut. W. Knight.—93d ditto, Lieuts. G. Munro, J. M'Donald, and B.

Graves, wounded; Volunteer B. Johnstone. *Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the operations preceding and subsequent to the Action of the 8th of Jan. 1815.*

Killed.—Royal Artillery, Lieut. A. Ramsay.—Royal Engineers, Lieut. P. Wright.—4th foot, Capt. F. Johnstone, and Lieut. J. Sutherland.—21st ditto, Capt. W. Conran.—44th ditto, Lieut. J. Blakeney.—85th ditto, Capts. C. Gray, and C. Harris.—1st West India Regt. Capt. Francis Collings.

Wounded.—Gen. Staff, Lieut.-col. Stovin, 28th foot, A. A. Gen. severely, not dangerously; Major Hooper, 87th foot, D. A. A. Gen. severely (leg amputated); Lieut. D. Evans, 3d dragoons, D. A. Q. M. Gen. severely.—Royal Artillery, Lieut. J. Christie, severely, and B. S. Poyuter, slightly.—4th foot, Lieut. T. Moody, severely.—21st ditto, Lieut. J. Leavock, slightly.—43d ditto, Lieut. E. D'Arcy, severely, (both legs amputated).—85th ditto, Capt. J. Knox, Lieuts. G. Williams, J. Maunsell, W. Hickson, and R. Chaston, severely; Lieut. J. W. Boys, slightly; Ensigns Sir F. Eden, severely (since dead); Ensign T. Armsby, slightly.—93d ditto, Lieut. A. Phaup, severely (since dead).—95th ditto, Capt. W. Hallen, and Lieut. D. Forbes, severely; Lieut. W. J. G. Farmer, slightly.

Missing.—85th foot, Lieut. W. Walker, and Ensign G. Ashton.—95th ditto, Major Samuel Mitchell.

Grand Total of the Loss during the whole of the operations.—Killed, 386; wounded, 1,516; missing, 552.—Grand total, 2,454.

A letter from Sir A. Cochrane, dated Arvide, off Isle au Chat, Dec. 16, 1814, with an inclosure from Capt. Lockyer, details the particulars of an action with an American flotilla, which ended in the capture of the latter.

A List of Killed and Wounded in the boats of his Majesty's ships at the capture of the American gun-vessels, near New Orleans.—Total, 3 Midshipmen, 13 seamen, 1 private marine, killed; 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Lieutenant of Marines, 3 Master's Mates, 7 Midshipmen, 50 seamen, 11 marines, wounded.—Grand total, 17 killed; 77 wounded.

Admiralty-office, March 11.—Vice-adm. the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Jackson, of his Majesty's ship *Lacedemonian*, stating, that on the 5th Oct. the boats of that ship having been dispatched, under the directions of Lieut. Maw, in pursuit of an Enemy's convoy discovered passing through Cumberland and Jeykell Islands, succeeded in capturing one gun-vessel, carrying five guns, and 30 or 40 men, with four merchant-vessels, one of which was burnt, having grounded, Lieut. Howes, of the Royal Marines,

Marines, Mr. Chichester, Midshipman, and two men, were wounded; the Enemy had one killed, four wounded, and several driven overboard.

Foreign-office, March 14.—The Hon. Capt. Maude, of his Majesty's ship *Favourite*, arrived at this Office at half-past nine last night, being the bearer of the Ratification, by the President and Senate of the United States of America, of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Ghent, between his Majesty and the said United States, on the 24th of Dec. last. The Ratifications of the above Treaty were duly exchanged at Washington, at 11 p. m. on the 17th ult.

[The Gazette contains a long List of Vessels captured, re-captured, or destroyed by the Squadron under the command of Vice-adm. Sir Alex. Cochrane.

March 18.—By his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty,
A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE P. R. Whereas a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between his Majesty and the United States of America hath been concluded at Ghent, on the 24th of Dec. last, and the Ratifications thereof have been duly exchanged: in conformity thereunto, we have thought fit, in

the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hereby to command, that the same be published throughout all his Majesty's dominions: and we do declare to all his Majesty's loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all his Majesty's loving subjects to take notice thereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly. Given at the Court at Carlton-house, the 17th day of March, 1815, in the 55th year of his Majesty's reign. God save the King.

Admiralty-office, March 18.—Letter from Capt. Dacres, of his Majesty's ship *Tiber*, addressed to Vice-adm. Sir Herbert Sawyer, K. C. B. dated on board his Majesty's ship *Tiber*, at sea, March 9.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that on the 8th of this month, lat. 46 deg. 24 min. North, long. 13 deg. 30 min. West, I fell in with, and, after a chase of 11 hours, captured the American privateer *Leo*, of seven guns and 93 men, Mr. J. Hewes, commander; she is a very fine vessel of her class, copper-bottomed and fastened, and 220 tons burthen, from L'Orient about three weeks, and had the day before burnt an English sloop from St. Michael's, and was going to cruise off the Rock of Lisbon.

I have, &c.

JAS. R. DACRES, Capt.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 6.*

An immense number of Petitions against the Corn Bill were presented, from various parishes in London and Westminster, and from places in the country.

The House, after amendments proposed by Sir G. Heathcote and Gen. Gascoyne for postponing the Corn Bill till after Easter, which were negatived by majorities of 125 and 149, went into a Committee; when Mr. Robinson moved that the blank should be filled up by inserting the sum of 80s. a quarter. In the middle of the discussion which ensued, Mr. Lambton stated, that, in his way to that House, he saw the avenue to it surrounded by the Military; which appeared to him so contrary to the principles of the Constitution that he should move that the House do immediately adjourn. Lord Castlereagh wondered the Hon. Gentleman did not inquire if the Military had not been called in by the Civil Power. He stated, that the House was surrounded by a numerous and tumultuous mob, which menaced the Members; that, the Civil Power being unequal to restraining their violence, the Magistrates had called in the Military.

The Speaker acknowledged that the or-

ders had emanated from himself. The safety of Members must be provided for, and he held himself responsible for the advice he had given.

Mr. Croker said, that he had been stopped at the entrance of the House, was seized by the collar, and several blows struck at him. His name was demanded, and the nature of the vote which he meant to give on the Corn Bill. In the confusion the mob attacked each other, and he got away with the loss of the skirt of his coat.

Sir W. Garrow said, that, in order to avoid the crowd, he had endeavoured to get into the House through Westminster Hall; but was stopped, and asked his name. He said to the people, "I won't deceive you, nor will I state what my vote will be. I shall certainly act according to the dictates of my conscience, after hearing this measure fully discussed. Unless you pursue a different conduct, you, and all of you, may yet regret your present attempt to overawe Members in Parliament; and, if my life were in danger, I would sacrifice it in such a case as this." After much difficulty, he got through.

Mr.

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 Cumb. 2—Downeast.
 Derby.—Dorchester.
 Durham—Essex
 Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
 Halifax—Hants 2
 Hereford, Hull 3
 Ipswich 1, Kent 4
 Lancast.—Leices. 2
 Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
 Manxst.—Manch. 4
 Newc. 3—Notts. 2
 Northampton
 Norfolk, Norwich
 N. Wales Oxford 2
 Portsea—Pottery
 Preston—Plym. 2
 Reading—Salisb.
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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 where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

the Austrian army, under Prince Hohenzollern, is at Stockach. The Archduke Charles was at Frankfort on the 11th. The Austrian army thus appears to be well up.

An article from Rastadt states, that upon a careful examination of the carriage of a French courier from Vienna, papers were found which implicate the favourite of a great Sovereign; and the remainder of the account plainly represents that Berthier has been arrested, in an attempt to return secretly to France. If this be true, how fortunate it is, that his inclination has become known, while he has probably had little opportunity to do harm.

It is stated in the Brussels Papers, under the head of Vienna, the 8th inst. that England and Russia have acceded to the Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between the King of Sicily and the Emperor of Austria. The Comte de Vincent has passed through Brussels on his way to Ghent, as the declared Ambassador from the Emperor of Austria to the King of France.

At last, official notice has been taken of the long mentioned union between the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and the Grand Duchess Catherine, Duchess of Oldenburgh. Count Winzingerode, Wurtemberg Ambassador at St. Petersburg, had a formal audience of the Empress Mother on the 22d. ult. in which he solicited, in the name of his master, the hand of the Grand Duchess for that gallant Prince.

An article from Prague in the German papers states, that the Turks had commenced hostilities against Russia, and destroyed the City of Bucharest. We hope that this unpleasant intelligence will not be confirmed; as such an event would materially affect the contingent which is to be furnished by Russia in the common cause.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark was expected at Altona on the 21st of this month. This Monarch has engaged to furnish 15,000 men in the sacred contest which is going to commence. These troops will be immediately embarked at Copenhagen and Elsinour, to proceed to their destination.

The Danish Government has ordered that no ship be cleared out for French ports, nor French ships be admitted into Danish ports, unless under the white flag, and furnished with papers from the King of France.

RUSSIA.

The following is an extract from an Imperial Proclamation published at St. Petersburg, on the 25th of April, addressed to the French Nation:—

“ April 25.

“ You entered my territories unprovoked, with fire and sword; you plun-

dered and destroyed wherever you came; you entered my capital, which you laid waste. I entered your territories, and took your capital, but destroyed nothing.—Again, unprovoked, you raise the sword, and destroy the peace of nations. I will now enter your territories once more, to conquer peace; and wherever I meet with resistance, I will utterly destroy you for your perfidy.”

The Emperor of Russia has addressed a letter to the Polish Diet, announcing that the Congress has determined that Poland shall maintain the rights of an independent kingdom; and that his Majesty, in assuming the title of *King of Poland*, will seek only the happiness of the country. The kingdom is to be united to Russia, but to be governed by its own Constitution.

ASIA.

Official dispatches, containing details of an attack upon the fort of Kalunga, in the East Indies, in which Major-general Gillespie unfortunately lost his life, will be found in a Supplemental Gazette, which will be given in our next.

AMERICA.

The recent peace in America is likely not only not only to forward commercial projects, but local improvements: one of the latter is a projected canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson; and by which, not only Erie, but even the Ohio, will return its waters to the Ocean at New York.

IRELAND.

At the *Dublin Sessions*, T. Young, a master sweep, was indicted, at the instance of the Lord Mayor, for extreme cruelty to his apprentice; and sentenced to be whipped twice at an interval of two months, from the Gaol to the Exchange.—To witness the first infliction, an immense crowd had collected on the steps of the Royal Exchange; the pressure against the stone railing was, in consequence, so great, that it gave way, and seven people were killed, and several others severely hurt.

Leinster House, in *Dublin*, one of the most magnificent in the United Kingdom, has been sold. Mr. Bourne proposed to give for it, on the execution of the deeds, 10,000*l.* and to pay a rent in perpetuity of 500*l.* per annum; but the Dublin Society added 100*l.* a-year to the offer, and became the purchaser.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 2. A most alarming storm took place at *Addington*, near *Croydon*. A water-spout descended on the hill, and burst about a mile above it. The water poured in torrents, and rushing into the valley, formed a stream of 50 feet wide. It took its



REMAINS OF WARDEN ABBEY, BEDFORDSHIRE.



REMARKABLE ASH TREE, SALTWOOD CASTLE, KENT.

THE

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 Cumb. & Doncast.
 Derb.—Dorchester.
 Durham—Essex
 Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
 Halifax—Hants 2
 Hereford, Hull 3
 Huntingdon
 Ipswich 1, Kent 4
 Lancast.—Leices. 2
 Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
 Maidst. Manch. 4
 Newc. 3—Notts. 2
 Northampton
 Norfolk, Norwich
 N. Wales Oxford 2
 Portsea—Pottery
 Preston—Plym. 2
 Reading—Salisb.
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