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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,
FOR THE YEAR
1814.

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P R E F A C E.



THE state of affairs at the close of the year 1813 was such as afforded an almost certain prospect of a speedy termination of the mighty contest which had so long been subsisting between the French empire, and the powers coalesced to limit its exorbitant aggrandisement, and curb the unbridled ambition of its ruler. The presence of four great armies on the proper territory of France, acting in concert, and tending to a common centre, could not fail of producing events which in some mode or other must prove decisive of the objects for which the war was undertaken. Public expectation throughout Europe was raised to the highest pitch, and it was not disappointed. After a short but vigorous struggle, in which France, deprived of the greater part of those veteran troops which had carried their conquering arms through so many other countries, saw itself at length incompetent to its own defence: a concluding battle placed the capital at the mercy of the confederates, and effected the immediate overthrow of that despotism, under which the French had at the same time been triumphant and enslaved, with the restoration of the ancient monarchy, and a general peace as the result. The treaty of Paris, signed within its walls by sovereigns, whose own capitals had not long before been in the possession of French troops, will ever rank among the most memorable events in modern history.

A change so momentous in the European system, necessarily left a vast variety of public interests to be discussed, and of measures to be provided for; so that, although the grand decision took place early in the year, it cannot be thought extraordinary that

many months elapsed before that Congress could be assembled which was to regulate the complicated concerns of the continent, and that the year closed without a declaration of its final award. Meantime various subordinate dispositions have been made under the influence of the ruling powers, which have afforded an insight into their principles and intentions; and changes have been effected in the condition of several countries, which will render the year 1814 memorable in their annals; provided they prove as durable as they have been unresisted. The annexation of Norway to Sweden, of Belgium to Holland, and of Genoa to Sardinia, in all of these cases without any reference to the wishes of the inhabitants, may be regarded as exemplifications of the submission that will be required from the smaller powers to the determinations of the greater, in settling that *balance* which has for centuries been the unsolved problem of European politics. In the first of these instances, the spirit of an independent nation broke out in an appeal to arms, the hopelessness of which, however, caused it to be renounced with little bloodshed; and the patriotism of the defenders of their country has been rewarded by the grant of a free and equal constitution.

They who are led by their opinions and wishes to expect a regular progress towards melioration in governments, will probably be much perplexed in their feelings by the singular mixture of advance and retrogradation which the events of the year have exhibited. If, on one hand, they are gratified with the commencement made in some parts, of establishing representative constitutions on the basis of general rights; on the other, they must be severely mortified by the total failure of the great experiment of that kind conducted with apparent success by the Spanish Cortes, which has terminated in a cruel persecution of all the friends of light and

liberty in that country, and the restoration of the Court of Inquisition, and all the other supports of civil and ecclesiastical despotism. They will also derive no favourable augury from the zeal which the head of the Roman-catholic religion, on his assumption of the seat of authority, has displayed for the re-establishment of every institution tending to enslave the mind, and particularly from the revival of an order rendered odious to all the liberal of their own communion, by their servile devotion to the pontifical court, and their dark and subtle policy.

On the whole, however, the Philanthropist will gratefully record the year 1814, as the era of a respite from those evils, with which so large a portion of the civilized world has so long been afflicted; and if the clouds are not yet dispersed, and a boding mind may alarm itself with presages of new tempests, something is gained to the cause of humanity by a quiet interval. This country has an additional cause of rejoicing, in the restoration of amity with a people destined, it may be hoped, to be durably connected with it by all the ties of origin, kindred, and mutual interest. The peace with the United States of America was peculiarly welcome, as it came, somewhat unexpectedly, at the conclusion of a year of more extended and destructive warfare than had hitherto been witnessed in this unhappy quarrel. It had, indeed, become evident that the continuance of hostilities could have no other consequence than the aggravation of reciprocal loss.

The return of peace has hitherto been more efficacious in reviving the spirits, than in alleviating the burdens, of the inhabitants of these islands. The latter effect was indeed scarcely to be expected whilst the accounts of a war expensive beyond all former precedent remained unliquidated, and the yet unsettled state of affairs rendered the maintenance of a large force on the continent a necessary measure

of precaution. How soon any considerable reduction of the national taxation can be ventured upon by ministers is a doubtful point; but it seems generally agreed, that a continuance of expenditure on the scale of the latter years of the war, would prove a severer trial to public credit than it has ever undergone.

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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the Year 1814.

GENERAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

Conduct of Napoleon after the German Campaign.—Blucher's Passage of the Rhine.—Occupation of Geneva by Bubna.—General Position of the Allied Armies.—Meeting of Sovereigns at Basle.—Advance of the Allies.—Napoleon's Decree for the Formation of Regiments of Volunteers.—French Bank limits its Payments.—Langres and Nancy taken.—Reconnoissance on Antwerp.—Napoleon joins his Army.—Affair at Brienne.—Battle of La Rothiere.—Retreat of Napoleon and Advance of the Allies.—Attempt on Antwerp.—Surrender of Gorcum.—Troyes, Vitri, and Chalons taken by the Allies.—Napoleon rallies.—Defeat of a Russian Division.—Attack on Blucher's Army.—Sacken and D'Yorck retire beyond the Marne.—Blucher attacks and pursues Marmont.—Is himself attacked at Juvillier, and with difficulty extricates himself.—His Loss and Retreat to Chalons.—Soissons taken by Winzingerode.—Schwartzenberg's Advance upon Paris.—Is attacked by Napoleon, and obliged to retreat to Troyes.—Blucher advances again: crosses the Marne: various Actions.—Napoleon recovers Troyes.—Augereau advances from Lyons.—Schwartzenberg's Success on the Aube.—Troyes re-taken.—Oudinot defeated.—Plenipotentiaries at Chatillon.—Position of the different Corps under the Crown Prince of Sweden.—Failure at Bergen-op-Zoom.—Intelligence from Wellington's Army, Hamburg, Dantzic, and Wittenberg.—Operations in Italy.—Treaty between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples.

THE European history of the last year closed with the entrance of the French territory by the armies of the allied powers; an event so momentous, and pregnant with such mighty consequences, that the narrative of its results may justly claim precedence

over every other topic of annual commemoration. But before we enter upon the relation of military transactions, it may be interesting to cast a view upon the character and conduct at this period of that man, who for so many years has ruled the destinies of this portion of the world. We derive the following account from a visitor of the continent, possessed of some peculiar advantages for obtaining true and impartial information.

Long before Napoleon had ceased to reign, he had acquired all the faults inseparable from the exercise of despotic authority. Success and adulation had completely turned his head. He could not bear the slightest opposition to his will; and consulted with none but those who were ready to signify their approbation of all his plans. He had such an overweening conceit of his own powers, that when he had resolved upon any measure, he convinced himself that every difficulty must give way, and that his having willed it was sufficient to put to flight all opposition. The last campaign in Germany had produced effects upon his constitution, which were very apparent upon his return to Paris. He ate, drank, and slept, and talked much of what was to be done, and what he intended to do; but he did nothing. He had lost much of his former activity and attention to business. When the allies entered France, they found his means of defence no farther advanced than when he had crossed the Rhine on his return. No intreaty could prevail upon him to make an appeal to the people whom he governed. When solicited to declare publicly that the country was in danger, his reply was, "Non,

jamais je ne ferai ma cour à la nation." This rooted habit of despotism alienated from him all those who might have indulged a hope of something like constitutional liberty under his sovereignty; whilst his harsh, overbearing, and insolent demeanour offended those who had immediate access to his person and councils.

Sir Charles Stewart, in a dispatch dated from Frankfort, Jan. 5, begins with observing, that Marshal Blucher's passage of the Rhine will be as memorable for its rapidity and decision in military annals, as his passage of the Elbe. It took place at three points. The Count de St. Priest, of Langeron's corps d'armée, passed opposite Coblenz, on the night between Jan. 1 and 2, occupied the town, took seven pieces of cannon, and made 500 prisoners. Generals Count Langeron and D'Yorck passed at Kaub, Marshal Blucher assisting in person, with little resistance from the enemy. Langeron advancing on the 3rd, forced Bingen, a strong position, defended by a general of brigade, and made some prisoners, with a trifling loss, and then pushed his advanced posts to the Salzbach. Blucher advanced to Kreutznach; and D'Yorck's advanced posts were directed upon the Lauter. Baron Sacken's corps, after passing the Rhine on Jan. 1, near Oppenheim, stormed a redoubt, taking six pieces of cannon, and seven hundred prisoners, at which action the King of Prussia was present, and advanced upon Altzey.

Dispatches received about the same time from Lord Burghersh at Basle, and Lord Cathcart at Freyburgh, in the Brisgau, mentioned that Gen. Bubna entered Geneva on Dec. 30, by a capitulation.

lation which permitted the French governor to retire with his garrison, and that he had sent detachments towards Italy, and to the different points of strength on the roads of the Simplon, St. Bernard, and St. Gothard. Count Wittgenstein crossed the Rhine near Fort Louis, and occupied the evacuated forts Vauban and Alsace, whence he could communicate by his right with Marshal Blucher. General Wrede, with his army, had his head-quarters at Colmar; and the Prince of Wurtemberg had blockaded New Brisac. Prince Schwartzberg, with the main Austrian army, was on his march from Altkirchen upon Montbelliard, whilst a detachment was observing Befort. The fortress of Huinguën was at this time under cannonade, but no material injury had hitherto been done to the works. Such was the line of frontier occupied by the allied powers, with troops to which, in number and appointment, the French had nothing comparable to oppose. On Jan. 8, Napoleon issued a decree, declaring the national guard of Paris in activity, and himself its commander in chief. No substitute for its service was to be allowed, except of the nearest relatives.

On Jan. 11 the Emperor of Russia arrived at Lorrach, and on the 13th with the reserves of his army he crossed the Rhine, accompanied by the King of Prussia. The Emperor of Austria, who had arrived at Basle on the preceding evening, went to meet the other sovereigns, and they entered that city on horseback at the head of the Russian and Prussian guards. The columns of the allied army continued their advance on all sides. Prince Schwartzberg on the 12th

had his head-quarters at Vesoul, and was upon the advance to Langres. General Bubna's corps had a direction given it from Dole towards Lyons. Besançon was invested by the corps of Lichtenstein. Gen. Wrede having proceeded through Alsace to St. Drey in Lorraine, his advanced guard was attacked on the 10th by the corps under Gen. Milliaud, and forced to retire behind St Marguerite; Gen. De Roy, however, having assembled the force under his command, attacked the enemy, killed and wounded a considerable number, and took five hundred prisoners, and St. Diez was recovered. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, in conjunction with the Hettman Platoff, also gained some considerable advantages in the neighbourhood of Epinal. The army of Silesia, or Blucher's, advanced by separate corps through the Palatinate to northern Lorraine. Marshal Marmont, who was posted at Kaiserlautern, retreated towards the Saare, pursued by the corps of Sacken; and after joining another retreating French corps from the Hundsdruck, passed that river at Saarbruck, destroying the bridge, and that of Sarquemine, and possessed himself of the passes. In the mean time D'Yorck's corps took the road through St. Wendel to Saarlouis and Saarbruck. Count Henkel marching to Treves, took there above one thousand prisoners, and a quantity of military stores. Count Langeron had blockaded and summoned Mentz. The French papers at this period mention the formation of camps of reserve at Meaux, Soissons, Chalons, Troyes, and Arcy-sur-Aube. "The moment is come (say they) when from all parts of this vast empire,

those Frenchmen who wish speedily to deliver the territory of their country, and preserve the national honour transmitted from their forefathers, ought to take up arms and repair to the camps." On Jan. 22, a decree was published in the Emperor's name, ordering the formation at Paris of twelve regiments of volunteers, six to be of voltigeurs, and six of tirailleurs of the young guard. At the same time a proclamation was issued by the municipal body, calling upon the Parisians to fly to the assistance of the invaded provinces, and stating as the object of their exertions "an honourable peace, which shall maintain the integrity of France in its natural limits; and above all, a speedy deliverance of the French territory." The difficulties under which the finances laboured, was testified by a resolution of the general committee of the bank of France, limiting its payments to 500,000 francs daily from the 20th instant. A favourable statement was given of its capital, and an increase of payment was promised in proportion to the realising of the bills in its portfolio.

Prince Schwartzberg, in order to secure the important passage of the Vosges mountains, advanced in force upon Langres, which town was occupied by a body of French guards under Marshal Mortier, who, on his approach, retired to Chaumont. Langres was entered on Jan. 17 by Gen. Guillaud, who took in it some cannon and prisoners. Marshal Blucher at this time was in possession of Nancy, the keys of which city he sent to the grand head-quarters. The Emperor of Russia on receiving them, kept two for himself, and sent two to the King of Prussia in

token of equality of alliance and co-operation. The third corps of the Prussian army under General Bulow, was acting with Sir Thomas Graham in Flanders; and on Jan. 13 they joined in a reconnoissance upon Antwerp, into which place they drove the enemy with considerable loss. On Jan. 25 Napoleon left Paris to put himself at the head of his armies. He arrived at St. Dizier, on the Marne, on the 27th, and directed an attack upon a body of the allies, supposed to be the advanced guard of Schwartzberg, who were obliged to retreat, and in the evening the French army was at Vassy. He afterwards advanced on the rear of the allied army at Brienne, and after an action on the 29th, magnified by some of the French accounts to a considerable victory, took possession of that town and its castle. The presence of the French Emperor in the field drew the allied commanders from different quarters round his position, which would necessarily become the scene of the most important conflict. Blucher, whose head-quarters on the 17th were at Nancy, ordered Toul to be stormed, but the troops posted in it avoided that extremity by a capitulation. That part of his army which consisted of Sacken's division and part of Langeron's, took a position on the 31st near Trannes, his right being in communication with the Prince of Wurtemberg. Schwartzberg; who from the borders of Switzerland had traversed all the great defences on that side of France, had formed a junction with Blucher's army; and Guillaud, with his division, marched from Bar sur l'Aube to support it. Gen. Wrede had advanced to Dourlevent. Napo-

leon had drawn up his army in two lines, of which the village of La Rothiere was the centre. The force of the allies was between 70 and 80,000 men. That of the French is by themselves estimated at much less. There were however in the field the corps of Marshal Victor, Marmont, and Mortier, besides those immediately attached to the person of the Emperor. At noon, on Feb. 1, Marshal Blucher began the attack by advancing the corps of Guillaÿ towards Dienville on the enemy's right, and forming the divisions of his own corps in front of La Rothiere. About the same time the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg advanced from Maison upon the village of Giberie, which, after a sharp contest, he carried, and afterwards repulsed an attempt of the enemy to regain it. Gen. Wrede, assisted by the Austrian Uhlans, possessed himself of the village of Tremilly, on the enemy's left, and these successes induced Gen. Sacken to attack the enemy's central position of La Rothiere, which he carried, and frustrated all the attempts of the French, and of Napoleon in person, to recover it. The fruits of the day were thirty-six pieces of cannon and three thousand prisoners. At night the enemy still held the ground beyond La Rothiere, and were in possession of the heights of Brienne; but before morning had determined upon a retreat, and gradually abandoned all his positions about Brienne; his whole loss being seventy-three pieces of cannon and about four thousand prisoners. His retreat was followed by the allies, who obtained some advantages, but the great fall of snow prevented any decisive success. Napoleon continued his retreat on

Troyes and Arcis, and thence to Nogent; and the allies advanced their head-quarters; Schwartzenberg to Bar-sur-Seine, and Blucher to Planci on the Aube. On Feb. 5 Gen. D'Yorck made a successful attack upon the rear of Macdonald's army near to Chausse, between Vitry and Chalons, and took three pieces of cannon and several hundred prisoners.

The intelligence from the Low Countries at this period, announced that Gen. Bulow and Sir Thomas Graham had made an advance upon Antwerp, in which, after carrying the village of Merxem, they established a battery of cannon and mortars against that city, which played for two days and a half, when a summons of Bulow to march to the southward, in order to act with the grand army of the allies, obliged the British to march back to their cantonments. The French garrison in Gorcum entered into a capitulation on Feb. 4, the conditions of which were, that if not relieved before the 20th, they were to surrender prisoners of war, and in the mean time an armistice was to take place.

The consequences of the action at La Rothiere were rendered conspicuous in the occupation by the allies of the important town of Troyes, the chief city of Champagne, containing a population of 30,000 souls, and being the point at which a number of roads to the capital unite. It was entered on Feb. 7 by the Prince of Wurtemberg, who had turned the enemy's position near Ruvigni. A detachment from the army of Gen. D'Yorck on the 5th took possession of Vitry; and that general pursuing Macdonald to the gates of Chalons, bombarded the town.

A capitulation was entered into for the evacuation of the place by Macdonald, which he effected on the 6th, withdrawing his own corps and those of Sebastiani and Arighi to the left bank of the Marne. Chalons-sur-Saone was captured by an Austrian force, under the Prince of Hesse Homburg, Gen. Le Grand, who was assembling troops there, retiring upon the road to Lyons.

Hitherto the allies had been advancing in a career of almost uninterrupted success, and the great contest was approaching to a crisis which threatened ruin to the fortunes of the French emperor. In this emergence it cannot be said that he was wanting to himself, or that he manifested any decline of his former vigour and enterprize. Much inferior in physical force to his enemies, and faintly supported by the energies of a nation which he had ruled like a harsh despot, but which his name still held in awe, he was to make head against foes who pressed on him from different quarters, and by some brilliant actions, if possible, was to retrieve his military reputation, and avert the impending danger from the capital of his empire. Not able to oppose an adequate resistance to the advance of the allies in every point at once, it was his plan to concentrate his force at particular parts, and by striking some blows successively, break their communications and disconcert their measures. The report from Blucher's army on Feb. 8, was, that the Field-marshal himself was to move forward on that day to Etoges: that Sacken was at Montmirail, with his advanced parties two leagues in front; Gen. D'York at Chateau-Thierry; and Gen. Kleist at Cha-

lons. On the 10th, Napoleon attacked a Russian division under Gen. Alsufief, at Champ-aubert; and, according to the French account, captured or destroyed the whole, taking all their cannon and baggage. The statement of numbers, as usual, widely differs in the relations of the opposite parties, but that the stroke was severe, cannot be doubted. On the 12th, the French advancing against Blucher's army, were encountered by Sacken's corps and three brigades of that of D'York, and a severe engagement of several hours ensued, in which Napoleon in person commanded, at the head of his old guards and other detached corps. The result was, that both armies retained their positions, and Napoleon, instead of returning to Montmirail, bivouacked on the ground. On the next day Sacken was at Chateau-Thierry, and it appears that he and D'York afterwards quitted that place, and retired behind the Marne. The French account of this action speaks of a great capture of cannon and prisoners by the Emperor, with whom the advantage evidently rested. Blucher, at this time, was posted at Bergeres, whilst Marmont, with the 6th French corps, had taken the position of Etoges. On Feb. 13, Blucher determined upon attacking Marmont, and for that purpose the advanced guard of Kleist's corps was sent forwards; but, on its approach, Marmont gradually retreated, keeping up a brisk fire, and was pursued chiefly by the Cossacks, beyond the village of Champ-aubert. The Field-marshal halted there for the night, and the enemy bivouacked in front of Fromentiers.

On the morning of the 14th, it

being announced that Marmont was still retreating, Blucher resolved upon a further pursuit. He had under his orders only the corps of Kleist, and Gen. Kapsiewitz's division of Langeron's corps. The enemy continued retreating, till he came near the village of Janvilliers, where a considerable body of cavalry was collected. He then suddenly rushed upon six advanced guns, and took possession of them, but they were recovered by the Prussian cavalry. From some prisoners made on the occasion, it was learned that Napoleon himself was on the ground, with all his guards and a large body of cavalry, having made a forced march in the night from Chateau Thierry. Blucher's infantry was at this time advancing in columns on the open grounds on each side of the causeway leading through the village, when a great mass of the enemy's cavalry pushed forward, broke through the cavalry of the advanced guard, and dividing itself, attacked with great fury the columns of infantry. The columns formed into squares, and succeeded in repelling the enemy; but the numbers of the latter increasing, and bodies of cavalry being seen to move round on each flank, the Field-marshal resolved upon a retreat. The troops were disposed in the most skilful order for defence against the superior numbers by which they were vigorously assailed; and from Janvilliers to half way between Champ-aubert and Etoges, a distance of nearly four leagues, it was a continued retiring combat. The most perfect order, however, was preserved by the retreating troops, and every charge was repelled. At sunset, a corps of the enemy's cavalry,

which had taken a circuit round the flanks, threw themselves into the line of retreat, and formed into a solid mass with the evident purpose of disputing the passage. Blucher was now entirely surrounded, and nothing was left but to break through his opponents. He instantly made his decision, and arranged his infantry for an attack. They opened a heavy fire upon the intercepting cavalry, which it was unable to withstand, and the passage was left free. Still the flanks and rear of the retreating army were assailed, but not a square or column was broken. At the approach of night, the enemy's infantry succeeded to their cavalry in the attacks, and particularly in the village of Etoges threw a severe fire upon both flanks. Generals Kleist and Kapsiewitz, however, forced the way with their corps, and at length, without further molestation, reached the position of Bergeres, where they bivouacked for the night. The loss acknowledged on their side amounted to 3,500 men, and seven pieces of artillery. The French account of this action, however, boasts of much greater success. It asserts that several of the squares of the allies were broken; and carries their loss to 10,000 prisoners, 10 pieces of cannon, 10 colours, and a great number killed. That the check given to the army of Silesia was a very serious one, appeared from the necessity Marshal Blucher found himself under of retiring back as far as Chalons, with the complete interruption of his communication with the Austrians. At Chalons he waited for the junction of the dispersed parts of his force, which gradually took place, so that instead of its annihilation,

according to the language of the French papers, it was in a few days in the condition of marching to renew its connection with the grand army. In the mean time Gen. Winzingerode had carried by assault the town of Soissons, in which he made prisoners of two generals and about three thousand men, and took thirteen pieces of cannon. He moved thence to Rheims, from which it was his intention to join Blucher at Chalons.

While these events were taking place upon and near the Marne, Prince Schwartzberg was co-operating with the army of Silesia, by an advance upon Paris in the direction of the Seine. On Feb. 11, the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg summoned the commandant of Sens to surrender, and upon his refusal, forced the barricades, and entered the place. He then directed his force on Pont-sur-Yonne, whence he marched to Bray. Count Hardegg, on the 9th, attacked the rear of the enemy between Romilly and St. Hillaire, and drove it with some loss towards Nogent. Schwartzberg having on the next day reconnoitered Nogent, directed another attack upon this rear-guard, in consequence of which it was obliged to retire into the town, and Hardegg pursuing the enemy thither, established himself in a part of the place. Wittgenstein having been directed to assemble his corps near Pont-sur-Seine, and Wrede to advance from Nogent towards Bray, the enemy abandoned the left bank of the Seine, and destroyed the bridges over that river. Schwartzberg then determined to push these corps, and that of the Prince of Wurtemberg, to Provins and Villenax, ready to advance, if neces-

sary, upon Napoleon's rear, or to protect the movements of that part of the army which was to act on the left of the Seine, towards Fontainebleau. On the 16th, the Austrian corps under Hardegg and Thurn, and the Cossacks of Platoff, had succeeded in reducing Fontainebleau, where they took a general, some cannon, and prisoners. But the allied arms on this side also were now to experience a reverse. Napoleon having succeeded in driving back Blucher, in pursuance of his plan, turned his force against Schwartzberg; and on Feb. 17 fell with a large body of cavalry upon the advanced guard of Wittgenstein's corps, which was posted at Nangis, under the command of Count Pahlen. The result of the action was, that this advanced guard was beaten back with a considerable loss of men and artillery; and in consequence, Schwartzberg thought it prudent to withdraw the greater part of his army across the Seine. He still, however, kept possession of the bridges over that river at Monttereau, Bray, and Nogent. On the 18th, the two former posts were vigorously attacked, but without effect; and the Prince of Wurtemberg, who commanded at Monttereau, not only repulsed three attacks, but took prisoners and cannon. Late in the evening, however, the enemy renewed the assault with such an augmented force, that the prince was driven across the river, and so closely pressed, that he had not time to destroy the bridge. He retreated towards Bray, and a considerable part of the French force passed the river after him. The final result was, that Schwartzberg withdrew the grand army from its positions on

the Seine, and established his headquarters at Troyes.

The army of Silesia being restored to marching condition, advanced on Feb. 21 to Meri on the Seine, purposing to form the right wing of the grand army at Troyes. It was there attacked from the left side of the river by a large force under Marshal Oudinot, upon which Marshal Blücher made immediate preparations to burn the bridge, which connects the two parts of the town, and to defend the part on the right hand. By some accident, however, the town was set on fire, which rendered its defence impracticable; and the rapid advance of the French saved the bridge from being so far injured as to destroy the communication. The small party left in the town was obliged, after a firing of some hours, to give way to the enemy who crossed the bridge. In the mean time Blücher had drawn up his army in two lines on a plain, and three battalions of the enemy having pushed forward to make a passage for the rest of their troops, they were driven back over the bridge, leaving some wounded and prisoners behind. Intelligence being received that Marmont was marching in force from Sezanne towards Chalons, Blücher on the 24th crossed the Aube with his whole army, and followed Marmont, who continued his route to Ferté-sous-Jouarre on the Marne. On arriving at Rebais, Blücher was informed that Marshal Mortier, with the young guard, had marched from Chateau-Thierry to make a junction with Marmont; and it being probable that Napoleon hearing of the march of the army of Silesia in this direction, would

detach a force to the rear of it, the passage of the Marne in face of the united troops of Mortier and Marmont, became a matter of delicacy. The plan therefore was adopted of directing the corps of Sacken and Langeron to march by Coulomiers upon Meaux, whilst those of D'Yorck and Kleist were to proceed to Ferté-sous-Jouarre. The result was, that the two French Marshals precipitately quitted that town, and that the passage of the Marne was effected without difficulty. Sacken's advanced guard occupied the suburbs of Meaux on the left bank of the river. On Feb. 23, the French troops with Napoleon invested Troyes on all sides, and a Russian aid-de-camp came to the advanced posts to demand time for evacuating the city, otherwise it would be set on fire. This threat arrested the movements of the French, and Troyes was evacuated during the night. Napoleon entered it in the morning; and according to the French accounts, there were taken in the city 2,000 prisoners, besides 1,000 wounded in the hospital. This recovery of the capital of Champagne was a cause of no small triumph; and the spirits of the Parisians were further supported by the presentation in grand procession to the Empress, of the colours taken from the allies.

Napoleon displayed both his apprehensions and his ferocity in a decree issued at Troyes, by which he ordered that every Frenchman who had accompanied the armies of the allied powers in this invasion of the empire, should, without delay, be summoned before his courts and tribunals; and condemned to the penalties inflicted by the laws; and

his property confiscated; and that every Frenchman who had worn the badges of the decorations of the ancient dynasty in places occupied by the enemy, should be declared a traitor, and condemned to death, with confiscation of property by a military commission.

The French troops assembled near Lyons under the orders of Marshal Augereau, commenced offensive operations about this time, and advanced to Macon and Bourg. The corps of Gen. Bianchi was sent by Prince Schwartzberg to oppose them. The town of Bar-sur-Aube having been taken possession of by the enemy, Gen. Wrede was dispatched to retake it, which he effected on the 26th. The French, however, recovered it, but the suburbs remained in the occupation of the Bavarians. On the 27th, Schwartzberg attacked the enemy on the road to Vaudœuvre, and after a severe action, drove them from all their positions on that side the Aube. The Prince of Wurtemberg and Gen. Guilly, succeeded in obtaining possession of La Ferté and Clairvaux. On the same day Napoleon's guards had attacked Tetenborn, who was posted at Fere Champenoise, and obliged him to retire to Vertus. Napoleon himself was at Arcis, and a considerable corps of his army was marching upon Sezanne.

The operations of Schwartzberg's army were preludes to the recovery of Troyes. Gen. Frimont, after various affairs with the rear-guard of the French army, established his head-quarters at Vaudœuvre. The Prince of Wurtemberg, who obtained possession of Bar-sur-Seine on March 1, followed the retreat of the enemy to

La Maison Blanche on the 2nd. By a reconnoissance on that day, it was ascertained that the French army was in position along the Barce, on the right of the Seine, and at Maison Blanche on the left of it. An attack was determined on by Schwartzberg on the 3rd. Its details are not intelligible without a local map; but the result was, that Marshal Oudinot was compelled to retreat with a loss of ten pieces of cannon, fifty-four officers, and three thousand prisoners. Generals Wittgenstein and Wrede particularly distinguished themselves in this action. The latter advanced upon the enemy on the 4th, who, upon being summoned to surrender Troyes, capitulated, on being allowed half an hour to evacuate it. As soon as that was expired, Schwartzberg directed all his cavalry to pursue on the road to Nogent. Napoleon was at this time marching against Blucher; and Schwartzberg dispatched Platoff to move upon Sezanne, in order to harass his rear. At this period we shall suspend the narrative of events in these quarters till we have given a view of what had been passing in other parts. It will be proper however first to mention, that plenipotentiaries from the different belligerent powers had been sitting at Chatillon during these hostile operations, for the purpose of establishing a basis for a general peace.

The name of the Crown Prince of Sweden has not yet been mentioned as connected with the operations of the allies in France. A bulletin from his army, dated Cologne, Feb. 12, relates, that the Prince arrived at that city on the 10th, and gives the following state-

ment of the position of the different corps composing his army. The corps of Bulow, forming its right, was in the environs of Brussels, and had pushed its advanced posts in the environs of Mons. Winzingerode, whose head-quarters were at Namur, formed the centre: he had already gained possession of Mons, Avesnes, and Rheims. Woronzoff had passed the Rhine at Cologne to come in contact with him. The advanced guard of the Swedish army was to be on the Rhine on the 21st, and the whole army was expected to cross that river before the end of that month. The Danish troops had taken the route of Dusseldorf, passing by Bremen and Munster. It was the declared intention of the Crown-Prince to unite the whole army under his orders on a line between Soissons and Rheims, and then to act according to circumstances. The success of Winzingerode at Soissons has been already mentioned. Tournay was in the possession of the allies about the 20th, the French General Maison having retired to Lisle. Sas Van Ghent about this time surrendered by capitulation.

The result of an unfortunate attack upon the strong fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom was the latest intelligence at this time communicated from Holland. On the night of March 8, Sir Thomas Graham collected about 4,000 British troops for an attempt to carry the place by storm. They were formed into four columns, of which two were destined to attack at different points of the fortifications, the third to make a false attack, and the fourth to attack by the entrance of the harbour, which is

fordable at low water. The first of these, on the left, led by Major-Gen. Cooke, incurred some delay on account of a difficulty in passing the ditch on the ice, but at length established itself on the rampart. In the mean time the right column under Major-Gen. Skerret, and Brigadier-Gen. Gore, had forced their way into the body of the place, but the fall of the latter officer, and dangerous wounds of the former, caused the column to fall into disorder, and suffer a great loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The centre column being driven back by the heavy fire of the place with considerable loss, was re-formed, and marched round to join General Cooke. At day break the enemy turned the guns of the place upon the troops on the unprotected rampart, and much loss and confusion ensued, the detail of which it is unnecessary to transcribe. Gen. Cooke at length, despairing of success, directed the retreat of the guards, which was conducted in the most orderly manner; and finding it impossible to withdraw his weak battalions, he saved the lives of the remaining men by a surrender. The governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, Gen. Bizanet, who is represented as a brave and humane man, agreed to a suspension of hostilities for an exchange of prisoners, and to liberal stipulations for the treatment of the wounded left in his hands. The number of killed on this occasion was computed at about three hundred, and of prisoners, at 1,800, among whom a considerable number were wounded.

An English reader will naturally feel impatience to be informed of the movements of the combined

army under Lord Wellington, which had taken up its winter-quarters upon French territory. The first intelligence received from his Lordship was dated from St. Jean de Luz on January 9, at which period no other incident worthy of mention had taken place than the occupation of a height by the French to the right of a Portuguese brigade, from which they were afterwards driven without loss. In a dispatch dated Feb. 20, Lord Wellington mentions that on the 14th he moved the right of the army under Sir R. Hill, which attacked the enemy's position at Hellete, whence Gen. Harispe was obliged to retire with loss. Gen. Hill pursued on the next day, and found the French in a strong position in front of Garris, where Harispe had been joined by the division of Gen. Paris, which had been recalled from the march it had commenced towards the interior of France, as well as by other troops. A gallant attack was made upon this post by a Spanish and English division, under Gen. Murillo and Sir W. Stewart, who carried it without considerable loss. At the same time the centre of the army made a corresponding movement, and in successive actions drove their opponents across the Gave D'Oleron, upon which, on the 18th, its posts were established. The French at this time had considerably weakened their force at Bayonne, and had withdrawn from the right of the Adour above that town.

The relics of the war in Germany consisted in the operations of the allied troops, which were employed in the investment and siege of those towns which were

still occupied by French garrisons. The unfortunate city of Hamburg was still suffering under the unrelenting severity of Marshal Davoust's precautionary measures, one of which was the appointment of a commission having the power of condemning to death all persons who even used "inflammatory speeches to exasperate the soldiers against their commanders, or the inhabitants against the lawful powers, or against the troops." Dantzic was evacuated on Jan. 2, according to a capitulation, by which the French garrison remained prisoners of war. It was entered on the same day by Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, at the head of 16,000 Russians and Prussians, amidst the general rejoicing of the inhabitants delivered from the sufferings of their long siege. The fortress of Wittenberg was carried by storm on the night of January 12, under the direction of Gen. Tauenzien. After the town was taken, the governor retired to the castle; but being summoned under the threat of putting the garrison to the sword, he surrendered at discretion. The loss to the assailants was inconsiderable. The French prisoners were to be sent to Berlin.

In Italy the contest between the Austrians and the French was maintained with considerable vigour on both sides. Count Bellegarde, the Austrian general, on passing the Adige, addressed a proclamation to the people of Italy, in which he mentioned the resolution of the King of Naples to join the arms of the allies. It was one of the most decisive symptoms of the opinion entertained of Napoleon's approaching decline, that

this sovereign of his own creation, his favourite fellow-soldier, connected with him by ties of kindred, should think it necessary for his own security to join the general confederacy against him. In the beginning of the year a treaty of alliance was concluded between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples, by the terms of which the Emperor engaged to keep at least 50,000 men in Italy, and the King 20,000, till the end of the war, to act in concert, and to be augmented in case of necessity; and the former guaranteed to the latter and his heirs the possession of the dominions actually held by him in Italy, and promised his mediation to induce the allies to accede to this guarantee. The King of Naples in consequence arrived at Bologna, whither Count

Bellegarde, on Jan. 6, went to pay his compliments to him.

The French on the 4th quitted Verona, leaving a garrison in the old castle, and the Austrians on the same day entered the town. The Viceroy of Italy, Eugene Beauharnois, marched on the 7th with the flower of his troops on the side of Bozzolo on the Mincio, to oppose the passage of that river by the Austrians. A division and some battalions had already passed, when they were attacked by superior numbers. The whole of that day and the next passed in severe actions, in which the Austrians underwent considerable loss, but are represented as maintaining their ground. Their main army did not come up till the 9th, when it was established to the number of between 40 and 50,000 men on both banks of the Mincio.

CHAPTER II.

Napoleon's Attempt to recover Soissons.—His Attack upon Blucher at Craone.—The latter retreats to Laon and is there attacked.—French repulsed.—Rheims taken by the Russians and recovered by Napoleon.—Schwartzenberg's Army at Arcis-sur-Aube.—Arcis taken by the Prince of Wurtemberg.—Negociations at Châtillon broken off.—Lord Wellington advances to Orthes.—Carries the French Positions, and passes the Adour.—Citadel of Bayonne invested.—French retreat towards Tarbes.—Marshal Beresford enters Bourdeaux, where the White Cockade is hoisted, and the Duke of Angouleme is received.—French driven from Tarbes.—Actions near Vitry.—Napoleon pushes between the Allied Armies.—They unite and advance towards Paris.—French defeated at Fere Champenoise.—Convoy taken.—Advance of the Allies.—Marmont and Mortier enter Paris.—Force there.—Position of the Allies before the Capital.—Schwartzenberg's Address to the Parisians.—French march out.—Attacked at Belleville, &c. by the Allies.—Armistice and Capitulation of Paris.—Entrance of the Allied Sovereigns.—Their Declaration.—Decrees of the French Senate.—Transactions of Napoleon.—His Abdication.—Conditions.—State of the French Nation.—Provisional Government, and French Constitution.—Monsieur enters Paris.—Lord Wellington advances to Toulouse.—Battle there.—Suspension of Hostilities.—Sortie from Bayonne.—Transactions at Paris.—Decree of Monsieur.—Buonaparte's Departure from Fontainebleau.—Louis XVIII. lands in France.

WE left Napoleon making a second advance against the army commanded by Marshal Blucher, the antagonist whose spirit and enterprise appear to have rendered him peculiarly an object of alarm. This army effected its junction with the corps of Winzingerode and Bulow, at Soissons, on the evening of March 3; and the Field-marshal took a position to the left, and in the rear of Soissons, with his right on the village of Laffaux, and his left near Craone. On the 5th, Napoleon, with the whole of his guards, the corps of Marmont and Mortier, and a considerable body of cavalry, having

come up, determined on an attempt to recover Soissons, which was defended by 10,000 Russian infantry of Langeron's corps. The attack was made soon after day-light; the French gained possession of the greatest part of the suburbs, and twice assailed the town itself on opposite sides with heavy columns, supported by the divisions of Marmont and Mortier. They were both times repulsed, but still retained possession of the suburbs, whence they maintained a constant fire till night on the troops posted on the walls of the town, the Russians at the same time keeping another part of the suburbs,

and a few houses only separating the combatants. The contest was sanguinary, and the loss of the Russians is stated to have been more than a thousand in killed and wounded. Napoleon in the mean time was desried moving to his right; and on the forenoon of the 6th, he effected his passage of the Aisne; and at two in the afternoon, commenced an attack on the left of Blucher's position at Craone. Strong columns were observed at the same time marching by Corbeny towards Laon. The Field-marshal made proper dispositions to secure Laon and cover the communication with that city, and at the same time to support that part of the position which was threatened. The enemy was repulsed, and the firing ceased with the day. On the morning of the 7th, it was ascertained that the French had desisted from their march to Laon, and their further intentions were not clearly discoverable. About eleven in the forenoon, however, they began an attack with their whole force against the point where Winzingerode's infantry was posted. A very severe action ensued, the result of which was, that Gen. Sacken found it necessary to execute that part of the disposition which provided for the retreat of the army towards Laon. This was effected with great order, not even a single dismounted gun being left in the enemy's possession. The loss in killed and wounded was, however, considerable; and that of the French could scarcely be inferior, from the admirable manner in which the Russian artillery was served.

On March 9, Napoleon with his concentrated force attacked Blucher in his position at Laon; where the

elevated ground on which the city is situated was occupied by the corps of Gen. Bulow, whilst the remainder of the Field-marshal's army was posted on the plain below, to the right and left of the town. Before day-light the French advanced under cover of a thick fog, and obtained possession of two villages which may be regarded as the suburbs of the place. When the fog cleared up they were observed to be in force behind the villages, with columns of infantry and cavalry on the causeway towards Soissons. They were soon repulsed from the nearest villages, and Blucher ordered the cavalry from the rear to advance and turn their left flank, whilst a part of Bulow's corps was ordered to drive them from the other village. During these operations, about two in the afternoon, a column of the enemy, consisting of sixteen battalions of infantry, with cavalry and cannon, was desried advancing along the causeway from Rheims. General D'Yorck, with Sacken to support him, were directed to oppose them, and here the battle became most general and decisive. The French opened a battery of forty or fifty pieces of artillery, and were confidently moving forward on a *pas de charge*, when they were met by Prince William of Prussia, and overthrown. Their retreat soon became a flight, in which they lost baggage, cannon, and prisoners. The pursuit continued as far as Corbeny. On the right, no other advantages were gained than the expulsion of the French from the villages. The attack on the right was renewed on the next day, the 10th, and continued during the whole of it. The French at one

time had pushed to the village of Semilly, close to the walls of Laon, whence they were driven by a battalion of Prussians. They bivouacked in the field, but in the morning began a retreat on the road to Soissons, pursued by the advance guard of the allies. The absence of the corps of D'Yorck, Sacken, and Kleist, which were pursuing the remainder of the column which had advanced from Rheims, prevented any further active operation. The result of the actions of these days, was the capture by the allies of forty-eight pieces of cannon, and between five and six thousand prisoners, and the retreat of the French at all points. Napoleon in person was their commander in the attack on the right and centre, and Marmont and Arrighi were those of the advance from Rheims.

On March 12, the Russian general St. Priest marching from Chalons surprised Rheims. On the very next day Napoleon marched for its recovery. Between ten and eleven in the forenoon, the advanced posts of the allies on the side of Soissons were driven in, and the enemy were seen advancing in heavy masses of infantry and cavalry. St. Priest moved his troops to a position upon high ground on each side the causeway leading to Soissons, and the advance of the two armies were immediately in action. The Russians for a considerable time supported with great steadiness the attacks of the enemy in still increasing numbers, till St. Priest was struck from his horse by a cannon ball, and carried from the field. The consequence was the retreat of his whole corps through the town of

Rheims to Berri-au-Bac, with the loss of eight guns and two thousand men. It afterwards joined Blucher's army in the neighbourhood. Napoleon, who had entered Rheims, left it on the 16th with the greatest part of his army, taking the road to Epernay. On the 18th Blucher put his troops in motion, and passed the Aisne on the 19th, the Prussians taking the road to Nismes, and the Russians to Rheims. The latter, having blown open the gates of the town, re-entered it without opposition. The intelligence of Blucher's success at Laon, induced Prince Schwartzberg on the 15th to move his head-quarters to Pont-sur-Seine, with the intention of commencing offensive operations; but the farther intelligence of the defeat of St. Priest's corps, and the re-occupation of Rheims by the French, induced him to suspend his movements. He took different posts on the Seine and Aube; and on the 21st, his army was placed in a concentrated position before Arcis-sur-Aube. At this time the French had a considerable force at Arcis, and large masses of infantry and cavalry before it. The different columns of Schwartzberg's army having joined, the two armies stood in order of battle before each other till the afternoon, when the French were seen filing off on the other side of the Aube, and taking the direction of Vitri, leaving a powerful rear-guard in possession of Arcis. At this instant the Prince of Wurttemberg made an attack upon Arcis with three corps of the army, whilst dispositions were made for passing other corps to the right bank of the Aube. The attack was resisted

by the enemy with great obstinacy; but the Prince at length carried every thing before him, and the French, in abandoning Arcis, left the field covered with their killed and wounded.

Some severe actions had during this time been taking place on the side of Lyons, between the corps of the Austrian General Bianchi, and Marshal Augereau. The town of Bourg was thrice taken and retaken, and suffered greatly; and the principal part of Maçon was burnt down.

Lord Castlereagh, the British Plenipotentiary at Chatillon, announced that the negotiations were broken off on the 18th.

We are now to revert to the motions of the army under Lord Wellington, which were becoming continually more important to the general cause. The difficulties attending advance in a country full of strong posts, intersected by rapid streams, destitute of good roads, and in the face of a vigilant and active enemy, necessarily rendered this army later in commencing its operations than those of the other allies had been; but the character of its great commander could not brook inaction a moment longer than such necessity demanded. The combined troops were left on Jan. 18 with their posts on the Gave (or rivulet) of Oleron. On Feb. 21 his Lordship ordered the sixth and light divisions to break up from the blockade of Bayonne, and made other dispositions for a general movement of the army. On the 24th, Lieutenant-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, with the divisions under their command, passed the Gave D'Ole-

ron at different places, and Field-marshal Sir William Beresford attacked the enemy's posts on the Gave de Pau, and obliged them to retire. The two above-mentioned commanders then marched towards Orthes, near which the French army was assembled on the 25th, having destroyed all the bridges on the river. Several divisions of the combined army marched up and crossed at different points, when the enemy was found in a strong position, with his right on the height on the road to Dax, and his left on those above Orthes, and in that town, opposing the passage of Sir R. Hill. A general attack of the enemy's centre and both flanks was then ordered, which succeeded in part after a vigorous resistance; but the nature of the ground rendering the first plan of attack impracticable in another point, the General ably altered it in the midst of the action, and attacking the enemy's right posted on the heights at the same time by their right and left, dislodged them and secured the victory. The French at first retired in admirable order, taking advantage of the many good positions which the country afforded. Being however closely pushed, and losing many men, their retreat at length became a direct flight, and they were thrown into the utmost confusion. The pursuit continued till dusk, and was resumed the next day, when Lord Wellington passed the Adour. His Lordship does not pretend to estimate the enemy's loss, but mentions the capture of six cannon and a great many prisoners, and that the whole country was covered with their dead, and the desertion was immense. A very large ma-

gazine was also taken. The enemy appeared to be retiring upon Agen, and had left open the direct road to Bourdeaux. Whilst these operations were carrying on upon the right, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hope, in concert with Admiral Penrose, crossed the Adour below Bayonne on the 23rd and 24th. Great gallantry and skill were displayed in bringing in the vessels destined to form the bridge; and three of the enemy's gun-boats were destroyed, and a frigate, after considerable damage, was forced higher up the river. The bridge being completed on the 27th, Sir J. Hope more closely invested the citadel of Bayonne. These brilliant successes were not obtained without a considerable loss to the British and Portuguese. A further dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated from St. Sever, March 4, mentions that a heavy rain had so much swelled the Adour and its rivulet, that the army's advance had been impeded. The enemy had collected a corps at Aire to protect a magazine, which being attacked by Sir R. Hill, they were driven from their post with loss, and the town and magazine were taken. After this affair, the French retired by both banks of the Adour towards Tarbes, for the purpose of making a junction with the detachments to be sent from Marshal Suchet's army in Catalonia. In the mean time Lord Wellington dispatched Major-Gen. Fane with a detachment to take possession of Pau, and Marshal Beresford with another to occupy Bourdeaux. This latter expedition, probably the result of correspondences in the city, proved eventually a matter of great consequence. The Marshal arrived

at Bourdeaux on the 12th of March, and being met at a short distance from the place by the mayor and other principal inhabitants, was conducted into the city with every demonstration of joy. The magistrates and city guards took off the eagles and other imperial badges, and spontaneously assumed the white cockade, the badge of the Bourbons; and thus one of the most important cities in France openly declared for counter-revolution. The Duke D'Angoulême, husband to the daughter of Lewis XVI. and nephew of Lewis XVIII., accompanied the British troops, and was received in Bourdeaux with general acclamations. The mayor issued a proclamation to animate the inhabitants in the cause of their lawful king.

Lord Wellington, having been joined by detached troops and his reserves of cavalry, proceeded on the 18th against the French army. Soult retreated before him, first to Vic Baygorey, and then to Tarbes. At this place he assembled his forces on the 20th, but his Lordship making an attack in two columns, the enemy retreated in all directions, after suffering considerable loss.

We now return to the operations of the allied armies in the vicinity of the French capital. On March 23, the whole of the army of Prince Schwartzberg was directed upon Vitry. A Russian light division of cavalry having attacked a considerable body of infantry, killed and made prisoners of a great number of them, and took twenty pieces of cannon. The French having withdrawn from all their positions near Arcis,

were now marching upon Vitry, where Napoleon was to be joined by the corps of Marshals Ney and Macdonald. The Prussian commandant at Vitry had been summoned by Ney, with the threat of military execution on refusal to surrender; but he persisted in holding the place. Napoleon at this time had taken the road to St. Dizier with his whole army. His plan, as discovered by an intercepted letter, appears to have been, to push between the two allied armies, to interrupt their communication, to fall upon the rear of the Austrians, and to take any other measures that opportunity offered. This bold and rather desperate movement, was evidently the result of his finding himself too weak to oppose the different advances of the allies in front. He also doubtless expected that the capital itself, if attacked in his absence, would make a resistance sufficient to give him time to march to its relief. The discovery of his intentions, however, produced an immediate determination in the allied Generals to unite their forces, and march directly for Paris. The conjoined armies were in number at least 200,000, commanded by the ablest leaders, and animated with the warmest emulation to employ every effort in bringing this mighty contest to a triumphant decision.

On the 25th, the combined army marched in three columns to Fere Champenoise. The corps of Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, which had been retiring from before Marshal Blucher, moved towards Vitry to connect themselves with the operations of Napoleon, and to their surprise found themselves close to the army of Schwart-

zenberg, when they were expecting to meet their own. They were immediately attacked, and driven back with a great loss of baggage, cannon, and prisoners. On the same day a column of 5,000 men, under Gen. Ames, which had brought from Paris a great convoy of provision and ammunition for Napoleon's army, was discovered and attacked by the allied cavalry. The column, though consisting of young troops and national guards, defended itself with great gallantry, and when completely surrounded, continued marching on in squares and firing; nor did they submit to surrender, till a battery of Russian artillery opened upon them, and they were broken by repeated charges of cavalry. The whole, with their cannon and the convoy, then fell into the hands of the assailants. Generals D'Yorck and Kleist, who had moved from Montmirail on La Ferté Gaucher, contributed to the overthrow of this part of the French army, which was diminished by a third of its numbers, with the loss of almost all its artillery. The grand army continued to advance, and on the 27th its head-quarters were at Coulomiers. Intelligence was now received from Winzingerode and Czernicheff, who were harassing Napoleon's rear with a large body of cavalry and cannon, that he was marching back with great precipitation towards the capital by Bar-sur-Aube and Troyes. On the 28th Blucher passed the Marne at Meaux and at Triport with considerable opposition. Part of Mortier's corps retreating through Meaux, broke down the bridge, and without giving any notice to the inhabitants, blew up a vast

magazine of powder, the explosion of which did great injury to the place. D'Yorck advancing to Claye, had a sharp action with the enemy's rear, in which he lost some hundreds of men, but succeeded at length in driving them from the woods about that place. The alarm was now hot in Paris. The nominal king Joseph, whom his brother had constituted his lieutenant-general, issued a proclamation, in which he acquainted the Parisians with the enemy's advance to Meaux, and urged them to the defence of their city, assuring them that the emperor was marching with a victorious army to their succour.

On the 29th, the corps of Marmont and Mortier entered Paris, in which a garrison had been previously assembled, consisting of part of general Gerard's corps, and a body of about 8,000 regular troops, and 30,000 national guards under general Hulin. The allies at this time had their right towards Montmartre, and their left near the wood of Vincennes. Prince Schwartzberg now addressed a proclamation to the people of Paris, in which he acquainted them with the presence of the allied armies before their city, their object being a sincere and lasting reconciliation with France. "The attempts (he said) hitherto made to put an end to so many calamities have been useless, because there exists in the very power of the government which oppresses you an insurmountable obstacle to peace." After other hints of the expectation of the allied powers, that the Parisians would declare in favour of a "salutary authority," and a reference

to the conduct of Bourdeaux, he concluded with an assurance that the preservation and tranquillity of their city would be attended to by the allies, in conjunction with their own principal citizens, and that no troops should be quartered upon them. Another conflict, however, still remained before the final decision of Napoleon's fate. On the morning of March 30th, the French army, under the command of Joseph Buonaparte, assisted by marshals Marmont and Mortier, took a position in which its right occupied the heights of Fontenay, Romainville, and Belleville; its left rested upon Montmartre; its centre was protected by several redoubts, and in the whole line were ranged more than 150 pieces of artillery. An attack was immediately determined on by the allies, in which the Silesian army was to advance by the side of St. Denis and Montmartre, and the grand army was to force the heights of Romainville and Belleville. These, with that of Montmartre, are so situated that the possession of them commands Paris, with all the intervening tract, filled with villages and country seats. The attack was commenced by the division of prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, which long sustained with great spirit a galling fire of artillery, and at length carried the heights of Romainville, the enemy retiring to those of Belleville behind them. More to the left, the prince-royal of Wurtemberg directed an attack on the heights of Rosny and Charenton. The attack of the Silesian army by some accident was for a time delayed; but it was not long before D'Yorck

and Kleist opened near St. Denis upon Aubervilliers, at which place, and at Pantin, a very obstinate resistance was made. Prince William of Prussia with his brigade, and the Prussian guards, here greatly distinguished themselves. A redoubt and battery in the enemy's centre kept D'Yorck in check for some part of the day; but their flank being exposed by the loss of the heights of Romainville, and their losses in every part of the field, reduced them to the necessity of sending a flag of truce to propose a cessation of hostilities, on the condition of their yielding all the ground without the barrier of Paris, till further arrangements could be made. The heights of Montmartre were at this time about to be stormed, and the village of la Villette had been carried by Woronzow's division, which was pushing on to the barrier; the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, and Prince Schwartzberg, however, desirous of saving the capital from being sacked, most humanely agreed to the proposal: two aides-de-camp were sent to put the terms in execution; the battle ceased; and at four in the afternoon, count Nesselrode, the Russian minister, went into Paris. Thus terminated this important day, which was not without considerable loss to the allies; but it was final.

The metropolis of France being thus laid prostrate at the feet of hostile armies, no determination ever occurred of greater moment, in a moral and political view, than the treatment it was to receive. Besides the lust of rapine and pillage which prevails in the mass of all military bodies, feelings of re-

sentment for the long and atrocious injuries inflicted upon the countries of Europe, by the relentless ambition of the French ruler, must have inspired a strong desire of retaliation; and the flames of Moscow, in particular, must have kindled in the Russian troops an impatient ardour for spreading the same destruction through the streets of Paris. So fiercely did this passion rage, that the Emperor Alexander is said almost to have descended to supplications, with the more undisciplined of his bands, to induce them to forego their vindictive purposes. But this benevolent sovereign, with his illustrious confederates, must have shuddered at the idea of involving the innocent, as well as the guilty inhabitants of a vast city in the direst calamities; moreover, the declarations of the allied powers had been filled with sentiments of good-will towards the French nation, the happiness, and even prosperity, of which, they professed to have in view, as far as was compatible with the welfare of its neighbours. Mere retaliatory mischief is always ignoble, and generally unjust, since its effects cannot be limited to suitable objects. From these considerations, though we may justly praise, we cannot wonder at the pacific and conciliatory measures that were immediately adopted by the victors on this great event.

The first important act was the capitulation which resulted from the armistice granted by the allied powers. Its most material articles were, the evacuation of Paris, by the troops of Marmont and Mortier, at seven in the morning of the 31st, taking with them all their

military appurtenances; the entire separation of the national guard, and municipal gendarmerie, from the troops of the line, leaving their future condition to the determination of the allied powers; and the relinquishment of the arsenals, magazines, &c. in the same state as when the capitulation was proposed. On the same day, the entrance of the sovereigns into Paris took place, the ceremonial of which is thus described by sir C. Stewart. "The cavalry, under the grand arch-duke Constantine, and the guards of all the different allied forces, were formed in columns early in the morning on the road from Bondi to Paris. The emperor of Russia with all his staff, his generals, and their suites present, proceeded to Pantin, where the king of Prussia joined him with a similar cortége. These sovereigns, surrounded by all the princes in the army, together with the prince field-marshal, and the Austrian etat-major, passed through the fauxbourg St. Martin, and entered the barrier of Paris about eleven o'clock, the Cossacks of the guard forming the advance of the march. Already was the crowd so enormous, as well as the acclamations so great, that it was difficult to move forward; but before the monarchs reached the Porte de St. Martin to turn on the boulevards, there was a moral impossibility of proceeding. All Paris seemed to be assembled and concentrated in one spot: one spring evidently directed all their movements: they thronged in such masses round the emperor and king, that, with all their condescending and gracious familiarity, extending their hands on all

sides, it was in vain to attempt to satisfy the populace." In the French account it is added, that before the chiefs of the three armies entered any house, they made their troops file off before them, to preserve discipline, and prevent disorders. They then alighted at the house of the prince of Benevento (Talleyrand) and the emperor of Russia issued a declaration expressing the intentions of himself and his colleagues. It affirmed, that the allied sovereigns would no more treat with Napoleon Buonaparte, nor with any of his family; that they respected the integrity of ancient France, as it existed under its legitimate kings, and would perhaps do more for it; and that they would recognize and guarantee the constitution which France should adopt. [See State Papers.]

On April 1 the members of the senate assembled in consequence of an extraordinary convocation, the prince of Benevento being president. They passed a decree, "that there shall be established a provisional government, charged to provide for the wants of the administration, and to present to the senate the plan of a constitution which may suit the French people." This government was to consist of five members, who were then nominated, Talleyrand's name standing first. On the proposal of a senator, the following articles were voted: That the senate and the legislative body are integral parts of the intended constitution: that the army, as well as the retired officers and soldiers, shall retain the ranks, honours, and pensions they at present

enjoy: that the public debts shall be inviolable: that the sale of the national domains shall be irrevocable: that no Frenchman shall be responsible for the public opinions he may have expressed: that liberty of worship and conscience shall be maintained, as well as liberty of the press, subject to legal penalties for its abuse.

At a sitting of the senate on the following day, a decree passed, which, after a preamble asserting, "that in a constitutional monarchy the monarch exists only in virtue of the constitution or social compact," proceeded to shew, in a number of articles, in what manner Napoleon-Buonaparte had violated his compact with the French people; and, as the consequence, declared: 1. That Napoleon Buonaparte has forfeited the throne, and the hereditary right established in his family is abolished: 2. That the French people and the army are released from their oath of fidelity towards Napoleon Buonaparte: 3. That the present decree shall be transmitted by a message to the provisional government of France, conveyed forthwith to, all the departments and the armies, and immediately proclaimed in all the quarters of the capital. [See State Papers] A similar resolution was on the same day adopted by the legislative body.

During these transactions in the capital, Napoleon moved his army from Troyes by Sens towards Fontainebleau. He arrived at Fromont on the 30th, and would have been in Paris had it not been in the possession of the allies. On learning what had passed, he retired to Corbeil, and thence to Fontainebleau, whence, on April 4, he

sent Marshals Ney and Macdonald, and General Caulaincourt, to carry to the senate his proposal of submitting to the decision of that body and of the French people, and to abdicate in favour of his son. This proposition being rejected, he announced an unconditional abdication in the following terms: "The allied powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces, for himself and heirs, the thrones of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make to the interests of France." Such was the close of a career of insatiable ambition, which had for so many years involved Europe in blood, and shaken its firmest thrones. From the character of the man a very different termination had been expected; and after he had refused conditions of peace which would have left him a potent, though a diminished sovereign, it was supposed that there was nothing desperate to which he would not have resorted, rather than sink to a private fortune, and accept life from his victors. But from an honourable death in battle he was precluded; for what army would have accompanied him to certain defeat? and to the other resource, suicide, his mind was not made up. Whether religion, reason, or pusillanimity withheld his hand, must be judged of by those who possess means of looking within him: to which we do not pretend; nor will we venture to pronounce what would have been the

most heroic exit from his high part in the political drama. He was no real hero, and it is a question of little importance what conduct is most suited to the counterfeit of that character. Against any danger to his life, he was protected by the honourable behaviour of Marshal Marmont. Prince Schwartzberg having, on April 3rd, sent a letter inviting him to accede to the decree of the senate, by which Napoleon was declared to have forfeited the throne, and to pass with his corps under the new government, the marshal in reply expressed his willingness to contribute to the interests of France; but required, as preliminary conditions, that all troops quitting the standard of Napoleon should have leave to pass freely into Normandy; and that, if events should place his person in the hands of the allies, the Prince should guarantee his life and safety, and he should be sent to a country chosen by the allied powers and the French government. These terms were agreed to; and the emperor of Russia proposed to Napoleon in the name of the allies, that he should choose a place of retreat for himself and his family. His choice fell upon the island of Elba, on the coast of Tuscany.

A treaty between the allied powers and Buonaparte was signed on April 11th at Paris, the terms of which sufficiently proved either his own remaining consequence in their opinion, or the powerful intercession made in his favour. By its articles, after his solemn renunciation, for himself and his descendants, of the sovereignty of France and Italy, it is stipulated that "their Majesties the Emperor

Napoleon, and Maria Louisa, shall retain their rank and titles for life, and that all the branches of his family shall also possess the title of princes; that the isle of Elba shall form a separate principality to be held by him in full sovereignty and property for life; and that there shall besides be granted to him an annual revenue of two millions of francs, with reversion of one million to the empress, and that to the members of his family shall be assigned a revenue of two millions and a half of francs; that the duchies of Parma, Guastalla, and Placentia, shall be granted in full sovereignty to the empress, with succession to her son and descendants; that the property possessed by Napoleon in France as Domain shall form a capital not exceeding two millions of francs, to be expended in gratifications to persons according to a list given in by him; that free passage shall be given to all of the family, and their suites, who chuse to establish themselves out of France, and an escort of 1,200, or 1,500 of the imperial guard to Napoleon himself to the place of embarkation; and that he shall be allowed to take with him, and retain, 400 men as his guard. Other favourable articles to himself and his followers are added, and the allied powers guarantee the execution of the whole treaty. It is however observable, that the signatures are only those of the ministers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and that the British government refused its concurrence further than concerned the assignment of Elba to Buonaparte, and that of the Italian duchies to Maria Louisa.

The deposition of Buonaparte

might naturally be expected to be followed by the immediate restoration of the ancient royal dynasty; but France was not in the same state of preparation for such an event as England on the downfall of the protectorate. The Bourbons were unknown or forgotten by the mass of the nation, and the allied powers had hitherto cautiously avoided any open indications of intending to adopt their cause. The declaration in their favour at Bourdeaux was the work of a few: in Paris they had no party except some emigrants who had been permitted to return; and it is affirmed, that the emperor of Russia, on his entrance into the capital, was yet undetermined how to act in this point. To Talleyrand alone is ascribed, by the best informed, the resolution of placing Lewis XVIII. on the throne of his ancestors. This consummate politician, whose talents had made him necessary to Buonaparté, found no difficulty in transferring his allegiance from one who had slighted his counsels, and had brought on his own ruin, to a sovereign who would be indebted to him for his crown, and probably give him his entire confidence. When, therefore, the provisional government, of which he was the main spring, presented their plan of a constitution to the conservative senate, that body passed a decree in which was the following article: "The present Constitution shall be submitted to the acceptance of the French people, in the form which shall be regulated. Louis Stanislaus Xavier shall be proclaimed King of the French, as soon as he shall have accepted and sworn by an act stating, *I accept the Constitution* ;

I swear to observe it, and cause it to be observed." This was confirmed by the legislative body, and no opposition appeared on any part to the resumption of royalty by the head of the Bourbons. It is indeed probable, that eventually this must have taken place, whoever had first been in possession of the helm. Republicanism had been tried and found unsuitable to the genius of the nation; and no other settlement than a restoration of hereditary royalty could have united so many suffrages; but it was happy for the tranquillity of France, that the determination was instant, and by the highest authority.

Several succeeding days were distinguished by the accession of different French marshals, and of various public bodies, to the new order of things. On April 13th, the interesting circumstance took place at Paris of the entry of Monsieur, the king's brother, into the capital. The allied sovereigns, who very prudently had hitherto avoided all appearance of interfering in the domestic concerns of the French, thought it expedient, that this solemnity should be purely national, and therefore neither attended it in person, nor permitted their troops to join the train; lord Castlereagh, however, with the whole of the English mission, conceived it a compliment due to a family which had so long resided in this country, to appear in the procession. His Royal Highness was met at the barrier by the members of the provisional government, the municipal authorities, and the ministerial officers, and entering amidst a group of marshals of France, and great officers, proceeded in grand ceremony

to the church of Notre Dame, to return thanks for the happy change in affairs. He was welcomed, according to the authorised account, with the most loyal acclamations, and received a congratulatory address from the municipal body of Paris, presented by the prefect of the department of the Seine. But before we proceed farther in recording the events of France, pacified and renovated, it is proper to wind up the narrative of its warlike transactions, unhappily not yet brought to a conclusion.

Lord Wellington, under the date of March 26th, communicated the intelligence of the retreat of the French, after the affair near Tarbes, with such celerity, that they arrived at Toulouse on the 24th, offering no other opportunity of action to their pursuers, except one attack of cavalry upon their rear-guard, in which they sustained some loss. The approach of the combined army on the 28th, caused the French to withdraw into the city of Toulouse, and the swoln state of the Garonne from rain and melted snow, would not permit Lord Wellington for some days to throw a bridge over it, below the town. It was not till April 8th, that he was enabled to move any part of his army across the river, at which time, no information had reached either army of the great events that had taken place in Paris. The defences of Toulouse, which on three sides is surrounded by the canal of Languedoc and the Garonne, consisted chiefly in a fortified suburb, on the left of that river, forming a good tête de pont, works at each bridge of the canal, and strong redoubts on a height between the canal and the river Ers. Of these

positions every advantage had been made by the diligence of marshal Soult; and the roads from the Ariège to Toulouse being impracticable for cavalry and artillery, it became necessary at all hazards to make the approaches on this quarter. The 8th and 9th were chiefly occupied in preparatory movements; and on the morning of the 10th, a general attack was made, the particulars of which cannot be rendered intelligible without a plan. The result was, that after a day spent in sanguinary conflicts at various points, at its close the allied troops were established on three sides of Toulouse, and the light cavalry was dispatched to cut off the communication by the only road for carriages, which remained to the enemy. Arrangements were making for a further advance; but on the night of the 11th, the French retired, leaving three generals and 1,600 men prisoners. This success was not obtained without a loss to the troops of the three nations of about 600 killed, and 4,000 wounded. Lord Wellington entered Toulouse on the following morning, where he was received with general acclamations, and the town hoisted the white flag. It was not till the evening of that day, that his lordship received from Paris intelligence of the events which had occurred in that capital on the 7th. It was brought by col. Cooke, who was accompanied by a French officer, directed by the provisional government to convey the same information to marshals Soult and Suchet. The former did not at first consider it to be so authentic as to induce him to send his submission to the new government; but proposed to Lord Wel-

lington a suspension of hostilities, for the purpose of giving him time to ascertain the real state of affairs. To this, his lordship refused his consent, and marched his troops forward on the 15th and 17th, to Castelnaudary; in the mean time he concluded a suspension with the commandant at Montauban. On the 16th another officer arriving from Paris was forwarded to Soult, who, on the following day, gave information of his having acknowledged the provisional government of France. Lord W. in consequence authorized an English and a Spanish general to arrange with the French general Gazan, a convention for a suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under his command, and those under marshals Soult and Suchet.

This was not the only unnecessary bloodshed, which the delay of intelligence for a few days occasioned. Early on the morning of April 14th, a sortie in force was made from the French camp in front of the citadel of Bayonne, upon the position of the allies at St. Etienne, opposite the citadel chiefly on its left and centre. At the beginning of the attack, Major gen. Hay, the commanding officer of the out-posts for the day, was killed; and the assailants gained temporary possession of St. Etienne. They also drove in the picquets of the centre, where major-gen. Stopford was wounded. On the right, lieut. gen. Hope bringing up some troops to support the picquets, came suddenly in the dark upon a party of the enemy, when his horse was shot under him, and himself wounded and taken prisoner. After a time,

all the lost ground was recovered, and the picquets were re-established in their former posts, but a serious loss was incurred, both of officers and men. These actions, however, were the conclusion of a war now without an object. On April 23rd, Monsieur ratified, with the allied powers, a convention for the suspension of all hostilities.

In the preamble, it is said, that "the allied powers, united in the determination to put a period to the calamities of Europe, and to found its repose on a just distribution of power, among the states which compose it; wishing to give France, replaced under a government whose principles offer the necessary securities for the maintenance of peace, proofs of their desire to resume amicable relations with her; wishing also to cause France to enjoy as much as possible, the benefits of peace, even before all the terms thereof have been settled, have resolved to proceed conjointly with his Royal Highness Monsieur," &c. Of the articles, the first declares, that all hostilities by land and sea are suspended between the Allied Powers and France, as soon as the French generals and commanders shall have made known to those opposed to them, that they have acknowledged the authority of the lieutenant-general of the kingdom. By the second, the Allies agreed to cause their armies to evacuate the French territory, such as it was on Jan. 1, 1792, in proportion as the places beyond those limits, still occupied by French troops, should be evacuated and given up to the allies. The blockade of fortresses in France by the allied

armies was immediately to be raised; and the French troops forming part of the army of Italy, or occupying its strong places, or those on the Mediterranean, were to be recalled. Blockades by sea were also to be raised, and liberty to be given to the French fisheries and coasting trade. All prisoners on both sides were to be sent back without ransom. There were other articles relative to time and matters of regulation which need not here be specified.

We now return to a review of some of the more important transactions which took place at Paris. On April 14th, Monsieur received the senate and the legislative body, the former being presented to him by its president, the prince of Benevento. The senate passed a decree conveying the provisional government to Monsieur, under the title of Lieutenant-general of the kingdom, "until Louis Stanislaus Xavier of France, called to the throne of the French, has accepted the Constitutional Charter." It is worthy of observation, how carefully this body in its language avoids any recognition of indefeasible hereditary right, and inculcates the ideas of election, or contract. When the decree was presented to Monsieur, he made a reply, in which he said, "I have taken cognizance of the Constitutional Charter, which recalls to the throne of France, the king my august brother. I have not received from him the power to accept the constitution; but I know his sentiments and principles, and I do not fear being disavowed, when I assure you in his name, that he will admit the bases of it." He afterwards nominated

nine persons to be the provisional council of state, the prince of Benevento standing first. The marshals Moncey and Oudinot were of the number. The duke of Berri, son of Monsieur, made his entrance into Paris, on the 21st, escorted by a detachment of horse-guards, and with a marshal of France on each hand. He was welcomed by the acclamations of the public. On the 22nd, Monsieur issued a decree, by virtue of which an extraordinary commissioner of the king was deputed to each of the military divisions of the kingdom, for the purpose of disseminating an exact knowledge of the events, which have produced the restoration of the legitimate sovereigns of France; of insuring the execution of all the acts of the provisional government; of taking the requisite measures for facilitating the establishment of the government; and of collecting information relative to all branches of the public service. They were invested with powers to command the assistance of all the civil and military authorities; to suspend those whose conduct had been faulty, and appoint provisional successors; to set at liberty all persons under arbitrary arrests; to put a stop to all prosecutions and punishments, consequent upon military conscription, and to suspend all requisitions, levies, works, &c. ordered by the late government on account of the war.

On April 20th, Buonaparté, whose departure had been delayed by various causes, left Fontainebleau for the island of Elba. Though his fall from the highest rank of sovereignty, and the real

power of wielding the first sceptre in Europe, to the station of lord of a petty island, was one of the greatest that history records, yet the alleviations by which it was attended might in some degree flatter his pride; and support his ideas of self-consequence. The circumstances of the parting scene are thus described in a French paper. To the officers and subalterns of the old guard, who were still with him, he spoke in nearly the following words: "I bid you farewell. During the twenty years that we have acted together, I have been satisfied with you: I have always found you in the path of glory. All the powers of Europe have armed against me: a part of my generals have betrayed their duty: France itself has betrayed it. With your assistance, and that of the brave men who remained faithful to me, I have for three years preserved France from civil war. Be faithful to the new king whom France has chosen; be obedient to your commanders; and do not abandon your dear country which too long has suffered. Pity not my fate: I shall be happy when I know that you are so likewise. I might have died: nothing would have been easier to me: but I still wish to pursue the path of glory. What we have done I will write. I cannot embrace you all; but I will embrace your general. Come, general. Let the eagle be brought to me, that I may also embrace it. Ah, dear Eagle! may the kisses which I bestow on you resound to posterity! Adieu, my

children! Adieu, my brave companions! Once more encompass me." The staff, accompanied by the commissioners of the four allied powers, formed a circle round him, and Buonaparté got into his carriage, manifestly affected with the scene, and dropping some tears. He was followed by fourteen carriages, and his escort employed sixty post-horses. The four commissioners accompanied him, and four officers of his household were part of his suite. Few of the military attended him. Thus France was quitted by its late ruler, it may be hoped never to return.

A very different scene was soon after witnessed by the shores of England. Lewis XVIII, who had first been received as a sovereign, with the greatest respect and cordiality, in the British capital, [See the Chronicle,] proceeded to Dover, the place of embarkation for his kingdom, attended by the Prince Regent, and a company of persons of rank, English and French. From that port he sailed on April 24th, in the Royal Sovereign yacht, convoyed by the Duke of Clarence in the Jason flag ship, and in the view of an immense concourse of applauding spectators; and after a passage of three hours, anchored in Calais roads. He was welcomed in that town with all the demonstrations of loyal affection, and by slow stages took his journey towards his capital, where vast preparations were making for his reception; and with this memorable event we close the present chapter.

CHAPTER III.

Holland.—Mode of referring the new Constitutional Code to the Decision of the Nation.—Its Acceptance, and the Oath taken by the Prince Sovereign.—Appointments made by him.—Catholic Netherlands.—Carnot's Conduct at Antwerp.—Military Operations in Italy.—Armistice.—Occupation of Genoa by the Forces under Lord W. Bentinck.—Affairs of Spain.—Treaty between Napoleon and Ferdinand.—Transactions of the Cortes.—Reyna.—French Garrisons surrendered.—Arrival of Ferdinand in Spain.—The Pope returns to Italy.

THE deposition of Buonaparté, and the restoration of the Bourbons, being the great crisis to which every other civil and military occurrence on the European continent was subordinate, we shall now bring up to that period, the events which had been taking place in other parts.

In Holland, after the unfortunate failure at Bergen-op-Zoom, no military operation of consequence was undertaken, both parties probably waiting for the issue of the grand contest in France. A civil transaction of the greatest importance, however, rendered memorable the close of March.

It is previously to be mentioned, that on the 3rd of that month, there was issued by the Prince of Orange, a public paper giving an account of the measures he had adopted, for obtaining the sentiments of the inhabitants of the Netherlands respecting the constitutional code which had been drawn up pursuant to his directions. "We (said he) after a careful examination, have given it our approbation; but this does not satisfy our heart. It respects the

concerns of the whole Netherlands; and the whole Dutch people must be recognized in this important work." Thinking it right therefore that the code should be submitted for maturer consideration, to a numerous assembly of the principal and best qualified persons in the country, he states that he has appointed a special commission, who are to choose, out of a numerous list given in to him, six hundred persons in due proportion to the population of the now existing departments, who are to assemble at Amsterdam, on the 28th inst. each person having received, with his letter of convocation, a plan of the constitution on which they are to decide. In order to ascertain that the persons thus chosen are possessed of the general confidence, a list of those nominated for each department is to be made public, and all the inhabitants of the same, being housekeepers, shall have an opportunity, by signing their names without any addition, in a register lying open for that purpose for eight days, to testify their disapprobation of such

persons as they may deem unqualified. When, from the summing up of the registers, it shall appear that the majority are satisfied with the persons thus submitted to their election, they shall be regarded as the representatives of the whole Dutch people.

On the day appointed for the meeting of these notables or leading men, the members repaired to the New Church at Amsterdam, where his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, accompanied by his two sons, arriving at half past eleven, opened the business with a speech. After a congratulatory introduction, relative to the happy change which had restored him to his country, he reminded the assembly that he had said, upon the declaration of the majority of the nation, that they deposited the rights of sovereignty in his hands, that he assumed them upon *one* condition, which was that of a constitutional code, analogous to the wants of Holland, and the present state of Europe, and which should amply provide for freedom of person, security of property, and all the civil rights which distinguish a people really free. A committee of men whose patriotism and intelligence were above suspicion, had drawn up the plan of that constitution, the bases of which would be communicated to them; and as he did not wish this to be a mere idle ceremony, he recommended the subject to their most serious consideration. Mr. Van Maanen, first president of the high court of justice of the United Netherlands, then addressed the assembly, and explained succinctly the principles of the constitution. His Royal High-

ness next delivered the plan of the constitution to the president, and returned to his palace amidst the acclamations of the people; and about two in the afternoon, a general discharge of artillery announced the acceptance of the constitution. The majority in its favour is said to have been 458 to 25. On the following day his Royal Highness took the oath to the constitution, and on that occasion again addressed the assembly. He observed, that exactly four months had elapsed since his return to the Netherlands, during which period the progress made in the restoration of the state, had much surpassed all that could have been expected. Foreign powers had not only by words, but by deeds, manifested their satisfaction at the recovery of independence by the Netherlands, and the conferring of the sovereignty upon his house. The most important of their foreign relations, that with the generous British nation, would soon acquire a new degree of intimacy by the marriage of his eldest son. The devotion of the country to the good cause had enabled him, notwithstanding the exhaustion of its finances, to raise more than 25,000 troops, for the most part well armed and equipped; whilst its unanimity had been displayed by the prompt organization of the militia, the levy in mass, the national guards, and now by the acceptance of the constitution. He concluded with promising to apply himself to the immediate enforcement of that constitution, and carrying into effect all the requisite arrangements.

On April 6th, the Prince Sovere-

reign issued his Letters Patent for the appointments which were placed under his authority, by the constitution. They consisted in governors of all the provinces, in the members and counsellors of the council of state, in the members of the assembly of the States General for the different provinces, in the ministers of state for the civil and military departments, and the members of the council of commerce and colonies. The superior direction of the war department in all its branches was conferred upon the Hereditary Prince, as general in chief. All the powers of the nation being thus vested in persons nominated by the head of the new government, the public tranquillity was effectually secured, which, indeed, there appeared no disposition in the people to disturb.

The Catholic Netherlands, or Belgium, had in the mean time been filling with allied troops, and the French garrisons had been gradually withdrawn from the more remote stations. They had made some movements for the purposes of contribution or depre- dation, and Bruges and Ghent had for some time been in their hands; but at length, on intelligence of the events at Paris, the garrison of Bergen-op-Zoom mounted the white cockade, and threw open its gates; and general Maison received orders from the new French minister at war to cease all hostilities, and regard the allies as friends. The Crown Prince of Sweden having written to general Carnot, governor of Antwerp, acquainting him with the deposition of Napoleon, and proposing to him to surrender his fortress, and

join the allied troops, that distinguished person, who can only be paralleled by the republican officers who served under Cromwell, returned for answer; that he commanded at Antwerp, in the name of the French government, which alone had a right to fix the duration of his office, and the orders of which he should obey when incontestably established on its new base. On April 18th he published a proclamation to his soldiers, informing them that the wishes of the nation being fully declared in favour of the restoration of the Bourbons, it became their duty to acknowledge them; and he concluded by an oath in his name, and those of the other commanders, to defend Antwerp to the last extremity in the name of Louis XVIII.

The Dutch admiral Verhuel, also, as late as April 16th, had deferred his surrender of the Texel, but a negotiation was going on with him, and in the mean time, he had declared that he would allow a free passage to all trading vessels.

The war in Italy was still vigorously maintained by the viceroy Beauharnois, who had to make head against the Austrian general, and the king of Naples now in co-operation with him. The French general of division, Grenier, having marched from Reggio by Guastalla, to make a junction with the viceroy, the king of Naples, on March 5th, after reinforcing the Austrian advanced guard, caused an attack to be made on the division of Severoli, in which he drove it back with considerable loss under the walls of Reggio; and on the 7th, his

movements threatening to cut off the enemy's retreat on Parma, they evacuated Reggio, and retreated behind the Enza. On March 9th, an English fleet of 45 transports, convoyed by two ships of the line, and some frigates, which sailed from Palermo, entered the port of Leghorn, and disembarked a body of 8,000 men. Lord Bentinck, who arrived from Naples, issued a proclamation to the Italians, in which he stated the purpose of Great Britain to be the effecting of their deliverance from tyranny, and called upon them to unite in the same cause. The events which had taken place at Paris, were still unknown on the right bank of the Po, near the middle of April. On the 12th of that month, the king of Naples forced the passage of the Taro, and pursued the enemy as far as Firenzuola. On the following day he renewed his attack, and threw a bridge over the Sacca, in which operation he was vigorously opposed, but without preventing its execution. The Neapolitan army then advanced within a league of Placentia. Considerable loss was sustained on both sides in these actions, which, like those at Toulouse, may be reckoned among the useless expenses of the war. All further military operations were closed by the armistice, concluded on the 16th, between the viceroy and the commanders of the allied forces. By this convention, the French troops were to cross the Alps, and the Italian troops to continue to occupy all that portion of the kingdom of Italy, which had not yet been possessed by the forces of the allies. The important city

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of Genoa in the mean time had been the object of the expedition from Sicily, under the command of lord W. Bentinck, of the success of which, detailed in the London Gazette, the following is a summary. After the occupation of Spezia, his lordship, having been informed that there were only 2,000 troops in Genoa, determined to make a rapid advance upon that city, in order to gain possession of it, whilst yet in a defenceless state. On his arrival at Sestri, he found that the garrison had been reinforced to between 5 and 6,000 men; he however determined to proceed, and the enemy was gradually dislodged from the strong intervening country. On April 16th, dispositions were made for attacking the enemy, who had taken a very strong position before Genoa, extending from forts Richelieu and Tecla by the village of St. Martino to the sea, through a country thickly covered with country houses, only communicating with each other by narrow lanes between high walls. The attack began at day-break on the 17th, and the Italian troops, with the Calabrese and Greeks, obtained possession of the two forts. The attacks on the enemy's right were made by Major-general Montresor's division, supported by that of Lieutenant-general Macfarlane. The defence was long maintained through favour of the intersected nature of the ground, but at length the enemy was turned, and obliged to retire precipitately into the town. At noon the army took a position in front of the most assailable part of the city, and on the same day sir Edw. Pellew's squadron of

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men of war anchored in front of Nervi. In the evening a deputation of the inhabitants arrived with a request that his lordship would not bombard the town, and desiring a suspension of arms for a few days, as, by the accounts from France, it was probable that peace must soon follow. The reply was, that these were arguments to use with the French general, who ought to abandon a place which he could not defend; and on the next day, after several communications, a convention was signed, by which Genoa was to be evacuated by the French troops, and to be taken possession of by the combined English and Sicilian army, and three ships of war were to enter the harbour. The magazines and property of the French government were to be placed under the seals of the British government, and every thing belonging to the French marine, to be delivered to the British navy. The losses on either side in making this acquisition were not considerable.

The military occurrences in Spain during this year have been of little importance. The greatest part of their country being freed from their invaders by foreign aid, the Spaniards appear to have been content to wait for the course of decisive events to effect their total liberation, whilst the French were reduced to a merely defensive part, with forces continually diminishing by drains for service at home. The civil affairs of Spain will make a very interesting chapter; but at present, we shall confine ourselves to those which were previous to the resumption of monarchical government.

On the 5th of January, the Regency and Cortes removed to Madrid, where they were received with all the solemnity due to the national representation and government. The Cortes commenced its session on Jan. 15th, and on the 17th were waited upon by general Villacampa, governor of Madrid, accompanied by his staff. In a subsequent sitting they were informed by the Regency, that the emperor of Austria had sent an envoy with a note, in which he expressed a desire for the re-establishment of the ancient relations between the two countries. About the beginning of the year, Napoleon, sensible that Spain had been effectually rescued from his grasp, employed his art to work upon his captive Ferdinand's mind by a treaty, in which his restoration was covenanted on the condition of his procuring the evacuation of Spain by the English, with other articles favourable to the views of the French ruler. The treaty was in consequence signed, and sent to Spain by the hands of the duke de San Carlos, the Spanish plenipotentiary, who brought two letters to the Regency, one from Ferdinand, the other from Napoleon. The former they read; the latter was returned unopened. The Regency communicated the business to the Cortes at a secret sitting, which body expressed its entire satisfaction with what the other had done, and framed a decree which was publicly read at a sitting on the 30th. After a preamble expressing the desire of the Cortes to give a solemn testimony of good faith towards their allies, and perseverance against

the enemy, it confirms the decree of the extraordinary Cortes in 1811, by which the king was not to be acknowledged as free, or obeyed, till he had taken in the bosom of the national congress the oath prescribed by the constitution; it directs what is to be done by the generals on the frontiers upon intelligence of the king's approach, prohibiting the admission of any armed force with him, or of a single foreigner about his person; and it specifies the ceremonial to be observed on presenting the constitution to the king, and receiving his oath on its acceptance. The reading of this decree was accompanied with the applause of the auditors. A conversation ensued, respecting the publication of documents for the information of the people, when a member named Senor Reyna rose, and announcing that he had a motion to make, began with saying, "When our Sovereign Ferdinand was born, he was born with a right to the absolute sovereignty of the Spanish nation." He was immediately called to order by a number of voices; but insisting on his liberty as a representative of the people to utter his sentiments, he proceeded to assert, that it was indispensable that Ferdinand VII, as having by the abdication of Charles IV, acquired the right of being king and lord of his people, should be in the exercise of absolute sovereignty the moment he crossed the frontiers. The greatest indignation was excited against the member by this unqualified declaration of the highest monarchical principles, both among the deputies and the auditors in the gallery, and mo-

tions were tumultuously made for calling him to account. At length, Reyna being ordered to leave the hall, after some further discussion, the affair was voted to be referred to the consideration of a committee. It is to be added, that the regency communicated to the English ambassador an explicit account of all that had passed relative to the treaty, of the contents of Ferdinand's letter, and of their own conduct in consequence, than which nothing could be more honourable and decided; as, on the other hand, it was manifest from the terms of the treaty, which were published, that Ferdinand had entirely lent himself to the designs of Napoleon.

Intelligence arrived at Madrid from the Baron d'Eroles, that the French garrisons of Lerida, Mequinenza, and Monzon, capitulated on Feb. 18th, remaining prisoners of war. It was afterwards announced that Gerona, Olot, and Puycerda were freed; that the blockade of Barcelona was become more strict, the enemy, after having severely suffered in a sally, remaining quiet; and that the French were in possession of only three or four fortresses in Catalonia, together with Peniscola and Murviedro.

The state of affairs in France would now no longer permit the detention of Ferdinand. On March 24th, a message was sent by the secretary of state to the Cortes, informing them of the receipt of a letter signed by king Ferdinand VII, acquainting the Regency with his intention of setting out on the 13th, from Valencey for Perpignan, and his anxiety to arrive speedily in Spain, coming

by the way of Catalonia. The letter, upon motion, was brought to the Cortes and read. After acknowledging the letter from the Regency, and expressing his satisfaction with the nation's wishes for his return, which was no less his desire, in order to promote the felicity of his subjects, he mentioned his intention of proceeding as above stated, and concluded, "with regard to the re-establishment of the Cortes, of which the Regency speak to me in their letter, as well as every thing that may have been done in my absence usefully to the kingdom, it will always merit my approbation, as conformable to my royal intentions." The letter was received with great applause; but during the reading, at the word *subjects*, in Spanish *vasallos*, a voice interrupted the secretary, saying, "we are not vassals!" A kind of apology was made for the use of this term, as proceeding from the king's ignorance of the constitution, by Senor Arispe, who made a motion for inviting the Regency to adopt the necessary measures for the king's taking the oath to the constitution, which was approved.

At length, on March 24th, Ferdinand arrived at Gerona, whence he sent a letter to the Regency, written with his own hand. It contained a general assurance of his wishes to do every thing that might conduce to the welfare of his subjects, and an expression of his happiness on finding himself on his own territory, amidst a nation and an army which had displayed so generous a fidelity towards him. A letter from general Copons, the com-

mander in chief of Catalonia, mentioned that his Majesty had been escorted to the left bank of the river Fluvia, by marshal Suchet with a detachment of French troops, and that having crossed the river with a suite of Spaniards only, he had been attended to Gerona by the general. The following circumstance was communicated to the Cortes by order of the Regency. Marshal Suchet had wished to stipulate with gen. Copons, that the possession of the king's person should serve as a guaranty for the delivering up to the marshal of the French garrisons of the fortresses not yet in the hands of the Spaniards, as well as those of Lerida, Monzon, and Mequinenza; but as this proposal might have added 20,000 men to the French armies opposed to lord Wellington, the General had eluded it, and obtained the person of Ferdinand without acceding to such a demand. The thanks of the Cortes were in consequence voted to him. In Madrid the greatest rejoicings were made on the intelligence of the king's return, in which all ranks and parties appeared to concur. His entrance into Saragossa on April 6th, was attended with the same manifestations of general joy. He proceeded on the 11th for Valentia, accompanied by the Infant Don Carlos; and nothing as yet appeared externally to disturb the feelings of national satisfaction in his extraordinary restoration.

Another renovation of the ancient order of things effected by the prevalence of the allied arms, was that of the replacement of the head of the Roman Catholic Church

upon his seat of authority. The very first act of the French provisional government was an order, that all obstacles to the return of the Pope to his own territories should be instantly removed, and every honour be paid him on his journey. His Holiness accordingly proceeded for Italy, and

having arrived at Viterbo, stopped at that place till the exiled cardinals could be assembled in order to attend him on his solemn entrance into Rome. The important consequences of this event will afford interesting matter for the remaining history of the year.

CHAPTER IV.

Affairs of Norway—Treaties of Denmark with Sweden and England—Feelings of the Norwegians—Prince Christian Frederick repairs to Christiana—His Reception—Proceeds to Drontheim—Returns to Christiana, and is declared Regent—His Proclamations—Count Rosen's Mission from Sweden—Address of the King of Denmark to the Norwegians—Mr. Anker's Deputation to England—Notification of the Blockade of Norway by the English—Parties in Norway—Diet—Christian proclaimed King, and the Diet dissolved—Mr. Morier, Envoy from England—Delegation from the three Allied Powers—Armistice proposed and rejected—State Papers—Envoy's Return and Preparation for War—Proclamation of the Crown Prince of Sweden to the Norwegians—Commencement of Hostilities—Norwegian Flotilla retreats—Swedes cross the Frontier—Actions—Frederickstadt capitulates—Further Success of the Swedes—Frederickstein bombarded—Preparations to surround Christian's Army—He resigns—Convention at Moss—Christian's Proclamation to the Norwegians—Tumult at Christiana—State of Affairs before the Convention—The Diet assembled—Christian's Departure—Election of the King of Sweden to the Crown of Norway—Close of the Diet.

WHILST the grand contest in France was proceeding in a manner that foreboded a speedy termination, a cloud was gathering in the North, which was to produce a new storm of war, and for a time retard the restoration of the general tranquillity of Europe. It was clearly discernible at the close of the last year that Denmark, deserted by the ally to whose fortune her's had unhappily been attached, and invaded by a force to which she had nothing adequate to oppose, had no other part to take than that of acquiescence in the conditions imposed upon her, of which the most galling was, undoubtedly, the resignation of that portion of her dominions to which she owed one of her crowns, and

a great part of her consequence. Her submission was sealed by treaties of peace concluded at Kiel, on January 14th, with the Sovereigns of Sweden and Great Britain. In the first of these, after a declaration of the renewal of peace and amity between Denmark and Sweden, the King of Sweden engages his mediation for the same purpose with Russia and Prussia; and, on the other hand, the King of Denmark engages to take an active part in the common cause against the French Emperor. The entire and perpetual cession of Norway by Denmark, and of Pomerania and the isle of Rugen by Sweden, is then declared, and reciprocal stipulations are made for the preservation of the rights and privi-

leges of the ceded countries on both sides. The King of Sweden further promises to use his best endeavours with the Allied Powers, to procure for Denmark, at a general peace, a full equivalent for the cession of Norway. In the treaty with Great Britain, the articles in substance were, that all conquests were to be restored, with the exception of Heligoland, which was to remain in the possession of England; that the prisoners of war on both sides were to be liberated; that Denmark was to join the allied arms with 10,000 men, on the condition of a subsidy from England, of 400,000*l.*; that Pomerania was to be ceded to Denmark in lieu of Norway; that Stralsund was to continue a depôt for British produce; that Denmark was to do all in her power for the abolition of the slave trade; and that England was to mediate between her and the other allies. The effect of these treaties, as far as related to the co-operation of the Danish troops with the army of the Crown Prince of Sweden, has been already noticed.

But all difficulties with respect to these compacts were not overcome by the acquiescence of the King of Denmark. The people of Norway are well known to possess a high and independent spirit; and though they have long ceased to constitute a separate nation, and have been annexed to a monarchy which circumstances have rendered nearly absolute, they have been able to preserve constitutional privileges which, combined with their detached situation from the seat of government, have secured to them a considerable share of practical freedom. It was scarcely to be

expected that such a people would readily submit to be transferred, without asking their consent, to a new master; especially to the Sovereign of a country against which that national enmity had been long fostered, which usually exists between bordering neighbours. This dislike too, had recently been aggravated by the severe policy of Sweden, in intercepting all supplies of provision to Norway after a year of scarcity, the consequence of which is said to have been the death of 5,000 persons, in the diocese of Drontheim, of famine and disease. Their governor at this juncture was Christian Frederic, hereditary Prince of Denmark, and Duke of Schleswig Holstein, a Prince apparently of an active and enterprising character. On Jan. 18, an officer having arrived with the ratification of the treaty concluded between Sweden and Denmark, the Prince repaired to the country-seat of the Chamberlain, Mr. Carsten Anker, near Christiana, and on the 28th he assembled the most considerable persons, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, together with the merchants and duties who were met to regulate the affairs of the national bank. After laying before them the treaty, he asked if it was their opinion that the people of Norway were disposed to assert their ancient independence against the claims of Sweden. Their answer was, unanimously, in the affirmative; and they earnestly besought the Prince to remain at the head of the Government, resolving, at the same time, to effect his nomination to the title of Prince Regent of Norway. The Prince, who doubtless had already settled his plans, immedi-

ately proceeded to the frontiers, thence to Roraas, and finally across the mountains to Drontheim. He was every where met by the people from the hills and valleys, in crowds, accompanied by their wives and children, who exclaimed, "We will conquer or die for old Norway's freedom," adding, in their plain and affectionate mode of address, "Thou shalt not leave us." On arriving at Gulbrandsthal, a pass, famous for the extermination of a band of Swedish invaders by the mountaineers, the Prince alighted at the marble pillar commemorating the event, and having read aloud the inscription in the words of an old ballad, "Woe to every Norwegian whose blood does not boil in his veins at the view of this monument!" he asked the surrounding peasants, if they were willing to imitate this noble example: and was answered by a thousand consenting shouts. Entering Drontheim, he alighted at the house of General Von Krogh, where the principal citizens were assembled at a solemn entertainment. The venerable host, 80 years of age, was unable, through infirmity, to join the company; but he caused himself to be led in at the close of the entertainment, and amidst universal acclamations, drank the health of Christian, as Regent. The Prince, after a stay of four days at Drontheim, returned to Christiana. On the following day all the bells of the city were rung, and the cannon were fired, the town guards and troops paraded the streets, and the Prince repaired to the principal church, where he took an oath as Regent of Norway. On Feb. 19th the Danish flag was taken down, a

funeral dirge playing the while, and the Norwegian colours were hoisted amidst loud acclamations. A council of state, consisting of seventeen persons, was appointed, and the Prince issued proclamations to the people of Norway, to the bishops, the civil officers, the army and navy, a circular letter to the clergy, and an address, in the French language, to all Europe. In his proclamation to the people, after adverting in indignant terms to the forced cession of their country, he called upon them to assert their independence, promising to stay among them and hold the reins till an assembly of the most enlightened men of the nation should have formed a wise constitution, on whom it should depend whether he was to continue in the trust now reposed in him. The subject of another proclamation was, the abolition of privateering, and the relation which was to subsist between Norway and other nations. Its preamble acknowledged as a particular benefit conferred upon Norway by the King of Denmark, before he absolved the nation from its oath of allegiance, that he had given it peace with Great Britain. It proceeded to declare Norway at peace with all Powers, except that which should violate its independence, or attack its frontiers; and to proclaim free access to all its ports to the ships of all nations, with the permission of importing every kind of merchandize by such vessels as should bring two-thirds of their cargoes in grain or other provisions.

On Feb. 24th, the Swedish Count, Axel Rosen, appeared at Christiana, commissioned to put

in execution the treaty of peace between Denmark and Sweden. He was introduced to Prince Christian, in presence of the chief officers of state, when he exhibited his powers as plenipotentiary, and as bearer of the proclamation of the King of Sweden to the people of Norway. The Prince said, that in the present state of affairs he could not receive the proclamation, and that in lieu of all other answers, he must communicate the declaration which he had made in the face of all Europe, by which Norway asserted its independence. Having read this, Count Rosen observed, that after such an unexpected declaration, nothing remained for him but to return immediately. A conversation ensued between the Prince and the Count, in which the latter waved all discussion of the points at issue between the nations, and finally left the audience-room. The prince afterwards wrote a letter to the King of Sweden, inclosing his declaration, and stating the motives of his conduct.

The proclamation of the King of Sweden to the Norwegians above alluded to, contained an engagement of leaving to the nation the power of establishing a constitution on the basis of national representation, and the right of taxing itself, and affirmed his determination not to amalgamate the finances of the two countries.

The King of Denmark, probably conscious of lying under the suspicion of having secretly fomented this spirit of resistance to a compulsory treaty, addressed a letter to the magistrates and people, dated April 13th, in which he explicitly disavowed their cause, ex-

pressed his displeasure with what had been done by Prince Christian, and his resolution to acknowledge no other authority in Norway than that of the King of Sweden, forbade all the officers nominated by him to accept or retain any employment in it during its present state; and recalled all those who were natives of Denmark, under pain of forfeiting their rights as Danish citizens.

That hopes had been entertained by the Norwegians of the countenance of England, the country fondly looked up to on the continent of Europe as the general patron of public liberty, is manifest from the clause in the proclamation of Prince Christian, above quoted; and after the meeting of a Diet of the kingdom convoked by him, Mr. Anker was deputed to England with instructions to procure, if possible, the accession of Great Britain to the independence of Norway. He was admitted to a conference with Lord Liverpool, in which that minister stated to him the situation and determination of the British Government, and, in consequence, Mr. Anker was desired to return to Norway. The part taken by this Court was afterwards openly declared in a notification made on April 29th, by command of the Prince Regent, to the ministers of friendly Powers in London, that necessary measures had been taken for a blockade of the ports of Norway by the British navy. The administration was doubtless of opinion, that Great Britain having been a party in a treaty by which the cession of Norway to Sweden was stipulated, it was incumbent upon her to make use of her power to bring this cession to effect.

Different parties in the mean time, as might be expected, were making their appearance in Norway. Some persons, dreading the approaching conflict, were inclined to submission to Sweden. Others entertained the idea of setting up a republican form of government. The majority were attached to the cause of national independence, but looked to Prince Christian as the head under whom it was to be established and maintained. At the diet, held in the month of April, these different opinions were brought forward; but a great majority concurred in placing the crown of Norway upon the head of Christian, with descent to his posterity. The legislative power in the new constitution was given to an assembly consisting solely of landed proprietors. The new king was proclaimed on the 19th, when he dissolved the diet with a speech. This decisive step committed the nation to a determined resistance to the coercive transfer of their country, and to all the attempts of the allied powers for persuading or intimidating the Norwegians into submission. One of these was made by the Prince Regent of England, who dispatched, in the beginning of June, Mr. Morier as Envoy to Norway. That gentleman, finding that the diet had been dismissed before his arrival at Christiana, put a declaration into the hands of the government then established, but without recognizing its legitimacy, mentioning, that the object of his mission was to explain to Prince Christian and the Norwegians the situation of the British Government with respect to its engagements with Sweden and the Allied Powers,

and its determination to act up to them with sincerity and vigour.

A final effort at pacification was made by the Allied Powers, of which a particular relation was given in a set of State Papers published by Christian Frederick, in quality of King of Norway, under the date of July 26th. It begins with stating, that on the 30th of June there arrived at Christiana the following envoys: Baron de Steigenstesch, for Austria; Major General Orloff, for Russia; Augustus J. Forster, for England; and Major Baron de Martens, for Prussia; who, on July 7, presented a note to his Majesty (by them addressed to Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark), which follows. In this paper he is formally summoned to return within the line of his duties, on refusal of which he will have to contend with forces which he cannot resist; he is informed of the orders of the King of Denmark, whose first subject he is, to this purpose: he is told, that the subscribers do not come as mediators between Norway and Sweden, but rather as heralds of arms, charged with the execution of the treaty of Kiel; that, however, the character of the Prince of the Norwegian nation has induced them to enter into modifications which are not within the literal meaning of their instructions, but which they have adopted from the wish of furnishing his Highness with the most honourable means of descending from the elevation to which circumstances have unfortunately raised him. As Prince Christian had positively declared that he could only replace in the hands of the diet the rights he had received from the nation, the con-

vocation of that assembly was deemed necessary, and for that purpose a truce was proposed by his Highness, to which they readily acceded, but the conditions they mentioned were all successively rejected. They finally offer an armistice upon the following basis: 1. A solemn engagement from his highness to resign into the hands of the representatives of the nation all the rights he received from them, and to use his influence to induce them to consent to the union; 2. That the country between the Glommen and the Swedish frontier, the isles of Walcheren, and the Fortresses of Frederickstadt, Frederickshall, Fredericksein, and Kongswinger, shall be evacuated by the Norwegian troops; the country to be declared neutral, and the fortresses to be occupied by Swedish troops. 3. After the occupation of the fortresses, the blockade of Norway to be raised in respect to the ports of Christiana, Christiansand, and Bergen, during the period of the truce. To this ultimatum they require a categorical answer, and they declare, that whatever it may be, they shall consider their negotiations as terminated.

In his answer to this note, Christian begins with stating his reasons for accepting the crown offered him, and hoping for the independence of Norway; but since the great powers of Europe have determined otherwise, he is persuaded that the safety of the country requires that they should submit to the law of the strongest, and he is ready to make the sacrifice demanded from him. He acknowledges it to be his duty to make known to the

nation the dangers with which it is surrounded, and to represent the advantages to be derived from an union with Sweden; but should a brave, though useless resistance be its determination, he will remain faithful to his engagements, and never separate his fate from the nation's. With respect to the second basis, he accedes to the evacuation of the country, isles, and fortresses specified, with the exception of Kongswinger, which, being on the north of the Glommen, he thinks ought to be left to the Norwegians. But with regard to the occupation of the fortresses by Swedish troops, he represents to them that the inevitable consequence would be a general rising of the people, and in that case he must prefer war against the enemy to the civil war which he must incur by outraging the constitution in the eyes of the nation. As to the third basis, he observes, that the raising of the blockade of Norway, which is an indispensable condition of the truce, must be extended to all the ports on the coast, if it is to be wished that it should be regarded as a real benefit. On these several points he further refers to his letter to the King of Sweden, which is subjoined.

In a note to the Envoys of the Allied Powers, Christian desires from them the gauranty of the bases of union which the King of Sweden may accept, as well as of the armistice in all its points. Their answer expresses disappointment that not one of the three basis of an armistice has been fully accepted: and affirms, that they are compelled to rest their hopes of the success of their negotiation upon the generosity of the King of Swe-

den. With respect to the guaranty, they are convinced that none of the powers of whom they are the representatives will object to it, when all points are definitively settled. They further desire the immediate publication of their official notes, for the information of the people of Norway. The Envoys had their audience of leave on the 17th, and returned towards Sweden. Christian departed on the 21st to Moss, whence he was to repair to head-quarters. His letter to the King of Sweden was afterwards returned unopened.

The return of the Envoys was generally considered as a signal for war, and the course of exchange at Copenhagen accordingly suffered a considerable depression. Denmark, indeed, was placed in a very uneasy situation by the events in Norway. Though their king had done every thing in his power to demonstrate that he had no concern in the proceedings of the Norwegians, it was thought proper by the Allies to keep him closely watched; and for that purpose a body of Russian troops had penetrated into Holstein, where they were to be joined by a corps of Prussians. The Crown Prince of Sweden in the mean time was extremely active in his military preparations; and, in a proclamation to his soldiers, dated Winnesberg, July 17, he tells and repeats to them, "there is no rest for us till the union and independence of the Scandinavian peninsula are obtained by the annexation of Norway to Sweden." He, as well as the King of Sweden, made trial of their powers of persuasion upon the Norwegians before they employed force, and it may be interesting to

give a summary of the arguments made use of by the Crown Prince in his proclamation to the people of Norway. He begins with telling them that, destined by nature to a union with the Swedish nation, their fate was decided when by the peace of Kiel the King of Denmark ceded to Sweden his rights over Norway. He next states all the advantages which accrued to Denmark from that treaty, and the merits of Sweden in having withstood "the idol of the day." Proceeding to more direct reasoning, he informs the Norwegians, that small states are always moved by the more powerful; that they themselves are unable to form an insulated government; and that the purpose of the man who misleads them is to reunite the crown of Norway to that of Denmark. He dwells upon the mutual advantages that Sweden and Norway will derive from their union, and asserts that such a measure had been the intention of the great Gustavus. He speaks of the brave army which he is leading back from a campaign as glorious as it is astonishing, and of their desire to be received rather as brothers than as enemies. He affirms that Sweden will not lay down her arms till she has accomplished a union necessary to her safety and repose, and conjures them to avoid the calamities of war by accepting the offer of independence, liberty, and the gauranty of all their privileges. Such was the general strain of this soldier-like piece of eloquence, in which, "the argument he summ'd up all in," that of superior force, was obviously the only one calculated to operate upon the feelings of a

people who were inspired with high notions of their national rights. Accordingly it failed, like all other addresses of the kind, and the final appeal was made to the sword.

The war began with a naval action. The Norwegians had stationed a flotilla near the Hualorn islands, protected by a number of batteries raised upon them. On July 26th, the Swedish admiral, Baron Pike, made a signal for his fleet and flotilla to weigh and move to the attack of the Norwegians, but a calm prevented them from reaching a proper station during that day, so that the attack was postponed till the following morning. The Norwegian commander, however, did not wait for the event, but during the night evacuated the islands in such haste, that the cannon of the batteries for the most part were thrown into the sea; and when day approached, he was seen in full retreat to Frederickstadt. This success was obtained by the Swedes without the loss of a man. On the 27th the Crown Prince put himself in march with his whole army for Norway. The King of Sweden, who had formerly been a naval commander, chose to take a personal part in this expedition, by going on board the Great Gustavus at Stromstadt. On July 30 the second Swedish *corps d'armée*, near 20,000 strong, crossed the frontier with very little resistance, and occupied two advanced posts; and, on the same day, the Crown Prince, with the Duke of Sudermania, made a reconnoissance into Norway from his head-quarters at Stromstad.

It would be uninteresting to

give a narrative of all the incidents of this miniature campaign, which would not be understood without better maps than are usually met with of the south-eastern part of Norway; and we shall confine ourselves to a notice of the more important transactions. Major General Gahn, who, on July 31, had entered Norway, making an attempt, on August 2nd, to force a strong position, was driven back with some loss; and on the following day found the enemy, who had taken a circuitous route, in his rear, with a superior force. An obstinate and sanguinary action ensued, in which the Swedes made good their retreat with the loss of a gun, 20 baggage waggons, and a considerable number of men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Admiral Pike having, on the 2nd of August, received orders from the Crown Prince to attack Kragero, three bodies of troops were landed upon the island, supported by gunboats and armed vessels. The Norwegians retreated, and a battery surrendered after a cannonade. Frederickstadt was summoned, and on refusal was attacked by the gunboats and bomb-vessels. On the 4th this fortress desired to capitulate, and the conditions being settled, the Swedish troops entered it and Kongsteen in the evening. The garrison of 1,500 or 2,000 men were not made prisoners of war, but having signified their submission to the King of Sweden, were permitted to return home. Frederickstadt commands the passage of the Glommen, and is regarded as the key of Christiana.

A bulletin, dated Aug. 11, from the Swedish head-quarters, mentions other successes on their side,

and that they were masters of the left bank of the Glommen from lake Oejorn to Frederickstadt. It charges the Danish officers with being the cause of keeping up the hostility of the Norwegians, who, nevertheless, are said to desert the army in numbers, and that the inhabitants of the towns and villages come in crowds to take the oath of allegiance. This unequal contest was now rapidly drawing to a conclusion. The next Swedish bulletin mentioned that General Alderereutz had forced the strong position of the Norwegians at Isebro on the 10th; that on the 11th the abandoned port and batteries of Sleswig had been taken possession of; and that General Vegesac had defeated, with great loss, the enemy, who had 6,000 men and 10 pieces of cannon. On the 12th preparations were made for passing the Glommen, and on the next day the bombardment of Frederickstein was commenced. The passage of Kogolberg was forced after a brave resistance, and the Crown Prince made dispositions for surrounding, with a very superior force, the army of Prince Christian, posted near Moss. Further resistance would now have been mere desperation and an useless sacrifice of lives. Christian made proposals, which the Crown Prince accepted. He resigned the government, and gave orders for the surrender of Frederickstein, that famous fortress of Frederickshall before which Charles XII. lost his life, just as orders were about to be given for planting the scaling ladders. A convention was signed on August 14th, at Moss, between the Crown Prince, in the name of the King of Sweden, and the Nor-

wegian government, of which the following are the articles: 1. Prince Christian shall, as soon as possible, convoke the States-general of Norway according to the mode prescribed by the existing constitution: 2. The King of Sweden shall communicate with the diet by his commissioners: 3. The King promises to accept the constitution framed by the diet of Esbold, with no other changes than are necessary to the union of the two kingdoms, and will make no further alterations but in concert with the diet: 4. The promises of the King and Prince Royal to the Norwegians shall be strictly fulfilled: 5. The diet shall assemble at Christiana: 6. Amnesty is declared for all past expression of opinions, and good treatment is promised to all Norwegian civil and military functionaries: 7. The King of Sweden engages his good offices with the king of Denmark to obtain a revocation of all ordinances promulgated since January 14, 1814, against the public functionaries and the kingdom of Norway. A convention was at the same time concluded between the Swedish and the Norwegian troops, by which were declared a cessation of hostilities, and the raising of the blockade of the Norwegian ports, with various regulations as to the disbanding of the Norwegian national troops, four regular regiments excepted, to the number of the Swedish troops to remain in the kingdom, the line of demarkation, &c. with a particular stipulation that, in order to secure the freedom of deliberation in the diet, no troops of either country should approach within three miles (Swedish) of the place of its sitting.

This convention was ratified by the Danish and Swedish princes. Prince Christian, on August 16th, issued a proclamation to the Norwegians, in which he informed them of the steps which brought on the war, of the circumstances attending the Swedish invasion, and of the events which had rendered necessary the acceptance of the conditions proposed in the armistice and convention. He farther mentioned having, by a rescript, summoned an extraordinary diet to meet at Christiana on the 7th of October next; and concluded with assuring them, that nothing but imperious necessity could have induced him to act as he had done; and that their welfare had always been the object which he pursued. Although it was evident that the Danish prince had not given up the cause of Norwegian independence until its maintenance was placed beyond all human probability, there was still the remnant of a party which, in the disappointment of their eager hopes, regarded the termination of the contest as the result of perfidy. Some persons, who in the Swedish account are qualified as "professing the principles of Jacobinism," excited on the 19th a popular tumult in Christiana, in which the house of General Haxthausen, the friend and confidant of Prince Christian, was attacked, and its windows and furniture destroyed. The General being at that time at his country-house, the mob pursued him thither, and his life was saved only by the speedy arrival of a body of Norwegian cavalry. The Crown Prince, informed of this occurrence, intimated to the council of state at Chris-

tiana, that if they did not possess sufficient authority to preserve the public tranquillity, he should be obliged to order his troops to pass the line of demarkation, in order to protect the peaceable inhabitants of the capital. Haxthausen, it appears, was charged with having suffered the Norwegian army to be three days without provisions. Among the circumstances preceding the convention of Moss, it is mentioned that the commandant of Frederickstadt gave up his fortress without a shot; that two generals behaved so ill that they were cashiered; but that the commandant of Frederichstein, General Ohme, had declared that he would defend himself to the last extremity; and that Colonel Kreds had assembled about 10,000 peasants near Kongsvinger with the intention of falling upon the rear of the Swedish army. But this would have been a fruitless attempt against such regular troops as the Swedes, and such a general as the Crown Prince. Further, if the war had been protracted by drawing it to the northern parts of the kingdom, the blockade of the ports would have involved those sterile regions in the miseries of famine. The mercantile part of the nation deserted the cause of independence as soon as they found that England had declared against it.

The Diet of Norway having assembled, Prince Christian, whose health and spirits had been affected by the mortifications he had undergone, sent in his resignation; and on the next day set out for Lauwig, accompanied by General Haxthausen and several others of the late ruling members who would not quit him. Although a British

sloop of war was in waiting to convey him wherever he pleased, he refused the offer, and meant to embark in a Danish cutter. He declared that he would not go to Copenhagen, but would be landed at Sandeberg in the Belt; and thus terminated his short-lived royalty, the assumption of which, whether dictated by patriotism or ambition, was an indication rather of spirit than of political wisdom.

On October 20th, the Norwegian Diet, by a majority of 74 voices to 5, came to the following resolution. "Norway shall, as an integral state, be united to Sweden under one king, with the preservation of its constitution, subject to such necessary alterations as the welfare of the country may require, having at the same time regard to the union with Sweden. These alterations, which his Swedish Majesty has recognised in the convention of Moss, are to be considered and determined on by the Diet as speedily as possible; and as soon as this has been done, the Diet will solemnly elect and acknowledge the King of Sweden, his Majesty Charles XIII. as the constitutional King of Norway." This resolution was made public in a proclamation of the representatives of Norway to their countrymen. The election of the king by the Diet took place with entire unanimity on November 4th, and seven of its members were deputed to convey the intelligence of this event to the Crown Prince of Sweden. His Royal Highness, accompanied by his son Prince Oscar, set out from Fredericksball for Christiana on the 8th, and on the 10th repaired in-state to the hall of the

Diet. He delivered a speech, which was repeated in the Swedish language by Prince Oscar; after which the assembly took the oath of fidelity to the king, and his Royal Highness delivered to the president his Majesty's promise of governing according to the national laws. On the following day Field-marshal Count d'Essen was invested with the dignity of Stadtholder of the kingdom of Norway. On the 13th a solemn Te Deum was celebrated in the cathedral church of Christiana, and an eloquent discourse composed for the occasion was delivered by the Bishop of Aggerhuus. Thus the great national act was completed, in a manner which at least bore every semblance of being free and voluntary.

The Diet was closed on the 26th with a speech from the Crown Prince, the following paragraph of which affords an intimation of what may have occurred in the discussions on the constitution: "If, in passing rapidly from an absolute government, to one founded on the laws, the wishes which you have sometimes expressed have been mixed with fears and inquietudes, they must be ascribed to the recollection of times and of relations which no longer exist. You were animated with the zeal of defending the rights of the people; the king was desirous of recognising them, and he was induced so to do, as much by his particular sentiments, as by the free constitution of Sweden."

For the articles of the Norwegian constitution we refer to the State Papers.

CHAPTER V.

Entrance of Louis XVIII. to Compeigne and Paris.—His Declaration respecting the Constitution.—His Address to the Nation on the Armies of the Allies.—Funeral Service for Louis XVI. &c.—Military Promotions of Princes of the Blood.—Buonaparte's Departure to Elba.—Peace signed with the Allied Powers, and Conditions.—Constitution presented by the King to the Legislative Body.—State of Parties in France.—Discussions on the Liberty of the Press.—Exposé of the State of the Nation.—Legion of Honour continued.—French Budget.—King's Debts.—Emigrant Property, and Debates thereon.—Clerical Education.—Civil List.

THE King of France made his entry into Compeigne on April 29th, under different military escorts, the Marshals Ney and Marmont riding by the side of the carriage in which were his Majesty and the Duchess of Angouleme. Six other marshals of France, Moncey, Mortier, Lefebvre, Jourdan, Brune, and Serrurier, with Prince Berthier, were in waiting for him at that town, so generally had these great officers conformed to the new order of things. They all had the honour of dining with the king. On the same day he received a deputation from the legislative body, the president of which addressed him in a congratulatory speech. One of its sentences declared the political expectations entertained by that body: "By you will be cemented the bases of a government wisely and prudently balanced. Your Majesty wishes only to enter into the exercise of rights which suffice for the royal authority; and the execution of the general will, intrusted to your paternal hands, will thereby be-

come more respectable and more assured." Similar sentiments were expressed in an address by the president of the senate.

On May 3rd, the grand and interesting ceremonial took place of the solemn entrance of Louis XVIII. into his capital. He was attended by a great concourse of people who had gone to meet him, to the gate of St. Denis, whence he slowly proceeded to the metropolitan church of Notre Dame. He was there seated under a canopy, over which was the figure of St. Louis; and having on his knees devoutly kissed the relic of the true cross, and received the holy water, he was addressed by the vicar-general, M. Lamyre, as the organ of the Parisian clergy. "The God of St. Louis (said he) has re-established your throne, you will re-establish his altars. God and the king, such is our motto; such has ever been that of the clergy of France." *Te Deum* was then celebrated, in the presence of the senate, the legislative body, and a vast assembly of distinguished

spectators; after which his Majesty, with the Duchess of Angoulême, proceeded for the Thuilleries. At the palace he was met by Monsieur, and the two brothers tenderly embraced, amidst the repeated acclamations of the multitude. We shall not attempt a detail of the public decorations and displays of rejoicing on this memorable day. It has been hinted by observers that the tokens of satisfaction were not so lively and general as might have been wished; the idea of receiving a sovereign imposed on the nation by hostile arms, probably intruding to damp the patriotic feelings that ought to be excited by the restoration of peace and a mild system of government. The most perfect order and tranquillity however prevailed throughout Paris; and the behaviour of his Majesty in the whole scene was such as did honour to the sensibility and humanity of his character.

On the preceding day, Louis published a declaration respecting that most important subject, the future Constitution of France. He said, "After having read attentively the plan of the Constitution proposed by the Senate in the session of the 6th of April last, we have recognized that the bases were good, but that a great many articles, bearing the appearance of the precipitation with which they have been digested, cannot, in their existing form, become the fundamental law of the state." He then mentioned having convoked the present senate and legislative body for the 10th of June next, in order to take into consideration the result of the labours of himself in conjunction with a commission chosen out of those two bodies, in

framing a constitution, of which the following are to be the bases: The representative body to be maintained as it exists at this day, divided into two bodies, the senate, and the chamber of deputies of the departments; the taxes to be freely granted; public and individual liberty to be secured; the liberty of the press respected, saving the necessary precautions for the public tranquillity; the liberty of worship guaranteed; property to be inviolable, and the sale of national estates irrevocable; the ministers responsible; the judges irremovable, and the judicial power independent; the public debt guaranteed; the pensions, ranks, and honours of the military, and the ancient and new nobility, to be preserved; the legion of honour maintained; all Frenchmen to be admissible to employments, civil and military: no individual to be disturbed for his opinions or votes. This declaration appears to have given general satisfaction; indeed, the bases, if liberally construed, contain all the fundamental points of free government. The two legislative bodies, who were presented in ceremony to the King on May 6th, expressed by their presidents the most respectful sentiments of attachment to his person, and confidence in his assurances.

The impatience of the French to be freed from those armies of foreigners which had been their conquerors, and could not be otherwise than burdens to the country, was not put to a trial longer than necessity required. Some difficulties having been experienced with regard to the cession of the administration of several provinces in France occupied by the allies,

as stipulated by an article of the armistice, the Baron de Stein, chief of the central department, issued an order on May 9th, commanding the immediate resignation, by the authorities of the allied powers, of the administration of those provinces to the commissioners of the king of France. At the same time Louis published an address to the nation, in which he mentioned that the allied armies were beginning to move to the frontiers; gently noticed some abuses that had been committed by levying contributions upon the departments since the conclusion of the armistice; and forbade compliance with such illegal demands; and required all the civil and military authorities in his kingdom to redouble their attention for supplying the armies of the allied sovereigns with every thing necessary for their subsistence and wants.

A touching solemnity appropriate to the restoration of the Bourbon line took place at Paris on May 14. It was a funeral service at the metropolitan church for Louis XVI. and XVII. Queen Marie Antoinette, and Madame Elizabeth de France. The king repaired thither without a cortège, and assisted incognito at the ceremony in a tribune prepared for the purpose, with the Duchess of Angouleme, also incognito, in another tribune.

The chief mourners were Monsieur, the Duke of Berri, and the Prince of Condé. Tribunes were reserved for the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, and for several foreigners of distinction; deputations from the senate and legislative body, marshals of France, and other great officers, filled the choir and nave.

Although no unnecessary splendor had been displayed in the preparations for this ceremonial, a vast crowd was attracted by the interest which its subject inspired, whose profound and respectful silence added to the solemnity of the scene. It might be politically regarded as a well-judged measure towards promoting that association between the sentiments of religion and of loyalty, which it appears to be particularly the object of the restored family to revive.

A matter of still greater present importance was to conciliate to the new order of things that formidable army, which, having been treated with every distinction by the late ruler of France as the sole support of his despotism, and having under his command attained the summit of military glory, could not fail to look towards him with a remainder of former reverence and attachment. It has been noticed, that care had already been taken to gain over the marshals, by securing to them their honours and emoluments; and several instances of flattering attention to the army had been given by the members of the royal family. To connect the troops more closely with the Bourbon line, the king, on May 15th, published an order, by which Monsieur, the Prince of Condé, the Duke of Angouleme, the Duke of Berri, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Bourbon, were declared colonels-general of different corps; and it was further provided, that the generals whom the preceding government had named to the functions of colonels-general, should have the title of first inspectors-general of their respective corps under the orders of the above princes, pre-

servings the pay, honours, and prerogatives which they now enjoy. At the same time the king issued an order, authorizing all conscripts of the class of 1815, who had been called out, to return to their homes, or to remain there if returned; and informing all other soldiers, who had quitted their colours on a false interpretation of a decree of the provisional government, that they should be considered as absent on a limited furlough.

It may be a matter of some interest to trace the proceedings of the dethroned or abdicated emperor of France, to his arrival at the island allotted for his residence. As far as the account of his behaviour on his journey from Fontainebleau to the place of embarkation at St. Tropes in Provence can be relied upon, it displayed no marks of the equanimity and firmness of a great mind, but exhibited all the changes and gusts of contending emotions belonging to a violent and unbalanced character. The inhabitants of the south of France being generally disaffected to his person and government, his reception in some of the towns was such as to inspire him with alarm, the effects of which on his feelings he did not conceal; and he was obliged to the white cockade, and to occasional disguise, and sometimes to the interference of his attendants, for an unmolested passage. He was evidently impatient to arrive at the sea-coast; and having his choice of conveyance in an English frigate or a French corvette, he preferred the former, and seemed to experience a remarkable exhilaration of spirits when under the pro-

tection of the British flag and honour. On the evening of May 3, the frigate arriving off Porto Ferrajo, in the isle of Elba, several officers of the Russian, Austrian, and English staffs, with two French generals, landed, and having officially communicated to the commandant of the port the events which had brought thither the celebrated personage who was to assume the sovereignty of the island, preparations were made for his reception. On the next morning, a flag sent by Buonaparté was brought into the town in ceremony, and was immediately hoisted on the castle amidst a salute of artillery. Its ground was white, interspersed with bees, and in the centre were the arms of Buonaparté united with those of Elba. Soon after, the Ex-emperor landed with all his suite, under a salute of cannon, returned by the frigate. Preceded by three fiddlers and two fifers, he was conducted in the midst of a crowd of curious spectators to the house of the mayor, where he received the visits of the superior civil officers, speaking to each with an assumed air of frankness and even gaiety. He then mounted on horseback, and visited all the forts; and on the next day he extended his ride through his new dominions, particularly surveying the iron mines which constitute the chief wealth of the island, and inquiring into the revenue yielded by them; and thus commenced his mock sovereignty. His imperial title was continued as if he were still seated on the throne of the French empire; and the *Great Napoleon's* reign was ushered in by addresses from the vice-perfect and vicar-general to the people

of Elba, as replete with loyalty and adulation as any which had paid homage to his highest fortune.

The important event of the signature of peace between France and the allied powers, Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia, was solemnly proclaimed at Paris on May 31st, as having taken place on the preceding day. The second article of this treaty assures to France the integrity of its boundaries as they existed on January 1st, 1792, with such augmentations of territory as are comprised in the subsequent article, which in several clauses, specifies a line of demarkation on the side of Belgium, Germany, and Italy, that on the Spanish frontier remaining as it was before. By other articles, the navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it first becomes navigable to the sea, is made free to all persons, the duties payable on its banks being to be equitably settled at a future congress. Holland, under the sovereignty of the house of Orange, is to receive an increase of territory: its sovereignty is in no case to devolve on a prince wearing, or désignated to wear, a foreign crown. The German states to be independent, and united by a federal league. Switzerland to continue independent under its own government. Italy, out of the Austrian limits to be composed of sovereign states. Malta and its dependencies to belong in full sovereignty to Great Britain. All the colonies, factories, fisheries, &c. which were possessed by France on January 1st, 1792, in the seas or continents of America, Africa, and Asia, to be restored; with the exception of Tobago, St. Lucia, and the

Isle of France and its dependencies, Rodrigue and the Sechelles, which are to be ceded to England; and that part of St. Domingo which was ceded to France by the peace of Basle, and which is to revert to Spain. The king of Sweden cedes to France all the rights which he may have acquired to Guadaloupe. Portugal restores to it French Guyana, as it subsisted in 1792; and the dispute then existing concerning it to be terminated under the mediation of his Britannic Majesty. The same security and facilities of commerce in the British territories in India that are granted to the most favoured nations, are to be enjoyed by the French; and in return, the king of France engages not to erect any fortifications in the establishments restored to him, or to place more soldiers in them than are necessary for the police. The French right of fishery off Newfoundland and in the gulf of St. Lawrence, to be restored as in 1792. The naval arsenals and ships of war in the maritime fortresses surrendered by France in the convention of April, to be divided between France and the country in which such fortresses are situated. Antwerp for the future to be solely a port for commerce. These were the principal political articles, the remainder being chiefly stipulations relative to private interests, debts, obligations, &c. The 32nd article binds the powers engaged in the late war to send within two months plenipotentiaries to Vienna in order to regulate in a general congress the arrangements for completing the dispositions of the present treaty. In the additional articles of the treaty between France and Great Britain, the king

of France engages to unite with his Britannic Majesty in his endeavours at a future congress to procure the total abolition of the slave trade by the powers of Christendom, and that it shall cease definitively, and at all events, on the part of France, within a period of five years. Great Britain, moreover, with her characteristic pecuniary generosity, consents, after full justice has been done to her subjects in regard to their private claims, to remit the whole amount of the excess in her favour for the maintenance of prisoners of war, which must, on the balance of accounts, be a very large sum. Upon the whole, this treaty, if considered as dictated by powerful confederates at the head of armies in the centre of France, and at the gates of its capital, must be regarded as a remarkable example of moderation, and as amply confirming the declaration of the allied powers respecting their intentions of leaving the French people in a state of relative greatness suitable to the rank they have so long maintained in the system of Europe. On June 2nd, all the posts occupied by the allied troops within the circumference of Paris, being relieved by the national guards, General Sacken, the commandant of Paris, addressed a letter to General Dessoles, chief of the national guards, expressing his satisfaction at the good understanding which had prevailed between those troops and the allied army. Prince Schwartzberg also issued an order of the day to his army before commencing its march to quit France, recognizing its bravery and exertions in obtaining that peace for which the allied powers had been fighting. About the

same time the two Emperors and the King of Prussia took their leave of Paris, where their behaviour had been such as to conciliate general esteem.

June 4, the King of France went in state to the palace of the Legislative Body, in which were assembled the senators, peers, and representatives of the nation. His Majesty opened the meeting with a speech, in which, after congratulations on the peace just concluded, and on the prospects of future prosperity to the nation, he informed them that they were to hear read the constitutional charter, which, guided by the experience, and seconded by the counsels of several among them, he had drawn up. The chancellor then entered into a particular explanation of the reasons which had dictated the several articles of the constitution, which were seventy-five in number, arranged under different heads. [See State Papers.] If the public satisfaction may be inferred from the sentiments declared by the chamber of deputies of departments in their address to the King presented on June 6, the constitution must have met with very general approbation. "We feel, Sire (they say), a perfect conviction that the consent of the French people will give to this charter a character truly national." A nomination of 154 persons was made by the King to compose for life the French house of peers. A number of the marshals of France created in the late government were in this list, but it was remarked that the names of Massena and Soult did not appear in it.

As it is not our object to give a minute narrative of the domestic occurrences of France, we shall

notice only such circumstances relative to the new plan of administration established in that country, as serve to elucidate the temper of the nation, and to afford a pre-sage of what may be expected as the future result of the great changes in its condition, which the present year has witnessed. But before we return to the course of events, it may be useful to premise such a general view of the feelings and dispositions of the different parties in France at this period, as may be derived from the relations of intelligent observers.

It is one of the baneful consequences of a long-continued state of warfare that a large portion of the population of a country has acquired habits of living and modes of thinking very adverse to a state of peace. The military life, notwithstanding all its hardships, by its varied scenes and licentious indulgences seldom fails to prove alluring to the youthful mind in the lower ranks of society; whilst in the higher, a great number are professionally devoted to it, whose sole hopes of future advancement depend upon the subsisting demand for their services. Modern armies are so numerous, that a long war cannot be maintained without rendering the military class entirely disproportioned to the general mass composing a state; and the greater the necessity for keeping up its numbers, the more consequence will be attached to it. If this circumstance coincides with a national spirit naturally martial and unquiet, it may happen that an aversion to resume the pacific character shall become almost the ruling passion of a people. Now,

modern history scarcely affords an instance in which these causes of a fondness for war have concurred more efficaciously than in France, which, from the period of its revolution, had almost continually been involved in hostilities, domestic or foreign; and which, during many years, had submitted to the despotic rule of a man of unbounded ambition, and of talents peculiarly adapted to military enterprize. The astonishing success attending his schemes of aggrandisement, had raised the power and glory of the nation to a height greatly beyond that of its proudest days; and the armies which he led into the field surpassed in magnitude those of any period in French history. It is true, his gigantic plans had lately wrought their own subversion, and he had been the author of a more extensive and tragical waste of lives to his own troops, than can be paralleled in modern times. Still, however, a great mass of past glory adhered to his name, and his admirers could find excuses for his failures, in unforeseen circumstances, and in that desertion by former allies which they denominated perfidy. To this they attributed his final miscarriage: and resentment for his supposed wrongs took place in their feelings, of blame for his rashness, or abhorrence of his tyranny. Further, the pride of the nation spurned the idea of being conquered; and to escape from it, they willingly cherished the notion, that if treachery had not prevented Napoleon from executing his plan of operations, he would have compelled the allied armies to retreat with disgrace from the French territory.

As soon, therefore, as the joy of present relief from danger had subsided, there broke out a spirit of discontent, which manifested itself in animosity against the allies, and disaffection to a new government considered as imposed on the nation by foreign arms; with which, in the numerous military class, was joined an impatient desire of resuming their arms, and frequent tokens of remaining or returning attachment to their late emperor. The party thus formed was strong and audacious in the capital, and in some of the departments; and it required all the prudence and vigilance of the government to prevent its breaking out in acts of mischief.

The bulk of the people, however, was probably well inclined to admit the prospect of returning quiet and prosperity, and of being freed from the grievous burdens to which they had been subjected, and especially from the dreadful yoke of military conscription. The change from a severe despotism to a limited monarchy, may also be supposed to have been grateful to all whose public principles had not been utterly debased by long habits of servitude. But in the discussions respecting the constitution, two opposite parties soon declared themselves; which were, in effect, the same as those which attend every system of mixed government, and of which one inclines to the monarchical, and the other to the popular side. To the first of these naturally belonged all the loyal emigrants who followed the fortune of the Bourbons, and returned with them into their own country. Educated in sentiments of the profoundest

respect for the royal authority, and the doctrine of hereditary right, they were disposed to consider the restoration of the ancient royal family, as implying that of the whole power vested in the crown of France. The other party was composed of those who had held any share in the different systems of republican government, during the revolutionary period, or whom the dread and hatred of experienced tyranny had convinced of the necessity of setting bounds to arbitrary exertions of authority. Both of these parties apparently coalesced in the idea of a limited monarchy, as the only form of government adapted to the present circumstances of the time and country; but it is well known, from other examples, that wide differences may exist as to the nature and extent of the limitation.

The liberty of the press was one of the topics upon which a diversity of sentiments was the soonest manifested; and different speakers in the chamber of deputies had made motions relative to it, when, on July 5th, the Abbé de Montesquiou, and the Count de Blacas, were introduced to that assembly to present, by the king's order, the plan of a law on the Publication of Works. It was prefaced by a speech from the former, in which, after some of the usual observations on the advantages, on the one hand, resulting from a free communication of opinions, and the dangers, on the other, attending the abuse of such a liberty, he touched upon the particular circumstances of the present period, and the national character, in which were com-

prised "a vivacity, a mobility of imagination, which required restraint;" and he concluded with saying, that the king proposed nothing to them which did not appear to him absolutely necessary to the safety of the national institutions, and the administration of government. The following were the most important provisions of the law. Every work of more than thirty sheets to be published freely, and without censorial revision; and the same latitude to be given to works in the dead and the foreign languages, prayer-books, catechisms, episcopal charges, law reports, and works of scientific societies, established by royal authority. With regard to writings of less bulk, the director-general of the press, or prefects in the departments, may require their previous communication. Such works to be examined by censors named by the king, and if thought by them defamatory, dangerous to the public peace, or immoral, their printing may be forbid by the director-general. A committee of three members of each house, with three commissioners appointed by the king, to be formed in each session, to whom such suppressions shall be communicated, with the opinions of the censors; and if their reasons shall appear insufficient, the committee may order the printing. Journals and periodical writings not to appear without the king's authority. The author and printer of a work may, if they choose, require its previous examination, and if it be approved, they are discharged from all responsibility, except with respect to injuries of individuals. No person to be a printer or bookseller

without the king's licence, and taking the proper oaths; and the licence may be withdrawn on violation of the regulations. Clandestine printing establishments to be destroyed, and the proprietors to be subject to fine and imprisonment. No work to be published without notice to the director-general or the prefect of the department, under a fine for neglect. The omission of the printer's name, or substitution of a false name, to be punished by fine. This law to be revised after three years.

It was not to be expected, that a plan so restrictive of the effectual liberty of the press should be received with general concurrence; accordingly we find, from the report of a committee of the chamber of deputies appointed to examine it, delivered on August 1st, by M. Raynouard, that it incurred very serious opposition in that house. The committee was unanimous in declaring, that the plan of the law as proposed could not be adopted without some modifications; and it was resolved by a majority, that previous censorship ought not to serve as the basis of the law. The speech of that member on the occasion was long, and though calm, strongly reasoned; and arguments were particularly adduced to prove, that such censorship was incompatible with the freedom of the press, and a violation of the constitution. The report was ordered to be printed. Such was the public curiosity respecting the debate on the subject which was to take place in the chamber of deputies on August 5th, that it gave rise to a scene highly characteristic of the nation. A vast crowd, in

which a number of elegant females were conspicuous, had pressed into the house, notwithstanding all the efforts of the sentinels, whose bayonets had no terrors for these ladies, and every part was filled; when, instead of the order of the day, the president ordered the regulation to be read, directing that "no stranger shall, on any pretext, introduce himself into the body of the house, where the members sit." The president then ordered all the strangers within the enclosure to withdraw, declaring that otherwise he must adjourn the house to the next day. In consequence, a few of the upper seats were cleared; but in the other parts of the hall no regard whatever being paid to the injunction, the president declared the sitting at an end. This incident was not likely to produce an effect favourable to any proposal for enlarging popular freedom.

At the meeting on the following day, care had been taken to preserve due order, and speeches were made on each side of the question relative to the censorship, which were directed to be printed. The debate was resumed on the 8th, and was continued on the three succeeding days. At length, M. Raynouard having been heard against the law, and the Abbé de Montesquiou in its favour, the question was put by ballot, when there appeared for the law 137 balls, against it 80, upon which the president pronounced, "The Chamber adopts the law." It is to be observed, that M. Montesquiou had made the concession on the part of the king, that the censorship should not apply to any work exceeding

20 sheets, and that the operation of the law should be limited to the end of the session of 1816.

The law underwent considerable discussion in the chamber of peers, and various amendments were made. In the mean time the public attention to the subject was kept alive by some prosecutions of libels; and it was not till October 21st, that the law was sanctioned and published by a royal decree. Its provisions were not materially different from those in the abstract above given. The previous censorship of works under 20 sheets was fully established. The regulations respecting clandestine or illegal printing, were rendered more precise and severe. By three ordinances of subsequent dates, various appointments were made for carrying the law into effect, the censors were nominated, of whom 19 were termed ordinary, and 22 honorary. The general direction of the bookselling trade was placed under the Chancellor of France.

It appears as if some particular law had been made relative to journals and periodical papers; for the Chancellor, alluding to such a law in an edict of October 29th, directs that no such paper shall be published at Paris after Nov. 1st, and in the departments after Dec. 1st ensuing, without the authorization prescribed in the law; and that such authorization shall be granted, and may be withdrawn, for the daily journals of Paris, by the Director-general of the Police, and for all other parts, by the Director-general of book-selling. Every English reader will feel the great importance of a restrictive power in the officers of

government over publications of this class.

On July 3rd, two of the King's ministers having been introduced to the chamber of deputies, laid before that body a statement of the condition in which the kingdom was found by his Majesty on his taking the reins of government. It was the object of this important paper to show how much the nation had suffered from the insane projects of its late ruler; to lay open all the deceptions which had been practised to conceal the real state of affairs; and to give a strong impression of the difficulties which the new administration had to encounter, and the exertions requisite to remedy the public evils, and restore order and prosperity. The Abbé de Montesquiou introduced his *exposé* by some observations on the prodigious loss of men occasioned by the warlike enterprises of the late government, and stated the amount of the calls made since the end of the Russian campaign, at 1,300,000, of which, however, the last levies fortunately had not been made. Hence might be estimated the amazing destruction incurred by these wars; and although it appeared in some measure to be counteracted by an increase of births, this had been in part occasioned by the number of improper marriages, which had been contracted to avoid the conscriptions, as was proved by an increased population under the age of 20 years, whilst that of the superior ages was extremely diminished. Proceeding to particulars, it was observed that agriculture had made a real progress in France, which had commenced before the Revolution, but had

been much accelerated by new causes since that epoch. Faults of the government had however impeded the operation of these causes. The continental system had been ruinous to the vineyards in different parts; and the forced attempts to introduce the Merino breed of sheep, had rather tended to the deterioration than the improvement of the flocks. The establishment of studs had been more successful, but the late wars had occasioned the loss of 230,000 horses. A sensible increase had taken place in the working of mines, of which, in all the different kinds, there were now 478 wrought in the French territory. Manufactures had greatly suffered from the obstacles to the importation of raw materials, and the impediments to foreign demand. At Lyons, the looms of which in 1787 there were 15,000, were reduced in the late war to 8,000; and the other branches of manufacture had experienced a similar declension. Commerce had been reduced to narrow speculations with small gains; and the system of licences had proved the ruin of a great number of merchants, by raising hopes that were destroyed by the same will which had fostered them. The next head of the statement referred to the administration of the interior, under which were a variety of details, showing the augmentation of burdens, to which the departments had been subjected, and the diversion of funds from their proper objects. The wretched state of the hospitals was particularly noticed; and it was stated that the war department was indebted to those of Paris for sick and wounded sol-

diers alone, near 1,400,000 francs. With respect to public works, it was said that great enterprizes had been undertaken, some from motives of utility, many from ostentation, or for purposes unconnected with the advantage of the country. Thus, while magnificent roads were opened on the frontiers, those of the interior were neglected. The canals were in a better state, but their works were far from completion, and would require much additional expense. The improvements at Paris had been particularly attended to, as a means of parading magnificence and obtaining popularity. Some of them were really useful, and those for mere embellishment should not be abandoned, though their expense had been estimated at 53,500,000 francs, of which more than 24,000,000 had already been laid out upon them.

Under the head of War Ministry, the statements deserve peculiar notice, as calculated to impress upon every thinking mind a conviction, that among all the financial evils pressing upon governments, those arising from war are beyond comparison the greatest. "Hence (says the report) originated the disorder which extended to all the other branches; and the disasters of the three last campaigns have plunged this department, already so complicated, into a complete chaos." On the 1st of May last, the land forces of France amounted to more than 520,000 men of all descriptions, besides which there were about 122,600 enjoying half pay. The prisoners returning from different countries, and the staff of the army, added near 161,900 to the number. The whole of the war

expenses for 1814, in their different branches, are estimated at 740 millions of francs, and the arrears due, at 261 millions. The head of Ministry of Marine exposes the folly and mischief of the plans of the late government in the naval department, particularly the projected invasion of England, and the scheme of making the Scheld a grand naval depôt. It observes, that latterly seamen had been regarded as only eventual recruits for the land army, that all the arsenals are completely dilapidated, and the immense naval stores collected by Lewis XVI. are squandered away, and that the debt of the navy exceeds 61 millions. The article of Finances, after stating the manner in which the late government contrived to conceal its deficits, and the vast anticipations made by it, and misapplication of funds from their appropriate uses, gives the aggregate sum of 4,645,469,000 francs, as the increase of the public debts in the course of 13 years. To all this load of mischief, the report adds the moral evils that have accrued to France, during this period of corruption and misgovernment, the annihilation of public spirit, the suppression of noble and generous sentiments, and the conversion of religion and systems of education into mere tools of power. It concludes, however, with fostering hopes of the recovery of the nation from this state of difficulty and depravation, provided it will zealously concur in the efforts of the king and the two chambers, and not by a restless turbulence destroy the blessings of which peace affords it the prospect.

Such were the general contents

of this paper, interesting not only to France, but to all Europe. How far they operated upon the minds of the majority of the nation, we have no present means to determine. Their importance in the opinion of the chamber of deputies was testified by a vote ordering, that the Report with its accompanying documents should be printed, and six copies given to each member. The same exposé being laid before the chamber of peers on the 12th, was deliberated upon, and a committee was appointed for drawing up an address to the king on its contents.

While attempts were thus making to open the eyes of the nation to the errors and vices of the late government, the expedience of preserving some of its popular institutions, was manifested in a royal ordinance confirming the establishment of the Legion of Honour. In the preamble, this institution is praised as rewarding in a way analogous to the manners of France, every kind of service rendered to the country, and as furnishing the sovereign authority with the power of exerting the noblest influence on the national character. By the articles of this ordinance, the reigning sovereign is declared chief and grand master of the order, and the privileges of its members are preserved, excepting the right of making a part of the electoral colleges. The pensions assigned to each rank in the legion are maintained; but it is declared, that in future, till otherwise ordered, nominations and promotions give no right to any pension. The decorations of the order are to bear the head of Henry IV. with

the motto, "Honour and our Country;" and the oath to be taken is, "I swear to be faithful to the King, to Honour, and to the Country."

The opening of the French budget in the Chamber of Deputies on July 22nd, was attended with such an effervescence of public curiosity, that it was found impossible to prevent the occupying of the four upper benches assigned to the Deputies, by a crowd of ladies, foreigners, and persons of distinction; and this disorder was tolerated, though it is obvious that such a laxity must be fatal to the true dignity and consequence of a popular assembly: but such is the national character! The Baron Louis, minister of finance, was the person who, accompanied by the Abbé Montesquiou, minister of the interior, and M. Ferrand, minister of state, harangued the assembly on this momentous occasion. It is not our business to enter into the particulars of a French budget, and we shall limit our statement to a few of the most important results of the calculations. The first point to which the attention of the assembly was directed was the expenditure of the year 1814. It was laid at the sum of 827,415,000 francs, and the amount of the probable means for meeting it being only 520 millions, the deficit incurred would exceed 307 millions. The expenditure of 1815 was calculated at 618 millions, which was to be provided for by ways and means stated. Among these it is observable, as a proof of the ruin incurred by the foreign commerce of France, that nothing is assigned for the Customs, which, says the minister, "are

less a final resource, than a means of favouring our own industry." The necessity under which he found himself of apologizing for the continuance of the consolidated duties is also worthy of notice. "The King (said he), in his retirement, long lamented the vexations to which the people were subjected by the collections of the *droits reunies*; and his first care was, to announce their abolition by the mouth of the prince of his family who preceded him. But the state in which his Majesty found the treasury; the immense existing arrears; and the number of brave men to be paid; rendered it an imperative duty with him to preserve for the state resources proportioned to its wants." The minister then went into the consideration of the debts of the state, the accumulation of which now amounted to more than thirteen hundred millions of francs; but the arrears actually demandable, and for the payment of which it was absolutely necessary to provide, amounted only to 759 millions. For the liquidation of this sum it was proposed that bonds of the royal treasury should be issued, payable at the end of three years, and bearing a yearly interest of 8 per cent., the holders of which should have the power of converting them into inscriptions in the great book of the 5 per cent. consols, with a bonus. To meet these obligations, a quantity of forest lands was to be sold, and the produce to be employed as a sinking fund in buying them up. The minister in mentioning this resource, said, "The good effects of a well-combined plan of a sinking fund, prosecuted with persever-

ance, may be seen on a comparison of the vigour of the credit of England, and the weakness of our own. The credit of England has remained invaluable amidst all shocks, in spite of the increase of her debt. That of France has languished, notwithstanding the diminution of her's. It is the fidelity with which they fulfil their engagements that has produced among our neighbours a phenomenon so different from that which we exhibit. This principle gave birth in England to the idea of placing by the side of a heavy debt a counterpoise which lightens it, and continually tends to restore the equilibrium. We regret that we are not yet able to introduce into the administration of our finances a similar germ of prosperity, and to propose to you to set apart a portion of our ordinary revenues for the redemption of the constituted debt." Such, in its main points, was the French budget; concerning which the reflection that will probably first arise in the mind of the English reader, is the smallness of the sum of debt incurred, after all its wars and disasters, by that powerful kingdom, compared with that of Great Britain; and the prospect that with peace and good management, France may be set entirely free, while this country is still labouring under a burden the discharge of which, under the most favourable circumstances, cannot be effected within a period of time that the mind startles to contemplate—and is war still a favourite of the nation?

The budget was presented to the Chamber of Peers on Sept. 8, by the Prince of Benevento, in a speech stating the principal arti-

cles of which it consisted; and explaining the new financial system, as had been done by the minister of finance in the Chamber of Deputies. For the purpose of proving the comparative lightness of the burden to be borne by the French people, he made the following calculation:—According to the last census, the population of France was 28 millions. Dividing equally the annual amount of the taxes, taken at 600 millions, the quota paid by each individual would be somewhat less than 22 francs. In England, the produce of the taxes (not including Ireland) has of late years risen to 60 millions sterling, which sum, divided among twelve millions of inhabitants, gives 5*l.* or 120 francs for each individual. The prince then dwelt very forcibly on the necessity of a strict adherence to engagements, in order to re-establish the credit of the country; and alluded to the advantage in this respect afforded by the new constitution, in terms which, from the first minister of state, may be regarded as a pledge of the sincerity of the crown in accepting it. “It must be acknowledged (said he) that the government in France has derived very little power from fidelity to its engagements; and in this respect we must less accuse men than the nature of things: for the theory of a regular and steady credit cannot be established but under a representative and constitutional government, such as that which the munificence of the King has enabled us to enjoy for the first time.”

Two subjects of importance relative to property and finance were introduced to the Chamber of De-

puties at the sitting of July 27th. The first was in a report from the Committee of Petitions, reciting the substance of a petition delivered by a certain Dame Mathea, which stated, that she had acquired by purchasing emigrant property, which she was peaceably enjoying, when two publications appeared, one entitled, “A Letter to Louis XVIII. on the Sale of National Property,” by M. Falconet, advocate; the other entitled, “The Restitution of the Property of Emigrants considered,” by M. Dard, advocate; the effects of which were, to excite doubts as to the validity of her purchase; and she therefore prayed the enactment of a law to clear up this uncertainty. The member who gave in this report (which was probably a contrivance) made a speech to show the dangers that would accrue from any attempt to infringe the laws which had sanctioned and confirmed the sale of confiscated property; and concluded with moving a resolution to the effect, that the Chamber having heard the report on the petition, and considered the various (re cited) laws by which such sales had been confirmed, had decided that the complaints of the petitioner were unfounded. This resolution passed unanimously, and the report was ordered to be printed.

The other matter was the motion of a member relative to the personal debts of the King. The mover, after a reference to the long-rooted attachment of Frenchmen to their kings, and the circumstances which had compelled the present Royal Family to take refuge in a foreign country, and to

contract debts for their support, divided their creditors into two classes, public and private. In the first rank of these he named England. "Could you wish (said he) that she should have it in her power to boast of having maintained, for so many years, the family of your Kings, without an offer from France of the payment of her advances? In vain would proud England object that she had only followed the example of France by returning to the Bourbons what Louis XIV. had done for the Stuarts, whose posterity still fills the British throne. Let us do our duty; the English will do theirs." In the second rank he placed those generous men who had sacrificed their fortunes and those of their children to these august personages; and he was persuaded that sooner or later the French people would do justice to such virtuous magnanimity and misfortune. After dwelling for some time upon their case, he ended with moving, "that the King be humbly requested to communicate to the Chamber an account of the debts he contracted during his residence abroad, and to present a law for accelerating the payment of those debts, considered as the debts of the State!! This motion was warmly supported, and unanimously ordered to be taken into consideration by the Committees. A resolution was framed upon it, which was afterwards unanimously acceded to by the Chamber of Peers.

On Sept. 13, the minister, M. Ferrand, presented from the King to the Chamber of Deputies, the plan of an important law respecting emigrants, the object of which was, the restoration of all such emi-

grant property as was not already appropriated to the public service, or sold to individuals, to its owners, or their representatives. In his introductory speech M. Ferrand observed, that the designation of *emigrants* applied to a portion of his Majesty's subjects, was as false in principle, as it had been disastrous in its consequences. They were persons who, while thrown for a season into foreign lands, had lamented over that country which they hoped to revisit. Rigorous justice then demanded that those who for twenty years had submitted to so many sacrifices, should be restored to that share of their property which had not been disposed of. In the preamble of the law the King repeats the engagement he had contracted of maintaining the sales which had already been made of national property; after which, follow several articles relative to the retention or restitution of the property of emigrants, the claims to profits received, arrears, instalments of purchase money due, &c. This law being referred to a committee, its discussion produced long debates at several sittings of the Chamber, by which it appeared that great suspicions had been excited respecting the future security of the private purchases and public appropriations of emigrant property. An article apparently for the purpose of obviating such apprehensions being added by the Committee, the object of which was to render the present measure of relief final, with regard to the emigrants, it was put to the vote and rejected.

For the purpose of supplying the deficiencies in the clerical establishment of the Gallican church,

which had so long been suffered to fall into neglect, the King, on October 5th, issued an ordinance, which permitted the archbishops and bishops of the kingdom to establish in each department an ecclesiastical school, the masters and tutors of which they may name, and in which they shall educate young people intended for the great seminaries. When schools are situated in towns where there is a lyceum or commercial college, the scholars, after two years study, are to take the ecclesiastical habit, and thenceforth are to be excused from attending the lectures of the lyceum or college. When they have finished their course of study, they may present themselves to the examination of the university for the degree of bachelor of letters, which shall be gratuitously conferred upon them. These ecclesiastical schools are allowed to receive legacies and donations; and it cannot be doubted that their institution is an important step towards retrieving the credit and influence of the clerical body in France.

Count Blacas, minister of the Royal Household, presented to the Chamber of Deputies, on October 26th, the plan of a law relative to the civil list and endowment of the crown, for which the two Chambers had addressed the king. By the first article, the annual sum of 25 millions of francs was appropriated to the civil list, to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments. Then followed a number of articles relative to the public domains or endowments of the Crown, the conservation and administration of its property, the King's private domains, and the endowment of the Princes and Princesses of the Royal

family. For the latter purpose the annual sum of eight millions of francs is assigned to serve instead of apanage. This law was adopted in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 185 votes to 4.

The same minister appeared before the Chamber on November 29th, to lay before it a statement of the King's debts. Those of his Majesty, and of the Princes of his family, with those left by Louis XVI. amounted to about 30 millions of francs, which he justly said was no great sum, considering the number of years during which the principal and interest had been accumulating. The interest of these debts the King offered to pay provisionally out of the civil list, so that no alteration would be required in the budget. The Count then alluding to the law which restored to the companions of the King's exile such of their property as was not alienated, said, that his Majesty only felt the more strongly the obligations which it laid upon him to fulfil towards those who had nothing to expect from the measures to which the legislative body had been obliged to confine itself. It belonged therefore to him alone to succour the honourable indigence of these persons; and confiding in the co-operation which the generosity of this body promised him, he would endeavour to discharge this debt contracted by misfortune. The Count then read the plan of a law presented to the Chamber in the name of the King. After stating the amount of the debt, it proposed a commission to be appointed by his Majesty to examine the titles of the creditors, according to whose decisions they should be inscribed in the book of

the public debt, the interest up to Jan. 1, 1816, to be paid out of the civil list, and after that date to be provided for in the budget. This law being discussed in the Chamber on December 15, an amendment proposed by the Central Committee, was taken into consideration, namely, that it would not be proper to accept his Majesty's generous offer of paying the interest of the debt for 1815 out of the civil list; and the law thus amended passed with only a single negative.

The law for the restoration of the unsold estates of emigrants passed the Chamber of Peers on December 3, by the majority of

100 votes out of 103. At the same time the Duke of Tarentum (Marshal Macdonald) in a much applauded speech, announced his intention of proposing a law for granting life-annuities to those emigrants, the sale of whose estates had left them without provision. The Duke made his proposal relative to this measure on December 10, in a speech full of calculation, which it is not necessary here to specify, and to verify which, would obviously require much investigation. Nothing more appears to have been done on this subject during the remainder of the year.

CHAPTER VI.

Spain.—Political Parties.—Ferdinand at Valencia, joined by the Grandees and Prelates.—Issues a Declaration of his Refusal to accede to the new Constitution, and pronounces the Decrees of the Cortes null, and their Supporters guilty of High Treason.—Cortes sinks without a struggle.—Arrests.—Ferdinand enters Madrid.—Convents restored.—Circular, respecting the Adherents of Joseph; and to the Authorities in the Indies.—Address from the University of Salamanca.—Discontents in various Parts.—Re-establishment of the Inquisition.—Ordinance abolishing Torture.—Reform in the Proceedings of the Courts of Inquisition.—Severe Measures at Cadiz.—Rota of the Nuncio restored.—Measures to repress Insurgents and Banditti.—Arrests multiplied.—Insurrection of Espoz de Mina.—Restoration of feudal Privileges.—Popular Manners of the King.—Honourable Treatment of Mina in France.—Council of Mesta re-established.—Despotism and Weakness of the Government.—Expedition for South America prepared.—Sentence on State Prisoners.—Rewards for Loyalty.

THE radical difference between a people accustomed to free inquiry relative to topics of the most important interest to mankind, and another to whom such inquiries are yet novel, and are encountered by long-established prejudices of various kinds, was never more forcibly exemplified than by the opposite terminations of the political storms and contentions by which the kingdoms of France and of Spain had for so many years been agitated. We saw the former, immediately upon the breaking up of a severe military despotism, quietly settling in a constitution possessing the essentials of freedom; and though displaying those contentions of party, which never fail to burst out when not repressed by the strong hand of

power, yet, on the whole, apparently concurring in the principles of that balance of authority, which keeps within due limits every exertion of the public force. We are now to be mortified with the view presented by the latter, of a government of which political liberty appeared to be the vital spirit, subsiding at once into an arbitrary sway, directed by all the violence, ignorance, and bigotry, of the most unenlightened times.

Although the return of Ferdinand to his kingdom was hailed by the general voice of Spain, yet it was early remarked that the unanimity was only external, and that factions were brooding which would shortly involve the country in all the evils of civil discord. "We cannot conceal it (said the

Paper, entitled *The Conciso*), two parties exist in Spain. The one consists of those who love and support the political reforms which have taken place; the other, of those who either oppose, or hypocritically pretend to cherish them." The writer goes on to say, that for more than twenty months, the enemies of reform endeavoured, under the pretext of religion, to stigmatize its promoters with the appellation of heretics, atheists, and deists; and finding that this did not answer their purpose, they added the titles of jacobins and republicans, and propagated the belief, that those who had planned a constitutional monarchy, wished to leave a king out of the scheme. He further observes, that the persons disaffected to the new institution had formed a junction with the Frenchified party; and that they would doubtless attempt to instil into the mind of Ferdinand notions, which had brought ruin upon Charles IV. and Maria Louisa. If the *Conciso*, as being under the influence of the Cortes, bore somewhat of the stamp of a party paper, it is certain that events too well verified the statement and prediction here made.

The long continuance of Ferdinand at Valencia in the month of April, manifestly gave uneasiness to the inhabitants of Madrid, where it was a general question, When will his Majesty swear to the Constitution? and rumours of the most opposite kinds were propagated on this point. At this time the French papers were continually publishing paragraphs in favour of the royal party against the popular. Thus, under the head of Barcelona, it is said, "The Cortes preserve a menacing attitude, and wish to impose

upon the Sovereign conditions which the dignity of the crown cannot admit. The new Constitution is really republican: the executive power is so limited and checked, that it is impossible the machine can support itself." The Duke del Infantado had now joined the King at Valencia, and was followed by most of the grandees, and many prelates also repaired to his court. The Cortes, becoming more and more suspicious and anxious, dispatched two letters to the King, expressing their earnest desire that he would assume the reins of Government, according to the Constitution, and representing the mischievous consequences that would result from a longer delay, to which it does not appear that they received any answer.

At length all suspense and doubt was terminated by a declaration, of considerable length, which Ferdinand issued at Valencia on the 4th of May. This paper began with a summary recital of all that had happened from the time of his first receiving the oath of allegiance of the Spanish people to his being detained captive in France, with the subsequent events down to the installation of the General and Extraordinary Cortes in the Isle of Leon, on Sept. 24th, 1810. To this body, "assembled in a manner never used in Spain, even in the most arduous cases, and the most turbulent times," was ascribed an usurpation of all the public authority, by means of which it imposed upon the nation the yoke of a *new Constitution*, in which were copied the revolutionary and democratic principles of the French Constitution of 1791, and which sanctioned, not the fundamental laws of a moderate monarchy, but

those of a popular Government with a delegated Chief at the head. After charging this body with the purpose of rendering all regal power odious, by making King and Despot synonymous terms, and with the cruel persecution of every one who had the firmness to contradict them; his Majesty proceeded to declare his abhorrence and detestation of despotism; his intention to treat with the procurators of Spain and the Indies, and after the re-establishment of order, to assemble a legitimate Cortes, in which laws might be enacted, serving as a rule of action to his subjects; and a declaration of his royal views in the government with which he was about to be vested. He spoke of the liberty and security of persons and property, and even touched upon the freedom of the press, within due limits; and he concluded much indefinite matter of this kind with saying, "I declare that my royal intention is, not only not to swear or accede to the said Constitution, nor to any decree of the General and Extraordinary Cortes, and of the Ordinary at present sitting, those, to wit, which derogate from the rights and prerogatives of my sovereignty, established by the Constitution and the laws under which the nation has lived in times past, but to pronounce that Constitution and such Decrees null and of no effect, now, or at any other time, and that they are entirely abrogated, and without any obligation on my people and subjects to observe them. And as he who should attempt to support them will attack the prerogatives of my sovereignty and the happiness of the nation, and cause dis-

content and disturbance in my kingdom, I declare, that whoever shall dare to attempt the same will be guilty of high treason, and as such, subject to capital punishment, whether he perform the same by deed, by writing, or by words."

The paper further commanded, that until the restoration of public order, and the former system of things, the present magistracies of towns, courts of law, tribunals of justice, &c. should be continued; and that from the day of communicating this decree to the President of the Cortes, that body should cease its sittings; that all the acts and documents in its possession should be delivered up and deposited under lock and seal in the town-hall of Madrid; and declared, any one endeavouring in any manner to obstruct the execution of this part of the decree, guilty of high treason, and liable to the punishment of death. It also pronounced the cassation of any pending proceedings in every tribunal of the kingdom, on account of *infraction of the Constitution*; and the liberation of all who might have been arrested or imprisoned on that ground.

It was manifest, that when a Court, so little distinguished for vigorous resolutions as that of Spain, ventured to issue a declaration of open hostility against the existing government, it must have been well assured of the feeble hold possessed by that government on the mind of the nation. In fact, notwithstanding the high encomiums upon the noble and elevated spirit of the Spanish people, which have been so frequent since they began to contend against French tyranny, it must be ac-

knowledge that there are few instances of so momentous a contest supported with less courage and constancy; and as nothing could be more abject than the first submission of the Royal Family and Nobles to foreign usurpation, so a listlessness and indifference was too apparent in the subsequent efforts of the nation, powerfully aided as it was, to free itself from the yoke. With respect to liberal and enlarged ideas of Government, there is no European nation in which they could be less expected to prevail, than in one so many ages under the sway of arbitrary power and bigotted superstition. The Constitution framed by the Cortes was a merely exotic production, generated in the heads of a few reading and speculative men, whose notions had little or no correspondence with the general feelings of the community. Hence, when assailed by the power of force and opinion always inherent in a monarchy, having no effectual support on the other side from popular attachment, it sunk without a struggle. It is affirmed in one account, that as soon as the Governor of Madrid officially published Ferdinand's Decree, the people joined him with enthusiasm, and the dissolution of the Cortes did not experience the slightest obstacle. No resistance was made, and in consequence, no blood was shed; but on the night of the 10th, a great number of persons were arrested, whose names comprize almost all those who have rendered themselves conspicuous for writings, or speeches favourable to civil liberty, or adverse to ecclesiastical authority, during the reign of the Cortes. The fidelity to the Royal cause dis-

played by the capital was rewarded by allowing it, in addition to its former titles of *loyal* and *imperial*, to take that of *heroic*, and its municipal body, that of *Excellency*.—The King nominated a ministry, among whom the first was the Duke de San Carlos, the person who signed this treaty with Buonaparté. A *provisional regulation* was issued with regard to the liberty of the press, and the publication of periodical papers, the nature of which may easily be conceived.

Ferdinand entered Madrid on May 14th; and from the public accounts it would appear that never was a sovereign received into his capital with greater demonstrations of attachment. The populace are said to have drawn his carriage all the way from Aranjuez to Madrid, seven leagues. He afterwards traversed the whole city on foot, by way of showing his confidence in the people. Arrests meantime continued, but, as was then fondly hoped, rather as a measure of safety than of rigour. It could not be doubted that the church would be the first to profit of this change; and a royal decree was issued, declaring that the king, being informed of the great scandal occasioned by the poverty and wretchedness of the regular clergy, and considering the advantages which result to the state and the church from their being assembled in their respective communities, orders all the convents, and property belonging to them, to be restored, through the intervention of the archbishops and bishops. Thus was again established that predominancy of the religious orders by which Spain

had so long been impoverished and held in the fetters of ignorance and superstition. The heads of convents, &c. displayed their gratitude by addresses to his Majesty; and pamphlets of monkish composition began to appear, inculcating the doctrines and sentiments suited to the renovated state of the country. The prevalent cry in the interior of Spain was "Long live Ferdinand!" "Perish the Constitution!" and it was with difficulty that violences were prevented against persons known to have been attached to the Cortes.

The party of the Cortes, however, was not the only object of the attention of the new government. A circular was issued on May 30th, from the office of the secretary of grace and justice, in which it was said, "that the king being informed that many of those who had openly declared themselves the partizans and favourers of the intrusive government are preparing to return to Spain, that some of them are at Madrid, and use in public those badges of distinction which are allowed only to loyal and meritorious subjects, has resolved, in order to avoid the consequences which would follow, if leave to return were given to all those who are in France, and who went forth along with the troops of the intruder who called himself king, to enact the following articles." These related to the classes and distinctions of persons who were to be absolutely excluded from re-entering the kingdom in consequence of having borne offices, &c. under Joseph; to those who were to be admitted on certain

restrictive conditions; and to those (of the lower classes) who were to be freely restored. The general strain of the articles displayed considerable severity, which in this instance was not chargeable with any violation of gratitude.

In the beginning of June, the minister of the Indies addressed a circular letter to the authorities of the countries beyond the seas, acquainting them with the restoration of Ferdinand, and the abolition of the Cortes, with the alleged reasons for that measure. After expressing the king's concern for the troubles which have broken out in the American provinces, it mentions his intention of procuring full information of the excesses committed on both sides, after which, "his Majesty, placing himself in the midst of his European and American children, will put an end to the dissensions which would never have taken place among them, but for the absence and captivity of their common father." Such was the notice which the court thought proper to take of a breach in the Spanish empire, so threatening to its prosperity, and which must prove so perplexing to its policy.

If the Spanish populace were impatient to rush again into arbitrary government, it is not to be supposed that Spain was destitute of persons of better education, and more enlightened ideas, who viewed with different feelings the violent measures that had been adopted to obliterate every vestige of an authority founded on the principles of freedom. The most celebrated university in the kingdom, that of Salamanca, presented in great solemnity an ad-

dress to the king, very different from the adulatory tributes which have usually, in all countries, been offered by learned bodies to the throne; and portending important political consequences, if supposed to represent the sentiments of a numerous class in the Spanish public. The following extracts are so honourable to the addressers that it would be an injustice not to record them. "Reseated on the throne of Spain, a throne preserved at the expense of such rivers of blood, your Majesty enjoys all your rights, and the nation may promise itself a futurity which will indemnify it for the sacrifices which it has made with so much courage and generosity. Yes, Sire, the nation expects from the reign of your Majesty the reward of its heroic devotedness; but if that nation, solely given up to its enthusiasm on the happy event of your restoration to its wishes, has neglected to be anxiously careful about its future political interests, the generosity of your Majesty is not less bound to fix on solid bases, the existence and the happiness of your people. Your Majesty has spoken. These bases are already fixed in an irrevocable manner: they rest on the word of a Spaniard and a king. Real and personal property will be guaranteed by laws which secure good order, and the public tranquillity. Every one shall enjoy that salutary liberty, the exercise of which is the first blessing of citizens under the temperate reign of a prince, who must be the father of his subjects. The press also will enjoy that just liberty, which, while it does not degenerate into licentiousness, suffices for the communication of useful

ideas, and the progress of the arts and sciences, the propagation of which enlightens the government itself, and tends to produce that mutual respect so necessary among all the members of society. The public taxes shall be fixed in concert with the representatives of the kingdom assembled in Cortes; and *with the concurrence of that body*; your Majesty will establish the laws, that are in future to determine the rights of all the citizens." Who can here avoid recognizing the prospective view of a constitution, possessing the essentials of a monarchy limited by laws, and by an authorized expression of the public will?

In the mean time symptoms of dissatisfaction with the measures of the court broke out in various parts of Spain, and rumours were propagated, which agitated men's minds, and tended to spread discontent. Of these, notice was taken by Don Juan de Villavicienzo, captain-general and civil governor of Cadiz and its maritime province, in a proclamation issued at Cadiz on July 8th. After reciting the substance of some of the rumours, such as war with England, and suspicions of war with France; the arrival of the Father-king, and his offers to sign the constitution; demands from the allied powers of its signature by Ferdinand; and the like; the proclamation declares all such rumours false and seditious, and forbids their propagation either by writing, or word of mouth, on pain of punishment with all the rigour of the laws, and calls upon all loyal subjects to give information of every breach of these injunctions.

The restoration of arbitrary mo-

narchy in Spain was very naturally followed by the re-establishment of the court of Inquisition. The king published a decree at Madrid, dated July 21st, with the following preamble: "The glorious title of Catholics, which distinguishes us among all other Christian princes, is due to the perseverance of the kings of Spain, who tolerate in their states no religion but the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman. This title imposes on me the duty of rendering myself worthy of it, by all the means that Heaven has placed in my power." His Majesty proceeds to speak of the causes which have injured the state of religion in his country, among which is mentioned, "The sojournment of foreign troops of different sects, almost all infected with sentiments of hatred against our religion;" and it is to be remarked, that this is the only allusion he had made to the assistance afforded by England, in expelling the usurpers of his throne and kingdom. He then declares, that for all these reasons he has thought it necessary in the present circumstances, that the tribunal of *the Holy Office* should resume its jurisdiction;" adding, as a further motive, its suppression by the Usurper of Europe, and by the General and Extraordinary Cortes. He re-establishes the Supreme Council of the Inquisition, and all its other tribunals, in their powers, ecclesiastical and civil, according to the ordinances in force in the year 1808. He concludes, however, with saying, that as soon as the Supreme Council of the Inquisition shall be assembled, it is his intention to appoint two of

its members, with two members of the council of Castille, to examine the modes of proceeding of the Holy Office, and if the interest of his subjects, or the rights of sound justice, require any reform or alteration, to report them to himself, that he may adopt resolutions conformable to the circumstances.

A royal ordinance was published in the beginning of August, by which the civil judges, superior and inferior, are forbidden to make use of the torture towards criminals or witnesses in order to force confession. At the same time his Majesty directed, that in the construction of prisons, attention should be paid to healthfulness as well as security, that the persons confined might not undergo an anticipated punishment. The arrested members of the Cortes were at this period still detained in prison, and were said to bear their fate with a great appearance of fortitude. The pope's nuncio, who had been banished the kingdom, for his resistance to the abolition of the inquisition, had, as might be expected, been recalled, and was enjoying the highest degree of court favour.

An article in the French papers, dated Rome, if it may be relied on, is gratifying to humanity, as affording the expectations of a much milder future administration of the inquisitorial jurisprudence in Spain. It affirms that Ferdinand has addressed a memorial to the pope, in which it is proposed to abolish the code called *Directorium Inquisitorium*, and to adopt the following rules: Mahometans, Jews, and other infidels, no longer

to be allowed to give testimony against Catholics accused of heresy. Wives, children, relations, and domestics, not to be admitted as witnesses in the first instance; the torture not to be applied in any case; the charges to be so specific, that slight or violent suspicions of heresy cannot suffice for ordering the arrest of an individual; the property of the condemned in no case to fall to the Inquisition; the families of the condemned, to be admitted to inheritance; the expenses of the Supreme Council to be defrayed out of the Royal Treasury.

That great discontents were still prevalent in Spain, by which the government was kept in alarm, appeared not only from various accounts transmitted from the different provinces, but especially from a general order and proclamation, issued at Cadiz, in August by the captain-general, Villavicienzo. "My former proclamations (he says) have produced no effect. Traitors and disturbers of the public repose continue to mislead the people, who are always fickle and credulous. These offences can no longer remain unpunished. Justice shall in future be executed with the celerity which circumstances demand. I declare, that considering myself as in a state of war, a military commission is about to be immediately appointed, which shall decide within the period of three days at farthest according to military forms; and I will cause to be brought before it every individual accused of having, directly or indirectly, spoken against the sovereignty of Ferdinand VII. or who is suspected of any other

manœuvre tending to mislead public opinion." A measure so violent and arbitrary as that here declared, must have proceeded either from some very urgent danger, or from the despotic character of the man; and if it did not effectually intimidate, must certainly have augmented the force of disaffection. From some private accounts we learn that it had been preceded by party tumults, and that several executions were the result.

The policy of strengthening the power of the crown by that of the church, was in the mean time pursued without intermission. By a royal decree, the tribunal of the Rota of the Apostolic Nuncio was installed on August 22^d, on which occasion its members, by the mouth of the dean of the tribunal, made a very loyal address to the king. Enumerating the advantages which will accrue from the re-establishment of this court, they observe, that "concord between the priesthood and the government being thus secured, the bases of the tranquillity and safety of the state can no longer be shaken; for the philosophers of the day have obstinately sought to disturb that concord only the better to succeed in overthrowing successively the altar and the throne."

It was to be expected, that the state of war which had so long been subsisting in a great part of Spain, and which had been carried on for the most part by irregular and nearly independent bodies, under the name of Guerrillas, would terminate in the formation of numerous bands of robbers, by which the internal quiet of the kingdom would be

much disturbed, after it had been freed from the public enemy. The high roads were so much infested by these banditti, that several towns having petitioned government to take effectual measures for the suppression of this evil, a force of infantry and cavalry was sent in the month of September, into the provinces of the two Castilles, Estremadura, Andalusia, Arragon, Valencia, and Catalonia, for the extermination of the offenders. At the same time an official order was issued, empowering the commanders of these troops to act without waiting for orders from the governors of the provinces, and establishing in each a permanent council of war, by which all persons arrested were to be immediately tried; and it was declared, that "the confronting of witnesses was not necessary, unless the advocate of the accused should represent it as indispensably requisite for their vindication." The sentences of this court were to be communicated to the governor of the province, and unless he disapproved, execution was to take place without delay. But in case of resistance by force, the execution might be ordered by the military commission, without any other authority. It can scarcely be doubted, that this arbitrary rigour was chiefly directed against more formidable insurgents than robbers on the highway. In the mean time the political discontents appear to have been increasing in the capital, where, in the night between the 16th and 17th of September, ninety persons were arrested and committed to custody. The prisons not being capacious enough to contain them all, the

Franciscan convent was converted into a state prison; and the alarm excited by these measures, induced many persons to take refuge in France.

The province of Navarre at length became the seat of an insurrection which appeared in a truly formidable aspect. The famous partizan, Espoz de Mina, who had so much distinguished himself in the war by his enterprise and courage, was at the head of a body of troops in that province, and had fallen under the suspicion of government. It appears from the proclamation of the viceroy of Navarre, that an order had been sent from court on September 16th, signifying that Mina should be regarded as a retired officer, and fix his residence in Pampeluna, and that the troops serving under him should be placed at the disposal of the captain-general of Arragon, and distributed by him in the towns under his command. This order was communicated to Mina on the 23rd by the viceroy, who at the same time sent a dispatch to the governor of Arragon, stating the urgent necessity of transferring Mina's troops to other quarters. On the 25th, he was informed by the Arragon courier, that he had been stopped by two horsemen, who had taken away his bag of letters. Mina, who had signified to the viceroy his purpose of obeying the order, and coming to Pampeluna, approached that city on the night of the 26th, at the head of the first regiment of volunteers, provided with ladders to scale the ramparts, and having concerted his plan with the chiefs of the 4th regiment, in garrison

in the place. Accompanied by his nephew, he spent a part of the night upon the ramparts, conferring with his partizans, and expecting movements in his favour; but it appears that he had not sufficiently prepared his own officers for the attempt, for they sent one of their number to inform the viceroy of the transaction, and to assure him of their fidelity to the government. In conclusion, Mina found it necessary to retire, followed by those who were most attached to him, and take the road of Puente La Reyna, where, it is said, there was a great ferment among his soldiers, a part of whom quitted his standard. The viceroy published a proclamation addressed to the deputies of the province, informing them of these events; and another proclamation, to the people of Navarre, was issued by the bishop and two other persons in authority, in order to excite their loyalty.

A royal ordinance, issued by Ferdinand on Sept. 15th, exhibited a further progress in that system of bringing every thing back to its former state, which seemed the leading, or rather the sole, policy of his government. It recited, that by a decree of the General and Extraordinary Cortes, on August 6th, 1811, all jurisdictional seignories of whatever class were incorporated with the nation, and all payments both real and personal, which owed their origin to a jurisdictional title, were abolished, with the exception of such as proceeded from free contract, in the exercise of the right of property; abolishing also the privileges called exclusive, priva-

tive, or prohibitive, such as those of the chase, fishing, ovens, and mills: that in this state of things, representations had been made to him by various grandees of Spain, and titulars of Castille, jurisdictional lords of townships in Arragon, Valencia, and other provinces, complaining of the robberies suffered by them under pretence of the said decree, in the enjoyment of the rights and payments reserved to them; demanding restitution, and some of them praying the nullity of the decree: that the said memorials had been referred to the council of state, and the law-officers of the crown, in consequence of whose recommendation and advice, his Majesty orders, that the said jurisdictional lords be immediately replaced in the enjoyment of all the rights, emoluments, &c. belonging to their territorial and manorial seignory, and of all the other rights which they enjoyed prior to Aug. 6th, 1811, and which do not derive their origin from jurisdiction and exclusive privileges: without prejudice to what he may hereafter resolve, as to the nullity, continuance, or revocation of the said decree of the Cortes, abolishing seignories.

If the immediate operation of this ordinance was in many respects to render strict justice according to existing laws, the hope manifestly held out of a future revocation of the popular decree of the Cortes, was a bait offered to the nobility of the kingdom, to secure their attachment to the renewed order of things. On the other hand, the king, whose natural disposition appears to be frank and conciliating, studied to

ingratiate himself with the public by acts of condescension and kindness. Particularly, it is related that, on the morning of October 4th, he visited the royal prison of Madrid, and examined its different departments inquiring into the cases of some who were detained for slight offences, and giving them their discharge, and ordering the demolition of a horrible part called the Grillera, destined to solitary confinement.

The high character formerly sustained by General Mina cannot fail to interest readers in his fate, notwithstanding his failure in an enterprize perhaps rashly undertaken, and the precise object of which is only matter of conjecture. We therefore subjoin the following particulars respecting him, taken from a French account. His nephew, a gallant young man, after the miscarriage at Pampeluna, took refuge at Pau with several officers attached to him and his uncle, and having presented himself at the police-office, addressed a memorial to Louis XVIII. In this he represented that he had constantly supported the Bourbon cause in Spain, and that his great object had been to effect their restoration to the Spanish throne on the basis of a free constitution; that such a constitution had been acknowledged by the whole nation, but that Ferdinand, unmindful of the blood which had been shed in his cause, had persecuted with the greatest rigour those patriots who had most exerted themselves in his behalf, and had plunged the nation in the greatest calamities. On this account, he (Mina) with many of his companions in arms

had made an exertion in support of the constitution, but having failed, they now applied to his Majesty to grant them hospitality in France, or to furnish them with passports to any other country than Spain. About this period Espoz de Mina arrived in Paris with four or five of his officers, and applied under fictitious names for passports to Count de Casa Flores, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires. Being recognized by one of the legation, notice was given to the Count, who amused Mina till he had obtained from the French commissary of police an order for his arrest. The French minister for foreign affairs, apprised of the fact, caused the commissary to be arrested in turn for having violated the laws of France, by obeying the order of a foreigner, who had no authority whatever in the kingdom. The king was then informed of the whole affair, and directly ordered Mina to be liberated, and dismissed the commissary from his office; and in consequence of what subsequently passed, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires was ordered to quit the French territory. Nothing could be more honourable to Louis and his ministers than the proceedings on this occasion.

Another instance of the prevalent policy in the Spanish government of reverting to old institutions, was given by re-investing the council of the Mesta in its former function, by which the flocks of Merino sheep will be permitted, as formerly, to traverse all Spain, notwithstanding the injury thence accruing to agriculture, which has been demonstrated by various enlightened writers.

On October 14, being the king's birth-day, he attended the theatre at Madrid, to the great satisfaction of the *heroic* inhabitants of the capital. The dramatic piece selected for the occasion is entitled "Giles with the Green Breeches," which certainly does not indicate any thing very elevated. On the same day his Majesty published an amnesty in favour of all persons detained in prison; or fugitives from the kingdom, on account of any other crimes than those recited in a copious list, including high treason, divine and human, resistance to justice; peculation in the finances, and other defaults, which would exclude from the benefit all the subjects of the late arrests. In the mean time these arrests were still going on, and included several distinguished general officers; while frequent changes in the ministry denoted the unsettled state of public affairs, and the imbecility of the monarch. One of these instances of despotic violence was displayed on Nov. 7th, when the king in person repaired to M. de Macanaz, minister of justice and of the interior, and putting seals upon all his papers, ordered him to go to prison. Nothing could more decisively exhibit the weakness and petty policy of the king of his ministry, than the importance given to a pamphlet by M. Amaros, entitled "Representation to Ferdinand VII." The Supreme Council being ordered to take measures for seizing all the copies of this work, circulars were sent to all the tribunals, civil and criminal, and to the prelates and clergy, enjoining them to carry into effect his Majesty's wishes concerning it. In consequence, the work was very generally read, and

many copies of it were preserved in manuscript. Conformably to this exercise of the sovereign authority, the government made a collection of all the papers which recorded the operations of the Cortes, especially the liberal journals entitled "l'Albesa," "el Redactor," "el Conciso," "el Universal," &c. and caused them to be conveyed in two carriages to a square in Madrid, where they were committed to the flames with all the formalities formerly practised at an *auto da fé*.

A more important matter, however, had long been under the consideration of the Spanish ministry, which was, the fitting out of an expedition for the reduction of the revolted provinces in South America. Various obstacles occurred to this undertaking, arising from the exhausted state of the finances, and the public disorders; but late in the year the preparations appear to have been nearly completed, and the following account was given of its intended conduct and destination. The expedition, under the command of General Morillas, was to sail from Cadiz in three divisions, convoyed by a ship of the line, two frigates, and a brig, and the island of St. Catharine was appointed for the general rendezvous. From thence the troops were to embark for Rio Grande, and having proceeded up that river in small vessels as far as it is navigable, they were to march over land, and undertake the siege of Maldonado, a place one hundred miles to the east of Montevideo, in which the naval force was to cooperate.

In December the sentence upon the state prisoners was made public at Madrid. Twenty-one per-

sons were condemned to the galleys for two, six, or eight years, or to strong castles for longer or shorter periods: among these were comprized priests, military men, civil officers, literary persons, and especially the journalists under the Cortes, who supported their system. Two journalists, the editors of the "Redactor General," and two professors, were sentenced to the galleys at Carthagena for ten years, under pain of death on leaving the precincts. Fines and confiscations were added in some cases. The king, about the same

time, issued a decree granting an honorary decoration to those whose attachment to his person during his arrest at the Escorial exposed them to imprisonment and exile under the influence of Godoy. A subsequent decree recognized the distinguished merit of Don Pedro Gravina, the Pope's nuncio, and archbishop of Nicea, who signalized himself by his opposition to the Cortes in their abolition of the Inquisition, and underwent banishment in consequence. A canonry of Seville was conferred on him as a reward.

CHAPTER VII.

Return of the Pope to Rome.—His Measures for restoring the Ecclesiastical Authority and Property of the Church.—Re-establishes the Order of Jesuits.—Festivals renewed.—Suppression of Freemasons and other secret Societies.—Re-establishment of the regular Orders.—King of Sardinia restored to his territorial Possessions.—Genoa annexed to his Dominions.—Austrian Occupation of the rest of the North of Italy.—Milan. Venice. Italian Regiments removed to Germany.—Naples.—Measures pursued by King Joachim.—His Occupation of Part of the Papal Territory.—Alliance with Austria.—Sicily.—Resumption of Authority by the King.—Proceedings of its Parliament.

OF all the Sovereigns whom the subversion of the tyranny of Buonaparté restored to their dominions, no one appears to have resumed his authority with the resolution of exercising it more fully to its former extent, than Pope Pius VII. In his proclamation issued at Cezena, on May 5, previously to his return to Rome, he applied to himself the ancient title of "God's Vicar on Earth;" he spoke of his temporal sovereignty as essentially connected with his spiritual supremacy; and acquainted his people, that although he could not at this moment resume the exercise of it in all the ancient possessions of the church, he did not doubt shortly to recover them, being confident not less in the inviolability of his sacred rights, than in the justice of the Allied Sovereigns.

A proclamation issued at Rome by the apostolic delegates on May

15, declared in the name of his Holiness the abolition of the Code Napoleon, and the restoration of the former pontifical, civil, and criminal code; also, the suppression of what was called the civil state; and that all the funds, rents, &c. of every corporation shall be placed under the administration of a commission formed of ecclesiastics, which commission is immediately, "even previously to the examination of the respective and legitimate rights," to restore the yet un-alienated property of all religious establishments, and to cause the regulars of each sex to be paid a two month's pension, and to provide for the public service in the churches. The Pope, on resuming his functions in person, at his capital, at first contented himself with requiring the retraction of those who had taken part in the late usurped government, and forbade by a proclamation all iniqui-

ries by individuals into the late transactions, reserving to himself all proceedings against the culpable. Such ecclesiastics as had taken the oath to Buonaparte were ordered to disclaim it, on pain of being suspended from all divine offices. A commission was appointed in July for the purpose of making a report on the property termed national, or extraordinary domains, which had been ceded to companies that were creditors of the French government, or had been sold by agents of the financial administration.

On August 7, that event so important to the Church of Rome, and which peculiarly marks the spirit of the present pontificate, the restoration of the order of Jesuits was publicly declared. When it is considered that the suppression of this Order in 1773, was effected by the compulsion of the Sovereigns of the house of Bourbon, and was the consequence of that jealousy of its power, and detestation of its principles, which then seemed almost universal in the Catholic world, it must appear a measure of extraordinary boldness in a Pontiff but just restored to his own authority, to become the renovator of a body lately so obnoxious. The Jesuits, indeed, were always regarded as the most devoted satellites of the see of Rome; whence it is not to be wondered at that their revival was a desirable object of the papal court; but the policy of effecting it in so precipitate a manner, and by a mere exertion of ecclesiastical authority, appears very questionable. The ceremonial observed on this great occasion is thus described: "His Holiness, on Sun-

day, August 7, went to the church of Jesus to celebrate high mass at the altar of St. Ignatius. After hearing another mass, he proceeded to the neighbouring oratory of the congregation of nobles, where he was seated on a throne prepared for him. He then handed to the master of the ceremonies, and caused him to read with a loud voice, a bull for the re-establishment of the company of Jesuits." This memorable piece (see State Papers) begins with reciting, that Francis Karen and other members of the suppressed company resident in the empire of Russia, having entreated his permission to unite themselves in a body for the purpose of being able more easily to carry on public instruction, and their request receiving the recommendation of the Emperor Paul, his Holiness had by brief, dated March, 1801, granted them permission accordingly, and authorized them to resume and follow the rule of St. Ignatius, of Loyola: that shortly after, at the request of Ferdinand, King of Sicily, the same favour had been granted to the Jesuits in his dominions: that the Catholic world now demanding with unanimous voice, as communicated by daily petitions from archbishops, bishops, &c. the re-establishment of the same order, he should deem himself guilty of a great crime towards God if he refused now to do what he wished he had done at the commencement of his pontificate. He therefore decrees, that all the concessions and powers granted to the company in Russia and Sicily shall be extended to his ecclesiastical states, and to all other states; he confers upon them all the privileges they for-

merly possessed, takes them and their property under the immediate tutelage of the Holy See, and abrogates all constitutions and ordinances to the contrary, especially the brief of Clement XIV. (Ganganelli). After the reading of the bull, the Jesuits present were admitted to kiss the Pope's feet; and an act was afterwards read concerning the restitution of the patrimony of the Jesuits in funds still existing, and provisional compensations for alienated property. "Thus (says the *Diario Romano*) ended a ceremony eternally glorious and memorable!" That, however, this restoration was not universally approved even at Rome, appeared from a number of satirical pieces circulated on the occasion.

In the progress of re-establishing every thing ancient, which was the predominant principle of the revived papal government, the magistracy of Rome published an ordinance by which the faithful were apprised that all the festivals observed before the incorporation of the city with the French empire, were restored. Another more puerile example of the same policy was given by a rescript, which announced that the lamps introduced by the late Government were suppressed. The streets of Rome were formerly lighted by the flambeaux and lanterns placed by devotees under the numerous images erected at the corners and crossings, as well as those at the doors of private houses; and it was thought proper to renew this mode, however irregular, as gratifying to pious feelings, and costing nothing to the Government. It was in a more enlightened spirit that the Governor made known that the

places called sanctuaries were no longer to afford security to criminals. In every arbitrary government, secret meetings, and associations of persons connected by rites or engagements known only to themselves, are objects of particular jealousy, it being justly concluded that where men are restrained from expressing their opinions openly, they will naturally seek such occasions of propagating them in private. On this account, the societies of Free Masons, which among us no one suspects of serious or dangerous intentions, have been regarded in many parts of the Continent as instituted for the purpose of fostering innovations in church or state; and it appears that under this idea they were peculiarly obnoxious to the Roman government. Cardinal Pacca, Pro-secretary of State, published in August an edict prohibiting, under very severe penalties, all assemblies of secret societies, especially of that of Free Masons. At the same time the greatest encouragements were offered to all who should become informers; and they were told by his Holiness, that there was nothing wrong or dishonourable in such denunciations, since they were equally important to the faith and the state. In consequence, many persons have been committed to prison, or otherwise punished.

It was by no means to the Jesuits that this zealous Pope limited his purpose of re-establishing the religious orders fallen to decay in the late revolutionary times. Sensible that all the monastic communities were attached to the See of Rome as their head, and regarding them as the firmest pillars of the church, he had from the time of his restoration, declared his inten-

tion of re-instating them, as far as was in his power, in their ancient consequence; and Cardinal Pacca, on August 15th, issued an edict, declaratory of his Holiness's views on this subject. After representing as one of the greatest calamities of the time, the almost total annihilation of these religious societies, and stating the Holy Father's earnest wishes to repair the mischief, the edict proceeded to mention the many obstacles which at present opposed his designs, and the means he had in view to overcome them. A commission had been appointed for investigating every thing connected with the re-establishment of the regular orders, which had presented their plan to his Holiness; but as circumstances would not permit their renewal in all the pontifical states, it was proposed to make a commencement at Rome, where all the disposable convents were to be given them, in which the superiors might be lodged, and "the greatest possible number of monks assembled." A hope was also expressed, that from the religion of the governments, and the zeal of the bishops, of the catholic world, they would patronize the establishment of these asylums of christian piety and evangelical perfection.

Nothing more of importance was reported from Rome during the present year; and it does not appear that the Pope's monastic policy has met with much countenance from the principal Catholic Powers. We do not learn that any of them have concurred in the plan of recalling the Jesuits to their dominions; and it is not probable that in the present general derangement of finances, any of them will

be led by their zeal to undertake the arduous task of re-establishing the other religious orders in their alienated possessions. The bishop of Rome is securely re-seated on his pontifical throne, and will probably recover the greatest part of his temporalities; but neither his character, nor the spirit of the times, are likely to restore the papal see to much influence over the affairs of Europe.

Among the restitutions definitively agreed upon previously to the meeting of the grand Congress, was that of the Italian territories formerly possessed by the sovereign house of Sardinia. The Austrian Lieutenant-General Count Bubna, published at Turin a declaration in the name of the Allied Powers, dated Paris, April 25, and addressed to the subjects of the continental States of the King of Sardinia, in which they are informed that they are about to return under the dominion of that august family; and that, in virtue of a convention concluded with France, the Austrian troops are to take possession of the country in the name of Victor Emanuel; and till the arrival of his Sardinian Majesty, his States will be administered by a military governor charged with their defence, and by a civil governor, assisted by a council of regency. In the same declaration Count Bubna was nominated to the former post, and the Count de St. Marsan to the latter. The King of Sardinia arrived at Genoa on May 12, whence he issued a proclamation to his Italian subjects, announcing the recovery of his rights, and assuring to them every attention on his part to restore the country to a prosperous state.

He particularly mentioned his purpose to relieve them from their exorbitant taxes, to promote commerce and agriculture; and to revive the lustre of their holy religion; and he announced the abolition of the military conscription. His Majesty entered Turin on the 20th, amidst the acclamations of the people. Having no force under his own command, his territories continued in the military possession of the Austrians, whilst the organization of the native troops was carrying into effect. At length, in August the Emperor of Austria directed the entire evacuation of the provinces of Savoy by his troops, and the King determined upon the re-establishment of the senate of that Duchy. The citadel of Turin had previously been occupied by the Sardinian troops, and the strong fortress of Fenestrella was delivered up to the Commissioners of his Majesty. Difficulties, however, appear to have occurred in completing the Piedmontese army, and although the King conferred upon the provinces their ancient privileges of forming regiments under their names, and even gave them to their old titular proprietors, it was found no easy task to keep them to their colours. The valleys were said at this time to be infested by banditti which required a regular force for their suppression, and Austrian garrisons still held the towns of Ivree and Alexandria. The long occupation of Piedmont by France had, apparently fostered a French interest in that country, which obstructed its ready return to its ancient allegiance. The King, however, acted with prudence and moderation.—No one was disturbed for the part

taken under the former government; and several persons were appointed to important judicial and administrative posts who had been employed by the French authorities.

The occupation of Genoa by an English army in the month of April has already been mentioned. Lord W. Bentinck at that time issued a proclamation importing that, "Considering it to be the universal desire of the Genoese nation to return to that ancient government under which it enjoyed liberty, prosperity, and independence; considering also that this desire seems to be conformable to the principles acknowledged by the high allied Powers, to restore to all their ancient rights and privileges," he declared the constitution of the Genoese States, which existed in the year 1797, re-established; and he accordingly appointed a provisional Government upon its principles. The city continued in the possession of the British troops, and under the administration of the provisional government, till the month of December, when the Marquis de Carail, Aide de Camp to the King of Sardinia, arrived at Turin from his father, Sardinian Minister at the Congress of Vienna, with the information, that by a protocol, signed on the 14th, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers composing the Congress, the cession of Genoa and all the country had been decisively fixed, and that it had been agreed that his Majesty might make the arrangements he should judge advisable for their organization, and consider them as definitively united to his States.—An order was at the same time sent to the English General at

Genoa to give up the government to the person commissioned by the King of Sardinia to receive it, and to consider his corps as auxiliary to that sovereign. With respect to this disposition, the following extract from a dispatch of Lord Castlereagh to Colonel Dalrymple, commander of the British troops at Genoa, has been published as by authority:—"I exceedingly regret, as well as do all the ministers, the not being able to preserve to Genoa a separate existence without the risk of weakening the system adopted for Italy, and consequently exposing its safety; but we are persuaded that by the mode adopted we have provided much more strongly for the future tranquillity of Genoa, and the prosperity of her commerce. The generous dispositions of the king of Sardinia, whose ardent desire it is to fulfil as much as possible the wishes of the Genoese, will be to them the most certain pledge of their being placed under the protection of a paternal and liberal government. I have no doubt, that under these circumstances, the Genoese of every class will receive this decision as a benefit, and will conform with pleasure to arrangements which conciliate their own interests with those of the rest of Europe."

Thus has another state been transferred to a new master without considering its consent as in the least necessary to the validity of such an act; and from these examples, a conclusion may be formed of the nature of that principle, which is to regulate the decisions of that congress which has so long held all Europe in a state of anxious expectation.

The annexation of all the other districts in the North of Italy to the Austrian dominion appears to have been a further measure equally determined upon in the councils of the allied powers before they assembled in congress. In an article of intelligence from Venice, we are told that the Emperor, by a note in his own hand-writing, dated May 13th, informed the Grand Chancellor of Bohemia, that the union of all Lombardy, and the Ex-Venetian states, to the Austrian monarchy had been definitively settled; which important news was immediately communicated to the prince of Reuss-Plauen, civil and military governor for the Emperor in Italy.

From Milan, the principal seat of the imperial government in Lombardy, accounts have occasionally been transmitted, of disorders which, though perhaps exaggerated, sufficiently denote the existence of discontents in that quarter; and indeed, it is well known, that the principle of political independence has many zealous advocates in those parts of Italy, which from ancient times have been accustomed to local and popular authorities, and have always regarded as an usurpation the yoke of foreign dominion. A proof of the jealousy entertained on this head was given by the publication of a decree, in consequence of orders from the Austrian court to the provisional regency of Milan, rigorously prohibiting all secret societies, such as lodges of free masons, and other associations, whose objects are not precisely known, and whose discipline and proceedings are enveloped in mystery.

The final termination of the ancient republic of Venice, so long the mistress of the Adriatic, in a maritime dependency of Austria, may be concluded from the Emperor's reply to an address presented by a Venetian deputation, as published in the Court Gazette of Vienna, August 27th. "When Venice (says his imperial Majesty) in consequence of the political events which shook Europe, was united to my empire, this state preserved, under my government, the same spirit of order which, in former times, had been the basis of its republican constitution. The unhappy situation of the world at that epoch necessarily impeded the measures and the activity of all governments. These disastrous times are passed. I now find you such as I left you, and no obstacle can interpose to prevent the execution of the plans I have formed for your happiness. Your provinces will always be one of the brightest gems in my crown. They shall recover their ancient prosperity: commerce, resuming its rights, shall be restored to its former channels: the industry of a good people shall be supported and encouraged by mild and protecting laws: Venice shall regain her rank among the first cities in the world." How far this last prediction can be verified under an arbitrary monarchy, futurity must determine. The last accounts from Venice certainly afford little hope of such a favourable change. They assert that the commerce of the city is almost annihilated, scarcely any vessels now clearing from its port or from those on the coast of the Adriatic. But this may in part

be attributed to the present unsettled state of Europe.

Near the close of the year a measure was adopted by the Austrian government in Italy, which may be understood as clearly denoting suspicions prevalent with respect to the attachment of the natives. "The decision (says an article from Milan) which has been long expected, and which endeavours were made to avert by very humble representations, has at length appeared. The Italian regiments, in consequence of an order from the Emperor of Austria, must quit their country, and march to do duty in the Austrian provinces. This news was no sooner known to be authentic, than it struck families with alarm, and increased desertion still more." The article concludes with a proclamation from Baron Suden, the military governor of Brescia, informing all the corps of his brigade of the Emperor's determination to quarter them in Germany, and calling upon the men to observe strict discipline, and to "detest that shameful desertion of which too many of their comrades have been guilty." The places of the Italian regiments sent beyond the Alps were supplied by Austrian troops, which were continually arriving in the provinces of Italy held by the emperor.

Of all the present sharers in the dominion of Italy, the king of Naples, Joachim, is apparently placed in the most critical and uneasy situation. A mere soldier of fortune, with no other title than his sword, he cannot but be regarded by the regular and hereditary sovereigns of Europe as an intruder into their dignity, and a

remaining exception to that principle of return to the ancient order of things which governs the political movements of the time. Closely bordered on one side by a perpetual competitor for his dominions in the King of the Two Sicilies, and on the other by the head of the Catholic religion, from whom he withholds part of the patrimony of the church, and both of whom have powerful supporters, he is obliged to exercise constant vigilance against the attempts of force or policy. In this situation, his sole reliance must be on the attachment of his subjects; and he appears not to have been inattentive to the means of acquiring this advantage afforded him by the notorious defects of the former Neapolitan government. The Council of State and the Court of Cassation having waited on him upon the 8th of May, he made an address to the former, in which he said, "The independence of our country is ensured: I propose to ensure its prosperity also, by a constitution, which shall be at the same time a safeguard to the throne, and to the subject. The bases of it shall be fixed agreeably to the opinions of the most enlightened statesmen of the kingdom." He repeated the same sentiments to the Court of Cassation; adding, doubtless to inspire confidence, "There are no sacrifices, no efforts, which I have not made to ensure the independence of the Neapolitans; it is henceforth guaranteed by the peace of Europe, and by my relations with the sovereigns with whom I am in alliance." At the same time there was published at Ancona an Order of the Day

constituting, for the present, the banks of the Metauro the separation of the countries occupied by the Neapolitan army, from the dominions of the Pope.

In August it was announced from Rome, that the Neapolitans still keep possession of the marquisate of Ancona, Macerata, and Ferrara; and that the benefits of the revolution in the affairs of Europe are not felt there, the priests being imprisoned, respectable persons ill treated, and their property confiscated. Joachim, indeed, was not one of the sovereigns from whom a restoration of the church to its former splendor was to be expected. In order probably to free himself from objects of suspicion, the king issued a decree relative to strangers, in consequence of which more than a thousand foreigners in employment quitted the country, and 500 petitions for naturalization were presented to the government, which was directed to examine them with the most scrupulous attention. The Neapolitans are said to have been much gratified with this measure. Some partisans of the old government were arrested, who were, doubtless, the persons alluded to in the article from Rome. The official journal of Naples at this time mentioned the arrival of a prince Moliterno at Rome, who, not being able to obtain a passport for Naples, had established himself at that capital, in order to foment intrigues in the Neapolitan kingdom. For this purpose he had associated to himself a few restless spirits, whom he had made the agents of a conspiracy directed against the Marche of Ancona and the Abruzzos.

The journal treats these machinations with great contempt; we learn, however, soon after, that the army of Naples had been raised to its full complement of 50,000 men, corps of which were daily reviewed by his Majesty. The military division of Naples, on September 1st, presented a very loyal address to King Joachim, in which they affirm the sentiments of the army to be "eternal attachment to his Majesty and his dynasty, entire obedience to his orders, and inviolable fidelity to his throne;" and they pledge their lives to his service, after the example of all their brothers in arms who have had the honour of serving under him. That he might not appear indifferent to those devotional feelings which, in the midst of the grossest licentiousness, the Neapolitans are so fond of indulging, Joachim and his queen, with all the royal family, paid a visit in great ceremony to the sanctuary of the Virgin, called the Foot of the Grotto, and displayed all the usual marks of piety on the occasion.

About the close of September, Neapolitan troops were continually arriving at Ancona by sea and land. Nothing could now be of greater importance to Joachim than to secure the friendship of the Emperor of Austria, with whom their co-operation before the termination of the war had connected him more intimately than with any other power. The Duke of Rocca-Romana, his Master of the Horse, having been sent on a mission to that Emperor, arrived at Portici on October 29th, on his return, bringing with him a ratification of the treaty of alli-

ance between the two powers, together with assurances of the Emperor's constant friendship, and his unalterable disposition to support, by all the means in his power, the interests of his ally, and the tranquillity of Italy. The accounts from Naples in the remainder of the year relate dubious movements of the troops towards the territories of the church. The last, dated from Fundi, December 4th, mentions that the corps of reserve, organized at Naples and Benevento, and 20,000 strong, was put in motion, and that the advanced guard was expected on the next day in Fundi. Also, that the two divisions of Macdonald which had returned to the Abruzzos, had been ordered to advance; and the three divisions of Campana which occupied the Marche of Ancona, had been directed to hold themselves in readiness. It was supposed that the King in person would set out on January 1st. In this increasing state of preparation, of which, however, no distinct object was assigned, the year closed.

The island of Sicily, which the circumstances of the war had so long almost converted into an English garrison, naturally returned to its pristine condition after the peace; and in the beginning of July, it was announced from Palermo, that his Majesty Ferdinand III. had resumed the reins of government, and that every thing was changed in the ministry and administration. On the 18th of that month, the Sicilian parliament was opened in great state by the King in person, and a speech in his name was read to the assembled houses. It is chiefly observable from the notice

taken in it of the constitution. "Henceforth (the king is made to say) Sicily has a written constitution, destined to establish order in the movements of power, that they be not thrown into confusion; to assign limits to the various political functions, that they do not invade each other; to fix the grand point where private rights and public wants should meet; to protect civil liberty, and the full and entire security of persons and property. Destined henceforth to lay the foundation of the prosperity and welfare of the Sicilians; modelled after that of a great and elevated nation, which has given and continues daily to give proofs of its wealth, its power, and magnanimity, this constitution has always been the object of my affectionate and paternal sentiments." The speech proceeds to remark, that this constitution, however, has not hitherto fully answered to the general expectation, which is imputed to the effects of war, and the convulsions usually occasioned by great and sudden changes. After expressing a hope of future unanimity, it gives a summary view of the business which is to occupy the present attention of the parliament, of which the most urgent is stated to be providing for the payment of the public debt. It concludes with a compliment to his august ally, the king of Great Britain, and to Lord William Bentinck, as captain-general of the united forces.

An unfortunate proof of the yet unsettled state of the Sicilian constitution appeared in the disputes which immediately occurred respecting the elections of deputies; and the representatives of

Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse, and several other towns, were excluded, as having been unconstitutionally chosen. New elections were therefore ordered, and the parliament was adjourned, or rather closed, on the 23rd. This was probably a manoeuvre of party; for we are informed that after the dismissal of the parliament, great discontents prevailed, the government appeared in open opposition to the English, and persons who had obtained offices through English influence were every day dismissed, and some of them arrested.

The sentiments of the Sicilian court with respect to the possessor of its former continental dominions were explicitly expressed, by an order communicated in October from the commandant of the district of Messina to the commander of the Neapolitan troops in Calabria, importing that upon no pretext whatever, should any vessel bearing the flag of king Joachim be admitted into the ports and on the coasts of Sicily.

We are destitute of regular reports of the public proceedings in this island; but an account from Palermo, dated November 10th, mentions that the parliament was then continuing its sittings; and that it had passed a decree recognising as a national debt, the loan negotiated with Great Britain by the princes of Castelnovo, and Bonano, but without meaning to authorize the illegal conduct of those ministers, who, by contracting this debt without the consent of the parliament, had violated its constitutional privileges. If that body manifested a vigorous character in this point, it gave a proof

of the existence of much bolder views, at least in some of its members, by a measure brought forwards in the Chamber of Commons on November 7th. The large proportion of landed property in Sicily possessed by the ecclesiastical corporations is the cause that the number of landholders is very inconsiderable, to the great detriment of agriculture. As a remedy for this evil, the plan of a law was proposed, enacting the perpetual alienation of all ter-

ritorial property, domainal or feudal, held by churches, pious foundations, orders of knighthood, episcopal sees, and universities, under the condition of an annual payment to the present titulars, calculated upon their existing emoluments. There seems, however, little probability that such a sweeping innovation, so contrary to the spirit elsewhere prevailing, will be adopted in an assembly of which the noble and ecclesiastical orders are a constituent part.

CHAPTER VIII.

Switzerland.—Federal Compact published.—Opposition of the Canton of Bern.—Dissentions in the Cantons.—Interference of the Allied Powers.—Diet assembled.—Compact amended and signed.—Its principal Articles.—Geneva restored to Independence.—Its Constitution and Union with the Swiss Confederacy.—Seven United Provinces.—Meeting of the States General.—Speech of the Sovereign.—State of Finances.—Dutch Colonies restored.—Catholic Netherlands.—Their projected Union with Holland.—Prince of Orange constituted their Provisional Governor.—His Address to the Belgians.—Occupation of Belgium by Troops.—Decree concerning French Settlers.—Decree respecting the Press.—Garrisons in the different Towns.—Session of the Dutch States General.

WHILST the greater part of the subordinate states on the European continent were waiting, in suspense, and under provisional occupation, the decision of the great powers respecting their future condition, the Swiss confederacy was employed in settling at a national diet the terms on which they were hereafter to exist as an independent community. In the beginning of July, a Federal Compact of the Cantons was accepted by the Grand Council. The sovereign cantons composing the confederation, in number nineteen, were thus enumerated: Uri, Schweiz, Underwald, Lucerne, Zurich, Glaris, Zug, Bern, Friburg, Soleure, Basil, Schaffhausen, Appenzel, St. Gall, the Grisons, Argovia, Thurgovia, Tessin, and Vaud.

The plan of confederation, consisting of a number of articles, was based upon a principle of equality of rights among all the communities forming the Hel-

vetic body, which, however wise in theory, as conducive to a solid union, could scarcely fail of exciting discontent in such of the cantons as were reduced in their relative importance, and especially those which had possessed *subjects*. At the head of these was Bern, long the most wealthy and populous of the cantons, and the sovereign of several dependent districts which it had ruled as a master. Not long after the publication of the federal compact, the Avoyer and Council of the republic of Bern issued a proclamation addressed to "their faithful and dear subjects of the Canton," which began with reciting the infraction of the ancient Swiss confederation by the power of France in 1798, and the restoration of the legitimate government in Bern, under the influence of the allied powers, in the last December. It then complained of the renewal of all the former acts of injustice towards the canton by the new

federal pact, which had parcelled out the canton of Bern still more than heretofore, had stripped it of rights over countries acquired by their ancestors, and separated it from its ancient subjects. After stating some other grounds of complaint, the proclamation proceeded to mention the sacrifices which the canton had been willing to make for the sake of union. The grand council had not only abandoned the rights of the state over the ancient common seignories, but had expressed their intention to leave, upon equitable conditions, its liberty to the country of Vaud. They could not, out of gratitude to their subjects of Argovia for their fidelity, renounce the Bernese part of that country, but they had opened a plan for their union with the canton, and had offered them a share in all the rights and advantages of Bernese subjects. The paper concluded with expressing a desire to defend the constitution and rights of the canton against all attacks, and called upon all to whom it was addressed, for their support.

Switzerland was at this time far from being in a tranquil state. The Vaudois and the Argovians were resolute in asserting their independence on Bern. Some time before, a conspiracy was formed at Soleure for taking possession of the town, and deposing the ruling party, which was disconcerted by an accident; and its ill success was said to have prevented the execution of a similar plot at Bern. The canton of St. Gall having made a demand of a federal aid from the Diet, on account of a spirit of disobedience manifested in the districts of Uznach and

Sargans, the ministers of the allied powers thought it proper to interpose by a note addressed to the Diet on August 8th. In this, the ministers express their regret for the doubts they have been compelled to entertain of the firmness with which they hoped that body would maintain the arrangements of their circular of May 31st, which established the immutability of the *status quo* of the possessions of every canton, and of the political relations of their inhabitants, till the definitive settlement of affairs in general; and in a tone of authority they require the preservation of the public peace by a vigorous execution of that provisory law. This interposition, together with the disturbed state of Switzerland, appear to have excited very serious apprehensions in the political leaders; and on August 16th, the President of the Diet addressed in his own name (that body not then sitting), a circular to all the governments of the cantons. After reciting the violent opposition which the Federal Compact had met with, and the necessity under which the Diet had found itself of framing a new plan with various modifications, the President warmly exhorts the cantons to unanimity, and proceeds to say, "A note of the ministers of Austria, Russia, and England, officially communicated to the deputations in our sitting of this day, shews the danger which a longer division may draw down upon our country. The opening of the General Congress, a period of the greatest importance to Switzerland in particular, as well as to Europe in general, is approaching,

Switzerland attracts the attention of foreign powers; and it daily becomes more probable, that if the Swiss confederation be not fixed at that time, her constitution will no longer depend on herself, but her fate be determined without her participation." He then announces the intention of the Diet to return to Zurich on the 4th of September, in order to resume its deliberations on the following day, and take the necessary steps to obtain the guaranty of the independence of Switzerland at the general congress, and regulate its political interests.

The Diet having assembled at the time appointed, was not long in coming to a conclusion on this weighty point; and on September 8th made a decree, that the treaty of alliance between the nineteen cantons, of which the tenor was subjoined, should be signed and sealed as a true federal convention. The following are the most important articles of this compact. The cantons reciprocally guarantee each other's constitution, as accepted by the chief authorities of each canton in conformity with the principles of the alliance; and also their territories. For the maintenance of the guaranty, a contingent of troops is appointed to be raised, in a specified proportion for each canton, calculated at two men in every hundred, and amounting to a total of 30,000; which proportion is subject to revision in 1815. A contribution for defraying the expenses of war and of the confederation is next allotted for each canton, the whole sum being 490,507 francs; in addition to which, a federal treasury is established, to be supplied by duties on foreign goods,

not being articles of the first necessity. In case of danger, external or internal, each canton is entitled to claim the aid of the confederates; and all differences or claims between canton and canton, not provided for by the treaty of alliance, are to be decided by the confederation. No alliance is to be made between separate cantons unfavourable to the general confederation, or to the rights of other cantons. The confederation admits the principle, according to which, having recognized the 19 cantons, *there is no longer any subject in Switzerland*; whence the enjoyment of rights cannot any longer be the exclusive privilege of any particular class of citizens.

The Diet is to consist of nineteen members, one from each canton, every canton having a vote by its deputy. The business of the Diet is to take care of the affairs of the confederation. It declares war, makes peace, concludes alliances with foreign states, but in these important matters two-thirds of the voices are requisite for a determination; in others, a majority. It also decides on treaties of commerce. It names envoys from the confederation. The cantons may severally contract treaties to furnish soldiers, and other minor engagements with foreign powers, not infringing the general confederation. Such was the main substance of this compact, which was ratified by the agreement of a majority of the cantons, and on which the Diet received the congratulations of the ministers of the three allied powers. An union of Geneva, Neufchatel, and the Vallais, with the Helvetic body, was afterwards effected.

The restoration of the republic of Geneva to a state of independence, was a consequence of the overthrow of French usurpation, which cannot fail of giving pleasure to all who have been interested by the moral and literary character of that city. Occupied provisionally by the Austrian troops on their entrance into France, and burdened by the usual military requisitions, it was soon permitted to entertain hopes of a favourable change in its condition. On May 1st, the envoys extraordinary of their imperial and royal majesties addressed a declaration to the syndics and council of Geneva, in which, referring to an address presented by the citizens of Geneva on April 22nd to the provisional council, expressing their wishes for the restoration of the republic, and its aggregation to the Helvetic body, they congratulate the Genevans on the accession of the provisional council to their desires. They affirm that the allied powers are desirous that the republic of Geneva, strengthened by a liberal constitution, and by a suitable increase of territory, should offer itself to Switzerland as a co-estate; for which purpose they advise that the provisional council should employ itself in preparing the plan of a constitutional act for the republic, the cantons being now engaged at Zurich in drawing up their federal compact; and they declare that Geneva shall be authentically acknowledged in the possession of its political rights, and of the territory which the allied powers intend to assign it.

The full concurrence of the court of England to this disposition of the other allies was made known on August 4th, by a note

to the provisional government, transmitted by M. d'Ivernois from Mr. Stratford Canning, minister plenipotentiary from the Prince Regent to the Swiss Confederation. In this paper his Royal Highness expresses in the most obliging terms his friendly sentiments towards Geneva, and promises his efforts at the congress to bring to effect the purposes in its favour declared by his allies.

On August 18th, two companies of Zurichers arrived at Geneva to form its garrison; and on the same day was published the constitution of the Genevan republic. The following are its most important articles. The Protestant religion is the predominant. There shall be at Geneva a church appropriated to the Catholic worship; it shall be maintained at the expense of the state. The constitution recognizes neither patricians nor privileged classes. All the Genevese are equal in the eye of the law. The liberty of the press is acknowledged, but every work must be signed. Should circumstances require it, the representative body shall have power to limit the exercise of that liberty. The legislative power is vested in a representative council, composed of 250 members, or 268, including the syndics and council of state. The legislative council shall conform to the general laws of the Helvetic confederation; it shall possess authority to fix the taxes annually, to accept or reject treaties, to coin money, to appoint to the administrative and judicial offices that are reserved for it, to regulate all matters relative to the ordinary and extraordinary diets, and to name the deputies to the latter. The representative council

shall be convoked as a matter of course, on the first Mondays in May and December; each session shall last three weeks. The executive power is vested in a council of state, composed of twenty-eight members, elected from among the members of the legislative council only.

Official intelligence of the union of this state with the Swiss confederacy, as one of the cantons, arrived on Sept. 19th, and was received by the whole population with every expression of joy.

The evacuation of the Low Countries by the remaining French garrisons proceeded slowly, and in some instances not without manifest reluctance; but in the beginning of May, all the places which belonged to Holland in 1795 were delivered up to the Dutch troops; and the Austrian general St. Vincent assumed the military government of the former Austrian Netherlands. On May 2, the day appointed for the first meeting of the States-General of the United Provinces at the Hague, the members of that body met in the palace of the sovereign prince, and took the oaths prescribed by the constitution. The president for the session nominated by his highness was Mr. Von Lynden Von Hoevelaken. The assembly then proceeded to the hall of the Binnenhof, allotted for their sittings, to which the Sovereign, accompanied by his youngest son, repaired, and addressed them in a speech in which he described the state of the country, and laid before them the necessity of their serious attention to retrieve its losses, and restore its ancient consequence and prosperity. He spoke of the generous friendship towards the country

testified by foreign powers, and especially by Great Britain; and gave hopes of a speedier recovery from the injuries it had sustained than could be expected by many of its fellow-sufferers. The minister of finance afterwards laid before the States-General an account of the expenditure and revenue of the United Provinces, from which it appeared, that reckoning the ordinary and extraordinary expenses for the year 1814 at $63\frac{1}{2}$ millions of guilders, there would be a deficiency of revenue amounting to more than 25 millions. He then assigned reasons for expecting a considerable diminution of charges, and increase of revenue, in future years, which turned upon the spoliations, and losses of income which the state had incurred in consequence of the war, and the French occupation of the country. As one proof of the sacrifice made under the rule of Buonaparte of every other interest, to his warlike projects, it may be mentioned, that the dykes of Holland, so essential to the very existence of the country, had been suffered to fall into such a state of dilapidation, that a large additional expenditure would be required for their repair in the present year.

An adjourned sitting of the States-General was opened on June 15 by a message from the Prince Sovereign, congratulating them upon the conclusion of a peace between the allied powers and France, in which the re-establishment of the state of the United Provinces was confirmed and guaranteed by the most powerful sovereigns of Europe. In answer to this communication, an address was voted by the assembly, expressing satis-

faction in the event, and grateful acknowledgments to his Royal Highness for his exertions in bringing it to effect.

On July 9th, an ordinance was issued by the Prince Sovereign, by which the people of the United Provinces were informed, that until the period of the restoration of the Dutch colonies, they would be permitted, in consequence of negotiations entered into with the British government, to carry on commerce with the colonies (enumerated) in South America and the West India islands, upon certain conditions which followed. The first of these required the being provided with licences from the British ambassador at the Hague, and the remainder chiefly consisted in regulations for putting the trade on the same footing with that carried on between Great Britain and the same colonies.

In the grand settlement of Europe, which became the object of the allied powers after they had expelled from his throne the person whose ambitious plans had so long been employed in overthrowing all former barriers, and establishing his own irresistible predominance, there were few points more important, and at the same time of more difficult arrangement, than fixing the future condition of the ten Belgic provinces, usually distinguished by the name of the Catholic Netherlands. Modern history is filled with the wars and negotiations of which the disputed possession of these rich and fertile countries was the source; and to prevent them from falling under the dominion of France, and preserve them to the house of Austria, was a leading principle of the policy which formed the armed

confederacies in the reigns of William III. and Anne. When at length secured to Austria, they proved but an uneasy and unfruitful accession to that power, on account of their remoteness from the seat of sovereignty, the diversity of their interests, and the constitutional privileges of which they were justly jealous. The infraction of these privileges by the emperor Joseph, and the violence with which he urged ecclesiastical reforms altogether repugnant to the feelings of a people singularly attached to their religion, occasioned a storm of resistance and disaffection, which induced that sovereign to form plans for exchanging his dominions in the Low Countries for an equivalent in Germany; but, like the rest of his multifarious projects, they failed in the execution. These provinces were among the first conquests of the French in their revolutionary war; they had been declared integral parts of the French empire, which, by the occupation of the Seven Provinces, had obtained a most important addition in this quarter. When France was to be reduced to her former limits, and Holland restored to its pristine independence, the disposal of the Catholic Netherlands became a matter of immediate urgency. On the principle of restitution there could be no doubt that they reverted to the Austrian dominion; and we have seen that temporary possession of them was given to an Austrian general, as military governor. But the present emperor of Austria had the same reasons with his predecessor Joseph for wishing to get rid of a detached territory which had long been rather a

burthen than an advantage, and the future defence of which could only be secured by a strong and expensive line of fortresses. It is therefore probable that a change in the occupation of these provinces was early deliberated in the councils of the allied powers, though difficulties would occur in assigning their new possessor.

Hints had been thrown out in the public papers of the Low Countries, of an intended union of the ten provinces to the state with which they had the greatest natural affinity; but it was not till the end of July that matters were fully prepared for an open disclosure of the design, and the measures for bringing it to effect. On the 30th of that month, the Prince of Orange, sovereign of the Netherlands, came to Brussels, where he was waited upon by Lord Lynedoch and the superior officers of the English and Belgian troops, and had a long conference with the governor-general Baron de Vincent. On the next day, after attending divine service performed by a French clergyman, he gave audience to the members of the administration of the public boards, and the principal civil officers; and received addresses expressive of confidence and attachment. On August 1st, a proclamation was published by Baron de Vincent, in which he acquainted the people of Belgium, that the time fixed by the high allies for giving up the general government into the hands of the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands being arrived, he was to take leave of them. He briefly dwelt upon the advantages that would accrue to them from that union with a people already connected with them by a common

origin, and common industry and virtues, which was destined by the general interest of Europe; and assured them, that it would be rendered indissoluble, and their new condition would be secured by the firmest guaranty that human power could give. On the same day an address to the Belgians by the Prince of Orange was published. After informing them that the allied sovereigns intended to give to Europe a political system which would assure a long period of prosperity and repose to its nations, his Royal Highness said, "The new destination of your beautiful provinces is a necessary part of this system; and the negotiations which are going to be opened at Vienna will have for their object to cause it to be recognized, and to consolidate the extension of Belgium on a basis conformable to your interests, to that of your neighbours, and of all Europe." He then announced his being called to the government of their country during the short interval before this desirable union, and expressed his wish of being assisted by the most estimable characters among them, and his resolution to bend all his attention to their welfare. This change in the present administration and future prospects of the Belgian provinces seems to have been received with great satisfaction at Brussels, which enjoyed the expectation of becoming one of the capitals of the United Low Countries, and by the concurrence of civil and military authorities and distinguished strangers, was daily resuming the splendor and gaiety by which it was characterized when the seat of an Austrian court. The country, as far as the

Maese, was evacuated by the Russian and Prussian troops. English corps and Germans in British pay poured into Brussels and the other principal towns; and it appeared that Great Britain meant to take upon itself the chief share in securing the Belgium frontier till the final adjustment of the affairs of Europe.

About the close of August, an arrangement was signed by the Prince Regent of England and the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, in which it was stipulated that Great Britain should retain the Cape of Good Hope, Demarara, Essequibo, and Berbice; and that Batavia, and all the rest of the conquests made upon the Dutch during the late war, namely, Surinam, Curaçoa, and St. Eustatia, should be restored to them. Ceylon, as being ceded to England before the war, remains in her possession.

The long incorporation of the Belgic provinces with France had naturally produced the settlement of many Frenchmen in those provinces, and it became a matter of considerable political importance to determine how to act with respect to them. On September 22, the Prince Sovereign issued a decree at Brussels, which began with stating, that many persons born in France had obtained employments in Belgium which they still continued to exercise, and to which, according to the principles of sound policy, the Belgians had a preferable right; that, however, there might be particular reasons for granting to some of those persons the same political rights as are enjoyed by the Belgians. Four articles then followed, the substance of which was to declare,

that the French who had received letters of naturalization, were in future to be equally eligible to public offices with the natives of Belgium; that those who at present fill such offices should cease to hold them, unless they claim letters of naturalization within two months from the date of this decree; and that such letters shall be granted only on the report of the commissioner-general of justice on the morality of the applicants, and the connections they have contracted in Belgium. The evident object of this decree was to prevent a French interest from being fostered in the Belgic provinces, which in some parts was suspected to have gained a considerable footing.

At the same time a measure was adopted for attaching the Belgians to the new government, by freeing the press from those restraints under which it had been placed by the French ruler, and securing to authors the property of their works. The decree published by the Prince Sovereign relative to this subject, after abrogating all the laws and regulations of the French government respecting printing and bookselling, declared every one personally responsible for what he writes and publishes, and for what he prints, vends, and distributes, the printer alone incurring this responsibility when the author is unknown. For securing this point, every publication appearing without the name of the author or printer, is to be considered as a libel, and its editor or distributor to be liable to prosecution. To every author of an original work is granted the exclusive right of printing and selling it within the government

of Belgium during his life; and his widow and heirs are to retain the same right during theirs. All editors of journals, advertising sheets, and periodical works, under whatever denomination, are required, in order to be entitled to establish new ones, or to continue those already in circulation, to provide themselves with the authorization of the sovereign, which will not be given unless it can be proved that they have at least 300 subscribers. It does not appear that in such case the requisite authorization must follow; and this example may be added to other recent ones, which prove the peculiar jealousy entertained by governments, of the publications that belong to this class. The regulation above-mentioned is stated not to apply to papers treating solely on subjects relative to literature, the arts and sciences.

The desire of the new Belgic government to raise an army attached exclusively to Belgian interests, may be inferred from a proclamation of Lieutenant General Evers, inspector-general of cavalry, by authority of the Prince Sovereign. "Belgian soldiers (says the General) you fought under the banners of France, when the interests of our country were confounded with her's. The happy revolution which has delivered Europe, has restored to our country its name and national existence: it invites you to still higher destinies, by uniting you to your ancient brethren, under the tutelar sceptre of a prince, sprung from that race of heroes who so gloriously defended the independence of our ancestors." After some sentences of animated appeal to their patriotism, he proceeds to

say, "Corps of all arms are forming; battalions of infantry, regiments of carabineers, light dragoons, and hussars, open their ranks to you, where good pay will spread comfort among the privates and officers of all descriptions." It must be confessed, that the language of this proclamation has a very warlike sound, but it may be hoped that the intention does not extend beyond defensive preparation. That this was brought to a very effective state will be apparent from the following account, given towards the close of October, of the position of the different corps forming the army of the Netherlands. "Ostend, Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, Menin, and Courtray, have numerous garrisons, consisting of English and Hanoverian troops. The other places in Flanders, as Ghent, Bruges, and Tirlemont, are also garrisoned by English and Hanoverians, with the addition of Belgian troops. Tournay has a garrison of three English regiments, a corps of the Hanseatic legion, and some squadrons of horse. At Mons and Charleroi, are Belgian infantry, and Hanoverian dragoons and hussars. In the villages between these places are cantoned troops of the same description. Namur is wholly garrisoned by Dutch troops. In the interior, the hussars of Croy are at Ath; and the Belgian light horse, with a strong division of artillery, at Malines (Mechlin). The Congreve rocket division is at Vilvorden. At Louvain are some battalions of Belgian infantry; and the garrison of Brussels consists of English guards, and a corps of horse artillery and the Belgian regiment of carabineers." Thus was this coun-

try guarded, as during the Flemish wars of former times.

The Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands having returned to the Hague on November 7th, he opened the first ordinary session of the States General with a speech. He began with recounting the happy auspices under which their sitting commenced. "Perfect tranquillity reigns in every part of the country, though scarcely regenerated: the organization of the principal branches of the administration is prosecuting conformably to the regulations of the fundamental laws, without obstacle or even difficulty; every where the spirit of industry and commerce manifests itself more and more, which we had reason to fear might have been totally extinguished and annihilated during so many unhappy years." His Royal Highness then proceeded to touch upon particulars relative to their situation. He regretted, that till the termination of the congress he could not inform them with certainty of the extent of the territory of the state, and of its possessions beyond sea, but adverted to the arrangements with the crown of England, which had enabled him to take measures for the re-occupation of the most considerable part of their ancient foreign dominions. He spoke with great satisfaction of the state of the public finances, by which, at the end of 1814, sixteen months of the interest of the national debt, and the vast expenses required by the re-

establishment of so many branches of the administration, might be wholly paid, all the accounts of government services since his accession to power be liquidated, and a considerable sum left in the treasury applicable to the expenses of the next year. On the whole, the view given by his Royal Highness of the state of the country was such as might gratify every patriot.

On December 8th, the secretary of finance, Mr. Falck, presented to the States an estimate of the expenditure for the year 1815, which amounted to fifty-one millions of guilders. He acquainted them that by care and economy the expense of the last year had been reduced 3,700,000 guilders below the estimate, and that there would remain in the treasury, at the end of the year, a sum of about ten millions and a half. He gave reasons for the persisting, at the present time, in making extraordinary exertions, and recommended the continuance of the existing taxes, with the exception of some alteration in that of patents. The States General, after deliberating on the report, and on the plan of a law with which it was accompanied, passed a resolution, approving of the same; and the patience with which necessary burdens are borne in this country, and the wise frugality displayed in the administration of its revenues, are equally deserving of the applause and imitation of other states.

CHAPTER IX.

Germany.—Hamburgh.—Hanover, its Erection to a Kingdom.—Prince Regent's Proclamation.—Hanoverian Diet assembled.—Speech of the Duke of Cambridge.—Free Constitution of Nassau.—Prussia, its Military Regulations: Alterations in the Ritual of Public Worship.—Congress of Vienna.—Views of Prussia on Saxony.—Declaration of the King of Saxony.—Frontiers of Turkey: Cruel Treatment of the Servians.

AS no country in Europe had undergone more changes during the long war, of which it was so often the seat, than Germany, so in none was the process of restoration more tardy, or more obstructed with difficulties, arising as well from the actual state in which it was left at the period of the general peace, as from the complicated nature of its political constitution. So much, in fact, was to be done in order to reduce it to a harmonious and well-balanced system, that the year elapsed without settling some of the most important points relative to the future condition of the Germanic states. Some dispositions, however, were definitively made, of which it will be proper to give an account.

No city in Germany had so much reason to rejoice at the subversion of Buonaparte's power as Hamburgh, which had suffered the extremes of tyranny and spoliation under the rigorous and corrupt administration of Davoust. From the richest and most commercial city in that part of Europe, it had been reduced almost to beggary, and had seen many of its principal inhabi-

tants in the condition of fugitives or exiles, its finest suburbs demolished, and its population wasted by want and disease. It must, therefore, have been with sensations of true patriotic delight, that on May 26, the Hamburghers witnessed the resumption of the government by their native constituted authorities, and their independence restored under the patronage of the allied powers. The Senate, on that occasion, published an address to their fellow citizens, marked by the spirit of wisdom and moderation. Though it was not yet thought proper to leave the city without the protection of foreign troops, confidence was sufficiently renewed for the operation of those causes which are found so efficacious in speedily effacing the wounds inflicted on commercial prosperity. "Every thing (says an account from Hamburgh) here acquires new life, activity, and cheerfulness. The Elbe is again filled with vessels of every description, and several richly laden ships have already entered our port. The road from Altona to Hamburgh is covered with an almost uninterrupted line of waggons, laden with the

household furniture, &c. of emigrants. Many small huts and sheds have been already built out of the wrecks of the suburbs, and the foundation walls are laid open in order to be built upon." The French left 5,000 sick in the hospitals of the place, and it was a great relief when the major part of them were embarked to be conveyed to their own country by sea, since their wretched condition would probably have given rise to a pestilential disease in the hot months.

The events which took place in Hanover will naturally be regarded with peculiar interest in this country, especially as they have terminated in a new regal title annexed to the British crown. It appears from a note published by the Hanoverian Cabinet on July 13, that the minds of the people had been disturbed by reports propagated of an intended cession or exchange of the States of that Electorate by the house of Guelph; and it is the purpose of this notification to declare, that there is no foundation whatever for such an apprehension. All doubts that might remain on this subject were dispelled by a note presented on October 12, by Count Munster, the Hanoverian minister of state, to the Austrian and other ministers, assembled at Vienna. Its purpose was to convey the declaration of the Prince Regent of Great Britain and Hanover concerning the title which he had thought it necessary to substitute for that of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire. This title, it was observed, had been rendered unsuitable to present circumstances, by the 6th Article of the Peace of Paris, by which it was agreed, "that the States of Germany should

remain independent, and join in a federal union." In consequence, several of the powers concurring in the treaty had invited the Prince Regent to renounce that title, and in its stead assume that of King, by which he would facilitate many of the arrangements which the future welfare of Germany seemed to require; and these considerations alone had induced him to consent. The declaration proceeded to observe, that the House of Brunswick Lüneburgh being one of the most ancient and illustrious in Europe, and all the ancient Electors, and the House of Wurtemberg, having erected their states into kingdoms, the Prince Regent could not derogate from the rank which Hanover held before the subversion of the German Empire; and that he had, therefore, resolved to erect his provinces, forming the country of Hanover, into a Kingdom, and to assume, for his Sovereign, the title of King of Hanover. It cannot be doubted that before such a declaration was made, the concurrence of the powers, to whose ministers it was addressed, had been fully ascertained; hence we are told in an article from Vienna, that all the plenipotentiaries recognised the new dignity of the British Sovereign. A proclamation was afterwards issued by the Prince Regent, informing all the Hanoverian subjects of this change, and its motives.

A proclamation was published in the same month at Hanover, from the Prince Regent, dated August 12th, in which, after adverting to the difficulties that had occurred in forming a regular plan of taxation and finance, from the separation of the states of the dif-

ferent provinces, it is decreed, that henceforth all the general affairs of the country which may be brought under discussion with the states, conformably with the subsisting constitution, shall be submitted to an assembly of the states of all the provinces, which shall adopt a general resolution on such subjects. To effect this purpose, it is farther decreed, that for the present, the states of all the provinces composing the electorate shall form themselves, by means of representatives, into a general diet, to assemble at Hanover, on December 15, furnished with full powers on the part of their constituents.

On the day appointed, the Diet was opened with a solemnity proper for the occasion. The Duke of Cambridge, provided with full authority from the Prince Regent to represent the regal dignity, repaired in state to the place of assembly, and delivered a speech, in which he gave a summary view of the circumstances which led to the change in the Hanoverian Constitution, and pointed out the duties incumbent on a body which was thenceforth to be the general representative of the new kingdom. The whole assembly then adjourned to the church of the palace, where divine service was performed, after which, the deputies, repairing to their hall, made choice of Count Schulenburg Wolfsburg for their president. On the following day his Royal Highness attended at the hall, where he was addressed in a speech by the President, to which he made a suitable reply.—The Duke concluded as follows: “If the difficult times require great sacrifices in the increase of the revenues, consider that the So-

vereign demands nothing for himself; that we ask only what the country requires. If some privileges must be sacrificed to form a better internal order, remember that the Prince Regent gives up rights which others consider as an essential part of the royal dignity, by assembling you here. Be to him here, what the Parliament is in the sister-kingdom, Great Britain,—the high council of the nation.”

It was not in Hanover only that the example was given of the adoption of a representative government in Germany. In the month of October, Frederic Augustus, Duke of Nassau, and Frederic William, Sovereign Prince of Nassau, issued a constitutional charter founded upon the most liberal principles. It assured the free exercise of religious worship, suppressed corvées, gave admission to the first offices of state without any preference of rank or birth, established an independent magistracy, and renounced the right of arbitrarily discharging the public functionaries. It appointed a States-General of the Duchy, composed of two separate houses, that of Nobles and that of Deputies, the formation of which, and their powers and privileges, with the whole act of legislation, were almost exactly copied from the British Parliament. Although this was an experiment on a small scale, it may be regarded as paving the way to important results.

The leading powers of Germany have been too much engaged with the weighty concerns of the Congress at Vienna, to occupy themselves considerably with arrangements in their own dominions; nor

perhaps from them is to be expected any great forwardness to propose alterations which would tend to limit their authority. In the present dubious and unsettled state of politics, the maintenance of a powerful military force would naturally appear the most important object to the Sovereigns whose respective influence is to regulate the final decision.— Prussia, as the least considerable of these powers, in respect to territory, has thought it necessary to pay particular attention to this point; and in the month of September an ordinance was published at Berlin, by which all the old laws for the completing of the military establishment were abolished, and a number of articles were decreed for the regulation of the armed force of the country, under the three heads of the permanent army, the landwehr of the first and second requisition, and the landsturm.— It begins with the declaration, that every individual born a Prussian subject, and having completed his 20th year, is bound to defend his country; an obligation that cannot justly be regarded as a hardship, if the call to arms be for the purpose of real defence, and not of aggrandisement. In order to obviate the complaint made against the French conscription, that it deranged all the plans for the education of youth, it is here provided that the age for entering the military service shall be twenty years complete; though youths of seventeen offering themselves shall be accepted, if qualified by their physical powers.

It was perhaps less to have been expected that at the present juncture religion should have been another matter for the regulation of the Prussian Government. The

minister for the home department published at Berlin a notification relative to the state of public worship, which began by regretting the want of sufficient awfulness and solemnity in the ceremonial of Protestant worship, in which the sermon is the chief object of regard, the liturgic part being defective, and in great measure left to the discretion of the minister.— It was then said that many of the clergy of Berlin and Brandenburg had applied to the King on the subject, whose views coinciding with their's, it was his Majesty's will that a select committee of the clergy should examine the liturgies and religious ceremonies of the foreign Protestant Churches, in order to draw up from them the best form for divine service.— Several clergymen were then nominated to compose this committee, which was to receive contributions and proposals from Divines of both the Protestant persuasions (Lutheran and Calvinist), and pay them proper attention. It remains to be seen whether this attempt to produce uniformity in the ritual of religion will be attended with better success than so many others which have been made in different ages and countries.

The intelligence from the Austrian Court during the latter half of the year has chiefly consisted in relations of the festivities and splendors attending the presence of so many Sovereigns assembled at the Congress, the magnificence displayed at which rather corresponds with the idea of a state of long peace and prosperity, than of the close of a most ruinous war, and dilapidated finances. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia made their

solemn entry into Vienna on the 25th of September, having been met at some distance by the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by all the Archdukes, and followed by his Generals and Courtiers in all the pomp of military and courtly parade. The preparations made for the accommodation and entertainment of the Sovereigns, were in the highest style of costly grandeur. When business came to be discussed among the ministers of the several powers, it was found that so much previous labour was requisite to bring the questions for determination to a due state of maturity, that a declaration was issued for adjourning the formal opening of the Congress to November 1st. After this period had arrived, every political pen in Germany seems to have been employed in conjectures and pretended discoveries relative to the great affairs under consideration, and the intentions of the leading potentates, and nothing could be more fluctuating and contradictory than the intelligence communicated under the article Vienna, in the public papers.—The particulars under discussion by the Congress were of course kept secret; but it was well known that the future condition of Saxony and Poland occupied a large share of its attention. The fate of Saxony, indeed, appears to have been fully settled by two of the powers, Russia and Prussia, before the Congress commenced its sittings. Prince Repnin, the Russian Governor of Dresden, sent, on November 3, a notification to the Saxon authorities, acquainting them, that by a letter from the minister of state, Baron de Stein, he had been informed of a convention concluded

at Vienna, on Sept. 28, in virtue of which the Emperor of Russia, in concert with Austria and England, was to put into the hands of the King of Prussia the administration of the kingdom of Saxony; and that he had in consequence received orders to consign the government of that country to persons provided with proper powers by his Prussian Majesty, “in order thus to operate the union of Saxony with Prussia, which will soon take place in a manner more solemn and formal.” The Prince proceeds to say, that King Frederic William, in quality of future Sovereign of the country, has declared, that it is not his intention to incorporate Saxony to his estates as a province, but to unite it to Prussia under the title of the Kingdom of Saxony, to give it the advantages which the constitution of Germany shall secure to those kingdoms which make a part of the Prussian monarchy, and to change nothing in its present constitution; and further, that the Emperor Alexander has testified the private satisfaction which that declaration has caused him. Prince Repnin announced the same determination in the farewell speech which he delivered at Dresden on Nov. 8, when he formally resigned his authority to the Prussian civil and military governors, at which time the Russian troops had orders to evacuate Saxony, and give place to the Prussian. We since know, however, that although the Courts of Austria and Great Britain agreed to the provisional occupation of that country by Prussia, they considered its final possession as still a subject of discussion in the Congress, and that the question re-

mained for a long time undecided. The unfortunate King of Saxony, immediately after he had learned this transfer of the occupation of his country, published a declaration expressing his "lively feelings of grief" at the event, asserting his inviolable right to be reinstated in his royal authority, and positively affirming that he would never consent to the cession of the states inherited from his ancestors, or accept any indemnity or equivalent that might be offered to him.

Of the other public events in Europe during this year, we find none that is of importance to record, unless an occurrence on the barbarous confines of Turkey be of that description. It was mentioned, in the history of 1812, that in the treaty of Peace between the Russian and Ottoman Courts, it was agreed on the part of the latter, that the revolted Servians should receive a full amnesty, and that the Turkish fortresses erected in their country should be demolished, and

the garrisons withdrawn. These conditions, it is said, were violated. The most arbitrary and oppressive extortions were practised on the Servians, whose patience being exhausted, they resisted some of these exactions by force of arms. A rigorous order for disarming all the Christians was then issued, which was eluded by the concealment of arms; and the Turkish spahis and beys being let loose upon the people, such severities ensued, that a partial rebellion was the result. The ringleaders were seized, many of them were put to death, and with true Turkish cruelty, forty-two Servians were exhibited impaled at Belgrade on October 29 and 30. The Servians retaliated early in November by massacring all the Turks who fell in their way, and plundering their property. The pashaw then obtained a reinforcement of 5,000 men from Bosnia, and a sanguinary war was raging in that quarter at the close of the year.

CHAPTER X.

Parliamentary Affairs.—Motions for Adjournment in both Houses.—Remarks on the Offices of Attorney-Gen. and Chief Justice of Chester being held by the same person.—Mr. Golbourn's Bill respecting Colonial Offices.—Sir Samuel Romilly's Bills respecting Corruption of Blood, and the Punishment of High Treason.—Lord Morpeth's Motion relative to the Speaker's Address to the Prince Regent in the last Session.—Debates in both Houses on the Conduct of this Government towards the Norwegians.

HAVING now brought to the close of the year our summary of the most important public occurrences on the European continent, we turn our view upon Great Britain, and to those domestic transactions which, if affording less splendid matter for narration, can never want interest for the English reader.

Parliament having met on March 1st, after the adjournment, a message was received by both Houses from the Prince Regent, recommending a further adjournment to the 21st of the Month. In the House of Lords, a motion for adjournment being in consequence made, the *Marquis of Lansdowne* rose to say, that he had no intention to oppose the motion, though he felt some reluctance at concurring in it, since he could not hold it as a doctrine, that because one important branch of public business could not be proceeded with (alluding to the pending negotiations), the prosecution of all other business should be suspended. A great quantity of private and other business stood for discussion

which parliament was pledged to take into its most serious consideration during this session, and why might it not in the mean time be proceeded with? The hearing of appeal causes was another matter of such great interest, that their Lordships had thought it requisite to alter the whole scheme of the courts of justice in order to give it greater facilities; surely with the resolution of proceeding in them with promptitude and dispatch. Though he would not throw any obstacles in the way of the motion, he had thought it his duty to call their lordships' attention to the sacrifices they were making in giving their concurrence.

The *Earl of Liverpool* found it necessary to say but a few words with reference to what had been observed by the noble marquis. He would throw himself upon the indulgence of their lordships, on the question of the propriety of an adjournment. The Prince Regent's ministers had taken into their consideration the possible or probable inconveniences that might arise from the measure, and the

result was, that no inconvenience was likely to arise from it, equal to that which might accrue from the parliament's continuing to sit. This was all that he conceived it proper at present to say on the subject.

After a few remarks from other members, which it is not material to notice, the motion for adjournment was put and carried without opposition.

In the House of Commons, on March 1st, after an unprecedented number of private bills had been read for the first time, upon a motion for a new writ for the borough of Eye in the room of Sir W. Garrow, who had accepted the office of Chief Justice of Chester, *Sir Samuel Romily* rose, and observed, that the gentleman in respect of whom the motion had been made, being his majesty's Attorney General, had not resigned, nor did mean to resign, that office on his acceptance of the high judicial office described in the motion. To him it appeared that the two offices were incompatible. The one being a lucrative office held at the sole pleasure of the crown, its tenure was inconsistent with that independence of the judges which it was so important to preserve inviolate. Besides, to place as a judge over the subject an attorney-general, whose duty it was to maintain the rights of the crown against the subject, was not the way to insure the equal administration of justice. These two offices had indeed at former periods been held by the same person, as in the instances of lord Kenyon and lord Alvanley; but it was a misfortune that these cases had been allowed to pass without

comment. He trusted that he should not be understood as meaning any thing disrespectful to the learned gentleman in question, who had merely done as others had done before him; but he had felt it his duty to throw out these observations, on which, however, he did not mean to found any motion. No other remarks were made on the subject, and the motion for the writ passed of course.

The adjournment to March 21st, was moved in this House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the same manner as in the other, by way of communication from the Prince Regent, and as its being "his pleasure." *Mr. Whitbread*, after observing that he had no hesitation in voting for an adjournment, and for an acquiescence in the pleasure of his Royal Highness, owned that he entertained some apprehensions, lest the present proceedings should be drawn to a pernicious precedent. He wished therefore to have some records on the Journals of the house, of the grounds on which parliament had been induced to take such a step. In consequence, he moved an amendment to the right hon. gentleman's motion, which, after expressing a cheerful compliance with the pleasure of his Royal Highness, notwithstanding the recent adjournment of the House, at a season when so many matters of the greatest importance pressed themselves upon its consideration, concluded with "trusting that the unexampled state of public affairs upon the continent of Europe will afford a justification of their conduct to their constituents, and to posterity, prevent its being drawn into pernicious precedent,

and preclude the possibility of its being attributed to inattention to the great concerns, which call for the increased vigilance and activity of the House of Commons, or any dereliction of its sacred duties."

This amendment was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and not being persisted in, the motion for adjournment was put and agreed to.

On March 22nd, *Mr. Golbourn*, rose in the House of Commons to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend an act of the 22nd of the king, which went to provide, that no office in any of the colonies of the united kingdom should be entrusted to any person who had not resided for a specified time in the settlement. He said, that certain abuses had crept in which rendered these salutary provisions altogether nugatory. One of the chief defects was, that the governors and councils of colonies were empowered to grant leave of absence to persons without limitation of time or other restriction. It was his intention to propose certain restrictions on governors in granting such licences, and also to limit the time to which the leave which could be granted should extend. He also meant that it should be enacted, that annual lists should be laid on the table of the House, containing the names of those officers of colonies who were absent from the places to which their offices were attached. Leave was then given to bring in a bill intituled, "An Act to prevent the granting in future any patent office to be exercised in any colony or plantation now or at any time hereafter belonging to the crown of Great Britain for any longer

term than during such time as the grantee thereof, or person appointed thereto, shall discharge the duty thereof in person, and behave well therein."

After a second reading of the bill, the question for going into a committee upon it came on April 18th, when *Mr. Creevey* rose to oppose any farther progress. He said, it had been miscalled a bill of reform, and would in effect sanctify all abuses against a bill of reform which had passed in the 22nd of the King. He produced several instances of violation of the law of residence established in that bill; and there being a clause in the present bill, "that nothing in the act should be construed to extend to any existing appointment or leave of absence granted before," he contended, that the purpose was merely to support those absences which were too rotten to support themselves. He said, if the bill was pressed he would divide the House upon it, and propose what he thought would be a much better measure—a resolution that the law had been violated in the letter, in the case of the holders of colonial offices by patent, and in spirit and effect by the holders of them by commissions.

Mr. Golbourn had not expected, after the general concurrence with which his bill had first been received, to hear it stigmatized with the purpose of perpetuating and sanctioning abuse. He thought the measure proposed as a substitute was one of the greatest cruelty and injustice, being no less than to deprive those who had received such offices upon the express understanding of non-resi-

dence, of the only reward which they had received for meritorious public services.

Mr. Creevey thought that attention to this subject was particularly called for at this time, when from the near prospect of peace it was probable that a number of very deserving persons would be reduced to scanty half-pay, on whom such honourable rewards would be probably conferred, and not disposed of to increase ministerial patronage. He then moved a resolution conformable to his intention above stated, as an amendment of the motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair, which was seconded.

A debate ensued, a considerable part of which referred to the expression of *vested rights* used by *Mr. Stephen* with regard to the interest of colonial offices in the places which they held during pleasure. In conclusion, *Mr. Creevey's* amendment was negatived without a division, and the House went into a committee. On the reading of a clause of the bill relative to the power of granting leave of absence to officers in the colonies, *Mr. Browne* opposed it, and moved "that leave of absence should not be granted for more than 12 months, nor should be renewed for more than the like period, and that absence for more than two years should incur forfeiture of the office." This was objected to as too short an allowance in several cases, and the motion was withdrawn. The last clause being read, by which it was declared, that the provisions of the bill did not extend to persons now holding situations in the colonies, *Mr. Browne* moved, "that

the clause be rejected." A division ensued, for the clause 32, against it 9.

On the motion for a third reading of the bill, May 6th, various observations on it were made as being futile and unnecessary; and *Mr. Creevey* in particular said it ought to be entitled, An Act to dispense with the Act of the 22nd of his present Majesty, in favour of certain persons (whom he named) and who were in possession of colonial offices by patent or commission. On the other side, the bill, as far as it went, was represented as a great improvement on the colonial system. The House dividing on the motion, it was carried by 48 against 8. The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

The failure of a motion made in the House of Commons during the last year by *Sir Samuel Romilly*, for a bill to take away the corruption of blood in cases of attainder for high treason and felony, did not discourage that persevering friend of humanity from renewing his attempt in the present session. On March 23rd, he made a motion for leave to bring in a bill, which he stated to be precisely similar to that presented to the House in the last year. He repeated his explanation of its purpose and objects, saying, that it did not propose to make any alteration in the forfeitures of property, imposed by the existing laws on persons convicted of high treason or felony, but merely to do away what was termed corruption of blood, by virtue of which such a person could not form a link by which a pedigree could be traced, whereby his de-

scendants, however far removed, would be deprived of the means of establishing their right to lands, to which he, if alive, would have a prior right, and such land would escheat to the lord of the manor. This law rested upon feudal principles, which were by no means conformable to modern ideas of justice, and was in fact a relic of barbarism. It had been said in the discussions on the bill in the last session, that instances of the evil which he was desirous of guarding against were not likely to happen; but at this very time, he was professionally concerned in a case precisely in point. A woman had been convicted of a murder in Oxfordshire 50 years ago; and the estate she would have been entitled to, had she lived, had passed from one possessor to another, and a valuable consideration had been given for it; yet, information having been given, that the property, by reason of corruption of blood, had escheated to the crown, and it being found by an inquisition, that this was really the case, claim had been laid to the property as belonging to the crown.

The question being put, *Mr. Yorke* rose to declare, that he must object even to the introduction of such a bill into parliament. His reasons were a repetition of the arguments he had formerly employed against any alteration of the laws of England, on the ground of a trifling inconvenience, and particularly against any relaxation of the punishment for treason. Leave was however given to bring in the bill; and *Sir S. Romilly* afterwards moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the punish-

ment of high treason; which was granted.

On the motion for committing the bill for abolishing corruption of blood, *Mr. Yorke* enforced his former objections, and said that he should propose leaving out of the bill the words "or treason," and that it should run thus: "that no attainder of felony, not extending to treason, petty treason, or murder, do lead to corruption of blood."

Sir James Mackintosh in a learned and eloquent speech supported the bill. He gave an account of the introduction of blood for treason into Scotland, where, as in all other countries of Europe, it was unknown in the reign of queen Anne, and contended, that it was by the best authorities regarded as a temporary expedient; and that the making it general and unconditional in 1799, was the real innovation. He ridiculed the idea, that a law through which a person unborn might at a remote time miss an estate, which would otherwise have come to him, could have any effect in deterring a man from the commission of a crime; and he thought there could not be a more favourable time than the present, for abrogating the rigour of ancient laws.

The *Solicitor General (Serjeant Shepherd)* in reply, denied, that the proceeding of the legislature in 1799, with respect to the corruption of blood, was an innovation, and asserted that it was rather a restoration of the law as it existed prior to 1708. He was decidedly of opinion, that this punishment ought not to be taken away in cases of treason. After a speech from *Sir S. Romilly*, in

which he brought several arguments against the justice and utility of the punishment, and quoted the opinion of Blackstone against it; and some observations on each side by other members; a division took place, in which the amendment was carried by 47 against 32. Mr. Yorke then proposed two successive amendments, "that the provisions of the bill should not extend to high treason;" and "that petty treason should also be exempted from its provisions;" both which were carried. The bill thus amended afterwards passed into a law.

The House having on the same day resolved itself into a committee on the bill to alter the punishment of high treason, *Mr. Yorke* moved, that after the words "and there hanged," there be added, "and then be beheaded;" arguing that if the form of punishment were altered, it would be less severe than it ought to be, and its effect weaker in the prevention of crime. A conversation ensued, in which several members joined; but no attempt was made to divide the committee on the proposed addition, which therefore passed by way of amendment. This bill likewise, after some corrections in the House of Lords, passed into a law.

Among the State Papers of the last year will be found the Address of the Speaker of the House of Commons to the Prince Regent on July 22nd, the last day of that session of parliament. Together with other topics, the Speaker had touched upon the rejection, by the Commons, of the bill for the further relief of the Roman Catholics, and assigned the reasons for it ac-

ording to his own views of the subject. This was felt by some of the friends of the bill as conveying a reflection upon those who had supported it, as well as pronouncing a definitive judgment on the case which did not belong to the Speaker's office; and Lord Morpeth, at the beginning of the autumn session, had given notice of a motion on the subject, which he intended to bring on after the recess of parliament. This notice had occasioned a motion from Mr. Sumner, that the Speaker should be desired to print his speech, which was carried.

On March 30th, *Mr. Cartwright* desired to be informed by a friend of the noble lord, Mr. Ponsonby, what was the day fixed upon for bringing on the motion; and the answer being, the 22nd of April, Mr. C. moved, that the House should be called over on that day. A conversation followed, in which several members gave their opinion, that the nature of the motion ought to be stated previously, in order to give time for the person who was its object, to meet it, and the House to form an idea of it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer went so far as to say, that "he apprehended this was the first time, that a member had been allowed to bring forward a personal charge without such notice." The word *allowed* was taken up with great warmth by some of the opposition members; and *Mr. Whitbread* said, that the right hon. gentleman seemed to forget, that it was the indisputed right of any member even to bring forward an impeachment, and lay it upon the table, without notice. An explanation was then given of the offen-

sive word, and in conclusion, the motion for calling the house was carried. It is to be observed, that Mr. Tierney affirmed, that he knew it to be the noble lord's intention to communicate personally to the Speaker, the nature of his motion in time to enable him to prepare for it.

On April 22, *Lord Morpeth* rose and began his speech with an apology for his having undertaken the task he was about to perform, and a compliment to the Speaker on the high reputation he had merited in the general discharge of his important office. Then having caused the speech in question to be read, he repeated that part of it relative to the Catholic bill, which was the object of his censure, and said that he should submit the following proposition to the House: "That it is contrary to Parliamentary usage, and to the spirit of parliamentary proceeding, for the Speaker, unless by special direction of the House, to inform his Majesty, either at the bar of the House of Lords, or elsewhere, of any proposal made to the House by any of its members, either in the way of bill or motion, or to acquaint the throne with any proceedings relative to such proposal, until they shall be consented to by the House." In proof of the point respecting parliamentary usage, the noble lord referred to such speeches of Speakers as had been preserved, in which he could find no reference to measures which had not met with the concurrence of the House; none, at least, analogous to the case in question, in which the principle of the bill had been established in the second reading, the

application of the principle in an important point was negatived by a small majority in the committee, and the bill was still in existence when the Speaker alluded to it in his address to the throne. He then made some remarks on the particular expressions of the Speaker in the passage complained of; but, said he, it is not to the mere wording that I would call the attention of the House; it is to the danger of the precedent, the apprehension I entertain that if this course of proceeding be established as a precedent, a future Speaker may think himself justified in taking the occasion of a rejected measure to render it the vehicle of censorious remark, or party purposes. After some observations on the importance of guarding against evils of this kind, by strictly adhering to the principle of not communicating to the throne the debates of the House, he concluded with moving a special entry in the Journal to the effect of the proposition which he had announced as the foundation of his speech.

The *Speaker* then rose, and after making some remarks on the situation in which he had been placed by the mode of proceeding adopted by the noble lord, he said that there appeared two distinct questions upon which he was called upon to vindicate himself; 1. whether, according to the usage of parliament, the proceedings of the House upon the Roman Catholic claims were fit matter to be adverted to in such a speech: 2. if they were, whether they had been mentioned in a proper manner. As to the first he submitted to the House, that according to

the usage of parliament, all or any of the principal objects which have employed the attention of the Commons during the session, may be fit matters to be mentioned in such a speech. This opinion he supported first by the rule laid down in Mr. Hatsell's book almost in the above words; and then, by reference to a number of recorded instances of speeches made by different Speakers. Of these there were two which came to the precise point of adverting to a bill which had been negatived: one, was a speech of Speaker Onslow's not delivered, indeed, on account of a sudden indisposition of the king, which prevented him from coming in person to prorogue the parliament; but left among his papers endorsed in his own hand, as intended to be spoken, in which he animadverted upon the rejection by the Lords of some bills, which after long debates had passed the Commons. The other was that of Mr. Foster, late Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, who, on presenting the money bills, although no bill respecting the Catholics was on that day presented, had alluded to the rejection of a petition from the Catholic committee praying the elective franchise, and had so emphatically stated the sentiments of the House, on the necessity of a Protestant parliament and ascendancy, as to receive its thanks. With respect to the manner in which he had mentioned the subject, he submitted to the House, that he had stated their proceedings with fairness and correctness, in proof of which he gave a kind of commentary on the passage. He then replied to the technical objection

which had been made, That the Speaker can know nothing of what passes in a committee; and he concluded with thanking the House for their indulgent hearing, and asserting the purity of his intention to execute what he regarded as his duty, with firmness and fidelity.

Mr. Whitbread declared, that after the right hon. gentleman's speech he had the same opinion of the subject as before, and still thought that he had no authority indirectly from precedent, or directly from the House, whose servant he had confessed himself to be, to make the communication to the throne, which he had done. He adverted to the cases adduced of Speakers Onslow and Foster; and having caused the speech of the latter to be read, he shewed that it did not in any manner justify the conduct of the right hon. gentleman. He remarked upon what had been said of the situation of the speaker in a committee of the House, and contended that, in this case, when he had resumed the chair, no report having been made to him from the committee, there was no proceeding before him on which he had a right to act, when he declared that the bill was defeated; and that the bill, at the time when he made the statement, was existing and alive. He had no right whatever to make the exposition he had done, which *Mr. W.* considered as a violation of duty from beginning to end. As the right hon. gentleman had expressed some dissatisfaction, because a direct resolution was not moved upon him, he would now submit one by way of amend-

ment. Mr. W. then moved, that all the words after the word *that* be omitted, for the purpose of introducing, "it appears to this House, that Mr. Speaker did, at the close of the last session of parliament, at the bar of the House of Lords, communicate to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, certain proceedings of this House, had in a committee of the whole House, relative to his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, which did not terminate in any act done by this House; and did at the same time inform his Royal Highness of the motives and reasons which he, Mr. Speaker, assumed to have influenced the members of the House voting in committee, in their determination thereupon; and that Mr. Speaker, in his speech so addressed to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, at the bar of the House of Lords, was guilty of a violation of the trust reposed in him, and a breach of the privileges of this House, of which he is chosen guardian and protector.

Mr. *Banks* lamented that so weighty a charge should be brought against the Speaker, whose conduct, as he conceived, had been perfectly consistent with the established usages of parliament. After several observations in his vindication, he said, that when both the motion and the amendment were disposed of, he thought the House should come to some specific statement on the subject; and he read the following resolution to that purpose: "That it has been customary for the Speaker of this House, on presenting the bills of supply at the close of a session (the King being present on

the throne) to make a speech at the bar of the House of Lords, recapitulating the principal objects which have employed the attention of the Commons during their sitting, without receiving any instructions from the House as to the particular topics, or in what manner he should express himself; and that nothing has occurred which calls for any interference on the part of this House for the regulation of the conduct of the Speaker, either at the bar of the House of Lords, or elsewhere."

After some other members had spoken on each side, with little variation from the preceding arguments, *Mr. J. P. Grant* rose, and expressing his surprise at the manner in which the Speaker and those who espoused his cause had attempted to vindicate his conduct; observed, that the question in itself was perfectly simple. There were two privileges of that House which he held to be of paramount importance to its vital interests: one, that the crown should not interfere, directly or indirectly, with any measures that were in progress through it; the other, that it should express no censure or disapprobation of such measures as had been concluded. The latter he thought the more valuable privilege of the two, because the crown, by animadverting upon what any member or number of members had said, might intimidate others from performing their duty. This in fact had been done by some of our monarchs, and especially was the constant practice of queen Elizabeth. Supposing therefore the Prince Regent had answered the

Speaker by expressing his displeasure at "the momentous changes proposed for our constitution," it would have been a high breach of their privileges; and he held it incontrovertible, that what it was not lawful for the king to notice, it was not lawful for the Speaker to express. The hon. member then adverted to precedents, and asked, had a single instance of a Speaker been adduced, so incautious, so subservient to the crown, or so regardless of the privileges of parliament, as to communicate to the throne that a dangerous proposition had been made in that House; but which had not been assented to. He concluded with saying, that not wishing to pass a vote of censure, but desiring that some motion should pass which should express disapprobation unmingled with severity, he would vote for the motion.

Mr. Plunkett highly complimented *Mr. Grant* for his eloquent and excellent speech, and employed the same strain of argument with great force and copiousness. Among other strong censures of the Speaker, he said, "Sir, in taking the liberty to report the opinions of that Committee, did you truly report them? On the contrary, you totally misrepresented them. The opposition to the proposition rejected was grounded on a variety of reasons. Some opposed it in consequence of the intemperate conduct of certain public bodies in Ireland; others, because of the writings which had been diffused in that country; some wished the change to be deferred until a time of peace; others were desirous that the see of Rome should be first consulted. With all this variety of sentiment, how, Sir, were you competent to say what

was the opinion by which a majority of this House on that occasion was swayed?" "Will any man (said the hon. member) declare upon his honour that he thinks you were authorized, on a decision by a majority of four, to represent to the crown that the question was put finally at rest? Was it not evident that the subject must return to be considered by parliament; and if so brought back, with what impartiality could parliament proceed upon it, if by any indirect means the artillery of royal influence was brought to bear on its march?" He further dwelt upon the injustice done to the members who supported the bills, by the implication, in the Speaker's speech, of an intention in some persons to introduce changes destructive "of the laws by which the throne, the parliament, and the government of this country are made fundamentally Protestant;" an intention which, for himself, he loudly disclaimed. He concluded with observing, that the speech complained of was wholly uncalled for, and that there was nothing in the bill which he presented, or in any other bills which had passed in the session, to give occasion to it.

Mr. Canning, though one of the minority who had been friendly to the Catholic claims, and hoping again to join in promoting their cause, could not concur in either the direct or implied censure of the speech, as he conceived that the Speaker was only exercising a discretion vested in him. He pursued this idea at some length; and though he wished the speech delivered had not been such as it was, he argued that the Speaker ought not to be called to account for practising what was authorized

by the constant usage of Parliament.

Mr. Tierney made some severe reflections upon the strain of argument employed by the member who last rose, and supported the censure of the Speaker. After some other members had spoken, and *Mr. Whitbread* had declined pressing the House to a division upon his amendment, *Lord Morpeth* briefly concluded the debate; and the House dividing on the original motion, there appeared—Ayes 106, Noes 274; Majority against it, 168. *Mr. Banks'* resolution was afterwards carried.

Such was the termination of a contest the prospect of which had excited considerable interest and expectation in the public. The great majority in favour of the Speaker seems to denote either that the House in general regarded him as blameless, or that the weight of his character, and the connection of his honour and reputation with those of the body over which he presided, rendered, in the opinion of the greater number, a public censure inexpedient or indecorous. Yet upon perusing the speeches made on the occasion, few, it is imagined, will be insensible of a great superiority in point of argument, as well as of eloquence, on the side of reproof; and were the question referred to the public at large, it can scarcely be doubted that the decision would be, that the Speaker had been betrayed by party zeal (for his honourable character will not admit a more unfavourable interpretation) into a step at least improper and of dangerous example, if not unconstitutional. The discussion of the sub-

ject will have had a good effect, if it prevents the recurrence of any thing similar.

It was naturally to be expected that the condition of the Norwegians, transferred by a treaty in which they had no participation, to a new Sovereign, and on their unwillingness to consent to this change, threatened with compulsion, should interest the friends of freedom and independence in the British Parliament; and as soon as it was understood that the English Government was likely to take a part in the system of force to be adopted against them, tokens appeared in both houses of an intention to make the subject a matter of discussion.

On April 29, *Lord Holland* put the question to *Lord Liverpool* whether, when his Lordship had said that a convention had been signed for a suspension of hostilities between France and the Allies, Norway was included among the powers between whom hostilities had ceased. *Lord L.* having replied in the negative, *Lord H.* asked whether by that he was to understand that we were at war with Norway. *Lord Liverpool* said he had no objection to state the fact, that measures were taken for the blockade of Norway.

Earl Grey supposed it was to be understood from this statement, that the ports of that country were to be blockaded, in order to compel it by famine to submit to unite with a foreign power against its inclination. After some more conversation, *Lord Grey* said, that he should move on Monday for the production of the paper instructing the Admiralty to give orders for the blockade

as being the regular document for further proceedings.

A similar question from *Mr. C. Wynne*, in the House of Commons, produced the same avowal of the blockade from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In both houses conversations were brought on relative to the Danish treaty, the pending negotiations which Norway, and the blockade, on May 2 and 5, which, as no proceedings were founded on them, it is unnecessary here to report.

On May 10, *Earl Grey* brought on his announced motion in the House of Lords, prefaced with a speech to the following effect.—After some general observations on the importance of a decision in which the rights of a whole nation were at stake, he said; the subjects which presented themselves to the consideration of their lordships were,—1. Whether, under a fair construction of the treaty with Sweden, such obligations can be urged as must be contended for to justify the measures now pursuing: 2. Whether the obligations themselves are such as can be vindicated according to the established principles of the law of nations, and the political rights of mankind: 3. Whether the King of Sweden, by the faithful performance of his part of the contract, was entitled to call upon us for the faithful discharge of our part: 4. Whether the maxims of sound policy could justify the measures pursuing against Norway.

With respect to the first, he observed, that we had acceded to a treaty between Russia and Sweden, by which we agreed, pro-

vided Sweden performed certain conditions, not to oppose the annexation of Norway to Sweden, but to use our good offices in obtaining it, and even to employ force for the purpose, if necessary. But what were the conditions upon which the employment of force depended? the refusal of Denmark to join the Northern Alliance. If, therefore, by our co-operation, we made the King of Denmark join the allied powers, we had fulfilled our stipulation. The subsequent condition of the people of Norway formed no part of our engagement; we did not guarantee the peaceable possession of the country to Sweden. It deserved particular remark, that Russia had guaranteed this possession, but in our treaty we had accepted such guaranty. Our ministers themselves had so construed it; for in an article of our treaty with Denmark is the following declaration:—"Whereas, his Danish Majesty, in virtue of the treaty of peace this day concluded with the King of Sweden, has to his said Majesty ceded Norway for a certain provided indemnity; his Britannic Majesty, who has thus seen his engagements contracted with Sweden in this report fulfilled, promises, &c." Moreover, in a former discussion of the Swedish treaty, Lord Castlereagh had expressly declared that no guaranty was contracted with Sweden for the peaceable possession of Norway. With regard to the question of right, whether this was an obligation which we could contract, his Lordship maintained that it was fundamentally void, as being contrary to the most acknowledged principles of law and

justice. An individual seeking the fulfilment of a contract depending upon an unlawful obligation, would not be listened to in a court of justice, and the principles between states must be the same, although there is no superior tribunal to appeal to. Now, the rights of a Sovereign over his subjects are not the rights of property; they do not confer the privilege of transferring them from one owner to another, like cattle attached to the soil.— His Lordship here read passages from Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel, all clearly maintaining the doctrine, that the sovereign of a state could not transfer the allegiance of the people: that he might, in case of necessity, withdraw his garrisons from their towns, and give up all claim to their obedience; but that it then rested with the people to determine to whom they would submit. Some difference might be suggested between a sovereignty and a patrimony, but with respect to Norway, it was certain that the King of Denmark was sovereign only, and not proprietor, and that it was an integrally independent state. To transfer the allegiance of that people was therefore what he had no right to do, and consequently no country had any right to interfere to bring it about by compulsion.

The noble Lord proceeded to consider the assistance furnished by Sweden to the common cause in pursuance of the treaty; the papers on the table did not, however, afford the requisite information on this point. But it appeared that after the battle of Bautzen, when the cause of Europe seemed lost, Sweden had not a man in the field, or in progress to the field,

although her engagements with this country to supply her contingent was signed in the preceding March. So late as the battle of Leipzig, did not Sir Charles Stewart write to the ministers that the Crown Prince had failed in executing his engagements? What has he done since that battle? Did he move to support the Allies in their attack of France? He had not made a single movement in conjunction with them till April 16, when he thought proper to visit Paris. The last consideration was the policy of annexing Norway to Sweden; and on this head his Lordship observed, that the augmentation of Sweden could not be deemed wise with any view to permanent policy, since, in all probability, she will still, as formerly, incline to the interest of France. From the resources possessed by Norway with respect to naval supplies, it would be of more advantage to this country that she should be independent, than annexed to any power.

His Lordship then observed, that it had been stated that Denmark has not acted *bona fide* in the execution of her treaty of cession, but has underhand fomented the resistance of the Norwegians. He said, he was instructed distinctly to deny that any Danish troops have assisted the insurrection of the Norwegians. All the garrisons consisted of their own soldiers, who were animated with the spirit of independence. To strengthen the charge against Denmark it has been urged that the King, whom the people of Norway have chosen, is presumptive heir to the crown of Denmark. But what proof does this afford of the co-

operation of the Danish government? Norway is the better half of the Danish dominions. Prince Christian therefore took his choice; and, said the noble Lord, I should have made the same.

Earl Grey concluded a long and eloquent speech with moving—“That an humble address he presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, humbly to request that his Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to interpose his mediation to rescue the unoffending people of Norway from the dreadful alternative of famine, or of subjugation to the yoke of a foreign and hostile power: and that during the discussion of such proposals as his Royal Highness may be advised to make for this most desirable object, all hostile operations on the part of this country, against a people struggling for the sacred right of national independence, may be discontinued.”

The *Earl of Harrowby* in reply first considered the intention of the parties at the time of contracting the treaty with Sweden. It was the desire of this country, at a time when the co-operation of Sweden was most essential to the interests of Europe, to obtain the assistance of that power against the common enemy, for which purpose we engaged to put it in possession of Norway, which, belonging to a hostile state, rendered it insecure for Sweden to withdraw its military force from its own territories. There could, therefore, be no doubt that we were *bona fide* held to secure the possession of it to Sweden; and unless in the nature of the treaty there was something which rendered it null and void, or in the conduct of the

other contracting party something which might absolve us from our engagements, we ought not to stop at a nominal cession. As to the justice of the treaty in question, though grave authorities had been quoted by the noble Earl, yet writers were not unanimous on the subject of the law of nations. Dr. Paley said that the law of nations depended on the fact of its being established, no matter when, or by whom. Looking therefore at those treaties by which long wars had been concluded, as the practical exposition of the law of nations, we shall find that on many occasions cessions had been made of whole states. Of these he gave instances; and affirmed, that almost every state, except the great countries of Europe, had at times been transferred from one power to another. No Sovereign, he allowed, could cede the whole of his dominions; but when much pressed by war, he might cede a part for the salvation of the remainder, the inhabitants of which were bound to submit peaceably for the general good. His Lordship dwelt somewhat at large upon this idea, and applied it to Norway. He then replied to the observations which had been made on the failure of due co-operation on the part of the Crown Prince of Sweden, and on the impolicy of the treaty; and he concluded with saying, that if the Norwegians were in some degree sacrificed, considering our engagements with Sweden, and that this was the only sacrifice to the general liberty of Europe, while liberty was secured to the Norwegians by the Prince to whom they were ceded, and guaranteed by one of the most

powerful nations of Europe, he trusted their lordships would not think it consistent with policy, honour, or justice, to interrupt the government in its proceedings.

Lord Grenville, after expressing with great force his sense of the cruel injustice of compelling the people of Norway to submit to a power against which that country entertained the strongest national antipathy, as one, which during a long course of years had been her unrelenting, unforgiving, and unremitting enemy, and from which this country has repeatedly protected her, entered into a particular consideration of the arguments of the last speaker. Among other points, he drew an important distinction between the cession of a country already conquered and occupied by an enemy, and that of a territory still free and uninfluenced. He further affirmed that it was a gross misrepresentation to compare the cession of Norway to that of a mere province or town; it was in fact a whole, and in yielding it, Frederic VI. had given up no part of the kingdom of Denmark, for he was King of Norway by a distinct and separate title.— After many other observations, in which he supported the arguments advanced by Earl Grey, he stated the case in the following manner. You have signed a peace with Denmark, and you acknowledge that that country has fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty. The consequence is the necessary admission of one of those three things; that Norway is a part of the kingdom of Denmark; that it is independent of that kingdom; or that it is a dominion now *de jure* under the crown of Sweden. If

Norway be a part of Denmark, you have made peace with her: if an independent state, what has she done to you that you should reduce her by famine? if under the Swedish dominion, what pretence have you for interfering between that kingdom and its rebellious subjects.

The *Earl of Liverpool*, in defending the measures of government, confined himself to the special circumstances of the case. He began with considering those under which the cession of Norway was made, and shewed that Sweden actually gave up Gluckstadt and Holstein which she had conquered, whilst Jutland lay open to her arms, as the price of the cession made by the King of Denmark for the preservation of the remainder of his dominions. He contended, that that sovereign, as an absolute monarch, ceded no rights which he did not himself possess; and that, if the principle of cession was applicable under any circumstances, there never was a case in which it could be considered less in the light of a grievance than the present, when an offer had been made to the people of Norway either to be governed by the existing laws, or to be incorporated with the constitution of Sweden. But it was said they had not chosen to accept this offer, and wished rather to erect themselves into an independent kingdom. But after having during eight years been at war with us as part of the Danish dominions, had they now a right to assume independence for the purpose of preventing the allies from receiving a compensation for the conquests made by them from the state to

which they belonged? His Lordship then went into a consideration of the manner in which Prince Christian had proclaimed the independence of Norway, still calling himself its regent, and presumptive heir of Denmark; in which, if the court of Denmark was privy to his plans, it was gross duplicity and falsehood on its part; if otherwise, it was an act of usurpation on that of Prince Christian. He intimated that there were a number of Danes in Norway who had stimulated the people to resistance, and that they had been studiously kept in the dark, and allured by an assurance of the support of England. He said, that it had been taken for granted by the noble lords that the general sense of the people of Norway was adverse to an union with Sweden; but in fact there were considerable parts of that country perfectly willing to agree to it. He made some remarks in defence of the conduct of Sweden with respect to her services in the common cause; and as to the impolicy of adding to her strength, he observed, that the loss of Finland had placed her in different political circumstances.

The remaining speeches being chiefly a recapitulation of former arguments, it is unnecessary here

to notice them. The House at length divided on the motion, contents 27, proxies 7, total 34. Non-contents 86, proxies 29, total 115. Majority against the motion 81. A dissentient protest was afterwards entered on the Journals signed by eleven peers.

On May 12th, the same subject was brought before the House of Commons by *Mr. C. W. Wynne*, who, after an introductory speech, made a motion *verbatim* the same with that in the House of Lords. In the debate which ensued, the train of argument pursued was so perfectly similar to that of which we have given a summary above, that to enter into particulars would be needless repetition. It may however be remarked, that some of the opposers of the motion avowed more openly than in the other house, their disapprobation of the measures adopted against the Norwegians, and resisted an interference with them solely on the ground of the obligations we had incurred by the treaty with Sweden, which they regarded as incapable of being done away by any explanation consistently with public faith and national honour. On the division there appeared, for the motion 71, against it 220; majority 156.

CHAPTER XI.

Bills to suspend and discontinue certain Proceedings against Clerical Persons.—Debates and Bills relative to the Corn Laws.—Proceedings relative to the Slave Trade.

A CIRCUMSTANCE in which the clerical body was interested became the occasion of frequent discussion in the present session of parliament. An act had passed about ten years before, brought in by Sir William Scott, for the purpose of remedying the evils arising from the prevalent non-residence of the clergy on their cures, to the provisions of which heavy penalties for default were annexed. These penalties attached not only to non-residents without excuse, but to those who should neglect to make returns to the bishop of the diocese of the claims to exemption as allowed by the act. It had happened that a Mr. Wright had been successively registrar of the bishopricks of Norwich, Ely, and London, and being dismissed from his office in the last, he had availed himself of the knowledge he had acquired in his station, to institute prosecutions against a number of the clergy for violations of the act, of which the penalties to which he was entitled as informer, would amount, if levied, to 80,000*l.* As a great majority of these actions was founded on mere omission of the returns, an alarm was excited among all who were conscious of any neglect of form in this particular, and who saw themselves exposed perhaps to

absolute ruin at the pleasure of an informer. To obviate this hardship Mr. Bathurst, in the last autumn session, moved for leave to bring in a bill to suspend for a limited time the proceedings in actions under the act above-mentioned, which passed both houses.

The period of the operation of this bill being near expiring, Mr. Bathurst, on March 24th, rose to move for leave to bring in a bill “to discontinue the proceedings on certain actions already commenced, and to prevent vexatious actions, under the 43rd of the king.” He introduced his motion with the observations he had formerly made on the great hardships to which the persons against whom the actions had been brought were exposed; and in proof that their offences in general consisted only in the neglect of duly applying for licences, he said, that in a list of ninety-two persons in the diocese of London, against whom Mr. Wright had instituted prosecutions, only two were destitute of a rational excuse.

Mr. Whitbread said, that those who remembered the proceedings on the bill in question would be struck with what they now heard. At that time it was contended that every thing should be done to induce informers to come forward,

for which purpose it was thought right that the whole penalties should go to them; but no sooner does one appear, than the House is called upon, first to suspend the law; secondly, to continue the suspension; thirdly to quash the prosecutions; and lastly, they would be asked to alter the law. He, however, would rather entertain the bill moved for, than suffer the unfortunate persons under prosecution to be entirely ruined.

After some observations by other members, leave was granted, and the bill was read the first time. *Mr. Bathurst* also brought in a bill to continue the suspension act of the last year.

The bill for discontinuing the prosecutions, &c. having been committed, its second reading was moved on March 31st, when *Lord Folkestone* rose, and declared his objection to the principle of the bill. This he chiefly founded on the injury it would do to an individual. The prosecutor had a vested interest in the penalties attached to violations of the law in question, which the bill went to destroy. It would be an *ex post facto* act to deprive an individual of his right, and to indemnify others who had been guilty of a breach of the law. His Lordship then noticed the calumnies which had been raised against *Mr. Wright*, and the means that had been used to interest feeling in favour of the persons prosecuted; and ended with declaring that he must protest against the second reading.

Mr. Wetherall said, that every bill of indemnity was an *ex post facto* law equally with the present; and he denied that the persons to be indemnified by the bill had committed any real offence.

Mr. Western acknowledged that he felt the force of the objections urged by his noble friend, which he thought had been inadequately answered. The house, in fact, had only a choice of difficulties; but as it was clear that the clergy ought not to be left without relief, in a case to which no moral culpability attached, he should give his assent to the second reading.

Mr. Bathurst, in defending the bill, said, that it was not intended to save the clergy at the expense of *Mr. Wright*. He would be allowed his costs; and where the law had been broken so as to involve a moral offence, he would be enabled to proceed for his penalties.

The bill was read a second time.

The further consideration of the report being postponed, a petition was presented to the house, on April 21st, from *Mr. Wright*, against the bill. It recited the fact of his having commenced actions against divers clergymen for penalties, to which their neglect had rendered them liable, believing himself entitled to the protection of the laws of his country in so doing; complained of the representations made by the clergy derogatory to his character, as having entrapped them, or kept back their licences or notifications, which he solemnly declared to be untrue; and that, on the contrary, he had drawn up an abstract of all the statutes respecting non-residence, with the forms of notification, and petitions for licences, which he had distributed gratis at his own expense, not only to the clergy of the dioceses, wherein he acted as secretary, but to those of other dioceses, and had also inserted advertisements in the pro-

vincial papers, and had written circular letters to remind the clergy of the necessity of renewing their licences; affirmed that the actions he had commenced were against clergymen of twenty different dioceses, and therefore his researches had not been confined to the dioceses in which he had been secretary; mentioned, that since the commencement of his actions, clubs and associations of clergymen had been formed for the purpose of defeating his claims, and several of the clergy had even caused friendly actions to be commenced against themselves with the same intention; and he concluded with placing himself under the protection of the house, and praying that he might be heard by himself or counsel, and allowed to produce evidence.

On April 26, the house having resolved itself into a committee on the bill, Mr. Wright's petition was referred to it, and counsel was heard on his part against the bill. After the counsel had finished his speech, which was merely a recapitulation of the allegations in the petition, *Mr. Brand* rose, and professing himself friendly to the bill in general, said he had objections to some parts of it. In the first place, he thought it did not offer sufficient security to Mr. Wright, who ought to be indemnified for all past and future expenses. He further was of opinion that the bill should define the grounds on which licences for non-residence should be given, instead of leaving it to the discretion of the bishops, who, he thought, had not sufficiently attended to the duty of enforcing residence, or ascertaining who did reside, or

under what circumstances the order to reside had not been complied with. He concluded with moving, as an amendment, "That it should be lawful for any person against whom actions for penalties might have been brought, to adduce proofs as to whether they had been entitled to licences for non-residence or not; and if they were enabled so to do, that such proof should be considered as an adequate excuse for their conduct."

Mr. Bathurst defended the bill, and made various observations on the statement given by Mr. Wright, who, he said, had made it the object of his inquiry where the proofs of his case were the easiest, not what was or was not a case of inadvertency. As to the suggestion of depriving the bishops of the powers vested in them by the 43rd of the king, that power had been given them for good reasons, and a case should be made out before it was changed. He declared that he should give his negative to the proposed amendment.

Mr. Whitbread, though still of opinion that the bill ought to pass, yet confessed that he had been led to entertain a more favourable opinion of Mr. Wright in the part he had taken; and instead of his requiring the indulgence of the house, they themselves ought to ask indulgence from him, who was to be prevented by an act from getting possession of what an existing law assigned him. It had been said that Mr. Wright might have admonished the bishops instead of taking the course he had pursued; but was this the provision of the act? or, in framing it, was it contemplated that the bishops were

to be directed by their secretaries in the performance of their duties? Whatever might be the motive of Mr. Wright in informing, he was exactly the man whom the act looked for, and to whom it held out the penalties as an inducement to inform.

After some farther debate the amendment was put and negatived, and the original clause was carried.

A clause being read respecting bishops acting upon their responsibility,

Mr. Whitbread observed, that that word might as well be left out, since, in truth, they would be responsible to no tribunal whatever. He said, his hon. friend (*Mr. Brand*) on leaving the house had left with him a clause which he would propose to the committee: its purpose was, to provide that the licence for non-residence should be rendered void, if not granted upon sufficient grounds. *Mr. Bathurst* replied, that the object would be equally attained by the clause as it stood. Several new clauses were afterwards brought up: and in fine the bill was reported and ordered for printing.

The bill being sent to the House of Lords, the house resolved itself into a committee upon it on May 13, when, upon the clause authorising the courts, under certain circumstances, to stay the proceedings that had been entered upon, the *Duke of Norfolk* made some objections relative to the justice of it, similar to those advanced in the other house. *Lord Ellenborough* observed, in reply, that the principle of the provision was analogous to the usual practice of Parliament. A conversation ensued, in which the merits of the bill of the 43rd of

the King were discussed; and the *Archbishop of Canterbury* gave it as his opinion that great relief had been afforded to the clergy by that bill; whence it was much to be deplored, that the inadvertence and misconduct of some of them had given occasion to the present bill. It would, however, be found that its provisions separated the cases of vicious non-residence from those of mistake and neglect. The clause was then carried without a division, and the report on the bill was received.

It afterwards passed into a law, under the title of "An Act to discontinue proceedings in certain actions already commenced, and to prevent vexatious suits against spiritual persons, under an Act passed in the 43rd year of his present Majesty; and further to continue, until the 20th day of July, 1814, an Act of the present Session of Parliament, for staying proceedings under the said Act."

The defects of the Act of the 43rd of the King being universally acknowledged *Sir William Scott*, on May 9th, moved in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill for its amendment as far as it relates to the non-residence of the clergy, which was granted.

Among the topics of Parliamentary discussion during this session, no one excited so much general interest as the Corn Trade, the proceedings concerning which were the subject of as much agitation, and produced as many petitions, as the East India and Catholic questions of the last year. The speeches in parliament on the occasion were so numerous, and were involved in so much intricacy from opposing calculations and

statements, that instead of attempting to give a statement of what was *said*, we must be contented with a succinct account of what was *proposed* and *done*.

The State Papers of 1813 will be found to contain a "Report on the Corn Trade," framed by a select Committee of the House of Commons, in which were considered the two different systems on which the Corn Laws of the country had been hitherto founded. The first, commencing in 1670, discouraged the importation of grain by high duties, whilst it encouraged the exportation by bounties. The second, commencing in 1765, proceeded on the directly opposite principle. The effect of these systems is stated by the committee to be such, that they recommend a recurrence to the former policy, by fixing very high the regulating price for allowing the importation of corn, with the permission of free exportation till it had nearly reached that standard. The respective prices specified were, exportation up to 90s. per quarter, and importation when at 103s. At that time, in consequence of two successive scanty harvests and other circumstances, the price of grain was extremely high, and much distress was incurred by the dearth of bread and the other necessaries of life. When, therefore, an intention was declared of bringing in a bill to parliament upon the principles supported by the committee, a great alarm was excited, especially in the commercial towns and manufacturing districts; and the suspicion was generally entertained of a design of sacrificing the trading to the landed

interest, and enabling the country gentlemen to keep up the greatly increased rents of their estates.—The cultivation of corn having of late years been so much extended in Ireland, that a considerable part of the deficiency of England was supplied from thence, it was natural that the members of that part of the united kingdom should take the lead in the attempt to discourage foreign importation; and Sir H. Parnell, member for Queen's County, who had been chairman of the committee, was the person who brought the matter under discussion after the Christmas recess. Petitions had in the mean time been pouring in from different places against any alteration in the corn laws.

On May 5, "*Sir Henry Parnell* moved that the debate on the corn laws, adjourned from the last session, should now be resumed; which was put and carried. He then moved that the first of a set of resolutions which he had prepared, and which were essentially different from those which he had proposed in the last year, be referred to a committee of the whole house. It was in the following words:— "That it is expedient that the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, and flour, from any part of the united kingdom, should be permitted at all times, without the payment of any duty, and without receiving any bounty whatever."

Mr. Rose opposed the motion in a speech full of information concerning all previous laws relative to the corn trade, and supported by tables, of which no abridgment can be given; and he concluded with earnestly intreating the house

not to take the report for its guide, but to proceed with a caution and deliberation suited to the infinite importance of the subject. He was replied to by Sir Henry Parnell; and after other speakers had joined in the debate, the question for going into a committee was put and carried. The first resolution being then also carried, the second was put; viz. "That the several duties now payable in respect to all corn, grain, meal, and flour, imported into the united kingdom shall cease and determine; and the several duties in the following schedule shall be paid in lieu thereof." The schedule being afterwards amended, it stood so that wheat, if imported from foreign countries when the home price was at or under 63 shillings per quarter, should pay a duty of 24 shillings; when the home price was 86 shillings or upwards, it should be duty free; and at all intermediate prices the duty should bear the same ratio. Wheat imported from the British colonies in North America was to pay half as much duty. A similar scale was framed for other grain; and this resolution also was agreed to.

A third resolution read and carried was, "That all foreign corn, grain, meal, and flour, should at all times be imported and warehoused free of all duty, until taken out for home consumption; and should at all times be exported free of all duty."

On May 13, the House having resumed the consideration of the report concerning the corn laws, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave his opinion that some of the resolutions would require further deliberation, but expressed himself

decidedly in favour of the first.— After some conversation, it was agreed to consider that resolution by itself, and a bill was ordered to be brought in upon it.

The bill permitting exportation of grain without duty or bounty was presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on May 16, and read the first time. On the same day the order for the House taking into consideration the resolutions of the Corn Committee being moved, *Lord A. Hamilton*, after a speech against the intended alterations, moved, as an amendment, "That the further consideration of the resolutions be postponed till this day three months." A copious debate ensued, which terminated in a division. For the amendment 27, Against it 144, Majority 117. The report was then, on motion of *Mr. Foster*, ordered to be re-committed, for the purpose of introducing an amendment.

On the 17th, the House being in a Committee, the second resolution, for prohibiting the importation of corn, except under the scale above specified, being read, *Mr. Foster* proposed that the protecting duty should cease when wheat arrived at 100 shillings, and other grain in proportion. After a debate, the question was put on this amendment, and a division ensuing, the numbers were, For it 60, Against it 81; Majority in the negative 21. The resolution in its original form was then agreed to. On the 18th the second resolution, respecting the schedule of duties on importation, was put and adopted without a division, and leave was given to bring in a bill upon it.

On May 20, *Mr. Bankes*, after some observations on the necessity,

that the House should be accurately informed of the actual state of the corn trade, and the probability respecting importation before the next harvest, moved "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the corn trade, so far as relates to the importation and warehousing of foreign corn, and to report their observations thereupon; together with the minutes of evidence which may be taken before them." This delay was warmly opposed by the friends of the resolutions; and though the motion was supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who now manifestly began to waver, it was negatived on a division by 99 against 42.

On May 23rd, a motion being made for the third reading of the Corn Exportation Bill, *Mr. Rose* declared that he would make his solemn protest against it, as one of the most mischievous measures that had ever been brought before the House; and after stating his objections to it, he said he should move, as a rider, that the King should be empowered, with the advice of his Privy Council, to stop the exportation whenever the exigencies of the country might require it. After some observations had been made by different members on this suggestion, the House divided on the third reading. For it 107, Against it 27, Majority 80. The rider of *Mr. Rose* was then discussed, and was rejected without a division, and the bill passed.

The report of the Corn Importation Bill being brought up on May 24, a conversation ensued; chiefly on the charge of deficient information for the importance of the subject; after which the bill *pro*

forma was passed, to be discussed in the following stage. A great number of petitions in the mean time were brought up from different places, including some of the most populous towns in the kingdom, against the meditated alterations in the corn laws, by which the existence of a very general alarm respecting their supposed tendency was strongly manifested. The members who presented them thought it their duty, in some instances, to express their sense of the danger that might arise from urging measures so unpopular with a great part of the nation: and *Mr. Canning*, on presenting a petition from Liverpool signed by 22,000 names, said that he thought it impossible for any man who had cast his observation about him for the last ten days, not to feel that unless some urgent necessity called for the adoption of the proposed measures, it would be the height of impolicy to urge them at present.

The effect of these representations was apparent, when on June 6th the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose and said, that in consideration of the number of petitions which had been presented against the proposed alteration of the Corn Laws, he should move to refer those petitions to the consideration of a select committee, with the intention and hope, that if they could make their report in due time, some legislative measure might be founded upon it in the course of the present session. The motion being put, a debate followed, in which the arguments respecting the policy of the proposed changes were recapitulated on each side, with some severe strictures, by the friends of those changes, on the means by

which the national alarm had been excited. It was clearly understood that the motion was in fact a postponement of the further consideration of the subject to another session, and it was supported and opposed under that idea. A division at length taking place, the numbers were Ayes 173, Noes 67, Majority for the motion 106. The order of the day being then read for taking the report on the Corn Laws into farther consideration, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the report should be taken into consideration on that day three weeks; to which *General Gascoigne* moved as an amendment, substituting six months as the time. The House dividing on the amendment, the numbers were Ayes 116, Noes 106, Majority 10: the bill introduced was therefore lost.

The Corn Exportation bill passed the House of Lords with little opposition, and went into a law. In that House also a committee was formed for inquiring into the state of the corn laws, which brought in a report a short time before the prorogation of parliament; when the *Earl of Hardwicke*, who presented it, said that he regretted that the time had not been sufficient to justify the committee in coming to a final report on the subject, and announced his intention of moving for another committee early in the next session.

Without presuming to give any opinion respecting the general justice or policy of the proposed alterations in the system of the corn laws, we may venture to observe, respecting the parliamentary proceedings on the subject, 1.

that the very high standard fixed in the first set of resolutions for the points at which exportation was to cease, and importation to be allowed, did certainly indicate in the proposers a design of keeping up a price of corn adequate to the support of that extraordinary rise of rents which has taken place of late years: 2. that the great majorities in the House of Commons in favour of the mitigated resolutions, cannot in fairness be attributed to any other cause, than a conviction of the public utility of the measures proposed; and 3. that the number of petitioners against any change in the existing laws can afford no rule to judge of the merits of the case, when it is considered with what ease a ferment is excited among the people, especially in a matter apparently connected with their subsistence. The question, as a subject of sound and sober policy, cannot be said yet to have received a satisfactory discussion.

The proceedings of both Houses of Parliament relative to the Slave Trade as carried on by foreign countries, were so much to their honour, on account of the generous sentiments displayed in them, that although the results were less efficacious than the friends of humanity might have wished, it would be a national injury to pass them without due notice.

On May 2nd. *Mr. Wilberforce* rose in the House of Commons, and made a speech introductory to a proposed motion. He said, the House had already recognized its principle when, in 1806 and 1810, it had consented to an address to the throne, similar in effect to that which he was desirous of pro-

moting. He observed, that there never was a period more favourable to such a motion than the present, or in which there existed such powerful motives for endeavouring to attain its purpose. All the great powers of Europe were assembled in congress to consider the very elements of their political rights, and what could be a more proper moment for urging the consideration of the wrongs of Africa? There was but one objection that he had heard against the proceeding he meant to recommend, which was, that when he spoke of the immediate accession of the continental powers to a proposal for a general abolition of the Slave Trade, it was replied, that as we ourselves did not abolish it till after 18 or 19 years of inquiry, how could it be expected that they would do it so precipitately? The fact however was, that it had been on its trial during all that interval, and that when its deformity was fully disclosed, the general conviction pronounced sentence against it. Experience had also shewn that all the predictions of commercial and other evils to follow its abolition were fallacious; therefore, in urging other nations to pursue the same course, we called upon them to run no risk in an untried scheme. Further, the greater part of the European nations had no direct interest in the continuance of this trade. With regard to France, it had been practically abolished for many years past; and though Mr. Fox had been unable to convince Buonaparte that our abolition rose from any principle of justice, and he was a friend to the trade, better things might be expected from

the religion and humanity of Lewis XVIII. From Spain also happier results might be anticipated, as she was now placed in a condition that enabled her to act upon just and honourable principles. Looking to Portugal he could not but entertain similar hopes, notwithstanding a paper lately issued by that government, the principle of which was, that the Slave Trade should be carried on by the ports of Brazil, until the population of that extensive country was become proportioned to its magnitude. The language of this paper shewed an attention to the calls of humanity, which, though perverted, might by proper argument be led to a co-operation with this country. The acquiescence of Sweden had been already obtained. Denmark had abolished the trade at an early period; as America had also done. The hon. member begged to guard himself against the imputation of wishing by his motion to remind his Majesty's ministers of a duty which he was persuaded they were ready spontaneously to perform. His object was only to strengthen their hands by a solemn declaration from parliament, that their former proceedings did not originate in a transient fit of humanity, but in a deliberate view of the subject in all its relations. After an earnest and eloquent appeal to the feelings of the House, he concluded with a motion of considerable length, the substance of which was, That an humble address should be presented to the Prince Regent, assuring his Royal Highness of their perfect reliance on the former declarations to parliament that his majesty's govern-

ment would employ every proper means to obtain a convention of the powers of Europe, for the immediate abolition of the Slave Trade; representing to him that the late happy events afford the most auspicious opportunity for the interposition of Great Britain for that purpose; that unless this nation interposes with effect at the present juncture, the restoration of peace will be the revival of this criminal traffic in all its horrors; and that they trust that such a great act of atonement towards Africa would tend to prolong the tranquillity of Europe, by inculcating a higher respect for justice and humanity among its nations.

The motion being read, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to express his cordial concurrence. He was followed by several other speakers from both sides of the House, who were unanimous in their approbation of the sentiments in the address. *Mr. Canning* hinted, that as Spain and Portugal had now recovered their independence, we might assume a loftier tone with them than would have been wise or delicate when they were struggling with difficulties, and looked to this country for aid. *Mr. Marryatt* took upon him to state that those connected with the West India colonies were as anxious for the abolition of the Slave Trade as any other class of persons could be. As a proof that little was done towards lessening the evil while the trade was carried on by other nations, he said that from the Report of the African Society up to the year 1810, the average number of slaves annually obtained from Africa

amounted to 80,000, of which half were carried away in Spanish, and half in Portuguese vessels. He asserted that our abolition of the trade had already produced the effect of a better treatment of the Negroes in the colonies, the old system of night and day gangs being abandoned. *Mr. Whitbread* observed, that those were deceived who imagined that every man in England wished for the abolition of the Slave Trade. It had come to his knowledge that there were persons in this country base enough to wish for the return of peace on account of the facilities it would afford for carrying on this traffic under another flag. Those powers which still supported it ought to be made to understand that their interest required its total abolition.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

In the House of Lords, on May 5th, *Lord Grenville* rose, and made a speech so much in the general tenor of that of *Mr. Wilberforce*, that it would be superfluous to particularize its topics. It may however be observed, that he dwelt with more energy on the conduct of the court of Portugal in its late edict permitting the Slave Trade, and plainly inculcated the necessity of "meeting it with higher and more influential arguments than we had used before," if we desired to effect the abolition. His Lordship concluded with moving an address to the Prince Regent, precisely of the same import with that proposed in the other House, which was agreed to *nem. diss.*

These proceedings were prior to the treaty of peace between the

allied powers and France; and when, among the terms of that treaty, an article was found, sanctioning to France the practice of the Slave Trade during five years, the zealous advocates for its total abolition were struck with deep concern, and foresaw a renewal, to a wide extent, of all the horrors which they had so long been employed in combating. The leaders in each House of Parliament in the measures above recorded, prepared to exert themselves again for the same benevolent cause, though the part they had now to take was of a more difficult and complicated nature, since they were to contend against an engagement already entered into, and in which the reputation of the ministers was in some degree involved.

On June 27th, *Mr. Wilberforce* rose in the House of Commons, and began with expressing his severe disappointment that the address which on his motion had been presented to the crown, imploring its influence to induce foreign powers to join in the abolition of the Slave Trade, had proved ineffectual. He gave a pathetic view of the miseries which the supply with slaves of the French colonies unconditionally restored would inflict on a vast number of human beings. He said it had not been his intention to express any opinion of the conduct of the negociators in this treaty; but for himself, no considerations, however weighty, could have induced him to resign settlements which were to be cultivated in a way so abhorrent to humanity. As the matter now stood, he was afraid that the ut-

most we could hope was, that at the end of five years France would join with the rest of Europe in the condemnation of this trade; England however even now ought to lift up her voice, and at least endeavour to prevent the introduction of the miseries formerly existing in those parts of Africa in which these horrors had been repressed, and legitimate commerce had been established. After various other observations on the subject, urged with great earnestness, *Mr. W.* concluded with moving a long address to the Prince Regent, in which, after expressing the regret of the House, that the consequences of their former address had not been such as they had confidently anticipated, and stating the multiplied evils that would result from the renewal of the Slave Trade by the French, they earnestly implored his Royal Highness to endeavour to obtain, if possible, from the government of France, some diminution of the term permitted to the Slave Trade; but, in any case, its restriction within certain limits, and its total exclusion from those parts of Africa, where the exertions of Great Britain have already succeeded in suppressing it: also, that no exertion should be omitted in the approaching congress to procure a final and universal extinction of the Slave Trade.

Lord Castlereagh said, that he warmly concurred in all the sentiments expressed by his hon. friend with respect to the Slave Trade, and the propriety of the address proposed, though he could have wished the discussion postponed till the time of taking the

treaty into consideration, when he trusted he should have been able to shew that government had performed its duty, even to the interests of this question. His Lordship then entered into some considerations to prove that there was no reason to suppose that France would have consented to an abolition of the Slave Trade on the restitution of her colonies, and that it would have been highly improper to make such a condition a *sine qua non* of the treaty. He spoke long upon these points, but in conclusion said he had no hesitation in agreeing to the address.

Several succeeding speakers expressed their dissatisfaction with the article of the treaty in question; and *Mr. Burham* moved as an amendment to that part of the motion, which implored the Regent to obtain from the French government some diminution of the term allowed for the traffic, "That an immediate renunciation of the Slave Trade may be effected in return for any cession, consistent with the honour of this country, which may be agreed on by his Majesty's government in concurrence with his Majesty's allies." This amendment, however, was withdrawn, and the motion for the address was agreed to, *nem. con.*

In the House of Lords, on June 27th, *Lord Grenville* rose, and introduced a motion on the subject in an eloquent speech, which has been published in the form of a separate pamphlet, and therefore can admit of no abridgment compatible with the limits allowable in this work. Its main scope, however, was the inculpa-

tion of the ministry for having consented to a treaty permitting the carrying on of the Slave Trade for five years, when its immediate and total abolition might have been obtained if pursued with zeal. After having placed the horrors of the trade, and the blame of having neglected an opportunity for its abolition, in the strongest lights, and urged them upon the House with all the force of language, his Lordship moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, praying that he will be graciously pleased to direct, that there be laid before this House copies of such representations as have been made by his Majesty's ministers in the late negotiations for peace, in consequence of the unanimous address of this House for the immediate and total abolition of the Slave Trade, together with the answers returned thereto; and also extracts from such parts of the dispatches of his Majesty's ministers as relate to the same subject."

The *Earl of Liverpool*, in reply, said that one great mistake ran through the whole of the noble Baron's argument, founded upon a misconception of the right which a country has to dictate to another and independent nation on a subject like the present. Such right must be founded either on general principles, or on particular circumstances. With respect to the first, it would scarcely be contended, that any government would be justified either in going to war, or in continuing it, for the purpose of imposing upon another country a moral obligation, however solemn or sacred. In these

points every independent nation is entitled to judge and act for itself. As to the circumstances of the present case, it was first to be considered, that these could only attach to the colonies of which we had possession, not to those which were not in our hands. With respect to the former, the noble baron argued as if the restitution of her colonies to France was an act purely gratuitous on our part. He confessed that he never considered it as such. The object of the negotiations being a general peace, the continental powers, jealous of the colonial possessions of Great Britain, would never have allowed her to keep all those of France. When it is argued, that the abolition of the Slave Trade ought to have been the condition of restitution, it is contending that the abolition ought to have been made the price of peace, and that upon its refusal, the continuation of the war must have been the consequence; but were their Lordships' or the nation prepared for such an alternative? His Lordship proceeded to show, that the ministry had by no means been neglectful of every real opportunity of abolishing the Slave Trade which had occurred in other countries; and he would not admit that the concession made by France was unimportant, though not such as they could have wished, and struggled hard to obtain. He came at length to the immediate consideration of the motion, and contended, that nothing could more tend to frustrate the object in view than acceding to it.

Of the other speeches for and against the motion it seems unnecessary to give any particulars,

since every thing of argument had been anticipated. The question being put, a division took place, when the numbers were, for the motion 27, against it 62; Majority 35. A protest against the rejection was entered upon the Journals, signed by the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester, and the Lords Grey, Lauderdale, Grenville, and Holland.

A similar motion was made on June 28, in the House of Commons, by *Mr. Horner*, which was negatived without a division.

The subject was not as yet entirely dismissed from the consideration of parliament. On June 30th, the *Marquis of Lansdowne* rose in the House of Lords to move an address to the Prince Regent relative to the Slave Trade. He prefaced it with saying, that he was one of those who thought that some information ought to have been produced, and some opinion given, on the omission to secure this great object. But setting this aside, every one must feel how necessary it was that their Lordships should follow up their previous address, and that they could not quit the subject without expressing their regret at the failure which had already taken place, and their anxious desire as to what might be done in future. If the immediate abolition of this detested traffic could not be procured, there might still be means found of saving Africa from the full extent of evil resulting from it, and with which it was threatened by the command the French would acquire of the river Senegal, and partly of the Gambia. After some observations on this topic, his Lordship concluded with mov-

ing an address expressive of the deep regret felt by that House that the exertions of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, had not been attended with more complete success, and their earnest hope that his Royal Highness might be able to form new arrangements with France for the purpose of bringing about this desirable result. At the same time entreating that his Royal Highness would use his utmost endeavours at the approaching congress to procure a declaration, that this traffic was contrary to the law of nations, and one which ought to be abolished over the whole of the civilized world.

The *Earl of Liverpool* said, that he completely concurred in the motion, but he thought that while regret was expressed that more had not been done, satisfaction should also be expressed at what had been effected; and he proposed introducing into the motion, words declarative of their satisfaction at the abolition of the trade by Sweden and Holland, particularly by the latter.

The *Marquis of Lansdowne* had no objection to this amendment. *Lord Grenville* spoke in favour of it, and of the whole motion: and the address was agreed to *nem. diss.*

It is only further to be noticed, relative to this subject, that a great number of petitions for the aboli-

tion of the Slave Trade continued to be presented to parliament, during the session, from towns and communities in different parts of the empire. The petition to the House of Lords from the Society of Friends, called Quakers, in and near the metropolis, occasioned a singular discussion respecting form. It had first been addressed "To the Peers in Parliament assembled," but the petitioners being informed that this was not the proper designation of that House, as the bench of Bishops were not Peers, but Lords, it had been altered "To the Lords in Parliament assembled." The *Lord Chancellor* remarked upon this circumstance, that the usual designation of the House being "The Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled," if in the general term "Lords" the petitioners meant to include this description, their Lordships would probably think the petition admissible. *Lord Arden* thereupon protested against any innovation upon established forms, and said he felt it to be his duty to oppose the reception of the petition. Several lords, however, among whom was the archbishop of Canterbury, giving their opinion that such a strict adherence to form should be waved in favour of so respectable a body of petitioners, the petition was received.

CHAPTER XII.

Provision for the Duke of Wellington.—Congratulation of the House of Commons, and his Grace's Visit to that House.—Proceedings relative to the Princess of Wales.—Debates respecting Lord Cochrane and his Expulsion from the House of Commons.

THE national gratitude to Lord Wellington, which had kept pace with his services, received its consummation when those services were brought to a conclusion by the general peace in Europe. On May 10th, a message from the Prince Regent was communicated to the House of Commons, the purpose of which was to inform the House, that his Royal Highness had conferred upon that victorious commander the rank and title of a Duke and Marquis of the United Kingdom, and recommending the grant to him and his successors of such an annuity as might support the high dignity of the title conferred, and prove a lasting memorial of the gratitude and munificence of the nation.

The message being taken into consideration on the 12th, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to call the attention of the House to the distinguished services of the Duke of Wellington. Of the substance of this speech it is not necessary to recite the particulars, since no reader can be unacquainted with the actions which during a series of years had been accumulating fresh laurels on this eminent character. The climax

of praise in this, as in other parliamentary eulogies, was a comparison between him and the great Duke of Marlborough, the only British commander who, in the general estimation, could be named as his rival in military fame; and the public rewards bestowed in his day upon the latter, were apparently the measure of those destined for the hero of the present age. The Speaker concluded with moving a resolution, "That the sum of 10,000*l.* be paid annually out of the consolidated fund for the use of the Duke of Wellington, to be at any time commuted for the sum of 200,000*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of an estate.

Mr. Whitbread, *Mr. Ponsonby*, and *Mr. Canning*, who followed, all agreed in the high merits of the noble Duke, and objected to the grant as too small, especially since a large sum would be necessary for a mansion suitable to the dignity conferred upon him. A motion was in consequence made for an additional 100,000*l.* making in all the sum of half a million granted to the Duke, which passed *nem. con.*

A similar message from the Prince Regent being communicated to the House of Lords, an

equal unanimity took place in the proceedings upon it. *Lord Liverpool* was the orator on this occasion, who moved the same grants to the Duke which were first proposed in the other House, and to which no addition was proposed by the Lords.

At the same time, in consequence of messages from the Prince Regent, pecuniary grants were made by parliament to Lord Wellington's associates in victory, Generals Graham, Hill, and Beresford, now raised to the peerage.

In addition to the pecuniary remuneration so liberally and cheerfully voted by parliament to the Duke of Wellington for his distinguished services, the House of Commons resolved to pay him the highest tribute of respect and applause that it was possible to bestow on a subject, that of its thanks, accompanied with a deputation of its members to congratulate him on his return to this country. *Lord Castlereagh* rose in the house on June 27th, to make a motion for this purpose, which was unanimously agreed to; and a committee was appointed to wait on his Grace, to know what time he would name for receiving the congratulations of the house. *Lord Castlereagh* having reported from the committee that it was the duke's desire to express to the house his answer in person, the following day, July 1st, was appointed for the solemnity.

At about a quarter before five, the Speaker being dressed in his official robes, and the house being crowded with members, some of them in military and naval uniforms, and many in the court dresses in which they had been attending the Speaker with an ad-

dress to the Prince Regent on the peace, the house was acquainted that the Duke of Wellington was in waiting. His admission being resolved, and a chair being set for him on the left hand of the bar towards the middle of the house, his Grace entered, making his obeisances, while all the members rose from their seats. The Speaker then informing him that a chair was placed for his repose, he sat down in it for some time covered, and the members resumed their seats. He then rose, and spoke, uncovered, to the following effect:

“Mr. Speaker; I was anxious to be permitted to attend this House, in order to return my thanks in person for the honour they have done me in deputing a committee of their members to congratulate me on my return to this country; and this, after the house had animated my exertions by their applause upon every occasion which appeared to merit their approbation, and after they had filled up the measure of their favours by conferring upon me, at the recommendation of the Prince Regent, the noblest gift that any subject had ever received. I hope it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of the great efforts made by this house and the country at a moment of unexampled pressure and difficulty, in order to support the great scale of operations by which the contest was brought to so favourable a termination. By the wise policy of parliament, the government was enabled to give the necessary support to the operations which were carried on under my direction; and I was encouraged, by

the confidence reposed in me by his Majesty's ministers, and by the commander in chief, by the gracious favour of his royal highness the Prince Regent, and by the reliance which I had on the support of my gallant friends, the general officers of the army, and on the bravery of the officers and troops, to carry on the operations in such a manner as to acquire for me those marks of the approbation of this House, for which I have now the honour to make my humble acknowledgments. Sir, it is impossible for me to express the gratitude which I feel; I can only assure the House, that I shall always be ready to serve his Majesty in any capacity in which my services can be deemed useful, with the same zeal for my country which has already acquired for me the approbation of this House."

This speech was received with loud cheers, at the end of which the Speaker, who had sat covered during its delivery, rose, and thus addressed his Grace:

"My Lord,—Since last I had the honour of addressing you from this place, a series of eventful years has elapsed; but none without some mark and note of your rising glory.

"The military triumphs which your valour has achieved, upon the banks of the Douro and the Tagus, of the Ebro and the Garonne, have called forth the spontaneous shouts of admiring nations. Those triumphs it is needless on this day to recount. Their names have been written by your conquering sword in the annals of Europe, and we shall hand them down with exultation to our children's children.

"It is not, however, the grandeur

of military success which has alone fixed our admiration, or commanded our applause; it has been that generous and lofty spirit which inspired your troops with unbounded confidence, and taught them to know that the day of battle was always a day of victory; that moral courage and enduring fortitude, which, in perilous times, when gloom and doubt had beset ordinary minds, stood nevertheless unshaken; and that ascendancy of character, which, uniting the energies of jealous and rival nations, enabled you to wield at will the fate and fortunes of mighty empires.

"For the repeated thanks and grants bestowed upon you by this House, in gratitude for your many and eminent services, you have thought fit this day to offer us your acknowledgments; but this nation well knows that it is still largely your debtor. It owes to you the proud satisfaction, that amidst the constellation of illustrious warriors who have recently visited our country, we could present to them a leader of our own, to whom all, by common acclamation, conceded the pre-eminence; and when the will of heaven, and the common destinies of our nature, shall have swept away the present generation, you will have left your great name an imperishable monument, exciting others to like deeds of glory,—and serving at once to adorn, defend, and perpetuate the existence of this country amongst the ruling nations of the earth.

"It now remains only, that we congratulate your Grace upon the high and important mission on which you are about to proceed, and we doubt not that the

same splendid talents so conspicuous in war, will maintain with equal authority, firmness, and temper, our national honour and interests in peace."

His Grace then withdrew, making the same obeisances as when he entered; and all the members rising again, he was reconducted by the serjeant to the door of the House. After he was gone, *Lord Castlereagh* moved, that what the Duke had said on returning thanks to the House, together with the Speaker's answer, be printed in the votes, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

This was the termination of one of the most impressive and dignified scenes that had been witnessed by modern times in either house of parliament.

In the parliamentary history of the last year, we had to record certain proceedings respecting the Princess of Wales, which excited considerable interest in the nation. It would have been gratifying to every friend of the royal family if no farther occasion had been given of bringing before the public the unfortunate differences which have so long prevailed among the illustrious personages composing it; but we find ourselves obliged again to allot a place in our pages to a discussion in parliament arising from the same lamented cause.

On June 1st, *Mr. Methuen* rose in the House of Commons, in consequence of a correspondence which had been laid before the public, to ask a right honourable gentleman (*Mr. Bathurst*) which of his Majesty's ministers it was who had advised his royal highness the Prince Regent to take those measures which had been taken to prevent the Princess of

Wales from appearing at her Majesty's drawing-room. *Mr. B.* having declined an answer, *Mr. M.* gave notice that he should on Friday next bring forward a motion on the subject.

Mr. Ponsoy desired to say a few words on a subject connected with that which had been introduced; and having read a paragraph from the *Morning Herald*, professing to give an account of an *opposition council* held with relation to this matter, in which the names of several peers and commoners were given, a little disguised by dashes, he declared the paragraph a most impudent falsehood, no such meeting having been held or thought of. This assertion was confirmed by *Mr. Whitbread*.

On June 3rd, the Speaker acquainted the House, that since they met he had received a letter from the Princess of Wales with three enclosures, which he was desired to communicate to the House, and which he would read, with their pleasure. This being signified, he read the first letter, in which her Royal Highness requested the Speaker to inform the House that the Prince Regent had been advised to take such steps as have prevented her from appearing at court, and to declare his "fixed and unalterable determination never to meet the Princess of Wales on any occasion, either in public or private." The Princess then made some observations on the dangerous nature of this advice, and on the duty which she found incumbent on her to make this communication to the House, together with the correspondence which had passed on the occasion.

The accompanying letters were

then, upon order, read by the clerk of the house. The first was a letter from the Princess of Wales to the Regent, enclosing a note which she had received from the Queen, and her answer. In this letter her Royal Highness, alluding to the declaration made by the Regent of never meeting her, demands what circumstances can justify the proceeding he has thought fit to adopt; states the possibility of their being called upon to appear in public together; and pleads the peculiar hardship of treating her with this marked indignity, at a time when so many illustrious strangers are expected to visit England.

The Queen's letter to the Prince Regent informs her of the Prince Regent's declaration above quoted, and gives it as a reason why it is impossible for her Majesty to receive her at a drawing-room at which he must necessarily be present. The remainder of the correspondence consists of letters and replies between the Queen and the Princess, in which the former declines entering into any farther explanation of the conduct pursued on this occasion. [See the Letters at length in the State Papers.]

After the letters had been read, *Mr. Methuen* rose, and the house being cleared of strangers on motion of *Mr. Lygon*, he began his speech with a reference to the proved innocence of her Royal Highness of any criminal charge, which ought to have procured for her a very different treatment. He defended her appeal to the nation by the publication of the letters in question, and dwelt on the peculiar severity of exposing her to indignity at such a period as the present. He asked if it were in-

tended to exclude her from the ceremonial of her daughter's nuptials, or from that of an eventual coronation; and he claimed for her the common birth-right of English subjects, to be proved guilty or treated as innocent. He concluded with moving, "That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to pray his Royal Highness that he will be graciously pleased to acquaint the house, by whose advice his Royal Highness was induced to form the "fixed and unalterable determination never to meet her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales upon any occasion, either in private or public," as communicated by his Royal Highness to her Majesty; together with the reasons submitted to his Royal Highness, upon which such advice was founded."

The motion being seconded, *Mr. Bathurst* denied that it was within the province of the House of Commons to interfere in this case. He observed, that there had been no prohibition against the Princess's attending her Majesty's drawing-room, and the Prince had only signified his intention of not meeting her there. He said it was not an unusual thing for members of the Royal Family to be excluded from the court of the sovereign; and referred to the frequent dissensions in that family during the reigns of George I. and II. He did not conceive that the restriction of the Princess from attending the Queen's drawing-rooms during the present month necessarily implied animosity towards her. The unhappy differences between the Prince and Princess of Wales might have arisen from difference of taste, or

other causes unconnected with guilt or innocence. With regard to the minute of council to which the honourable gentleman had referred, it made a distinction between criminality and minor charges, and therefore was not so complete an acquittal as had been represented. He deprecated these appeals to the public as injurious to the peace of the Royal Family, and said that the house was now called upon to interfere merely about the etiquette of a drawing-room.

Mr. Whitbread commented with severity on the speech of the right hon. gentleman as special, minute, wavering, assuming a right to exclude, yet seeming conscious that the party advised had no such right. He contended that a great indignity, a cruel punishment, had been inflicted on an innocent person, who had been protected by the King as long as he enjoyed the use of his faculties, and was now to look for other protectors. He said, that in the cases of George I. and II. the charges were specific. George II. directed the publication of all the letters that passed between his son and himself, and circulated them among the foreign ministers, that all the world might know the grounds on which he had acted. How different the schemes now devised to attack a woman, and contrive obstacles to her defence! He dwelt with much warmth upon many of the circumstances attending the present case, and concluded with hoping that the Princess, if denied the protection of this house, would assert her right to appear at court, and dare the advisers of the Regent to execute their intentions.

Mr. Stuart Wortley said, he

could not vote for the motion, not thinking it in parliamentary form; but he could not help saying that he thought the present proceedings against the Princess of Wales were cruel in the extreme. Some other members, who joined in the debate, also expressing their disapprobation of the motion, *Mr. Methuen* consented to withdraw it.

It was not, however, the intention of the hon. gentleman to withdraw the subject entirely from the consideration of the house; and having given notice of an intended motion relative to the Princess of Wales, he rose on June 23rd to introduce it. He declared, that in deference to the opinion of the house, he should not retrace his former steps, but should confine himself to the topic of her Royal Highness's income. After expressing his regret and astonishment that nothing had yet been done to ameliorate the condition of the Princess, he proceeded to make a statement of her present income, which was only five thousand per annum, independently of the Prince Regent's pleasure; and he concluded with moving, "That this house will, on Tuesday next, take into consideration the correspondence communicated to the Speaker on Friday, June 3rd, by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales."

Lord Castlereagh, in his reply, observed, that this was the first time parliament had been told that an increased provision for her Royal Highness was the object which her friends had in view; but although he was happy to find this the declared purpose of the motion, yet he would depart from that dry consideration so far as was necessary to distinguish those

topics which had unfortunately been brought forward in that house, and the only tendency of which was to disturb the public mind. His lordship then, in a long speech, which seemed intended to supply the deficiencies of the ministers in the former debate, touched upon the subjects in the Princess's letters to the Queen and Regent, and contended against any right belonging to her of demanding admission to her Majesty's drawing-room. He said, her Royal Highness had been made the vehicle of direct insult on the character and conduct of the Prince Regent, and defied any person to shew that his Royal Highness ever betrayed any thing of a vindictive nature towards her. He entered into the particulars of the pecuniary arrangements between the Prince and Princess, and proved that he had made her a large allowance compared to his own income. He warmly deprecated any countenance given by that House to an attempt to degrade, in the eyes of the nation, that family "which brought liberty with it into the country." With respect to the suggestion of the hon. member, he said, he had no objection to meet any proposal which might hereafter be made on the part of the Princess of Wales; but he must object to the present motion, as being little calculated to lead to the object which the mover professed to have in view. One fact brought forward in his lordship's speech deserves notice; it was, that there is in existence an instrument, dated in 1809, signed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, approved of by his Majesty, and to which his signature and

that of most of the ministers of the time, is applied, which provides for a distinct establishment for the Princess, and admits the fact of the separation as inevitable.

Mr. Whitbread began a speech with disclaiming, on his part, and on that of the other friends of the Princess, any objects which they dared not avow, and particularly the purpose of obtaining money; and he also declared, that as far as he had an opportunity of knowing her sentiment, such was not the object of the Princess. He then replied to the topics dwelt upon in the speech of the noble lord, and reminded him of the honourable part he himself had taken about a year since, in rescuing the Princess from a cabal threatening her life and honour. He made various observations on the noble lord's assertion, that nothing vindictive appeared in the treatment she had experienced. With regard to his attributing the liberty of the country to the house of Brunswick, he said, that the noble lord seemed to forget that we possessed liberties before that house was called to the throne; and that it was selected not to bestow, but to maintain our liberties. He affirmed, that the injuries and indignities which had been heaped upon the Princess of Wales were the sole consideration that had influenced his conduct respecting her; and concluded with saying, "If the house assents to a grant of money, I shall be rejoiced at this testimony of its approbation, but it shall not silence me, if, on any future occasion, I shall think the Princess of Wales aggrieved.

Lord Castlereagh and *Mr. Whit-*

bread both spoke in explanation. *Mr. Methuen* declared, in justice to the Princess, that he had had no communication with her; and that he would be the last man to propose an increase of her income, were its consequence to be the resignation of any of her rights. Several other members spoke on the occasion; but it seems unnecessary to repeat the substance of a debate which was little more than a recapitulation of facts and arguments already laid before the house.

Lord Castlereagh having intimated that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the consent of the Prince Regent to an increase of the Princess's income, and it appearing to be the wish of the house that such a measure should take place as coming from the crown, *Mr. Methuen* asked his lordship what was his intention in this respect: and *Lord C.* signifying his assent, *Mr. M.* withdrew his motion.

On July 4th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the House of Commons to go into a committee on the documents on the table respecting the Princess of Wales. A debate ensued on a point of form, during which *Mr. Whitbread* affirmed that no cause for the motion had arisen from the Princess herself, who had made such economical arrangements, that at this moment she was not indebted a shilling, and had given no authority for any application for the increase of her income.

The committee being at length gone into, *Lord Castlereagh* rose, and began with a statement designed to correct some misapprehensions respecting the income of

the Princess, and to prove the liberality of the Prince Regent in this matter. He then entered upon the consideration of such an increase to the Princess's income as would enable her to maintain an establishment more suited to her station in this country; and he thought the most desirable measure would be to raise it to that point to which it would be raised in the event of the death of the Prince Regent; and his proposal was, that the nett annual sum of 50,000*l.* should be granted to the Princess of Wales, and that the 5,000*l.* and the 17,000*l.* per ann. which she at present enjoys, should be withheld from the Prince Regent's income.

A conversation followed, in which *Lord Castlereagh* having hinted that the increase of the Princess's allowance had been the object of her friends, *Mr. Whitbread* rose again to disclaim any such motive as applying to himself. In conclusion he said, "As to the provision which is to be made by this vote, it is large, much larger than any of the friends of her Royal Highness could have contemplated, if such an idea had entered their minds. It is for her Royal Highness to consider whether she shall think proper to accept the whole of it. I have no doubt that she will act with dignity and propriety; and if she calls in advisers on the subject, I hope she will call in such as will support her in her own honourable ideas."

The resolution proposed by *Lord Castlereagh* was agreed to unanimously.

On July 8th, the report of the committee being brought up, *Lord Castlereagh* called the atten-

tion of the house to a letter to the chair from the Princess of Wales; in which she intimated that it would be more satisfactory to her if the vote of the committee for an allowance of 50,000*l.* per ann. were reduced to 35,000. His lordship said, that he should not have thought of submitting to the house the proposition he had made, if he had not previously apprized her Royal Highness of the intended measure. In her reply to this communication, she had stated her willingness to accept the grant offered her, as it was clogged with no conditions derogatory to her honour, and was not an act of grace or favour from the crown, but of justice. Conceiving, however, the letter to the chair as more conclusive of her wish, as being more specific, than that addressed to himself, he should follow its intention; but he hoped that if parliament thought proper to agree to a diminution of what it had voted as an act of justice, no persons would be allowed, on that account, at any future period, to revive in that house discussions connected with the royal family. He ended with moving the reduction of the sum voted, as desired by the Princess.

Mr. Whitbread affirmed that the first letter of the Princess, written without any adviser, was only to intimate a general acquiescence in the measure proposed, without regarding the amount of the sum.—He had no hesitation in saying, that when consulted on the subject by her Royal Highness, he had given it as his opinion that the sum was larger than circumstances required, and that 35,000*l.* would be amply sufficient for all her purposes. But whether the sum were

larger or smaller, he thought it left things precisely in the same situation as before, and did not render the Princess less in need of the protection of the House.

We shall not report any farther particulars of the conversation on this occasion, which terminated in adopting Lord Castlereagh's amendment of 35,000*l.* instead of 50,000*l.*; and a bill was ordered to be brought in, conformably to the resolutions. It afterwards passed into a law.

The trial and conviction of certain persons on the charge of a conspiracy to defraud the Stock Exchange, which forms a memorable article in the judicial history of the present year, and of which a summary will be found in another part of our volume, also furnished a topic of parliamentary debate, too interesting to be passed over.

On June 10, *Mr. Broadhead*, in the House of Commons, adverting to the trials which had recently taken place in the Court of King's Bench, observed, that a charge having been established against two members of parliament (*Lord Cochrane* and *Mr. Cochrane Johnstone*), deeply affecting their public and private honour, he felt it to be his duty at no distant period to call the attention of the House to the subject. And after some conversation on matter of form, he gave notice of a day on which he should move for a copy of the conviction. This instrument, being accordingly laid before the House, the Hon. Gentleman, on June 24, moved for its being taken into consideration on that day se'nnight, and that Lord Cochrane should be brought up, if he desired it, on that day by the Marshal of the King's

Bench Prison, which motion was agreed to; and it was ordered that a notice should be sent to Mr. Andrew Cochrane Johnstone to attend in his place on the same day.

Mr. Holmes then rose, and, by the express desire of Lord Cochrane, moved, "That there should be laid before this House a copy of the report of the late trial upon an indictment in the Court of King's Bench against the Lord Cochrane, together with his statement, or any affidavit of his filed in the Court of King's Bench."

Mr. A. Browne seconded the motion, and said that without such an opportunity afforded to the members of attentively looking over the evidence, the House, in the exercise of its judicial and inquisitorial functions, would be pronouncing a judgment of high importance upon the fact of a conviction of the Courts below. The individual in question had used every means in his power to bring his case under the revision of the Court, but had been prevented by a rule of practice which required the personal attendance on the floor of the Court of every individual affected by the judgment, which it was impossible for him to effect. It might be said, that investigating the evidence on which the judgment of the Court was founded, would be involving the House in a trial of the guilt of the individual; but no argument arising from this inconvenience could reconcile it to the duty of that House to proceed to a sentence of expulsion, if on a careful review of the case it should think that the conviction was erroneous.

The *Attorney General* said, that

it was impossible for him to acquiesce in the motion consistently with his respect for the trial by Jury; for what was proposed for the House to do but to review a conviction by a jury, to sit as a court of appeal or error on facts on which a jury had pronounced a verdict? After some farther observations on this point, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman proceeded to correct a mistake on which the last speaker had founded a great part of his argument. He had spoken of technical rules which had prevented the party convicted from obtaining a revision of the verdict given against him. The rule of court alluded to was wisely founded on the principle, that if several persons were convicted of a conspiracy, and one, probably the least implicated, were, on coming into Court, to apply for and obtain a new trial, all the rest would be entitled to come in and take the same benefit; but in the event of his not obtaining a new trial, the others, though the most deeply involved in the crime, would have the best opportunity afforded them of eluding the punishment. With respect to the present case, after Lord Cochrane had been told by the Court that they could not hear a motion for a new trial when he stood alone; on a subsequent day the Counsel for Butt had moved for an arrest of judgment with respect to him, but the Court had delivered their opinion *seriatim*, that there was nothing in the point urged that called for such an arrest. On this occasion Lord C. did precisely what the rules of the Court had prevented him from doing on the preceding day. He read from a paper ably written,

and which evinced a profound knowledge of the law, a minute examination of the evidence which had been adduced at the trial, and offered certain affidavits in support of his application. Did the Court then entrench itself behind its technical rules, or say that it was too late to grant a new trial?

Mr. Horner differed from the Hon. and Learned Gentleman as to what he had said with respect to the examination of evidence in this case, as if it were entering upon a new trial. The House was not doing any thing in the ordinary course of criminal jurisprudence, but exercising a species of jurisdiction peculiar to itself, in which there was no rule to prevent them from calling for evidence. He, however, thought that in this case it was not necessary to call for more information than they had before them, and he was fully satisfied with the verdict of the jury and the judgment of the court.

The motion was negatived.

On July 5, *Mr. Broadhead* moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the record of the conviction of Lord Cochrane and *Mr. Cochrane Johnstone*. The Speaker being informed that the former was in attendance, he was introduced by the Serjeant at Arms, and was desired to take his place. A Messenger of the House then stated, that on going to serve the order on *Mr. Cochrane Johnstone*, he was not to be found; and two Members of the House affirmed that they had seen him at Calais.

Lord Cochrane being then called upon to state what he had to say in his defence, made a speech, of which, from its length, and the variety of particulars mentioned in

reference to the evidence on his trial, we can give only a very summary account. His lordship commenced with most solemnly declaring, in the presence of the House, and with the eyes of the country fixed upon him, that he was wholly innocent of the crime laid to his charge, and for which he had been condemned to the most infamous of punishments. He then proceeded to comment upon the steps taken by the prosecutors previous to the indictment, the appointment of the jury, and all the circumstances connected with the trial; in doing which he indulged himself in such a severity of personal invective, that in the report of his speech it was found necessary, in order to avoid the charge of libellous publication, to make a great number of asterisms. One of the most important particulars adduced by his lordship relative to the evidence, referred to the colour of the coat in which *De Benger* (the chief conductor of the imposition) appeared at his house. It had been sworn by Lord C. that this was a *green* uniform; but in the brief given to his Counsel it was described as a *red* coat with a green collar. When this contradiction appeared, Lord Cochrane's counsel, Serjeant Best, attributed it to an oversight, and declined examining Lord Cochrane's servants, then in attendance, on the point. Their affidavits, however, made before the Court, subsequently to the trial, fully went to the fact of their having seen him in a *green* coat. A great part of his lordship's speech consisted in remarks on the conduct of the Judge (*Lord Ellenborough*) who tried his cause, and whom he accused of gross par-

tiality, endeavouring to shew that in his charge to the Jury he had given an unfair view of circumstances, and had stated things which had not appeared in the evidence. He concluded with imploring from the House a patient investigation of his case, and again asserted his innocence in an appeal to the Almighty. He then handed to the clerk various letters and affidavits for the information of the House.

Lord Cochrane having been directed to withdraw, and an order being made to remand him into the custody whence he had been taken, *Lord Castlereagh* rose to express his sense of the painful situation in which the House had been placed by its anxious desire to hear patiently all that the Noble Lord could utter for his justification, but which had been attended with much inculcation of the most exalted characters in the country.— He had not interfered, as he was sensible that the wisdom of Parliament would be able to separate the justification from the inculcation, but elsewhere the same prudence might not be exercised; and if the defence of the noble lord were to be published, it would be the circulation of libels and calumnies against individuals and the jurisprudence of the country. He made this observation, that in the event of any future interposition of the law, want of due warning could not be pleaded.

Mr. Broadhead then submitted his motion to the House, the substance of which was a declaratory resolution, stating that “from the record of conviction it appears to the House, that Lord Cochrane, a Member of this House, has upon

an indictment been convicted of a conspiracy with a wicked and fraudulent intention to thereby cheat and defraud his majesty’s subjects of divers large sums of money.”

Mr. Browne said, that the question which appeared to him to present itself for the decision of this night was, whether the record of the conviction of the Court below was that document which of itself compelled the House to come to the vote of expulsion; or whether, after all that had been said by the noble lord in his defence, the House should be of opinion that it was incumbent on it to pause, and to satisfy itself upon a careful examination of the evidence, that the expulsion is the conclusion to which it must come in the exercise of that justice which it is bound to administer. He then argued, that as the noble lord in his defence, had unavoidably adverted to the facts and circumstances of the case, unless the House meant to reject his statement altogether, as unworthy of notice (which would render the hearing him a mere mockery) it would be impossible for it to come to any satisfactory conclusion, without inquiring into the evidence as commented upon, explained, or denied by the noble lord. The hon. member dwelt at some length on this idea; and in reply to Lord Castlereagh’s censure of part of the noble lord’s defence as being an inculcation of the Judge, not an exculpation of himself, he asked, how he could do otherwise than inculcate the Judge, if he had reason to think that his charge to the Jury was erroneous, and his conduct on the trial partial and indecorous? He concluded with moving “That the statement made by

the noble lord, together with the affidavits accompanying that statement, be referred to a select committee, with power to examine witnesses, and send for papers, and that they do make a report thereupon to the House."

The *Attorney General* said that this motion rested on the supposition that the learned lord at the head of the Court had exceeded the forms of justice by referring to a rule which rendered a new trial in this case irregular. But in fact, whatever the noble lord had thought necessary to state to the Court had been heard to the fullest extent, and it was the unanimous opinions of the Judges that there was no occasion for farther proceedings. He entered into a detail of the manner in which special juries (so much decried by the Noble Lord) were selected, and contended that there could be nothing like packing them for a political purpose. In the present case, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone himself had struck off 24 names from the 48, and those who had tried the defendants were nearly all new men, whose dispositions it was impossible that the Judge should know.

Mr. Brand said he had always entertained doubts of the privity of Lord Cochrane to the conspiracy of which he was convicted, and he trusted the House would not think it advisable to come to a hasty decision at a time when an offer was made by him to explain all that was mysterious in the affair.

Mr. Barham spoke in favour of a further investigation.

Mr. Ponsonby began by observing, that if the bitterest enemy of the Noble Lord had been employed to injure his cause he could not

have done it more effectually than the Noble Lord had endeavoured to do it that night; but he trusted the House, in considering the real merits of the case, would dismiss such conduct from its recollection. Some had appeared to hold that to impeach a Judge's charge was to call in question his integrity; but nothing was more common than application for a new trial on account of a judge's misdirection to a jury, either as to case or fact; which was only supposing him not infallible. As an instance of fallibility Mr. P. alluded to what the noble lord had asserted in his speech, that the judge in his charge had said that De Berenger had presented himself to him "blazoned in the costume of his crime," though there was not a tittle of evidence adduced to support such an allegation. The hon. member then made various remarks on the rule of court which had been opposed to Lord C.'s motion for a new trial, and contended that it was a novelty without any principle of equity to support it. On these and other grounds he thought the House should agree to a committee of inquiry; and said, as the case at present appeared, he could not sleep on his pillow if he were to vote for the expulsion.

Lord Castlereagh was anxious to enter his protest against any departure from the fundamental principle of parliamentary practice by any assumption of, or interference with the judicial functions. The motion before the House, he said, did not involve the expulsion of the noble lord, but the main question for consideration was, whether the verdict of a jury should be deemed a sufficient ground on which to

rest a motion for expulsion. If it were not, great injustice had been done to individuals on former occasions. Expulsion could not be correctly regarded as an additional punishment upon any member, since the general principle upon which the house had always proceeded was, that the member expelled had not delivered himself from the charge legally made against him, and therefore was not a fit person to remain in that house. The House must be sensible of its incompetency to a trial of this case, from its inability to examine evidence upon oath; and he could not but wonder to hear the proposition of submitting to a secret committee above stairs an inquiry into the conduct of the established tribunals of the country.

Mr. Stuart Wortley acknowledged that he had from the first entertained some doubts as to the guilt of Lord Cochrane, which were much increased from his statement that night, and he had no hesitation in saying that the house ought to take time coolly to consider the case before a final decision. If the jury's verdict were to determine the judgment of the house, why call upon the noble lord to make his defence?

After several other members had spoken on each side, chiefly in a repetition of the arguments before employed, *Mr. Wrottesley* said that one or two particulars stated by the noble lord had made an impression on his mind, yet he was aware that the appointment of a committee would be an inconvenient mode of proceeding. But as he understood the whole trial was to be published by authority, he thought the decision ought to

be postponed, in order to ascertain whether the learned judge, in summing up the evidence to the jury, might not have omitted some material circumstance. He would therefore move, as an amendment, that the debate be adjourned until that day se'nnight.

Lord Castlereagh pressed the immediate decision; and *Mr. Browne* having withdrawn his motion for a committee, the House divided on the motion for adjournment, Yeas 74, Noes 142. The Declaratory resolution being then agreed to without a division, the House divided on the expulsion of Lord Cochrane; For it 140, Against it 44.

The expulsion of *Mr. Cochrane* Johnstone was agreed to *nem. con.*

The sentence pronounced upon the conspirators, which, besides fine and imprisonment, comprised the most infamous punishment inflicted by the law of England, public exposure on the pillory, was considered by the public in general as extremely severe; and when applied to Lord Cochrane, a man who, besides hereditary rank, had acquired honour and distinction by his naval services, it seemed to shock the feelings even of those who were most convinced of his participation in the crime. An hon. member of the House of Commons, *Lord Ebrington*, therefore rose on July 11, and observing that a day was said in the newspapers to have been appointed for putting Lord Cochrane in the pillory, he wished to be informed whether it was the intention of the Crown to remit that part of the sentence of the Court of King's Bench. *Lord Castlereagh* replying, that it was usual for the Court to fix a day for

carrying its sentence into execution; but as to what the Crown might be advised to do, he really was not prepared to give an answer; the former noble lord then said, that he would submit a motion to the House on the subject, which would be for an address to the Crown, praying that the part of the sentence relating to the pillory might be remitted, on the ground of Lord Cochrane's professional services: and he named a day for the purpose.

On July 19th, *Lord Ebrington* rose, pursuant to notice, and said, that before he proceeded, he would beg leave to read a letter which he had received from Lord Cochrane. Its tenor was, that, from a recent vote of his Lordship, he had flattered himself, that he stood wholly acquitted in his Lordship's mind: that he could not consent, that any past services of his should be prostituted to the purpose of protecting him from any part of the vengeance of those laws which he was judged to have offended. "If (said he) I am guilty, I richly merit the whole of the sentence which has been passed upon me; if innocent, one penalty cannot be inflicted with more justice than another."

Lord Ebrington, in continuance, said that notwithstanding the letter of the noble Lord, he felt himself compelled, by a sense of public duty, to bring the subject before the House. He then began with considering the nature of the punishment of the pillory, which made the populace at once judges and executioners, and which, from a sense of its barbarism, was now rarely inflicted except with regard to wretches with whom it could

not be borne that Lord C. should be associated. He then adverted to the signal services of the noble lord; and stated two instances of addresses from that House to the Crown, praying the exercise of its prerogative of mercy with regard to sentences pronounced by the courts of law. His lordship concluded with moving the address to the Prince Regent, of which he had given notice.

The motion being seconded by *Lord Nugent*, a debate of considerable length ensued, in which a great deal of the former ground relative to the trial was gone over, the crown lawyers urging the proofs of Lord Cochrane's guilt, and several speakers on the other side professing doubts of it, or declaring their belief of his innocence.

Mr. Barham, who was one of the latter, proposed the amendment to the motion of leaving out "in consideration of his past services," because gentlemen might vote for it on different grounds.

At length *Lord Castlereagh*, after deprecating the interference of the House on this occasion, said that he had no difficulty in stating, that the Crown had taken steps to interpose its mercy with respect to the infamous part of the punishment, not only as far as it related to Lord Cochrane, but to all the other parties. *Lord Ebrington* said, that after the communication of the noble lord, which, however, he regretted had not been made sooner, he did not feel justified in taking up the time of the House longer; and should therefore propose to withdraw his motion. After some farther conversation, Lord Ebrington's mo-

tion, and Mr. Barham's amendment were withdrawn; and thus terminated the parliamentary proceedings in this business.

It is to be added, that a new writ for Westminster being issued, Lord Cochrane was re-chosen representative for that city, not only without opposition, but triumphantly. It is therefore to be sup-

posed, that the Westminster electors were persuaded of his entire innocence; since mere party considerations could scarcely have induced them to connect themselves, in such an important relation, with a man who lay under a just suspicion of being in any manner a sharer in a scheme of public fraud.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Budget, English and Irish.

ON June 13th, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that he rose for the purpose of submitting, for the consideration and approbation of the House, the terms of the loan which had been that day contracted for. From the unavoidable absence of many members of that House, it was his intention to postpone, to a future opportunity, a great part of what he intended to say on the subject of the supplies and the ways and means, generally known by the appellation of the Budget. He would, therefore, confine himself to a brief statement of the supplies already granted, what remained to be voted, the ways and means to defray those charges, and the terms on which the loan had been contracted for. The house would

recollect that many items still remained to be provided for, among which were the army estimates, and also the sums necessary to defray the ordnance service, which would absorb a considerable portion of the ways and means of the year. The war taxes, amounting to 21,000,000*l.* might be considered as applicable to these two purposes—and he would state, in detail, the ways and means by which the remaining charges were to be met. By adopting this course of proceeding, he would bring under the consideration of the committee the supplies which had been granted, together with those that still might be wanting; and next, the ways and means, before they came to the consideration of the loan. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to state the different heads of supply as follow :

SUPPLIES.

Navy, (exclusive of Ordnance Sea Service) which had been completely voted	18,786,509
The sum voted for this, last year, was 20,575,011 <i>l.</i> ; there was therefore a balance in favour of this year, 1,788,502 <i>l.</i>	
Army (including Ireland), with Barracks and Commissariat, of which a part yet remained to be provided,	18,121,173

The vote of last year was 18,926,537*l.*; the balance in favour of this year was therefore 805,364*l.*

Extraordinaries

England	9,000,000	
Ireland.....	200,000	
	<hr/>	9,200,000

Under this head, the vote of last year was for England, 9,500,000*l.* for Ireland, 200,000*l.*: the difference in favour of this year, 300,000*l.*

Extraordinaries unprovided for last year

Ordnance (including Ireland) that had not been provided for

The amount was short of the vote of last year, 1,145,636*l.*

Miscellaneous, which was equal to the vote of last year

Vote of Credit for England

Ditto for Ireland

3,200,000

The sums voted on this account last year, were, for England, 6,000,000*l.*, for Ireland, 200,000*l.*

Subsidies voted

Ditto to be voted

Bills of Credit already voted to pay the Bills issued according to agreement, by our Allies, and guaranteed by us

1,000,000

The total amount of the joint charge therefore was

The Separate Charges were:

Loyalty Loan

Interest on Exchequer Bills

Ditto on Debentures

Grant to Sinking Fund, in respect of Exchequer Bills unprovided

For payment of Exchequer Bills

8,311,100

75,624,572

From this was to be deducted the proportion which Ireland was to bear, viz.	7,919,232	
Civil List and Consolidated Fund	187,862	
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	8,107,094
Which would leave to be pro- vided for by Great Britain		<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 67,517,478

WAYS AND MEANS.

Annual Duties	3,000,000
War Taxes	20,500,000
Lottery	200,000
Vote of Credit	3,000,000
Naval Stores (English proportion)	508,545
First Loan	22,000,000
Second Loan concluded this day	18,500,000
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Making together the sum of	67,708,545

It would here occur to many gentlemen that he had not taken credit for the consolidated fund; but the reason of this was, that it fell so far short in the last year from what might have been expected from it; and therefore he thought it wiser to permit its growing profits to accumulate for some future time, than to make any further charge upon a fund which had disappointed their expectations. The right hon. gentleman then stated that in the Customs duties there had been a deficiency; but from the unfortunate fire which had happened at the Custom-house, he was not able to state on what articles the deficiencies had arisen. The amount of the Customs duties received was 9,818,000*l.* which was two millions short of the expectation that had been formed. In the Excise the produce had been considerably greater, and all the other branches had been comparatively flourishing. The stamp duties to the 5th of April, 1813,

amounted to 22,957,000*l.* and for the last year 23,971,000*l.* which gave an increase of about a million. The beer was not quite equal to the last year. In 1813, it produced 2,699,000*l.* and in 1814, but 2,585,000*l.* The produce of malt, for 1813, was 4,440,000*l.*, and for 1814, 4,875,000*l.* making an increase of about 430,000*l.* The produce of British spirits for 1813, had been 2,632,000*l.* and for 1814, 2,969,000*l.* an increase of 300,000*l.* On Foreign spirits an increase had also taken place; in 1813, the produce was 2,325,000*l.*, in 1814, 2,521,000*l.* being an increase of nearly 200,000*l.* Foreign wines, in consequence of the destruction of the vineyards in Portugal, had not been productive for many years, but there had been a rise in the last year from 947,000*l.* to 1,013,000*l.* Upon teas there had been an increase from 3,547,000*l.* to 3,652,000*l.*; and on the Post-office an increase from 1,265,000*l.* to 1,289,000*l.*, an increase which,

although trivial, yet proved the benefit which had arisen from the new measures that had been adopted. The assessed taxes, which included some of the taxes which had not been collected in 1812—in 1813, amounted to 5,880,000*l.* and in 1814, to 6,339,000*l.* being an increase of half a million. The land tax, which was a fixed rate, in consequence of the progress of its redemption, was not quite so productive as the former year; its amount in 1813 was 1,081,000*l.*, and in the last year but 1,000,059*l.* The remaining branch of the taxes was the property tax, upon which there had also been a considerable increase. The produce for 1813, was 12,868,000*l.*; for 1814, 14,485,000*l.*; making a surplus of 1,517,000*l.*

He had now stated the general produce of the revenue in detail, and this he thought the best mode of acting, as the House would be enabled to form a judgment on the produce of the different branches. The unfortunate event to which he had already alluded, namely, the fire at the Custom-house, prevented him from satisfying the House upon the increase of our trade, but he could with confidence state that our actual exports in the last year had exceeded in a most flourishing degree any other year which had preceded it. The last thing which he had to advert to, was the terms of the loan. He would, however, before he proceeded to make his statement on this subject, anticipate a question which his hon. friend opposite (Mr. Grenfell) would probably ask. He would perhaps inquire, whether any attempt had been made, in nego-

ciating the late loan, to carry into effect a clause contained in the Act of the 23rd of his Majesty, for appropriating part of the growing produce of the sinking fund to the service of the year. In answer to this he had to observe, that all the parties who bid for the loan, with the exception of one gentleman, were averse to that proceeding. And looking to this general concurrence of opinion, it was thought that a better bargain could be procured by agreeing to the suggestion, than if any opposition were made to it: because, from the large amount of the loan, it was not probable that a great competition would have been produced, if, in negotiating it, they had acted under the provision contained in the clause alluded to. Finding the opinion of the contractors generally hostile to the proposition, and seeing there was no probability, that, for a loan of 18,000,000*l.* any other bidders would come forward, besides those who attended on the occasion, it was thought advisable to coincide in their terms, and to make the loan on the old principle. The bargain was extremely satisfactory, being very much in favour of the public: Undoubtedly, at the present moment, when this country was at peace with all the world, except America, it was natural to expect that the loan would be negotiated upon favourable terms, and he was extremely happy to say, that such terms had been obtained. It was thought necessary that part of the loan should be taken in the 5 per cent. This was not popular amongst the contractors, who were much better pleased with a bar-

gain in the 3 per cents.; it had, however, been carried into effect, and the result would be, a decrease of charge and interest, to a very considerable amount. On a casual view of the subject, this would not appear to be the case, but a little consideration would prove, that an amount of nominal capital, of not less than 4,000,000*l.* would be saved, by taking part of the loan in the 5 per cent. The total amount of the loan was 24,000,000*l.* Of which 5,500,000*l.* was for the service of Ireland, leaving to Great Britain a sum of 18 millions and a half. For every 100*l.* in money the contractors would receive a capital of 30*l.* navy 5 per cent.; 80*l.* 3 per cents. reduced; 23*l.* 10*s.* 3 per cent. consols. To avoid increasing the charge on the consolidated fund, they had, for the first time, stipulated, that instead of paying interest for the six preceding months, it should only begin to run from July next in the navy 5 per cents., and from April last in the consols. This system would produce a reduction from the 5 per cents. of 2,500,000*l.*, and from the consols, of 1,500,000*l.* Calculating the loan on these terms, the interest would be found not to exceed 4*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* per cent. The first dividend, being exempted from the property tax, formed a respectable bonus; and, as it was intended to meet the charge created by funding for the service of the present year, by cancelling redeemed stock in the manner provided for in the last session of parliament, the necessity of burdening the consolidated fund with any additional charge would thus be avoided. The

most remarkable circumstance connected with the present loan, and one which he believed had never before occurred, was the improvement which took place in the state of the funds, at a time when it was known that so large a sum of money was about to be borrowed. The actual biddings became, in consequence, so much more favourable, that almost a million of stock was saved to the public, which, if government had closed with the contractors on Wednesday last, must have been given to them. When the funds rose so high, at the period when a loan was pending, it proved the flourishing state of our public credit, and, at the same time, held out the most flattering hope, that they would continue, for the remainder of the year, equally elevated. The interest of 4*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* to which were to be added the sinking fund charge, and the other incidental expenses, made a total of something more than 8 per cent. It was his intention to move a resolution for cancelling an amount of stock sufficient to bear this charge; and even when that was done, not less than 50,000,000*l.* of surplus stock would still remain applicable to the service of the country. The right hon. gentleman then moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, towards raising the supply to be granted to his Majesty, the sum of 24,000,000*l.* be raised by annuities; the charges of 18,500,000*l.* whereof shall be defrayed by Great Britain, and of 5,500,000*l.* by Ireland."

A conversation then followed between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and *Mr. Grenfell*, in

which the latter expressed his regret that the right hon. gentleman had not applied a part, at least, of the sinking fund in lowering the amount of the loan. He was surprised at the reason offered for this, which was, that they who came to bid for the loan were against such a proceeding; as if it were necessary to take the advice of those who were deeply interested in the amount of the loan. The right hon. gentleman admitted that one of the contractors was of a different opinion from the rest. He knew the person alluded

to, and believed that no man in the country had a greater practical knowledge of the subject than he had.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply, said that he had procured a much better bargain by agreeing to the terms offered by the contractors, than he could possibly have obtained by the system to which his hon. friend was so partial.

The resolution proposed was then agreed to, as were two others, relative to the terms of the loan.

CHAPTER XIV.

Bill for the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland.—Discussion of the Treaty of Peace with France.—Prince Regent's Speech, and Prorogation of Parliament.

ON June 23rd, *Mr. Peel* (chief secretary for Ireland) rose in the House of Commons to submit a motion for a bill for the better execution of the laws in Ireland. He said, the state of that country had for some time past been such as to call for the adoption of additional measures for securing the public tranquillity, and he had been prepared at a much earlier period to propose them to the consideration of parliament, but the hope of some good effects from the general pacification of Europe had induced him to delay. Such hopes had, however, been frustrated, and he could not, consistently with his duty, protract any longer the production of his plan.

The disturbances, for which he was to propose a remedy, originated in different causes. The first he should mention was of a political nature, and arose from combinations of idle infatuated people, who were made the dupes of persons of superior information. Their object was to overthrow the existing government, and transfer the allegiance of the people to foreign powers; an intention which was proved by the tenor of an oath brought in evidence against several persons at the last assizes in Ireland, and which *Mr. P.* now read. It bound the taker to suffer death

rather than give information against his companions; to join the French on their landing; &c. A second class of combinations were those which were formed on the pretence of redressing local grievances; and though the objects were various, the general mode of carrying them into effect was the same, namely, inflicting punishment upon the persons who disobeyed their orders. As a proof of the accuracy of this statement, *Mr. P.* referred to the proceedings at the last assizes of Roscommon, and to a letter from a magistrate who had been sent into Westmeath for the purpose of making enquiries. These combinations, he observed, were not only mischievous in their present effects, but were formidable from their accustoming the persons combining to habits of great caution and strict discipline, which might render them dangerous engines in the hands of designing men. Another unfortunate source of disturbance was religious animosity, and the pains that had been taken by means of the press and inflammatory speeches to induce the Irish Catholics to believe that the government was not disposed to administer the same justice to them as to their Protestant fellow-subjects. He hoped, however,

that the means which had been taken to convince them of the determination of government to treat all offenders against the public peace with perfect impartiality, had not been without effect. Having pointed out these principal features of the tumults in Ireland, the right honourable gentleman observed, that one of the greatest obstacles to the administration of the law in that country arose from the difficulty of procuring persons to give information to government, and evidence in case of violations of the peace. This was partly owing to a kind of romantic feeling, and partly to a system of intimidation, which was carried to great lengths, and often produced scenes of atrocious barbarity. Having, from various documents, given proof that the ordinary powers of the civil magistrates were not sufficient to maintain the public tranquillity in Ireland, he said, that in his opinion it would be much better to invest the civil powers with additional authority, than to call in the aid of the military; and he proceeded to state the provisions of the bill which he was about to move for. They were to enable the lord lieutenant, when disturbances existed in a district, to proclaim it to be in a disturbed state, and to appoint a superintending magistrate with a salary, and special constables with salaries. The magistrate to have a house and office, but not to be invested with extraordinary powers; to be responsible immediately to the government, and removable at pleasure, and to be called upon for those exertions which could not be expected from the ordinary magistrates. The special constables to be select-

ed from farmers' sons, and persons of that class, and to keep watch and ward in the district under the control of the superintending magistrate. The expenses for this establishment to be borne by the district. After some further explanations, he moved "That leave be given to bring in a bill to provide for the better execution of the laws in Ireland, by appointing superintending magistrates and additional constables in counties in certain cases."

In the conversation which followed, there was a general concurrence in the principle of the bill, and approbation of its mildness; and leave was given to bring in the bill.

After the bill had been twice read and committed, *Mr. Peel*, on July 8th, rose, he said, with considerable regret, to propose an additional measure for the preservation of the public peace in Ireland. When he brought forward the bill now in progress, he had reserved to himself the right, should circumstances require it, of bringing in another of a more effective nature. Since he last addressed the House, he had endeavoured to collect information from every quarter of the state of the country, and he was sorry to say, that in those parts of Ireland where the laws had been administered with the greatest severity, and where the greatest number of convictions had taken place, the terror of those convictions had scarcely survived the cause, while new combinations of a more extensive and dangerous kind had been formed, which defied the operations of the law as it now existed. It was therefore become necessary to entrust the Irish government

with a power to be exercised in case of emergency of a nature more decisive than that of which it was already possessed; and the proposition he should make for this purpose was the revival of a measure which had received the sanction of parliament in 1807. It was contained in a clause of the Insurrection Act, providing, that in case any part of the country should be disturbed, or in danger of being so, two justices of the peace should be empowered to summon an extraordinary sessions of the county, which should consist of seven magistrates, who were to make a report to the lord-lieutenant that the district was in a state of disturbance, and that the ordinary law was inadequate to the preservation of the peace; the lord-lieutenant, by the advice of his privy-council, was thereupon empowered to issue a proclamation, commanding all residents within the said district to keep within their houses from sunset to sun-rise, and that no persons should be suffered to be drinking in a public-house after nine o'clock at night; and further, if any should be detected out of their houses at the prohibited times without being able to shew good cause, they should be liable to transportation for the term of seven years. It was also required that the lord-lieutenant should order a special sessions of the peace to be held, at which these persons should be tried, and, if necessary, that trial by jury should be dispensed with. Other provisions sanctioned the employment of the military on occasion, enabled the magistrates to pay domiciliary visits, and break open doors if denied admission, &c. The

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right honourable gentleman allowed these measures to be evils, but the house was to decide upon comparative evils. It was by no means the intention of government to have recourse to this act, if it should pass, on ordinary occasions, but only when all other means of quelling disturbance should fail. He then referred to the information that had been received of the outrages that were going on in different parts. In Queen's county the Caravats were levying contributions from the little farmers every night, and seizing arms and ammunition wherever they could be found. A set of savages, called Carders, were active in the county of Westmeath, and kept the poor inhabitants in constant dread of assassination, or of having their cabins burnt over their heads. These men derived their name from the operation of applying wool cards, with which they tore the flesh from the bones of the objects of their inhumanity, whose offence was perhaps no more than giving a higher rent to their landlords than others, or refusing to join their lawless bands. These atrocities were not practised by one sect against another, but Catholics and Protestants were alike exposed to them. Mr. P., in conclusion, moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to provide for the preserving and restoring of peace in such parts of Ireland as may at any time be disturbed by seditious persons entering into unlawful combinations or conspiracies."

Mr. Abercromby said, he was far from accusing the Irish government of a desire to grasp at too much power, but he thought the present application had not been made in a parliamentary manner.

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The nature and extent of the evil should have been made known to the house, that it might in its wisdom apply the proper remedy. The most correct manner of proceeding was to refer the documents to a select or secret committee.

Lord Castlereagh saw no necessity for such a proceeding, as the disturbances were so notorious as to be admitted on all sides.

Sir Hen. Parnell said, it would have been more agreeable to him if the state of Ireland had been discussed in a committee before the present measure was introduced, since it might now be thought that the house had acted precipitately, upon the spur of the occasion. It appeared to him necessary that the magistrates should be armed with additional authority, but he was not friendly to a system which punished without the intervention of a jury.

Mr. Fitzgerald observed, that it was most unfortunate that the trial by jury in those parts of Ireland which were disturbed could not be acted upon beneficially, because information could not be obtained against those who violated the laws.

Some other Irish members spoke in approbation of the proposed measure, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

On the motion for its second reading, July 13th, *Mr. Horner* rose to oppose the bill. He said, it was an unconstitutional measure, brought forward towards the close of the session, when most of the members for Ireland were absent, and not called for by any sudden emergency or new occurrence. He was convinced that it would tend rather to exasperate the people, and exaggerate the evils com-

plained of, than to remedy them, and could not consent, without much stronger grounds, to violate the trial by jury, and suspend the ordinary operation of the laws.

Mr. Peel, in reply, defended the bill, as being a copy of that which passed in 1807, and could not be thought less necessary in the present circumstances of the country. He entered into various particulars for its vindication, and said, that the argument from experience was altogether in its favour, since the very passing of the act in 1807 had rendered it unnecessary to carry it into execution.

Sir S. Romilly said, that the precedent of the act of 1807 had no weight with him, since he had thought then, as he now did, that no such bill ought to pass till a committee had been appointed to enquire into its necessity. As a reason for the former act, it had been declared that a French party then existed in Ireland, but at present we were at peace with France.

Some other members took the same ground of the propriety of previous enquiry; and *Mr. J. P. Grant* contended that the state of Ireland imperiously called upon parliament for a thorough investigation, since its diseases lay deeper, and required a radical remedy. On the other hand, the bill was supported as a measure of immediate necessity; and at the conclusion of the debate it was read a second time.

The house being in committee on the bill on July 14th, *Sir H. Parnell* rose, and made a speech, the principal object of which was to censure the omission of the right hon. mover in not noticing the disturbances existing in the province of Ulster,

and which he attributed to the association of Orange-men, and the continual provocations given by them to the Catholics. He further spoke against the unconstitutional harshness of the measure of enabling the magistrates to transport all persons found out of their houses from sun-set to sun-rise, without a trial by jury: and he proposed as an amendment of the bill, leaving out the words in clause 7th, "without any grand jury, and without any bill found, and without the verdict of any petit jury."

Mr. Peel spoke in vindication of the Orange societies; and *Sir H. Parnell* made a reply. A division then taking place on his amendment, it was rejected by 66 votes against 6.

The third reading of the bill being moved on July 20th, a debate ensued, which it is unnecessary to specify, as it was only a recapitulation of former arguments; it may, however, be mentioned, that several members expressed themselves strongly concerning the absolute necessity of a full and general consideration of the state of Ireland. An amendment proposed by *Mr. J. P. Grant*, of limiting the operation of the bill to one year instead of three, being rejected without a division, the bill was read and passed.

In the House of Lords, the second reading of this bill being ordered for July 27th, it was introduced by *Lord Sidmouth* in a speech explaining its nature, and the necessity for it. It was strongly opposed by *Lord Carysfort*, and objected to by *Lords Holland* and *Stanhope*; but was read the second time, and committed. On the following day, the house being

in committee on the bill, *Lord Stanhope* renewed his objections, and moved as an amendment, that it should expire at the end of the next session of parliament. The amendment was rejected, and the bill passed the committee; and immediately after, it received the royal assent.

In the same session, a bill was introduced by *Mr. Peel* for rendering more easy and effectual the redress of assaults in Ireland. Its object was stated to be, to induce persons who had suffered violent assaults to appeal to the law for relief and protection, by enabling them to procure it more immediately, and without expense. No opposition was made to the bill in either house, and it passed into a law at the same time with the former.

There is perhaps no instance in modern English history of the termination of a long war, by a treaty which was so generally approved, as that which in the present year restored peace with France. The long protraction and excessive burdens of that war, had rendered every one capable of feeling for the general interests of his country, impatient to see its close; and if this impatience was most lively in the breasts of those who had, in all its stages, used their efforts to bring it to a conclusion; they, on the other hand, who were attached to the administration by which it was actually concluded, could not fail to regard the work as a subject of applause. Hence, when the topic was introduced in both houses of parliament, it gave rise to conver-

sations rather than debates; some account of which, however, may justly be expected in the history of the year, as being, of itself, a matter well worthy of record.

On July 28th, *Lord Lonsdale* rose in the House of Lords, to move an address to the Prince Regent, thanking him for the communication of the treaty of peace with France, and assuring his Royal Highness of the approbation with which the treaty was regarded by their lordships, as safe and honourable to all. His lordship then lightly touched upon the principal circumstances of the treaty, and concluded with moving the address. He was seconded by *Lord de Dunstanville* in a similar recapitulation.

Lord Grenville said, that if he found any difficulty in cordially concurring in the address which had been moved, it arose from the article concerning the slave trade; but as he had already expressed in that house his sentiments on this point, he would not disturb the unanimity which he wished to appear in approbation of the treaty. He then took a general view of the political state in which Europe was left by it, and particularly rejoiced at the recognition by his Majesty's government of the principle of restoration, instead of that of partition, which had led to so many evils. His lordship concluded with hoping that the military establishment would now be reduced to what it was before the commencement of the war in 1791.

The *Earl of Liverpool* said, he should trouble their lordships only with a few words on the general principle and stipulations of the treaty. In the negociation it was

necessary to adopt one of two principles; either a general congress must be resorted to, or a treaty must be made between the allies and France. As great delay must have arisen from the former plan, and the principal and immediate object was settling the boundaries and claims of France, which it was necessary to do while the allied armies remained in that country, the latter had been preferred, leaving the more complicated interests to be settled at a future congress. The next point to which he would advert was the principle by which the allies had been guided in the negotiation, which was, that no peace with France could be secure or lasting which did not leave the honour and independence of the country inviolate. With the conquests she had made, and the military spirit she had imbibed, it was not to be wondered at that she had required and obtained something beyond her ancient territory. His lordship then enumerated the cessions which had been made to France, and the acquisitions which we had retained, and gave the reasons for both. He lastly considered that part of the address which declared that we had attained the great objects of the war. What were those objects? In 1793 we had entered into the war to defend Holland from the invasion of the French. That ally was now restored to independence under the house of Orange. During the whole course of the war the balance of Europe was the wished-for end of our exertions: it was now secured by the reduction of the power of France within reasonable limits. The restoration of the Bourbons

had never been the object of ministers, yet he was convinced that we could have had no satisfactory peace with any other government in that country. At the conclusion of former wars we had sometimes abandoned our allies, and consulted only our own interests: the present peace was made in conjunction with them, and with their full approbation and gratitude for our services. Never did the character of Great Britain stand so high as at the present moment.

The address was agreed to *nem. con.*

On June 29th *Lord Lascelles* moved in the House of Commons an address to the Prince Regent on the peace with France. The introductory speech was similar to that on the same occasion in the House of Lords; and the tenor of the address was to express satisfaction with the peace, as having fully accomplished the great objects of the war; and by the restoration of so many legitimate authorities on the continent, afforded the best prospect of permanent tranquillity to Europe.

The motion was seconded by *Mr. Gooch*, who added to the sentiments of the former speaker, that "to the principles of Mr. Pitt the successful issue of the war was due."

Sir John Newport noticed the impropriety of introducing topics which could not but create dissent. What connection the Duke of Wellington had with the principles of Mr. Pitt he could not discover. Instead of the unvaried system on which, according to the mover and seconder, the war had been conducted, he thought there never was a war, the grounds of

which, during the contest, had been so often changed. With respect to the declaration in the address, "that the treaty was considerate for the interests and the honour of all," he said, that the interests of our fisheries had certainly been neglected in the 13th article of the treaty, which resigned the most important parts of the coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador, and the river St. Lawrence.

Mr. Rose asserted that more concessions to France with respect to the fisheries had not been made by this treaty than by former treaties with that country, and he pronounced the hon. baronet's statements on this head to be altogether visionary.

Mr. Wilberforce spoke much in favour of the general spirit of the treaty, and particularly commended that article by which it was stipulated that no persons belonging to the ceded countries, or any others, should be molested for any opinions or conduct which they had adopted under a different government. He was the more anxious to refer to this stipulation on account of the affecting intelligence from Spain, where many of the noblest characters in the late government lay under a severe persecution; and he instanced Signor Arguelles, from whom he had some time before received a letter, mentioning his intention of moving in the Cortes the abolition of the slave trade. This led the hon. gentleman to allude to that article of the treaty on which he had already expressed his opinion; and as he did not wish to disturb the unanimity of parliament, yet was desirous of preserving his own feelings from misconstruction, he

would propose the following clause as an amendment to be inserted in the address: "That, with reference to the first additional article, this House having, on the 21st instant, humbly conveyed its sentiments to his Royal Highness, we defer the expression of any farther opinion until the whole matter shall have been discussed and settled at the approaching congress, to which it is stipulated to be referred under the said article; relying on the known justice and humanity of his Royal Highness, that no effort will be wanting on his part to give the fullest and speediest effect which the circumstances of the negotiation may allow, to the wishes so repeatedly declared by us, for the total abolition of the slave trade."

Lord Castlereagh had no objection to the amendment, and it was ordered to stand as part of the motion, *nem. con.*

Mr. Baring said, that instead of being partial to the system of *Mr. Pitt*, he could not but consider the false policy pursued by this country in his time, as the sole cause of producing that military monster which the united efforts of the allied powers had at length succeeded in crushing. He gave credit to his majesty's ministers for the wisdom which had directed their co-operation on the late occasions, and was ready to admit that the country had nothing to complain of in the commercial regulations of the treaty. He thought, however, we had been somewhat too liberal in what we had given up; and he made observations on some particular points of the treaty.

Mr. Stuart Wortley entirely concurred in the opinion that the

war had the same object from the beginning to the end; for the three distinct objects which had been assigned to different periods were in fact one and the same.

Mr. J. P. Grant said, that he differed from the last speaker. We had not put down French principles by our opposition to them, but they had put themselves down by being incompatible with human nature. We had procured no indemnity for the past, though we had procured security for the future, which, indeed, was the only security that a wise government would look for. The overthrow of Buonaparte was not owing solely to this country or its allies, but was owing more to himself than to any resistance which had been made to him. The hon. gentleman then made some strictures on the treaty, particularly the support given to the claim of Sweden upon Norway, and the acquiescence in the slave trade.

Mr. Canning defended the conduct of ministers with respect to the last point, though he acknowledged that he did not believe that if the abolition had been insisted upon, it would have been a question of war or peace with France. He entered at some length upon other circumstances relative to the war and the treaty, and employed his well-known eloquence in high panegyric on the spirit with which the war had been carried on, and in exultation on the manner in which it had terminated.

After various observations from other members, *Mr. Whitbread* rose, and began with some spirited remarks upon the speeches of the mover and seconder of the

address, who had arrogated all wisdom to the supporters of the war, and ascribed nothing but error to all who, with himself, had thought and acted on opposite principles. He then said, the time was come in which he could tell the noble lord (Castlereagh) that excepting the article respecting the slave trade, he had fully and completely deserved that confidence which he reposed in him. In his opinion, nothing in the noble lord's conduct did him more honor than having fairly tried the experiment of negotiating with the then ruler of France; and though the papers of the negotiation at Chatillon had not been produced, he was fully convinced that it had been broken off only in consequence of the folly and madness of Buonaparte himself. There had been no evidence of the impracticability of such a measure till the noble lord had tried it; being then found impracticable, no man more rejoiced in the restoration of the Bourbons than he did.

Lord Castlereagh commenced a speech with expressing his gratitude for the candour and liberality with which he had been treated by the house, both during his absence from it, and now upon his return. He then entered upon such explanations as might be expected from him, relative to the treaty in which he had been instrumental. With respect to the negotiations at Chatillon, he could confidently assert, from the means of information afforded during their course, that the mind of the individual who then ruled France was so deeply wounded by the transactions which had occurred, that no secure or durable peace could have been made with him.

He had, however, felt satisfied, that as long as this person should continue *de facto* at the head of the French government, there was no other alternative than to treat with him. The house would remember that he (Lord C.) had gone expressly to treat with him, in conjunction with our allies. The projet which they gave in at Chatillon was framed after he had been successively victorious in five engagements; and when a considerable uncertainty prevailed as to the final issue of the campaign. At the same moment the allied powers entered into that solemn compact at Chaumont, by which four of them engaged to bring into the field 600,000 men; the most important contract that perhaps the history of European diplomacy could furnish. An impression had gone abroad, that the negotiations at Chatillon had been broken off in consequence of the transactions which had taken place at Bourdeaux; but this was entirely unfounded. These events were indeed known at Chatillon, but the progress of the negotiations was not suspended until the allies were clearly convinced that Buonaparte was trifling with them. His lordship then proceeded to state the principles by which Great Britain had been guided in negotiating the treaty under consideration. He said, the language uniformly held by this country to the continent had been, that if the people of Europe were willing to fight for their own liberties, England would stand by them; but if they shrunk from the contest, then England was determined to do justice to herself, and provide by her own strength for her own security.

He then went through the particulars of the treaty with France, which it is unnecessary here to repeat; and he expressed liberal sentiments on the prospect offered of future amity and good-will between the two countries. "If," said he, "no other blessing had been derived from all that has happened, it would be no unsatisfactory one to feel that the spell is dissolved by which Great Britain and France were supposed to be necessarily enemies." His Lordship concluded a speech, which appeared to obtain the general applause of the house, by a compliment to the vigorous and steadfast conduct of the Prince Regent at this momentous period; and the Address, as amended, was agreed to without opposition.

On July 30th, the Prince Regent came in state to the House of Lords, and being seated on the throne in full robes, with his great officers ranged on each side, and the peers being present in their places, a message was sent to the House of Commons, requiring their attendance. The Speaker shortly after arrived, accompanied by several members, and presenting to his Royal Highness the vote of credit bill for three millions, made an address to him, in which he recapitulated the principal proceedings of the house during the session, and adverted to the great and glorious events which had made so happy a change in the affairs of Europe.

The Prince Regent then delivered a speech to the following effect. After lamenting the continuance of his Majesty's unfortunate indisposition, he said, that on assuming the powers of government which that event had

placed in his hands, he had determined to adhere to the line of policy which his Majesty had adopted, and in which he found zealous support from parliament, from all classes of his Majesty's subjects, and from the valour of his Majesty's forces by sea and land. That he had the satisfaction of contemplating the full accomplishment of all the objects for which the war was undertaken or continued, and the final deliverance of Europe by the combined exertions of this nation and its allies, from the most oppressive tyranny under which it had ever laboured. That the restoration of so many of the ancient governments of the continent afforded the best prospect of the permanence of peace, and that his efforts might be relied on at the approaching congress for completing the settlement of Europe upon principles of justice and impartiality. That he lamented the continuance of hostilities with the United States of America, and notwithstanding the unprovoked aggression of the government of that country, was sincerely desirous of the restoration of peace on conditions honourable to both; but that until this object could be obtained, parliament would see the necessity of his employing the means at his disposal for prosecuting the war with increased vigour.

His Royal Highness then thanked the House of Commons for the liberal provision they had made for the services of the year, and adverted to the necessity of maintaining for a time a body of troops in British pay on the continent. He concluded with assuring both Houses that full justice was ren-

dered throughout Europe to the manly perseverance displayed by this country amidst the convulsions of the continent, and with expressing his persuasion that they would ascribe the advantages they have possessed, under

Providence, to that constitution which for a century it has been the object of his family to maintain unimpaired.

The Lord Chancellor then declared the prorogation of parliament.

CHAPTER XV.

Naval Transactions.—Attempt by Sea and Land on Leghorn.—Capture of La Ceres.—Capture of L'Alcmene and L'Iphigenie.—Capture of La Terpsichore.—Capture of La Clorinde.—Capture of La Sultane and L'Etoile.—Capture of the Essex American Frigate.—Capture of the Frolic American Sloop.—Capture of the Reindeer British Brig by the Wasp American Sloop.—Destruction of the American Privateer Gen. Arnold.

THIS year, like several of the preceding, has been destitute of occasions for any of those great actions which, in the former part of the war, conferred so much celebrity on the British navy. The attempts of the French ruler to regain maritime consequence, were so effectually thwarted by his ambitious projects on land, and their fatal results, that the equipment of a few frigates was the greatest exertion of which his naval resources were capable; and the number of those captured has peculiarly distinguished the early months of the year. After that period, one enemy alone remained to contend against the British flag; and it was only upon those inland seas, on which that antagonist possesses at least divided sway, that any equal trial of strength could occur. The powerful fleet blockading the American coast has been chiefly employed in aiding the operations of the land forces, and in small expeditions up the bays and rivers, for the purpose of harassing the commerce, and destroying the resources of the enemy. In return, the Americans have been extremely active

in annoying the British trade by their privateers, to which species of warfare they have chiefly confined their enterprize on the open sea, their larger vessels having seldom appeared out of port.

We revert to the close of the last year for a narrative of a gallant enterprize conducted under the command of Captain Sir Josias Rowley, of the *America*, in conjunction with a land force of Italians under Lieut.-Col. Catanelli, the object of which was to surprize the port of Leghorn. On Nov. 29th, Captain Rowley sailed from Palermo in company with the *Termagant*, and having joined the *Furieuse* and *Mermaid*, and taken on board the Italian levy, amounting to one thousand men, sailed for the coast of Italy. They arrived off *Via Reggio* on December 9th, having met with the *Armada* and *Imperieuse*, which were detained to assist in landing the troops. This service having been effected, Lieutenant-Colonel Catanelli proceeded to *Lucca*, which was surrendered to him, and a party of marines took and destroyed a fortified signal-station. Catanelli afterwards repulsed with

loss a party of troops from the garrisons of Leghorn and Pisa, which came to attack him at Via Reggio; and the weak state of the remaining garrison of Leghorn being learned from the prisoners, it was determined to make an attack upon that place. The ships accordingly proceeded for Leghorn roads, and the troops, with the marines, were landed on the 13th. On that evening they got possession of the suburbs of Leghorn; and on the following morning the marines were attacked on the Pisa road by a considerable body of the enemy, infantry and cavalry, with two field-pieces. They received the charge of the cavalry with great coolness, killing the greatest part of them; and afterwards, advancing against the enemy's infantry, they put them entirely to the rout. The commandant of Leghorn was then summoned, but without effect; and it being now ascertained that an attack on the place could not be attempted with any chance of success, it was thought expedient to re-embark the whole force, which was effected during the night or the next morning without molestation from the enemy. The loss sustained by the assailants in this spirited attempt was inconsiderable: that of the adverse party was estimated at from 250 to 300 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Captain Rainier, of the Niger, communicated, on January 6th, to Rear-Admiral Dixon at Rio Janeiro, an account of the capture of a French frigate. He stated, that having made the island of St. Antonio on the preceding morning, for the purpose of correcting his longitude, he discovered a strange sail, and immediately gave chase,

in company with the Tagus, Captain Pipon. The chase continued all that day, and at daylight on the 6th they were only a mile and a half from the object of pursuit. The Tagus being to windward, was first enabled to open its fire, which was briskly returned by the enemy; when, after a few broadsides, the French frigate's maintop-mast was shot away, and her escape rendered impossible. The Niger then coming up, farther resistance would have been an useless waste of lives; the French ship, therefore, firing another broadside, struck her colours. She proved to be La Ceres, of forty-four guns and three hundred and twenty-four men, commanded by the Baron de Bougainville, only one month from Brest, on her first cruise.

Rear-Admiral Durham, commander-in-chief on the Leeward Islands station, reported in January his success in the capture of two French frigates. On the 16th of that month, the Cyane having given the signal for two strange sail, chase was immediately made, and the Venerable, by superior sailing, came up with them at the close of the day, leaving the Cyane far astern. The leewardmost of the ships being hailed to surrender without effect, a cannonading began, when she made a bold attempt to lay the Venerable on board, but the consequence was, that she herself was boarded and taken. She proved to be the Alcmena, a fine French frigate of 44 guns, commanded by M. Ducrest de Villeneuve, an officer of merit. Her resistance cost her thirty men killed and fifty wounded; the loss in the Venerable was inconsiderable. Her consort, in

the mean time, made her escape, but the *Cyane* having kept her in sight, she was pursued during the night and the two following days, and at length was overtaken and captured by the *Venerable*. She was the *Iphigenie*, a frigate of the largest class, fully manned, and like her consort, entirely new. They had sailed from Cherbourg on a cruise in October.

On February 3rd, Captain Hayes, of his Majesty's ship *Majestic*, being on his way from St. Michael to Madeira, at daylight descried three ships and a brig of a suspicious appearance in the S. S. E. two of which gave chase to him. On approaching, he discovered them to be two 44 gun frigates and a 20 gun ship; and he bore down to the headmost frigate, which shortened sail, and brought to for the others to close. Captain Hayes made all sail, in hopes of getting alongside of her before this could be effected, but was foiled by her wearing and joining the other; and the whole with all the sail they could carry, stood to the S. S. E. Somewhat past two o'clock, the sternmost frigate hoisted French colours, and opened a fire from her aftermost guns. It was returned by the *Majestic* with such effect, that at forty-nine minutes past four she struck. The wind increasing, and the prize being in a state of confusion, Captain Hayes was obliged to stay by her, and suffer the rest to escape. The captured ship was the *Terpsichore*, of 44 guns and 320 men, which, with her consort the *Atalante*, sailed first from the Scheldt, and last from L'Orient. The loss was inconsiderable on board the *Terpsichore*, and none on board the *Majestic*.

A well-fought action between an English and a French frigate was reported on March 1st by Captain Phillimore, of the *Eurotas*. Having parted company on the night of Feb. 21st, with the *Rippon*, in chase of a vessel, on endeavouring to rejoin her on the 25th, he perceived, in lat. 47. 40. N. long. 9. 30. W. a sail, to which he gave chase. She was soon discovered to be an enemy's frigate, and the *Eurotas* having the advantage in sailing, was enabled to bring her to close action about five in the evening. A desperate engagement ensued, the vessels lying broadside to broadside, in which all the masts of the *Eurotas* successively fell, and the main and mizen masts of her antagonist. At ten minutes after seven the French ship slackened her fire, and by the help of her standing fore-mast got out of range. Captain Phillimore was now obliged, through loss of blood from a wound, to quit the quarter-deck, and give up the command to his first lieutenant Smith, by whose exertions the wreck was cleared, and the enemy was kept in sight during the night. On the next day, before twelve, the *Eurotas* was fully prepared to renew the action, and was fast coming up with the enemy, when, "to the mortification of all on board," two sail were observed crossing the chase, the *Dryad* and *Achates*, who deprived the people of the *Eurotas* of the gratification of having her colours struck to them. The French ship proved to be the *Clorinde*, Captain Dennis Legard, of 44 guns, and a picked crew of 360 men. Her loss in the action was computed at 120 men; that

of the *Eurotas* was 20 killed, and 39 wounded.

On March 26th, the *Hannibal*, of 74 guns, Captain Sir M. Seymour, and the *Hebrus* frigate, Captain Palmer, gave chase to two French frigates near the coast of France, one of which, the *Sultan*, of 44 guns, was soon captured by the *Hannibal* off the isle of Bas, and was brought into Portsmouth on the 28th. The other was pursued during the whole day by the *Hebrus*, and at midnight had reached the race of Alderney. She then rounded Point Joubourg to get into the bay of La Hogue, where, about one or two on the following morning, the *Hebrus*, running in between her and the shore, brought her to close action. After an obstinate combat of two hours and a quarter, the ships almost touching, she struck her colours. It was necessary immediately to put the heads of both ships off shore, as well through apprehension of grounding, as in order to get clear of a battery on shore, which had been firing at both, not being able to distinguish one from the other. The prize was *L'Etoile*, of 44 guns and 320 men, commanded by M. Phillibert, who was returning with *La Sultane* from a four month's cruise to the westward. She had 40 killed, and upwards of 70 wounded, in the action, and the loss in the *Hebrus* was considerable, amounting to 13 killed and 25 wounded.

The American frigate *Essex*, Captain Porter, which had been long cruising on the coasts of South America, and had made many captures, especially among the English south-whalers, was at length taken off Valparaiso in

Chili, by the *Phœbe* frigate, Captain Hillyar, in company with the *Cherub* sloop, Captain Tucker. Captain Hillyar, in his letter dated Valparaiso Bay, March 30th, informs the Secretary of the Admiralty, that on the afternoon of the 28th inst. after nearly five months anxious search, and six weeks more anxious look-out for the *Essex* and her companion, (a corvette of 20 guns), to quit the port of Valparaiso, he saw her under weigh, and immediately, accompanied by the *Cherub*, made sail to close with her. On rounding the point of the bay, the *Essex* lost her main-top-mast; and not being able to regain the limits of the neutral port, bore up and anchored very near to the shore a few miles to the leeward of it. After some distant firing, the *Phœbe* closed with the *Essex* at 35 minutes past five in the afternoon, when a very serious, and, indeed, unequal conflict ensued, the *Cherub* much contributing to the annoyance of the enemy. The defence of the *Essex* (says Captain Hillyar) did honour to her brave defenders, and fully evinced the courage of Captain Porter and those under his command. She was twice on fire, and did not strike her colours till her loss of men was so great, and her condition so bad, that farther resistance was manifestly unavailing. The engagement ceased at 20 minutes past six. The loss on the part of the victors was not very considerable. A very detailed account of this affair was transmitted to the American government by Captain Porter, written in an ostentatious and evidently partial manner, and differing in several respects from the plain narrative of Captain Hil-

lyar, although it does justice to his humane and generous conduct after the victory. The American complains of the attack as a violation of neutral territory, and intimates an understanding between the governor of Valparaiso and the British commander.

An account was communicated by Captain Pigot, of the *Orphéus*, dated New Providence, April 25th, of his having, after a chase of 60 miles, taken off Cuba the United States ship *Frolic*, carrying 20 32-pound carronades, and 2 long 18-pounders, with a crew of 171 men, out two months from Boston.

A very severe action, ending unfortunately to the British flag, took place on June 28th, lat. 48 N. long. 11 W. between the English brig of war *Reindeer*, Captain Manners, and the American sloop of war *Wasp*, Capt. Blakeley. Capt. Manners perceiving an enemy to the leeward on the morning of that day, gave chase, and about 3 p. m. the two vessels were yard-arm and yard-arm. The engagement was maintained with the most determined spirit for 25 minutes, when the *Reindeer*, having lost her brave captain, her purser, and 27 men killed and 40 wounded, among whom were almost all her officers, and having been repulsed in two attempts to board, was under the necessity of striking her colours. Such was the injury she received, that it was found necessary on the following day to destroy her. The superiority of men, and weight of metal, on the American side, is stated as very considerable. It was thought that the *Wasp* had suffered much, but later accounts from her represent

her loss and damage as trifling. It is apparent that the American fire must have been much more formidable than the British.

The daring enterprize of British seamen, restricted for want of occasions for exertion, has in this, as in former years, broke out in some of those desperate attempts for carrying ships at anchor by means of armed boats, which might perhaps be censured for rashness, were not the preservation of the spirit of the navy a matter of the first importance. One of these, in which final success was obtained, though with a formidable loss, appears worthy of record. An English squadron, consisting of the *Plantagenet*, *Rota*, and *Carnation*, arriving near the close of September in the road of Fayal, a Portuguese harbour in the Azores, descried the General *Armstrong*, a large American schooner privateer, at anchor in the roads. A boat was dispatched to reconnoitre her force as she was getting under weigh, which being driven by the tide near the schooner, was hailed, and desired to keep off. This being impracticable, the boat was fired into, and seven men were killed. The English commodore considering this act as an infraction of the neutrality of the port, ordered the *Carnation* in to destroy the privateer; and as the rocky ground prevented the ship from getting near enough, nine boats, with three lieutenants, and about two hundred men, were dispatched for the purpose. On approaching the schooner, they were received with a most destructive fire from a 32-pounder; and, in the end, the the privateer's men escaped on shore, whence they

fired on the men who were destroying the ship. This was accomplished, but at the expense of a loss of 135 killed and wounded, among whom were the three lieutenants.

Of the maritime actions on the Lakes, closing with the disastrous engagement on Lake Champlain, an account will be found in our narrative of the American campaign.

CHAPTER XVI.

American War.—Capture of Fort Niagara.—American Gen. Hull defeated by Gen. Riall.—Buffalo burnt.—President's Communication to Congress respecting Negotiations.—Gov. Strong's Speech in Massachusetts.—Gen. Wilkinson's Retreat from Lower Canada.—Actions in consequence.—Repeal of the Embargo and Non-importation Acts.—Extension of the Blockade by the British.—Fort Oswego stormed.—Failure at Sandy Creek.—President's Proclamation respecting Neutral Vessels.—Fort Erie taken by the Americans, and Action at Chippawa.—Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay reduced.—Hostages for Retaliation mutually exchanged.—Americans repulsed at Chippawa.—Operations in the Chesapeake.—Capture of Washington.—Expedition against Alexandria.—Failure and Death of Sir P. Parker at Bellair.—Expedition against Baltimore.—Death of Gen. Ross.—Defeat of Americans.—Actions in Canada and the North.—Failure at Fort Erie.—Expedition up the Penobscot.—Sir G. Prevost proceeds against Plattsburg.—Defeat of the British Flotilla on Lake Champlain.—British retreat to Canada.—American Sortie from Fort Erie.—Negotiations at Ghent.—Propositions communicated to Congress.—Proceedings of the Legislature of Massachusetts.—American Budget.—Fort Erie evacuated.—British Expedition to Florida.—Defensive Measures of the American Government.—Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent.

THE unhappy war with the United States of America, an epithet it peculiarly deserves, as having no great object on either side, the attainment of which can in the least compensate its evils, was left at the latter end of the last year in a kind of suspension, arising from the failure of the Americans in their invasion of both the Canadian provinces, and their retreat to winter-quarters within their own territory. Another military occurrence, not hitherto recorded, had taken place before the year closed, which was the surprize and capture of fort Niagara by the British.

From the relation of Col. Murray, the commander, to Gen. Drummond, it appears that the British troops, about 500 in number, were embarked at night on Dec. 18th, and early the following morning were landed three miles from the fort, provided with means for a scalade. The fortress was carried in the most gallant manner after a short but spirited resistance; the loss of the assailants having been very small. That of the Americans is stated, in killed, wounded, and prisoners at about 430 officers and men, the whole belonging to the artillery and line. The ordnance taken was 27 pieces of cannon, and about 3,000 stand

of arms, and store-houses full of clothing, and camp equipage were the farther prize of the victors.

After this affair, the American general Hull arrived at the town of Buffalo, and collecting all the troops in the vicinity, amounting to more than 2,000 men, took post at Black-rock to check the further advance of the British. He was not, however, long suffered to remain there unmolested. Major-general Rial assembling a force of about 950 regulars and 50 militia, with 400 Indians, crossed the Niagara river on the night of Dec. 29th, and at day-break on the 30th, moved on to attack the enemy, who was strongly posted. After a vigorous resistance, the impetuosity of the assailants forced the Americans to give way, and they were driven through their batteries to the town of Buffalo, about two miles distant. There a further resistance was made; but in a short time the American troops fled in all directions, and took to the woods, leaving behind them three pieces of cannon. Their loss was not known, but 130 prisoners were made, the rapidity of their flight preventing a larger capture. The British loss in this spirited action amounted to 112, in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the wounded was lieutenant Ogilvy, as he was gallantly leading the attack. After the engagement, an officer was sent with a detachment to destroy two schooners and a sloop, part of the enemy's lake squadron, that were on shore below the town of Buffalo, which service was effectually performed. The town itself, the inhabitants having quitted it, was then committed to the flames,

with the whole of the public stores, and the village of Black-rock was likewise burnt. A force was then directed to move down the river to fort Niagara to destroy all the remaining cover of the enemy upon this frontier, which being effected, the whole frontier was left clear and naked.

The destruction of the American villages on this occasion was represented in a proclamation issued by Sir George Prevost, as a measure of retaliation for the acts of plunder and conflagration committed by the Americans in their invasion of Upper Canada, and particularly the burning of the village of Newark, consisting of 150 houses, the inhabitants of which were driven out to encounter, without covering or shelter, the inclemency of a Canadian winter. His Excellency gives several instances of the moderation and regard to private property shewn by the British, and intimates that retaliation shall be carried no farther, unless fresh provocation be given.

On Jan. 7th, the President of the United States communicated to both houses of Congress, copies of a letter from the British secretary of state, lord Castlereagh, to the American secretary Mr. Monroe, with the answer of the latter, the subject of which was the proposed negotiations for peace. Lord Castlereagh's letter incloses a note from lord Cathcart, British ambassador to the emperor of Russia, addressed to the count de Nesselrode, in which he mentions that the Prince Regent had been informed of the arrival of the American commissioners in Russia, and though he

finds reason to decline the mediation of his Imperial Majesty in the discussions with the United States, yet being sincerely desirous of terminating the war between Great Britain and America, he is ready to nominate plenipotentiaries for treating directly with them, and would prefer that the conferences should be held in London, but if that were objected to, he would consent to substitute Gottenburgh. Lord Castlereagh then says, that the American commissioners having declared their readiness to treat in London, he has transmitted this proposal by a flag of truce, and that the British admiral on the American station will be ready to give the necessary protection to any persons sent by the United States in furtherance of the overture. The reply of Mr. Monroe, after expressing the President's regret at the new obstacle which has arisen to the negotiations for peace, and giving reasons why the mediation of the Emperor of Russia had been thought advisable, finally conveys the President's consent to the proposal, and makes election of Gottenburgh for the place of conference.

The speech made by Governor Strong to the legislature of Massachusetts on Jan. 12th, distinctly expressed the desire for peace, and the disapprobation of the reasons for war alleged by the government of the United States, which from the first were the prevailing sentiments in this part of America. "The friends of peace (says the Governor) are accused of being under British influence; but their accusers ought to reflect whether partialities of an opposite kind have not produced the

evils we suffer; and whether, if our conduct towards both belligerents had been impartial, a war with either would have been thought necessary. We had assumed the character of a neutral nation; but had we not violated the duties imposed by that character? Had not every subject of complaint against one belligerent been amply displayed, and those against the other concealed or palliated? It has indeed been suggested, that we have no connection with France in regard to the war; but when France and England were engaged in a most arduous struggle, and we interfered and assaulted one of them, will any man doubt our intention to assist the other?"

In the early part of February, the American army under Gen. Wilkinson continued to occupy its position on the frontier of Lower Canada at the French mills on the Salmon river; but between the 12th and 16th of that month, the troops abandoned this station, after partially burning their block-houses and barracks which had been erected at vast expense, and destroying their river craft and batteaux. They carried away their ordnance, and the greater part of their military stores. Two regiments proceeded to Sacket's harbour, and the remainder to Burlington and Plattsburg, where Gen. Wilkinson took up his headquarters. The reason for this movement is stated to have been the enormous expense incurred in supplying troops at such a distance with provisions, and their daily increase by sickness and desertion. As soon as their retreat was made known to Sir

George Prevost, he detached a party to press upon their rear-guard, which took possession of a quantity of provisions and stores, and completed the destruction of their block-houses, barracks, and boats. The American general remained quiet in his new position till March 30th, when collecting a large force from Plattsburg and Burlington he attacked at an early hour, the outposts of the communication leading from Odell-town to Burtonville, and La Cole mill, the chief attack being directed on the latter post, which was under the command of Major Hancock. The enemy brought a battery to bear upon it, which occasioned two attempts to take the guns, but both were unsuccessful. The resistance by the British commander, however, was so judicious and spirited, that after the enemy had persevered in the attack till night-fall, he withdrew his guns and retreated without attaining his object, after sustaining severe loss. That of the defenders, British and Canadian, amounted in killed, wounded, and missing to 61.

A message from the President to Congress, dated March 31st, recommends to the consideration of that assembly the expediency of authorizing after a certain day, exportations (specie excepted) from the United States in vessels of their own, and of powers in amity with them, and a repeal of the laws prohibiting the importation of articles, not the property of enemies. This proposed relaxation of the acts restrictive of commercial intercourse evidently proceeded from a sense of the discontents they had excited, and their effect upon the public reve-

nue. The message was immediately followed by the introduction of a bill for the repeal of the embargo and non-importation acts, and for other purposes, which passed by a great majority, and seems to have excited in the more commercial states sanguine expectations of the revival of trade, and the renewal of pacific relations. A proclamation, however, by Admiral Cochrane, from Bermuda on April 25th, was calculated to overthrow these hopes. The blockade of the American ports, which before extended from the southern limits of the States to Long-island Sound, and the opposite ports of New York, was now made to comprehend all the remaining coast northwards to the boundary of the British province of New Brunswick. The reason alleged for this extension was that numerous vessels of war had been fitted out from the ports left open, and others were now in preparation, for the prosecution of the war against Great Britain, and frustrating the object of the blockade.

An expedition under the command of Gen. Drummond, and Commodore Sir James Yeo, against the American fort Oswego on Lake Ontario, was undertaken in the beginning of May. After a reconnaissance of the defences of the place on the 5th of the month, the attack was made on the 6th, by a select detachment of troops and the squadron of armed vessels on the lake. The landing of the troops was effected under a heavy fire from the fort, and the enemy posted on the brow of a hill, and in the woods, but nothing could retard the advance of the assail-

ants, who gained possession of the fort in ten minutes. The whole of the garrison made their escape except about 60 men, half of whom were severely wounded. There were taken seven heavy guns intended for a large ship of the Americans newly launched on the lake; and other guns, cordage, and naval stores, were sunk by themselves in the river. After the barracks in the town and fort had been burnt, and all the damage done to the works that was practicable, the troops were re-embarked, bringing away a quantity of stores. The principal advantage aimed at by this expedition appears to have been preventing the completion of the enemy's armament on the lake, and especially the equipment of their new ship, which was calculated to carry 64 guns.

Another attempt on a small scale, which had the same purpose in view, proved unfortunate. Captain Popham of the navy commanding a squadron which was blockading Sackett's harbour, having obtained information of the arrival of an enemy's flotilla at Sandy creek, with naval stores from Oswego, to be thence conveyed over land to Sackett's harbour, resolved in concert with Captain Spilsbury upon an enterprise for its destruction. Proceeding to the creek, he reached its entrance with the boats of the squadron, soon after daylight on May 31st, having with him near 200 seamen and marines. The boats cautiously advanced up the creek to within a quarter of a mile from the enemy, and landed armed parties on each side. On coming to a turning which opened

the flotilla full to their view, a 68-pounder carronade, on which they greatly depended, was disabled, and as they were bringing a 24-pounder to bear, they were attacked by a force consisting of 150 rifle-men, nearly 200 Indians, and a numerous body of militia and cavalry. A gallant resistance was made for a time, but against such a superiority it was unavailing. The loss as returned amounted to 18 killed and 50 dangerously wounded, besides prisoners, who are not specified, but it is remarked, that the winding of the creek gave the enemy great advantage in intercepting the retreat. Captain Popham makes acknowledgments for the exertions of the officers of the American rifle corps, in saving the lives of many officers and men, whom the Indians and their own men had devoted to death.

In order to counteract the effects of the general blockade of the American coast, the President of the United States on June 29th, issued a proclamation, in which, after asserting, that the enemy's declared blockade of a coast nearly 2,000 miles in extent, abounding in ports, cannot be carried into effect by any force actually stationed for the purpose, a fact proved by the many arrivals and departures of the private armed vessels of the United States; and affirming that a blockade so destitute of its legal character can form no lawful prohibition to the trade of neutral nations with the United States; strictly orders all the public vessels of the United States, and all private armed vessels commissioned as privateers, or with letters of marque, by no

means to molest or interrupt the vessels belonging to neutral powers, bound to any port within the United States, but to render them all the service in their power.

A large American force under Major-gen. Brown, computed in the British accounts at 6,000 men, crossed the Niagara river on July 3rd, and advanced into Canada, having driven in the picquets of Fort Erie, and summoned the garrison, which, to the number of 170, surrendered prisoners of war. They then proceeded towards the British lines of Chippawa, their attack upon which was anticipated by the sortie of Major-gen. Riall at the head of about 1,500 regular troops, besides militia and Indians. This commander made his dispositions in the afternoon of the 5th, for attacking the invaders who had taken a position with their right on the Niagara, strongly supported by artillery, and their left on a wood, with a body of Indians and riflemen in front. In the action which ensued, after the American light troops had been dislodged, the King's regiment was moved to the right, whilst the Royal Scots and 100th regiment were ordered to charge the enemy in front. They advanced with great gallantry through a destructive fire, from which they suffered so severely, (the commanders of each regiment, Lieut.-col. Gordon, and Lieut.-col. the Marquis of Tweedale being both wounded) that it was found necessary to withdraw them, and commence a retreat towards Chippawa, which was effected in good order, and without farther loss. That already incurred was however serious, amounting in killed, wound-

ed, and prisoners, to about a third of the troops engaged. The loss of the Americans was also considerable.

The success of an expedition from Halifax to Passamaquoddy bay, near the mouth of the bay of Fundy, was reported in the same month. A party under the command of Lieut.-col. Pilkington, Deputy Adjutant-general, sailed from Halifax on July 5th, and arriving at the place of rendezvous on the 7th, found there Capt. Sir Thomas Hardy in the *Ramilles*, with transports, having on board the 102nd regiment. They immediately proceeded, and on the 11th, anchored off the town of East-port on Moose-island in Passamaquoddy bay, when a summons was sent to the American officer commanding at Fort Sullivan, requiring his surrender of the island. On his refusal, preparations were made for an attack, the effect of which was an immediate capitulation, whereby the garrison became prisoners of war, and the island with all the ordnance, stores, &c. came into the possession of the victors. The island is stated to contain about 1,500 inhabitants, and to be highly cultivated. Two other islands were likewise occupied by the expedition, so that the whole bay was subjected to the British flag, and the inhabitants were required to take an oath of allegiance to King George, or quit the spot with their property.

We had to record, at the conclusion of the last year's American campaign, the threats of a system of reciprocal retaliation, which would have fixed a character of sanguinary ferocity on

the war, disgraceful to any people above the rank of savages. The determined conduct of the British government, with the untenable ground upon which retaliation was first declared by that of the United States, doubtless produced that accommodation which was made public in a general order at Montreal on July 18th. Its substance was, that on the invitation of the American government, Col. Baynes, and Lieut.-col. Brenton having been deputed to meet Col. Lear at Champlain, for the purpose of re-considering the convention for the exchange of prisoners entered into in April last between Col. Baynes and Brigadier-gen. Winder, all objections to that convention were removed, and it was ratified, with a supplementary clause, by which the 23 British soldiers, and the 46 American officers and non-commissioned officers, detained as hostages, were included in the convention, to be released and exchanged in the same manner as other prisoners of war mentioned in the articles of convention, notwithstanding the exception therein contained.

After the action near Chippawa, Gen. Riall retreated to a position near fort Niagara, and the American army took post at Chippawa. The British force in Canada had been at this time augmented by the arrival at Quebec of some transports from Bourdeaux, conveying veteran troops which had served under Lord Wellington in Spain. On July 25th, Gen. Drummond arriving at Niagara, found that Gen. Riall had moved forward to the Falls in order to support the advance of

his division at that place; and he dispatched Lieut.-col Morrison with the 39th regiment and detachments of two others, in order that he might, if necessary, act with the united force of the army, against the enemy posted at Street's creek, with his advance at Chippawa. Gen. Drummond proceeding to join Gen. Riall, learned that the Americans were advancing in great force; and pushing forwards, he found that the advance of Riall's division had commenced their retreat. He immediately drew up his troops in line of battle, when his whole front was warmly and closely engaged. The Americans gained a temporary advantage, during which Gen. Riall, having been severely wounded, was made prisoner. In the centre, the enemy's repeated and determined attacks were resisted with the greatest steadiness and intrepidity by the detachments of the Royals and King's, and the light company of the 41st; and so obstinate was the encounter, that the British artillery-men were bayoneted while in the act of loading, and the muzzles of the enemy's guns were brought within a few yards of those of their opponents. The action continued from six in the evening to nine, when there was a short intermission, during which the Americans were employed in bringing up the whole of their remaining force, and with this, they renewed their efforts to carry the height on which the British were posted, till about midnight. The gallantry with which they were received, and their severe losses, at length obliged them to give up the contest, and retreat with precipitation

beyond the Chippawa. On the following day they abandoned their camp, threw the greatest part of their baggage and provisions into the Rapids, and having set fire to Street's mills and destroyed the bridge over the Chippawa, continued their retreat in great disorder to fort Erie. Gen. Drummond estimates the enemy's loss at not less than 1,500, including several hundred prisoners; their whole force, rated at 5,000, having been engaged. The British force during the first three hours of the action, did not exceed 1,600 men, and the additional troops under Col. Scott, did not augment it beyond 2,800 of all descriptions. Of these, the loss amounted in killed, wounded, and missing to 878. In this manner was defeated another attempt of the Americans to penetrate into Canada; respecting which, it cannot escape observation, that although British valour and discipline were finally triumphant, the improvement of the American troops in these qualities was eminently conspicuous. That this defeat, and the arrival of succours from Europe, were timely events, may be inferred from the trial of a number of inhabitants of Upper Canada for high treason, in the month of May, of whom fifteen were convicted, out of which number eight were executed at Burlington in the district of Niagara on July 12th.

The operation of the British armaments on the coast of the southern American States, had hitherto been on a small scale, and calculated rather to alarm and irritate, than to produce any considerable effects, but in this year

the resolution was taken of striking some important blow in these quarters. A large naval force was employed under the chief command of Vice-admiral Sir. Alex. Cochrane, having on board a powerful land force, commanded by Major-Gen. Robert Ross. In the beginning of August Adm. Cochrane was waiting in the Chesapeake for the arrival of Rear-admiral Malcolm, with an expedition from Bermuda. Being joined by him on the 17th, the Admiral was informed by Rear-admiral Cockburne, whom he found in the Potowmac, that the American commodore Barney, with the Baltimore Flotilla, had taken shelter at the head of the Patuxent. This circumstance afforded a pretext for ascending that river to attack him, while the ultimate destination of the combined land and naval force was the American capital, Washington. To this city the best approaches are by port Tobacco on the Potowmac, and Benedict on the Patuxent, from both of which are good roads to Washington, and the distances are nearly equal. It being determined to enter the Patuxent, the admiral sent a force to bombard fort Washington, situated ten or twelve miles below the city; and a man of war with some small vessels were sent up the Chesapeake above Baltimore by way of diversion. The army being landed on August 19th and 20th at Benedict, general Ross marched to Nottingham on the 21st, and to Upper Marlborough on the 22nd; Admiral Cockburn in the mean time, with the barges, armed launches, and other boats of the fleet, having the marines on board,

proceeding up the Patuxent on the flank of the army. When they approached the station of commodore Barney with his flotilla, that officer did not wait an attack, but set fire to his vessels, all of which, to the number of 17, were blown to pieces, except one, which was captured. The expedition was now within 16 miles of Washington; and the force of the Americans being ascertained to be only such as would authorise an attempt to carry the capital, Gen. Ross determined on making it. He put his troops in motion on the evening of the 23rd, and on the 24th reached Bladensburg, on the eastern bank of the Potowmac, about five miles from Washington.

The enemy was now discovered on the opposite side of the river, strongly posted on two commanding heights, formed in two lines, his advance occupying a fortified house, which, with artillery, covered the bridge over which the British troops were to pass. They were in number 8 or 9,000 men, with 3 or 400 cavalry, commanded by Gen. Winder, and composed of troops drawn from Baltimore and Pennsylvania. The disposition for an attack being made, the British light brigade soon carried the fortified house, the enemy retiring to the higher ground. The assailants rushed on, and with an irresistible charge, drove the first line upon the second, which also got into disorder, and fled with rapidity, leaving the British in full possession of the field. Of the American artillery, ten pieces fell into the victor's hands, its commander commodore Barney being wounded and taken prisoner. The British

loss in this action did not exceed 250 in killed and wounded.

After a short halt, Gen. Ross marched to Washington, which he reached at 8 o'clock in the evening, and he immediately began the destruction of the public buildings. Those committed to the flames were the Capitol, including the senate-house and house of representation, the arsenal, the dock-yard, treasury, war-office, President's palace, rope-walk, and the great bridge across the Potowmac: in the dock-yard were consumed a frigate nearly ready to be launched, and a sloop of war. The object of the expedition being effected, it was determined to withdraw the troops, before any greater force of the enemy could be assembled; and a retreat was accordingly commenced on the night of the 25th. The army reached Benedict on the 29th, and re-embarked on the following day, having met with no molestation on their return, and nothing could be more complete than the success of this daring enterprize, the credit of suggesting which is given by the general to admiral Cockburn.

By the capture of Washington, the American government not only sustained a severe loss in property, but incurred much reproach from the nation, especially from the party adverse to the war, as having been the occasion of a disgrace, which it had taken no effectual measures to prevent. A vulnerable part of the republic was now exposed, and men's minds were impressed with a sense of imminent danger, where before it had been regarded only as a remote possibility. On the other

hand, it cannot be concealed, that the extent of devastation practised by the victors, brought a heavy censure upon the British character, not only in America, but on the continent of Europe. It is acknowledged, that strict discipline was observed, while the troops were in possession of Washington, and private property was anxiously protected; but the destruction not only of every establishment connected with war, but of edifices consecrated to the purposes of civil government, and affording specimens of the advance of the fine arts among a rising people, was thought an indulgence of animosity more suitable to the times of barbarism, than to an age and nation in which hostility is softened by sentiments of generosity, and civilized policy.

If there be such a thing as humanized war, its principle must consist in inflicting no other evils upon an enemy, than are necessary to promote the success of warlike operations. This indeed may be construed so as to admit of a wide scope of mischief, and it will sometimes scarcely be possible to draw the line between allowable and illicit injury. But there are cases in which no ambiguity exists, and those of the destruction of useful or ornamental works, the purpose of which is altogether pacific, seem to be of this kind. History presents many instances of the hostile conflagration of palaces, which have seldom failed to be reprobated as acts of unmanly vengeance. Retaliation, indeed, has usually been the pretext for hostilities exceeding the prescribed measure; and in the

present case, the excesses committed by the Americans in their invasion of Canada, have been made the apology for the devastations at Washington. But it has appeared in the preceding narrative, that due retribution had already been inflicted for those enormities, with the promise that the punishment should not be carried farther without fresh provocation. If the matter be considered in a simply political light, it can scarcely be thought desirable that unnecessary severities should be practised, which must leave a deep and durable resentment in the bosoms of a people, with whom a restoration of the relations of peace and amity is so much to be wished. Such reflections as these will naturally occur to every one, who has at heart the honour and moral reputation of his country, as well as its character for military prowess.

It has been mentioned, that a part of the operations against Washington consisted in dispatching a force against fort Washington, situated upon the Potowmac below that city. Capt. Gordon of the Sea-horse, the commander of this expedition, proceeded with several other vessels up the Potowmac on August 17th, but for want of pilots was not able, after severe labour, to reach the fort till the 27th. On the evening of that day he began the bombardment of the place, the effect of which was such, that after the explosion of a powder-magazine, the garrison evacuated it, and possession was taken of the fort and batteries at day-light on the 28th. A number of pieces of heavy ordnance were found spiked in the works, the

destruction of which, with their carriages, was completed by the captors. The populous and commercial town of Alexandria, situated higher on the same river, thus lost its sole protection; and Capt. Gordon having no obstacle to his advance against it, buoyed the channel, and placed his shipping in such a position as to enforce compliance with the terms which he had resolved to insist upon. The common-council of Alexandria in the mean time having assembled, unanimously concurred in a resolution, stating, that the forts for the defence of the district having been blown up by their own men, and abandoned without resistance, and the town being left without troops or means of resistance to the hostile force now in sight, they have with reluctance been compelled to authorize an arrangement with the enemy, by which it has been stipulated, that during their continuance before the town they are not to be molested. The conditions proposed by Capt. Gordon, and acceded to by the corporation of Alexandria, imported that the town, with the exception of public works, should not be destroyed, nor the inhabitants in any manner molested, on compliance with the following articles—that all naval and ordnance stores, public and private, be given up; that possession is immediately to be taken of all the shipping, the furniture of which must be sent on board by their owners; that the sunk vessels are to be delivered in the state they were in on the 19th; that merchandize of every description must be instantly delivered up, including all such as has been re-

moved from the town since the 19th; and that refreshments are to be supplied to the British squadron at the market-price. This capitulation was signed on the 29th, and the whole of the captured vessels which were seaworthy, being 21 in number, were fitted and loaded by the 21st. Capt. Gordon being now informed, that great preparations were making by the Americans to oppose his return, determined to quit Alexandria, without waiting to destroy the remaining stores which he had not the means of bringing away. Contrary winds impeded the progress of the squadron down the river, and the grounding of one of the ships afforded the enemy an opportunity of attempting its destruction, and raising batteries to command the channel. The skill and gallantry of the different commanders, however, enabled Capt. Gordon to bring back in safety all his ships and prizes, and he was at anchor in the Chesapeake on Sept. 9th.

The result of this expedition, with that of the enterprize against the capital of the United States, appear to have been particularly galling to the President, who, on Sept. 8th, issued a proclamation, in which he speaks of the devastation at Washington, and the plunder at Alexandria, as measures of extreme and barbarous severity. He further states, that “it appears, by a direct communication from the British commander on the American station, to be his avowed purpose to employ the force under his direction in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable,

under the pretext of retaliation for a wanton destruction committed by the army of the United States in Upper Canada, when no destruction was committed which was not unauthorized, and promptly shown to be so." The proclamation then calls upon all officers to be alert and vigilant in providing the means of defence, and authorizes them to call in for the defence of threatened places, portions of militia most convenient thereto, whether they be or be not parts of the quotas detached for the service of the United States under requisitions of the general government.

Resuming the narrative of events, we have next to notice an attack upon a body of American militia posted at Bellair, by Sir Peter Parker, captain of his Majesty's ship *Menelaus* lying in the Chesapeake. From information received of their number and position, Sir Peter landed about 120 men on the night of August 30th, and marching at their head up the country, found the enemy drawn up in line before their camp in the midst of woods, and in much greater force than had been represented. He did not, however, hesitate to attack, but as he was animating his men, he received a mortal wound. The other officers gallantly continued the combat, and forced the enemy to full retreat; but the inequality of their numbers rendered it expedient to fall back to the beach, carrying with them their wounded. Besides the death of their brave commander, the assailing party incurred a loss of 41 killed and wounded.

The approach of the equinox

rendering it unsafe for the British fleet to proceed immediately to sea out of the Chesapeake, and act according to a concerted plan of further operations, it was agreed between Admiral Cochrane and General Ross, to employ the intermediate time in an attempt upon the important maritime town of Baltimore, which had been thrown into the utmost alarm by the fate of the neighbouring capital. The Admiral accordingly sailed up the bay, and on Sept. 11, anchored off the mouth of the Patapsco river, on the north side of which, round a kind of bason, Baltimore is situated. On the following day the troops were disembarked at the distance of about 13 miles from the town; the approach to which is through a peninsula formed by the Patapsco and Black rivers. An entrenchment extended across this neck of land, which the Americans were diligently employed in completing, when they precipitately abandoned the work on the approach of the British forces. Two miles beyond this post the advance of the British were engaged with the enemy's rifle men covered by the surrounding woods, and at this spot Gen. Ross received a mortal wound in his breast. He immediately sent for the second in command, Col. Brooke, and after giving him his instructions, and recommending his young family to the protection of his country, exclaiming "My dear wife!" he dropt senseless. "Thus (says Col. Brooke) fell, at an early age, one of the brightest ornaments of his profession; one who, either at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command; who was not less beloved in his private, than enthusias-

tically admired in his public character; and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprise, and devotion to the service." A tribute not less warm and affectionate is paid to his memory in the dispatch of the naval commander.

The van of the British continued to press forward, pushing before it the enemy's light troops, to within five miles from Baltimore, where a corps of about 6,000 men, with cavalry and six pieces of artillery, was descried posted under cover of a wood, and in dense order lining a paling which crossed the main road. Dispositions were immediately made by Colonel Brooke for a general attack, which began by the light brigades driving the enemy's skirmishers upon his main body with great loss. The rest of the troops pressing on with rapidity, in less than fifteen minutes the Americans were entirely broken and dispersed, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners. The day being now far advanced, the fatigued troops halted for the night on the ground on which the enemy had been posted; and the commander received a communication from Admiral Cochrane stating that the frigates, bomb-vessels, and flotilla of the fleet would take their proposed stations on the following morning. At day break on the 13th the army advanced, and at ten o'clock occupied a position a mile and a half to the eastward of Baltimore. This town is completely surrounded by detached hills, on which were constructed a chain of pallisaded redoubts connected by a small breast-work. These works

were defended, according to the best information, by about 15,000 men, with a large train of artillery. Relying, however, on the quality of his soldiers, the British commander had planned a nocturnal attack, in which the superiority of the enemy's artillery would have been less felt; but on the evening of that day a message from the admiral informed him that the entrance to the harbour was closed in such a manner by a barrier of sunken vessels, defended by gunboats and fortifications, that a nearer approach of the ships was impracticable. It was in consequence agreed by both commanders, that the chance of capturing the town was not an equivalent for the probable loss which would be incurred by storming the heights. The Colonel therefore moved back three miles from the position which he had occupied, where he halted to see whether the enemy would be induced to quit his entrenchments and follow him. No demonstration of that kind being made, the army, on the 15th, was moved down to the place of re-embarkation, carrying with it 200 prisoners, many of them belonging to the best families in Baltimore. The general alarm and confusion excited by this attempt, the necessity to the enemy of sinking a number of vessels, and burning a rope-walk and other public buildings, and the rout to which he had been put in a general action, were farther consolations for the failure of an enterprize conducted with the characteristic spirit and activity of British troops. The heaviest loss sustained was that of the lamented General. The killed and wounded in the action of the

12th did not amount to three hundred.

Military operations were in the mean time carrying on with various fortune in the vicinity of the Canadian lakes, and on the northern border of the American territory. On August 12 Capt. Dobbs made a gallant attack with his boats on three schooners which were anchored close to fort Erie for the purpose of flanking the approaches to that fortress, two of which he carried sword in hand; the other escaped by cutting its cables. This success induced General Drummond to make an attempt on the fort, against which he opened a battery on the 13th. Its effect on the enemy's works was such that an assault was resolved upon, which took place two hours before day-light on the 15th, at two different points. Both unfortunately failed. In the principal attack, after the assailants had made a lodgment in the fort through the embrasures of the demi-bastion, and turned the guns against the enemy, some ammunition took fire and caused a tremendous explosion, by which almost all the men who had entered the place were dreadfully mangled, and a panic being communicated to the rest, the attack was abandoned, and the whole retreated to the battery. The loss on this occasion was very serious, amounting in killed, wounded, and missing, officers and men, to nine hundred and sixty two.

An expedition up the Penobscot river was undertaken in the month of September for the purpose of reducing the inhabitants of this part of the province of Maine under the British dominion. A com-

bined sea and land force under Rear-Admiral Griffith, and Lieut.-General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, sailed from Halifax for this destination, and on Sept. 1st reached the fort of Castine, situated upon a peninsula on the eastern side of the Penobscot. The fort was summoned, and on the refusal of the American officer to surrender, arrangements were made for disembarking the troops; before, however, this could be done, the place, was evacuated, after blowing up the magazine; and the militia who were assembled for its defence dispersed immediately upon the landing. An American frigate, the John Adams, having run up the river for safety as high as the town of Hamden, where she had landed her guns and mounted them on shore by way of defence, it was next determined to send a party in order to capture or destroy her.— A naval force was appointed for this expedition under the command of Captain Barrie, supported by a detachment of artillery and troops commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John; and for their protection against any collection of the armed population, a regiment was sent to occupy the town of Belfast. The expedition proceeding up the river, landed at a cove three miles from Hamden, and on the morning of the 3rd attacked the enemy, who, computed at double their number, were posted in front of the town on a height, strengthened with artillery on the flanks. After a short contest, the enemy's strong position was forced, and the frigate was set on fire by themselves, the batteries for its defence being deserted. The expedition pushed forwards to the town of Bangor,

which was surrendered without resistance; and a Brigadier General with a number of others delivered themselves up as prisoners, and were admitted to parole.—Twenty-two pieces of cannon were taken in these actions, in which the loss was very trifling. After this success on the Penobscot, the only remaining fortified post of the Americans between that river and Passamaquoddy bay being that of Machias, Lieutenant Colonel Pillington was sent to reduce it, assisted by a naval force under Captain Hyde Parker. This was effected without any loss on Sept. 11, and a capitulation was entered into, by which the whole brigade of the county of Washington engaged not to bear arms against his Britannic Majesty during the present war. On their return to Halifax, General Sherbrooke and Admiral Griffith issued a proclamation, declaring that they had taken formal possession, for his Majesty, of all the eastern side of the Penobscot river, and all the country lying between it and the boundary-line of New Brunswick, including all the islands near and contiguous to the shores thereof; and establishing a provisional Government for the same.

In correspondence with the vigorous measures adopted at this period for the prosecution of the war in other parts of the United States, the Governor General of Canada, Sir G. Prevost, assembled all the disposable force in the lower province of that country, and on September 1st entered the State of New York, and occupied the village of Champlain, near the lake of that name. His force was estimated at 14 or 15,000 men,

among whom were a number of veterans who had served in Lord Wellington's army; and the commander and appointments were such as to give sanguine hopes of success. His first operations were directed against Plattsburgh, a fortified place on Lake Champlain, which was garrisoned by the American Brigadier General Macomb, with about 1,500 effective men of different descriptions. The British army advanced by slow marches, gallantly surmounting every obstacle thrown in its way by the enemy, and on the 6th had arrived within a mile of Plattsburgh. The following days were occupied in bringing up the battering train, and making approaches; and it was planned that the attack should be supported by the co-operation of the British naval force on Lake Champlain, consisting of a frigate, a brig, two sloops of war, and some gun-boats, under the command of Captain Downie. On the morning of the 11th this flotilla appeared in sight of Plattsburgh, and bearing down, engaged at anchor in the bay off the town; at the same time the land batteries were opened against the fort, and threw in a continued shower of balls and bombs. The British flotilla was opposed by the American Commodore M'Donough, with a force nearly equal, and the conflict was fierce and bloody. Capt. Downie was unfortunately killed at the very beginning of the engagement, and the rudder of his ship being disabled, and the brig, commanded by Capt. Pring, becoming quite unmanageable, both vessels were left almost at the mercy of the enemy. The result, after an action of two hours, was the capture

of the frigate; the brig, and the two sloops, after a loss of 84 killed and 110 wounded, Capt. Downie and two Lieutenants being among the former. The Americans lost 49 killed, among whom were two officers, and 57 wounded. The firing from the land against the fort continued till sun-set, and attempts were made by the parties to advance to an assault of the works, but were foiled. The destruction of the naval force having now put an end to all hopes of success, it was thought necessary by the British General to abandon the enterprise. The cannon were withdrawn from the batteries, and at two o'clock the next morning the whole army began its retreat, leaving the sick and wounded to the humanity of the foe. Great quantities of provision were likewise left behind and destroyed; and the American accounts speak of finding on the ground, or concealed, a large quantity of shot, shells, ammunition, entrenching tools, &c. The estimate of loss of every kind sustained by the British troops, as made by the Americans, rises very high; but the return sent by Sir G. Prevost, of the loss in action of General de Rottenburg's division, from the 6th to the 14th of September, does not amount to 250. Deserters, who were probably numerous, are not included. The Americans being now collected from all the circumjacent country, the British drew back to their lines, and every idea of penetrating into the territories of the United States on that side was relinquished. Such a conclusion of an expedition from which so much had been expected, naturally excited dissatisfaction, and the letters from Canada were filled with severe censures of the Govern-

nor General, but it is affirmed that he fully justified his conduct to the persons in power.

An action before Fort Erie terminated more favourably for the British arms. On September 17th the Americans stationed in that fort, joined by volunteers from the militia, made a sortie with their whole force, estimated at 5,000 men, upon the intrenched position of Major-General de Watteville, occupied by the 8th and de Watteville's regiments. Under cover of a heavy fire from Fort Erie, and favoured by the weather, they succeeded in turning the right of the picquets without being perceived, and attacking the picquets and their supporters, whilst another column attacked in front, they gained possession of two of the batteries. As soon, however, as the alarm was given, troops were assembled to oppose the enemy, by whose steadiness and bravery they were finally repulsed, the batteries and intrenchments were recovered, and the assailants were compelled to retire with precipitation to their works, leaving two hundred prisoners, and wounded. The loss of the British in this affair was, however, very serious, consisting of about six hundred killed, wounded, and missing.

While these warlike operations were going on beyond the Atlantic, the Commissioners of the two contending Powers were actively engaged in Europe in negotiations for the restoration of Peace. It has already been mentioned, that after a proposal on the part of the Americans to treat under the mediation of Russia had been declined by the British government, it was mutually agreed upon that

Gottenburg should be the place for holding the conferences: Circumstances afterwards produced a change in favour of Ghent; at which city the British Commissioners, Lord Gambier, Henry Goulbourn, Esq. and Wm. Adams, Esq. arrived on August 6th; the American Commissioners, Messrs. J. Quincey Adams, J. A. Bayard, H. Clay, and Jonathan Russell being there already. The proceedings of this negotiation were laid before the American Congress by the President, on October 10th; and we shall extract from them a statement of those conditions which the British Commissioners, after having obtained fresh instructions from their Court, presented as the basis of a treaty.

Having at a former meeting mentioned that it was a *sine qua non* that the Indians should be included in the pacification, and the boundaries of their territory be established, and having expressed their surprise that the American Plenipotentiaries had received no instructions on that head, they now repeated that these objects were indispensable, and that the contracting parties should guarantee the integrity of the Indian territory by a mutual stipulation not to acquire by purchase, or otherwise, any lands within those limits.— They proceeded to say, that the British Government consider the Lakes, from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, both inclusive, as the natural military frontier of the British possessions in North America; and the weaker power on that Continent being the least capable of acting offensively, and the most exposed to attack, Great Britain considers the military occupation of those Lakes as necessary to the

security of her dominions. Its Government, however, not desiring to extend its possessions to the southward of the Lakes, proposes to leave the territorial limits undisturbed, with free commercial navigation of the waters, provided the American Government will agree not to maintain any fortifications upon or within a limited distance of the shores, or to keep any armed vessels on the lakes, or in the rivers discharging themselves into the same. Other objects mentioned for discussion were, the arrangement of the north-west boundary between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and the free navigation of that river; and also, such a vacation of the line of frontier as may secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax. The British Commissioners in conclusion acquaint the American Plenipotentiaries that if they should feel it necessary to refer to their Government for further instructions, they are to understand that the British Government cannot be precluded by any thing that has passed from varying the terms now proposed, in such a manner as the state of the war may, in its judgment, render advisable.

The American Plenipotentiaries did not hesitate to give an unanimous and decided negative to these demands; and when they were laid before Congress, almost an equal unanimity prevailed in both Houses for their rejection. It was, indeed, a very fortunate circumstance for the government of the United States, that at so momentous a crisis, in the midst of difficulties and discontents, such an opportunity offered itself of procuring an acquiescence in the measures necessary for con-

tinuing the war. Although, therefore, the conduct of the president was censured in this country for the unusual step of laying before the public the transactions of a pending negotiation, no one could be surprised that he was willing to avail himself of the advantage.

Only two days previously to this communication, an alarming proceeding had taken place in the legislature of Massachusetts. A report was presented from a committee, to which a message from the governor respecting the war had been referred. After an introduction, charging in warm and direct terms the government of the United States with having brought a ruinous and unnecessary war upon the country, and having neglected the proper means of defence, the committee declare their conviction that the constitution of the United States has failed to secure to the eastern section of the Union those equal rights and benefits which were the great objects of its formation. "The people however (they say) possess the means of certain redress. The framers of the constitution made provision to amend defects, which are known to be incident to every human institution; and the provision itself was not less liable to be found defective upon experiment, than other parts of the instrument. When this deficiency becomes apparent, no reason can preclude the right of the whole people, who were parties to it, to adopt another." After some farther reasoning on this head, they report three resolutions to the following effect: 1. That the calamities of war being brought home to the territory of this commonwealth, the people of Massachu-

sets are impelled, by the duty of self-defence, to unite in the most vigorous measures. 2. That persons be appointed as delegates to confer with delegates from the states of New England on the subjects of their grievances and common concerns, and to take measures, if they think proper, for procuring a convention of delegates from all the United States, in order to revise the constitution. 3. That a circular letter from this legislature be addressed to the executive government of each of the said states, inviting to the proposed conference." At a subsequent sitting it was resolved that delegates should be appointed to assemble on December 12th.

The expediency of rousing the national spirit became particularly evident on the appearance of the report of the committee of ways and means, to which had been referred the message of the President as far as it related to finance. After observing that loans in the present situation of the country would be uncertain, and not be obtained but on undesirable terms, the report recommends, as the best resource, treasury notes, combined with a system of taxation. The treasury notes were to answer for a medium of circulation through the states, and to bear interest like our exchequer bills. The list of proposed taxes was truly formidable. Besides increasing the direct tax 50 per cent. doubling that on auctions, and greatly augmenting others, a number of new articles of taxation were offered, some of which might furnish hints to the oldest European financier. The estimate of the amount of the proposed augmentations, and of the new duties, was between eleven

and twelve millions of dollars, more than doubling the estimated revenue of the year 1815.

On November 5th, the American garrison evacuated Fort Erie, having first blown up the works, and completely demolished the place, and retreated to their own shores. Military operations were at an end in this quarter.

A British expedition was undertaken in the autumn in the gulf of Mexico, of which we have only some imperfect accounts through the medium of the American papers. From these it appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls, styling himself commandant of his Britannic Majesty's forces in the Floridas, issued a proclamation to the people of Louisiana, dated Pensacola, Aug. 29th, in which he stated himself to be at the head of a large army of Indians, disciplined and commanded by British officers, and seconded by the aid of a numerous British and Spanish squadron of ships of war, and called upon all the settlers in that province to contribute their aid in abolishing the American usurpation. He also addressed a letter to Mons. La Fete, or Fitte, a Frenchman, the chief of a band of outlaws or pirates, as they are termed in an American paper, who had posted themselves in an island called Baratavia, in an arm of the sea running up towards the Mississippi below New Orleans; in which he acquainted La Fete with his arrival, and made him large offers for his assistance. We have no farther direct information of the proceedings of Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls; but a letter from Major-General Jackson to the American secretary at war, dated Mobile, September 17th, commu-

nicates an official report from Major W. Laurence of his success in repulsing an attack by a British land and naval force upon Fort Bowyer, on the point of Mobile, on the 15th. From this relation it appears that the British expedition bore down at noon on that day directly for the fort, when an American battery opened on the foremost ships, and the action became general. It continued till seven, at which time the leading ship was so much disabled, her cable being cut by the shot, that she drifted on shore within six hundred yards of the battery, where she was exposed to such a tremendous cannonade, that her remaining crew set her on fire and abandoned her, and she blew up at ten o'clock. Another ship and a brig retired, having suffered much injury; and the whole fleet stood out to sea in the night. General Jackson mentions, that he has since discovered that the ship destroyed was the *Hermes*, of from 24 to 28 guns, Captain the Hon. W. H. Percy; and the other ship was the *Carron*, of the same force, Captain Spencer, said to be the son of Earl Spencer, the loss on board of which was 85 men killed and wounded. Among the latter is named Colonel Nicoll of the marines, doubtless the Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls above-mentioned. The British land force is said to have been 110 marines, 20 artillerymen, and 200 Creek Indians.

In the prospect of an indefinite continuance of the war, with more vigorous exertions on the part of Great Britain, measures were proposed in congress by the American government, for making defensive preparations adequate to the emergency. A letter

was laid before the military committee of the house of representatives, from the secretary at war, dated October 17th, introduced by some prefatory observations relative to the nature and importance of the war in which they were engaged. The letter itself contained a report of what was deemed necessary to place the war establishment upon a proper footing, two articles of which were, that the present military establishment, amounting to 62,448 men, should be preserved and rendered complete; and that an additional permanent force of at least 40,000 men should be raised for the defence of the cities and frontiers, under an engagement that such corps should be employed within certain specified limits. For carrying into execution the plan of augmenting the army, a bill was introduced, which provided that the white male inhabitants of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 45, should be distributed into classes of 25 in each, every class to furnish one able-bodied man to serve during the war; that assessors should determine the territorial precincts of each class, so that the property in each division should be as nearly equal as

possible; that in case of failure, a penalty should be levied on each class, to be divided among them in proportion to the property of individuals; and that every five male inhabitants liable to military duty, who should join to furnish one soldier during the war, should be exempt from service.

Whilst measures were thus agitating, which seemed to portend a renewal of hostilities in the coming year on a scale proportioned to the force of the two contending powers, the commissioners at Ghent, laudably zealous for restoring the blessings of peace to the two countries, compromised their differences, and on December 24th signed a treaty of peace and amity between Great Britain and the United States. The articles cannot be made publicly known till a ratification of the treaty has been received from the American government; but it is generally understood that the terms proposed by the English commissioners, which proved so repugnant to the feelings of the adverse party, were no longer insisted upon; and that the two nations would be left nearly in the relative position towards each other that subsisted before the war.

CHAPTER XVII.

South America.—Mexico.—Chili.—Buenos Ayres.—Montevideo surrendered.—Venezuela.—Caraccas taken by the Royalists.—Buenos Ayres.—State of Mexico.—West Indies.—Hayti.—Proceedings of King Henry.—Mission of Lavaysse.—Dominica.—Asia.—Wahubees and Arabs.—Smyrna.—British India.—Expedition to Macassar.—Pirates in Borneo reduced.—Inundation of the Nerbudda.—Conflagration of Rangoon.—Rebellion in China.

WHILST the northern part of the American continent has been a theatre of hostilities, of which it is to be hoped that we have nearly seen the termination, the southern portion has still been involved in a sanguinary civil war, waged with a spirit of inveterate animosity that seems to afford no other prospect of returning peace than through the absolute subjugation of one of the parties. As in former years, the intelligence of the events occurring in that quarter has been so much obscured or distorted by misrepresentation, that it is difficult to frame a clear or consistent narrative from such documents. Some transactions, however, have brought with them sufficient evidence to render them matter for historical record.

An extraordinary gazette of the government of Mexico, dated Jan. 3rd, mentions that dispatches had been received by the viceroy from Brigadier Ciriaco Llanos, of the dates December 25th, and 28th, communicating intelligence of the complete rout of the forces of Morelos and other insurgent chiefs

in the province of Valladolid. It is stated that the *rebels* lost in three several actions 1,500 men killed and prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, their ammunition, camp, and provisions. Two hundred of the prisoners had been *shot by way of example*, the greater part being deserters, and some of them Europeans.

In Chili, the contending parties entered into a convention which happily effected a cessation of hostilities in that province. The plenipotentiaries on each part agreed, on April 19th, on several articles of a treaty, by the first of which, Chili, as an integral part of the Spanish monarchy, consents to send deputies to the Cortes, for the purpose of sanctioning the constitution framed by that body, and acknowledging the authority of Ferdinand VII. and the Regency, with the proviso, that the internal government of Chili be maintained in all its powers and privileges, and free trade allowed with allied and neutral nations, especially with Great Britain, to which Spain is acknowledged to be so much indebted for her politi-

cal existence. Of the other articles, one is particularly honourable to Captain Hillyar, of the British navy, to whose endeavours the restoration of peace is said to have been in great measure owing. This convention was publicly made known at St. Jago de Chili on May 5th. It appears from the terms that the government of Lima at the same time entered into friendship with that of Chili.

An attempt to effect a pacification between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, made about the same time by Vigodet, the Spanish governor of the former place, proved abortive. It began with a proposal similar to that which formed the basis of the Chilese negotiation, namely the acknowledgment by Buenos Ayres and its dependencies of the Spanish monarchy under Ferdinand, and the constitution sanctioned by the Cortes. This article was followed by another, importing, that from the period of the ratification of the treaty, no other authorities should be acknowledged than those designated by the constitution, and which have been appointed by the regency of the kingdom. In an address from De Posadas, to whom, under the title of supreme director, the government of Buenos Ayres had been delegated, these conditions were denominated an unjust and ignominious submission, with which he could never comply. Montevideo being still closely blockaded by land, the governor made an attempt to free its harbour, by sending out, on May 14th, a squadron, consisting of four corvettes, three brigs, and some smaller vessels, to attack the squadron of Buenos Ayres, under the command of

Guillermo Brown, an Englishman. The event, however, did not correspond with the governor's expectations. Brown, by able manœuvres, drew the Montevideans to some distance from their port, and then becoming the assailant, captured two of the corvettes and a brig; another brig was afterwards intercepted in its retreat and taken, and two smaller vessels were burnt. Five hundred prisoners were made on the occasion. Vigodet, on the next day, made proposals for a cessation of hostilities, but was informed that no conditions would be listened to, until Montevideo, with all its shipping and public property, was delivered up to the arms of Buenos Ayres. The contest was at length terminated by the capitulation of that city on June 20th, after its inhabitants had been reduced to great misery from famine, and no hopes remained of succour from the mother country. The terms were, that the garrison, after marching out with all the honours of war, should remain prisoners, that the property of individuals should be respected, no one molested for political opinions, deserters pardoned, and no extraordinary contributions levied, and in the ordinary contributions, Montevideo should be considered in the same light as the other towns of the province; also that the captain-general Vigodet should be allowed to depart for Spain. Large quantities of arms, artillery, military and naval stores, fell into the hands of the victors; and this success was considered as decisive in favour of the independent interest.

This advantage, however, appears to have been more than coun-

terbalanced by the course of events in the Caraccas. It is related, that the contending parties having for some time been collecting their whole strength for deciding the fate of the province of Venezuela, a dreadful engagement ensued on June 18th in the valleys of Arazua, in which the royalists obtained a complete victory. No quarter was given, and several thousands of the vanquished were slain. The insurgents, who were in possession of the city of Caraccas, dismayed at the intelligence, sent deputies to solicit terms of peace, who were ordered back without hopes of mercy. They then separated, and sought safety in flight, and the royalists entered the city on July 7th. The insurgent chiefs, with a few followers, took to the mountains, pursued by some light detachments; whilst a considerable body of royalists repaired to La Guayra, whither many of the inhabitants of Caraccas had removed with their portable property. Of these, about 500 escaped to the neighbouring islands, but with great loss of effects, in which the British traders partook, the shipping sent for their conveyance not arriving at La Guyara till after the entrance of the conquering party.

Later intelligence from the river Plate mentions that the general of the Buenos Ayres forces, Don Carlos de Alvear, having intercepted a letter from Otorgues, commander of a body of more than a thousand horse, exhorting the late garrison of Montevideo to rise and join him, put himself at the head of some infantry and cavalry, and on June 25th routed the force of Otorgues. Also, that

Vigodet, on the day after the surrender, published a proclamation to the inhabitants and garrison of Montevideo, acquainting them that he had capitulated on terms much more advantageous than those stated by the victors, and that they were guaranteed by Great Britain. Refusing, in consequence, to ratify the capitulation published, he was arrested on board the Buenos Ayres flag ship, and was afterwards sent to Rio Janeiro, from which place he sailed for Cadiz. Both parties accused each other of breach of faith, but the government of Buenos Ayres remained in quiet possession of its conquest. Letters to the 18th of September speak of great exertions made by that government to terminate the calamities of war, and re-establish commerce. Two deputies had been nominated to proceed to Spain, and congratulate Ferdinand VII. on his accession; and they were said to have received instructions for conceding the supremacy of the mother country, on the condition of confining civil and military appointments to the colonists in their own country, with the privilege of taxing themselves, and free commerce and navigation with all the world.

An extraordinary gazette was published at Madrid in December, containing a dispatch from the Viceroy of Mexico, dated June 16th. It begins with mentioning, that the communications with Vera Cruz being still interrupted by the causes he had before stated, this dispatch is sent by the indirect route of the coast. He then announces the recapture of the fortress of Acapulco, and the destruction of the last entrenchment held by the rebel priest Morelos; for the details of

which he refers to enclosed gazettes. In those, also, (the Viceroy says) will be seen the rapid progress made by his Majesty's arms in the Mexican provinces, in which the insurgents have been beaten at all points, except at the lagoon of Chapala in New Galicia, where from the strength of their position, they obtained advantages over the division opposed to them. On this account, it had been necessary to order the commandant of that province to collect all his troops, and make a fresh attack on the fortified isle where the rebels were entrenched. Nothing new had occurred in the other provinces of the viceroyalty, in which the chiefs were labouring to dissipate the remains of the *great assemblages that wander about on every side, intercepting the roads, and preventing every kind of commerce.* This authorized account of the state of affairs was not thought extremely favourable by persons who were aware of the varnish usually bestowed on government narratives. On the other hand, a report which came from New Orleans with the date of September 23rd, and the title of "Independence of New Mexico," has probably as little claim to implicit credit. It stated, that a vessel from Vera Cruz was then in the river, which brought the information, that as soon as Ferdinand's refusal to accept the constitution framed by the Cortes was known in the kingdom of Mexico, all parties united, the new viceroy was deposed, and independence was proclaimed at Mexico, Vera Cruz, and the other cities of that government. If the principle of loyalty in New Spain, resembles

what it has shown itself in the Old, it will not be staggered by the resumption of the ancient prerogatives of the monarchy. Meantime we may be assured that Ferdinand's government will not act upon the system of recovering the colonies by indulgences, which would compromise the authority of the crown, and of the mother country. Already has the Council of the Indies been re-established, and an expedition has long been preparing for the river Plate, for the purpose of compelling submission by force of arms.

In the West India islands, the principal object of interest during this year has been the island of St. Domingo, or the modern Hayti. It is well known, that the French colony of St. Domingo, previously to the revolution, was the most valuable commercial possession of France, and that its loss was the cause of very great public and private distress. Its recovery was entirely hopeless, while the seas were closed by the predominance of the British naval power; but as soon as the return of peace had removed this obstacle, it appears that the French nation and government began to entertain serious thoughts of attempting to regain so valuable a possession. This, however, was become an undertaking of great difficulty.

The two black chiefs of the island, Christophe and Petion, though they had been engaged in almost constant hostilities with each other, seem to have been animated with an equal zeal for maintaining the independence of the negro state; and although M. Desforneaux, in reporting the sentiments of a committee appointed

by the body of French representatives, to consider the dictates of policy on this subject, confidently expressed an opinion, that these chiefs would with eagerness recognize the sovereignty of Louis XVIII. and submit to his will, events have hitherto entirely contradicted this expectation. An extract of a dispatch from the minister secretary of state for foreign affairs to Christophe, now entitling himself Henry king of Hayti, addressed to M. Peltier, London, and dated June 10th, the 11th year of independence, was published in September, giving an account of the feelings of his sovereign on being informed of the fall of Buonaparte, and of the preparations he had been making for the defence of his kingdom. In this paper a declaration is made of the king of Hayti's readiness to receive French merchant ships in his ports, upon the same footing as those of other nations; but it is clearly specified, that he means to treat with France only as one independent power with another. A private letter from Port au Prince, the seat of Petion's power, dated August 1st, mentions the determination of that leader also to submit to every extremity rather than yield to an invader.

It might have been previously mentioned, that the King of Hayti commenced the year with a Fete of independence, in which all the pomp and circumstance that could attend a festival celebrated by the greatest monarch in the world was closely imitated, and a royal speech was pronounced, in a style exhibiting a curious mixture of oriental inflation, and French gasconade. The

titles of his nobility and officers of state, and the etiquette of his court, were all copied from European examples; and the whole afforded a kind of burlesque of royalty, which might induce a suspicion, that the business would terminate rather in farce than tragedy, were not desperate resolution compatible with ostentatious levity in half-savage characters.

On Aug. 15th, there was published in the Royal Gazette of Hayti, an address to the people, stating the circumstances in which the country was placed by the deposition of Buonaparte. It professed a willingness to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the king of France, but in the most energetic terms called upon the Haytians to make every exertion in defence of their liberty and independence, were arms employed against them. One of its paragraphs was as follows: "Should certain colonists, our implacable enemies, still persist in their chimerical projects, and succeed in prevailing upon the actual government of France to carry on war against us, let them place themselves at the head of the invaders: they shall be the first victims of our vengeance! We shall give no quarter—we shall take no prisoners: we desire to be treated in the same way ourselves, and the war must become a war of extermination." On October 2nd, was published a manifesto of King Henry, giving a detailed narrative of the events which had produced and accompanied the independence of Hayti, and expressing a firm resolution to maintain it. This piece was evidently the composition of a practised pen,

and in strength and clearness might vie with any manifesto of an European sovereign. It concluded with the solemn declaration, that he would never consent to any treaty, or any condition, that should compromise the honour, the liberty, and the independence of the Haytian people.

It was not, however, by arms, that the first attempt was made to restore Hayti to the dominion of France. A French general, named D'Auxion Lavaysse, and bearing the character of an envoy from Louis XVIII. addressed from Kingston in Jamaica, on October 1st, a letter "to Gen. Henry Christophe, supreme Head of the government of the North of Hayti," in which, at considerable length, he placed before him every argument to induce him to proclaim the king of France. He endeavoured to shew him, that it was his personal interest rather to become "an illustrious servant of the great sovereign of the French, than a chief of revolted slaves." Like the generality of his countrymen in their diplomatic functions, he did not scruple to employ falsehood to gain his point; and the following passage of his letter is worthy of notice: "Do not deceive yourself, General — the Sovereigns of Europe, although they have made peace, have not returned the sword into the scabbard. Doubtless, you are not ignorant of what every body in Europe knows, although a thing not yet diplomatically published—that the principal articles of the compact which all the European sovereigns have just signed, on their royal honour, is to unite their armies, if need be, and to lend each other all ne-

cessary aid, in order to destroy all the governments which have been the offspring of the French revolution, whether in Europe, or in the New World. Know also, that it is Great Britain, who is the centre of and principal party to this convention, to which, a few months sooner or later, every government will find it necessary to submit: every government and every potentate that shall refuse so to submit, must expect to be treated as traitors and brigands." That this assertion, as it respects England, is a gross falsehood, we presume, is undeniable; and it may be hoped, that it is not less so with respect to the other powers.

It was with true magnanimity, that King Henry, convoking an extraordinary council of the nation, laid before them this document, together with the pamphlet of one H. Henry, printed at Jamaica, desiring them calmly to deliberate on their contents, and form such resolutions as they should deem necessary for the welfare of the country. This confidence was repaid by an address to the King, in the warmest language of patriotic devotion. It adds, "No, never shall this execrable enterprize (against Hayti) take place. There is honour, there is a sense of glory, among the sovereigns and people of Europe; and Great Britain, that *Liberator of the World*, will prevent such an abomination."

Lavaysse made an application of a similar purpose, though in ambiguous language, to Petion, and on Oct. 21st, he was suffered to land at Port au Prince, that he might explain in person the proposals of which he was the bearer. On his arrival he fell dangerously

ill, in which state he continued, when the last dispatches were received from the island. Nothing further has been declared respecting the intentions of France, with regard to St. Domingo, but there is no present appearance of a design to employ force for its recovery.

The island of Dominica has been the theatre of a sanguinary war between the colonists, and the Maroons, or runaway Negroes. A proclamation issued on Feb. 25th, by Governor Ainslie, after notifying the destruction of several camps of the Maroons, and the stationing of the Dominica Rangers in the woods for the purpose of harassing those who still keep out, offers pardon to those who surrender themselves, and rewards to those who bring in a chief or a murderer. It concludes with declaring, "that the Rangers have orders to take no prisoners, but to put to death men, women and children, without exception." Such are the horrors attending upon domestic slavery!

Asia has this year afforded scanty materials for narrative. It is affirmed, that the Wahabees, though excluded from Mecca and Medina, remain in great strength in Arabia Felix; and that their troops, posted at the wells on the skirts of the deserts, lay under contribution, or cut off, caravans going to the holy cities. A caravan of traders and pilgrims, numbering 1,200 persons, is said to have been lately put to the sword, in consequence of making a resistance to the robbers, and that about 400 who escaped the massacre, perished in the desert of thirst.

Letters from Busheer, of Feb. 14th, state that the Pashaw of Bagdad had been defeated and taken prisoner by the Meatic Arabs, the chief tributary tribe to the Turkish sultan between the Euphrates and Tigris. After the victory, their Shekh took possession of Busra (Bassora), which was likely for some time to interrupt the commerce between Bagdad and the Persian Gulph.

The plague has in this year made dreadful ravages in Lesser Asia, Syria, and the adjacent islands. Smyrna is computed to have lost 30,000 persons, and the keys of 800 houses, left vacant by the extirpation of as many families, have been delivered to the governor. The crops of corn in many places have remained ungathered in the fields, and several towns and villages have been totally abandoned.

The British possessions in India continue to enjoy a tranquillity, but slightly disturbed by commotions of the natives. A Calcutta Gazette of December, 1813, contains an account of the operations of a body of troops under Lieut.-col. Adam, which took the field to chastise an unprovoked incursion in the Rewah district by Surnaid Sing, a partisan of the Rao Rajah. The Ghurree of Entouree, a strong fortress, in which the enemy had taken shelter, was stormed, the garrison put to the sword, and Surnaid Sing was killed. Peace was in consequence restored, the Rao Rajah agreeing to pay to the East India Company all the expenses of the armament.

The Java gazettes have given an official account of the success of an expedition from Batavia,

against the Rajah of Boni at Macassar. Gen. Nightingale, the commander, states, that having arrived at Boni on the 6th of June, he demanded reparation from the Rajah for the insults committed against the British government, which being refused, he made an attack on the next day, and in an hour's time the whole town and residence of the Rajah were in possession of the British troops, with a very small loss on their part.

From Bengal it is related, that the Sambrees, a town in Borneo inhabited by pirates, was captured in July, after an obstinate resistance, by a detachment of his Majesty's 14th regiment under Capt. Watson.

On February 12th, the river Nerbudda, during the night overflowed its banks, and swept away fifteen villages, with the houses, inhabitants, and cattle. The loss of human lives is supposed to have exceeded 3,000.

The town and suburbs of Rangoon have been nearly destroyed by fire. Upwards of 6,000 houses were consumed, besides vast quantities of teak and other wood.

Accounts have been received from China, that a fierce and dangerous rebellion is raging in that empire. It cannot be expected, that accurate relations of the origin and circumstances of such an event should be communicated from a country the policy of which is so peculiarly close and guarded; but various particulars have been

published in the Bombay courier of July 22nd, which may deserve some credit. Among the various causes to which the rebellion has been ascribed, that of disaffection among the Emperor's brothers is mentioned, and it was doubtless much assisted by a severe famine which prevailed in several provinces during the last year. Its leader, in Shau-tung, named Lia, pretended to be, by metempsychosis, the same with a celebrated person who flourished about a thousand years ago. The rebels were in such strength that they ventured an attack upon the royal palace at Peking, from which the emperor was fortunately absent on a hunting party in Tartary. Numbers of lives were lost in the attack, but at length the assailants, struck by a superstitious panic, gave way before the imperial army, and were repulsed with great slaughter. In the pursuit, it is said, that the imperial generals put men, women, and children to death in several districts through which they passed; and it cannot be doubted, that the cruelties practised on both sides were extreme. The result, as far as is yet known, has been, that the rebels have taken to the mountains of Teehang, a tract of 400 miles in circumference, where they may hold out a long while; and if joined by any number of disaffected, as they probably will be, the insurrection may still be highly formidable.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Autumn Session of Parliament.—Speech of the Prince Regent.—Address and Debates.—Motion in the House of Lords relative to keeping part of the Militia still embodied.—The same in the House of Commons.—Motion relative to the Court-Martial on Colonel Quentin.—Amended Bill for the Preservation of Peace in Ireland.—Adjournment.

THE autumnal Session of Parliament was opened on Nov. 8th by the Prince Regent in person. The principal topic of his speech was the War with the United States of America, which his Royal Highness affirmed to have originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of their Government; and to have been calculated to promote the designs of the common enemy of Europe. It was, however, his sincere desire to bring it to a conclusion upon just and honourable terms, and he was still engaged in negotiations for that purpose.—The speech then adverted to the successful operations of the war during the present year; and in touching on the capture of Washington, remarked that it had produced on the inhabitants a deep and sensible impression of the calamities of a war in which they had been so wantonly involved. A slight notice was then taken of the reverse on Lake Champlain; but confident expectations were expressed of establishing the ascendancy of his Majesty's arms in Canada. The retardation of the opening of the congress at Vienna was next spoken of, as owing to unavoidable causes, and assurance

was given of his Royal Highness's endeavours to consolidate the peace in which he had been a party, by a just equilibrium among the powers of Europe. Addressing the House of Commons, the speech informed them of the flourishing state of the public revenue and commerce, but expressed regret for the necessity of a large expenditure in the ensuing year. It concluded with an observation on the state in which the late war must have left the countries engaged in it, with respect to their internal condition, and their commercial relations; and with recommending to Parliament great caution in adopting regulations for extending our trade, and securing our present advantages.

In the House of Lords, the corresponding address to the Prince Regent was moved by *the Earl of Abingdon*, and was seconded by *Earl Delaware*.

The Earl of Darnley then rose and said, he wished he could have coincided with the last noble lord in the youthful ardour with which he hailed the national prospects; but on the whole view of the state of the country he found no cause for congratulation. He particularly adverted to the extraordinary

circumstance, that while our military reputation was raised to the highest pitch, our naval should have sunk, and that during the course of the war, with but few exceptions, victory should have been on the enemy's side in actions between vessels of the same class.

Lord Melville, in reply to this observation, said that such general and declamatory charges were not capable of an answer, but he would ask to what distinct failure the allusion was made. He would himself enter into a few details on the subject. The Americans sending no fleets to sea, but possessing numerous seamen, and a multitude of privateers, the question of success or discomfiture was to be decided by looking to the protection afforded to trade against their means of annoyance. We had now within a few hundreds, 20,000 American seamen prisoners of war. We had captured from them more than 200 ships of war and armed vessels, and had taken 900 other vessels. Notwithstanding the increase of their privateers, the premium of insurance was somewhat less in last June, than in the June preceding. The captures made from us from the peace of Paris down to the last month were reported at 172; but of these 94 were running ships; and of the rest, 38 were separated from convoy, either through stress of weather, or wilfully; and the whole number of the coasting trade lost was only 11. With respect to the noble lord's assertion, that when our ships met with an equal force of the enemy's, they were beaten, except in a few instances, he could assure him that he was totally mistaken. If the events of the war

in Canada were alluded to, when the noble lord should bring on his inquiry in a regular shape, he trusted he should be able to satisfy him.

Lord Grenville said he was not to be drawn off by this parade of detail from the actual fact, that there was a general impression in the country of great mismanagement in the naval administration. The opinion of the community could not be misunderstood, when the merchants of England, after having been repelled from the Admiralty with flippant and empty answers, were seen laying their remonstrances at the foot of the throne. After some further observations to this purpose, he said he hoped there would be an early day appointed for the inquiry; and that it would be entered into with solemn and impartial seriousness. His Lordship then, adverting to the address, acknowledged that with all his desire to look favourably on the prospects of the country, they were clouded to his view. The speech told them only of new burdens, of severe additions to those which were already severe; no economy, no husbanding, no reduction. He lamented its language respecting the negotiation with America. He professed a readiness to make peace on just and honourable terms; but these were mere words of course, and he should have expected a declaration what were the grounds on which peace would be made. He hoped the war still carried on was not one of resentment or revenge, much less of punishment, in order to make the people of the United States feel the weight of our power. This topic led his lordship to con-

sider the devastation made at Washington, which he condemned in the most unqualified manner, as an act which could tend to no useful purpose, and which gave the first example of recurring to the maxims of a barbarous and antiquated policy. It had, indeed, been defended on the ground of retaliation, which, however, ought to have been expressly stated at the time. A subsequent proclamation had been issued, in which, on the same ground, a necessity was declared of carrying on war against the private property of the American people. If it were true that we were in a situation which imperatively called for such measures, he trusted that parliament would be made acquainted with the circumstances which had brought affairs to such a deplorable crisis. With respect to the general state of Europe, his lordship could not avoid mentioning it as a great omission in the speech, that no notice was taken of our still keeping up on the Continent an army of 40,000 men. In what part of our history was an example found of such a force in British pay in a time of profound peace, and what power had a King of England to keep it without consent of parliament? On the whole, the speech appeared to him ill suited to the existing state of the country, and with these objections it was impossible for him to give his approbation to the address.

The *Earl of Liverpool* could not agree with the noble baron that the address was marked by any peculiar features of a warlike character. He thought it more consistent with the dignity of the crown to describe the state of the

country as it actually was, than to hold out hopes as to the result of events and proceedings still depending. The *Earl* then went through the several objections of his lordship, and replied to each. He justified the acts at Washington as an exercise of retaliation; and with respect to the proclamation of *Sir Alexander Cochrane*, he said that a subsequent instruction had been sent to the commander on that station. As to the circumstance of keeping up a large army on the Continent in time of peace, he allowed that there might be no precedent for it, because no state of things similar to that in which the war concluded had ever before existed. The policy of the measure was connected with the state of our foreign relations, and might become a future subject of discussion.

The question for the address passed without a division.

In the House of Commons the address on the speech was moved by *Lord Bridport*, and seconded by *Mr. Graham*. A conversation on a variety of points relative to the state of politics, foreign and domestic, ensued; which, after the summary above given of the debate in the House of Lords, it is unimportant to specify. The address was agreed to without a division.

Though in this short session of parliament several topics of importance were introduced to the notice of both houses, yet as the greater part of them were only suggested as matter of future discussion, we shall confine our report to the few subjects on which the proceedings were final.

On Nov. 11, *Earl Fitzwilliam* rose in the House of Lords for the

purpose of submitting a motion relative to the continuation of certain militia regiments without disembodying. He said that great care had been taken by the legislature to prevent the burthen of the militia ballot from pressing more heavily than the exigencies of the public service required; the prerogative of the crown was therefore restrained, and the establishment of that species of force was regulated, by various acts of parliament. The cases in which the militia might be called out were specifically stated, and were, 1st, actual invasion; 2nd, imminent danger thereof; 3rd, insurrection; 4th, rebellion; but none of these at present existed. It was a great hardship upon the balloted men to be detained from their families longer than the continuance of the exigence which had empowered the government to call them out, after which time they were legally entitled to return to their homes. It was also a hardship upon the counties and townships which lay under the obligation of providing for their wives and families. These considerations induced him to move, That an account be laid before their Lordships of the regiments of militia which had been disembodyed, and also of those which still remain embodyed.

Lord Sidmouth, as the person who presided in the department whence the order for suspending the disembodying of the militia had proceeded, felt himself called upon to reply to the observations of the noble earl. The legislature had been anxious to guard the militia force by regulations, not merely for the purpose suggested, but with a view to restrain the prero-

gative and influence of the crown with respect to it. The acts of parliament to which the noble Earl had alluded, as pointing out the cases in which the militia might be called out, were not to be construed narrowly; and it was always understood that the country being at war was an exigence justifying such a measure, and that during the continuance of that state, the militia services were to be continued as long as the crown should judge it to be of public advantage. There could be no injustice in such continuance towards the men, since the balloted man was bound by his oath to serve five years, and the substitute, as long as the regiment continued embodyed. As to the hardships on the counties and townships, he did not know but they might have an equitable claim for re-imbusement. He affirmed that there had been no partiality shown with respect to the particular regiments embodyed or disembodyed; and would not oppose the production of the account required.

Lord Grenville said, that specific cases being pointed out by the militia act, it was illegal to wander from them. The militia had been called out only four times since the original act, and each time in strict conformity with the cases provided. These were, in the seven years' war; in the American war, but not till after France and Spain joined in it; in 1792, when there was danger of insurrection (the extent and depth of which danger, said Lord G., no man now living, perhaps, knows better than myself); and the beginning of the war just now closed, in which invasion was fully determined on by

the enemy. But even in the case of the apprehended insurrection, which was probably the most formidable of these periods, the House thought it proper to examine at length the grounds of embodying the militia.

Lord Sidmouth said, that the noble lord's facts would serve him for nothing unless he could shew that the militia was disembodied the moment the first cry of invasion or insurrection was over, which did not correspond with the fact.

Lord Donoughmore was surprised to find that the measure of retaining some of the militia regiments was meant to be permanent, as he conceived from the intended introduction of a bill; and he thought there might be reasons of patronage connected with the choice. He knew that in Ireland a militia regiment was thought one of the best things that could be given away.

Lord Liverpool affirmed that there was no idea of turning the present mode of disembodied the militia into a permanent measure; and said that the bill was merely to relieve townships from partial pressures, such as providing for the families of militiamen and the like.

The question was then put and carried.

The subject was afterwards taken up in the House of Commons.

Sir S. Romilly, on Nov. 28th, after, by his desire, the militia acts, of the 48th and 49th of the king had been read, rose and declared, that having used his best endeavours to investigate the matter, he was of opinion that in omitting to disembody the militia, the ministers had acted illegally and unconstitu-

tionally. It was a question that admitted of no doubt, as it depended entirely on the plain words of the statute. He then referred to the four causes for calling out the militia, as stated in a former speech; and proceeded to say, that if the House would consider the object of the militia laws, it would be confirmed in the opinion, that without a violation of the constitution, ministers could not, in time of profound peace, hold the militia from their houses and families, subject to the privations of military service. The militia was not an army, but a mass of armed citizens, not losing, but only having suspended for a time, the advantage of the equal laws of their country. If, in the present circumstances, the militia might continue embodied, there was no reason why it might not remain so during the rest of his Majesty's reign. The only defence he had heard of this measure was, that we were still at war with America; but was there a man so timid or credulous as to fear invasion from that country? Should it be said that the restrictions of the act had a reference not to the disembodied, but to the calling out, of the militia, would not such an argument render it merely an option in the crown whether the militia should be disbanded at all? He understood that the conduct of the ministers was sanctioned by the authority of the law-officers of the crown. If the opinion had been given first, and then acted upon, it would have been much better. He did not mean to insinuate that it would have been different under different circumstances; but it was impossible not to see that the question came before

those officers clothed with the authority of the statesmen in whose opinions and measures they must be supposed to concur, as they still held their places under them.— After several other pointed observations on this topic, the hon. and learned gentleman concluded with moving a resolution, in substance, That it appeared to this House, that as peace had been concluded for more than six months, and the country enjoyed internal tranquillity, the still keeping part of the militia force embodied was obviously contrary to the intent and spirit of the act of the 42nd of the king, and a violation of the principles of the constitution.

The *Solicitor General* avowed, that notwithstanding the arguments of his hon. and learned friend, he still held the opinion on the subject which he had given. He acknowledged that ministers would act illegally, if they advised his Majesty to call out the militia except in one of the cases specified in the act; but as no specific period had been assigned at which it was to be disembodied, he would assert, that they having been legally embodied, it was legal to keep them so. He did not say that such was the intention of the legislature, but looking at the letter of the law, and called upon to give his opinion as a lawyer upon it, he must say he saw no illegality in keeping part of the militia force still embodied. Whether this exercise of the prerogative in the present instance were a discreet one, was a different question; and in this, as well as on all other exercises of the royal prerogative, the ministers were responsible.

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Lord Milton wished the learned gentleman, instead of confining himself to the mere letter of the act, had also taken into consideration its obvious meaning and spirit. He should be glad to know what opinion he would venture to put upon paper had the question been stated in these terms: "When the militia was once embodied, was it lawful for the crown to keep them embodied as long as it should think proper?" The argument of the learned gentleman would go the length of saying, that when once the crown had been able to get the militia out, it might retain them to all eternity. Looking at the mere letter of the law, without regarding its intention, might do very well for a special pleader; but it might be expected from a member of parliament, speaking in his place, on an act of great constitutional importance, that he would have an opinion about its intention and spirit. In time of war, parliament had a right to expect that gentlemen of a certain fortune and situation should come forward to officer the militia; but if it were laid down that those regiments might be kept up at the pleasure of the crown, it could not be expected that the same description of men could be found for officers.

Sir A. Pigott was decidedly of opinion that it was most unconstitutional to keep up the militia six months after the definitive treaty of peace. Nothing could be clearer, than that when the purposes of calling out the militia ceased, the power of embodying them must cease. The construction which the learned gentleman had put

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upon the act would convert the militia into a standing army. He looked upon it as a great constitutional question, and was sorry to find it reserved for those times that ministers should advise the crown as it had done.

Serjeant Best supported the Solicitor-general by recapitulating some of his arguments.

Mr. Ponsonby declared himself greatly surprised that the Solicitor-general had asserted that he did not know what the spirit of the law meant: it was, however, the duty of that House to know the spirit of the law; and courts of justice constantly declared that they decided according to that spirit. It was said that the time when the crown should disembody the militia was not specified; but the sole discretion vested in the crown was this—whether it was fit to continue the militia on foot, with reference to the causes which made it legal to embody it. He was of opinion that it was now unlawfully retained.

Mr. C. Grant argued in favour of the retention; and said that there was enough in the state of Europe, and while such a demand existed on the continent for our regular army, to explain the reasons and policy of still maintaining a portion of our domestic force embodied.

Sir S. Romilly made a recapitulation of the arguments that had been employed on the subject; and said that the real question was, whether the crown had an indefinite power to keep the militia on foot as long as it thought fit, contrary to the express tenor of an act of parliament. On this question

he would divide the House, though he should stand alone.

A division then took place—For the motion, 32; Against it, 97: Majority, 65.

It is observable that none of the ministers spoke on this occasion.

In a subsequent debate on the army estimates, a sum being moved for the expenses of certain militia regiments not disembodied, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, in explanation, that the war with America, and the keeping up of a considerable body of troops on the Continent, requiring the maintenance of a large military force, government, on the most mature deliberation, thought that such force would best be rendered disposable by keeping embodied a part of the militia.

Mr. Whitbread affirmed that nothing could less have the appearance of a deliberate measure, since the Bedfordshire and Oxfordshire militias were stopped when on their march to be disembodied.—

Mr. Bathurst allowed that the retention of part of the militia was not a systematic plan on the part of government, but was dictated by the demands for the employment of the regular forces abroad.

The result of the Court Martial held on Colonel Quentin, of the 10th Light Dragoons, (see Trials, &c.) was the cause of a parliamentary debate, of which it may be interesting to give a brief summary.

On November 17, *Colonel Palmer* rose, pursuant to notice, to call the attention of the House of Commons to the subject, in which he was particularly concerned, as being, by his rank in the regiment,

the prosecutor on that occasion. He began with asserting that the observation made by the court-martial, that "there appears to have existed such a want of co-operation among the officers of the regiment, as to render the duties of the commanding officer much more arduous than they otherwise would have been," was not founded on fact. He then proceeded to comment on the charges which had been produced against Colonel Quentin, and the evidence in support of them, in doing which, he quoted from the reply he had made before the court-martial to the defence set up by Colonel Quentin. He concluded with reading that part of the sentence of the court-martial, which, in his opinion, injuriously reflected upon the characters of those in whose behalf he was now imploring the intercession of the House; and with respect to himself, he said he had never wished to become the prosecutor of Colonel Quentin, but had been directed to undertake that task, not only by the authority of the Commander in Chief, but by command of the Prince Regent himself. In fine he moved for "An humble address to his Royal Highness, that he would graciously be pleased to direct the proceedings of the general Court-martial held on Colonel Quentin to be laid before them."

Mr. Manners Sutton, (Judge Advocate) said, that the course which the hon. mover had pursued was the most extraordinary he had ever witnessed in parliament. The motion had been deferred in order to give time for the production of the evidence, and he now expected to convince the House by

reading one-half of the proceedings. He was himself clearly of opinion, that unless it was the intention to attack the integrity of the court-martial, there existed not the slightest foundation for the motion. The court was a competent tribunal. The members stood high in public opinion, and it was sufficient to read the list to remove every suspicion of their being actuated by improper influence. The hon. gentleman then adverted to various particulars of the charge. He admitted that the discipline of the regiment was in a very bad state under Col. Quentin's command, and that under the previous command of Col. Roberts and the hon. mover, the discipline was excellent; but his reply was, that all this was known to the duke of Wellington, who applied the proper remedy; and the court-martial, deeming all the imputations upon Col. Quentin's courage unfounded, and holding that for the rest he had received a sufficient censure, had come to the judgment now under consideration. He then adduced facts to justify the court in its remark on the want of co-operation among the officers. He also adverted to the case of Col. Ross of the 85th regiment, who having been found guilty of improperly employing men on duty, the captains by whom the charge was preferred were dismissed, and Col. Ross, in consequence of having himself previously instigated trivial prosecutions, was directed to retire, selling his commission: the officers in this case might feel aggrieved, but it was for an impartial witness to decide, whether any thing had taken place in the result of the

prosecution more than necessity required. As to what had been said relative to the officers in the present case not being voluntary prosecutors, he could not suppose that they had contemplated any other course after the letter in which the whole proceeding originated. It had been pleaded, that the letter signed by the officers was not designed to be produced; but it was destructive of the honour and character of Col. Quentin, and he had a full right to demand its production. The hon. gentleman concluded by showing the grounds on which he opposed the motion. Unless there was some urgent necessity to justify the production of such papers as those desired, he could conceive nothing more injurious to the service, or more calculated to incapacitate such courts for performing their functions. In some cases that had occurred there were important political questions involved in the consideration, but it could never be advantageous to convert the House of Commons into a court of ordinary appeal on such matters.

Mr. Tierney said, that he did not wish to dispute the sentence of the court-martial, or to cast an imputation on their conduct; but the proceedings, if produced, would shew, that no officer could be exempt from censure, however just his motives, or exemplary his conduct, who should attack a man who was a *favourite*. (This term occasioned a cry of "hear" from the ministerial side of the House, re-echoed by the opposite side). *Mr. T.* went on with a variety of remarks tending to confirm his assertion, and said he should support

the motion, not as a criterion by which to judge of the conduct of the court-martial, but to try the conduct of the Horse-guards and the Crown. He could not hope, by the production of the papers, that the officers could have any military redress; but it was of the last importance that they should have them, in order to lay the foundation for some proceedings on the part of the House, that might prevent the recurrence of such a grievance.

Mr. Wellesley Poles spoke strongly against the motion, as highly injurious to the discipline of the army.

Mr. Brand adverted to a precedent of interference by the House of Commons, with the sentence of a court-martial, which took place in the administration of *Mr. Pelham*, when the House declared the sentence partial, illegal, and unjust.

After some other members had spoken on the occasion, and *Col. Palmer* had briefly replied, the House divided—For the motion, 37; Against it, 144: Majority, 107.

On Nov. 21st, *Mr. Peele* moved in the House of Commons, the second reading of a bill for amending the Irish Peace-Preservation Act.

Mr. J. P. Grant said, he understood that the right hon. gentleman had declared, that the measures carried in the last session had been completely successful, for that the Insurrection bill had never been put in force at all; and the other bill only in one instance. For his part, he had seen or heard nothing to change his opinion of the impolicy and impropriety of

CHAPTER XIX.

Domestic Occurrences.—His Majesty's State.—General Tranquillity of Great Britain.—Disturbed State of Ireland.—Proceedings of the Irish Roman Catholics.—Princess of Wales.—Princess Charlotte of Wales.—Attempt to alter the Corn Laws.—Commercial Prospects.

THE official reports respecting his majesty's state during the present year have almost uniformly been, that his bodily health has remained unimpaired, and his mental condition has been composed and tranquil, but without the least improvement in his intellectual faculties. It cannot be doubted that the case is now absolutely decided, and that the *regency* is to all intents and purposes constituted a *reign*.

This year, like the last, has been little disturbed by commotions in any part of the island of Great Britain; for a few outrages committed by the frame-breakers in Nottinghamshire scarcely deserve notice. It is even remarkable how little the vast assemblages of people in the metropolis and other towns, drawn together by the festivities and unusual objects of curiosity which the time has afforded, have tended to excite a riotous disposition in the populace; and if the demeanor of the mob has sometimes been marked with rude familiarity towards the illustrious visitants, it never put on the appearance of ill-humour or mischievous propensity. The rejoicings on account of the peace were hearty and general, and frequently offered very pleasing displays of

coalescence between the superior and inferior ranks, marked by bounty in the former, and decency in the latter.

In the sister island, however, the year has been distinguished by a very different state of things. Such a spirit of outrage and lawless violence was manifested in several of the Irish counties, that it was thought necessary to arm the magistracy with extraordinary powers for the preservation of the public peace; and in our narrative of parliamentary proceedings will be found the particulars of the measures adopted on this occasion, as well as the discussions with which they were attended. A more full and unbiassed account of these disorders and their causes was however thought to have been given in a celebrated charge from Judge Fletcher, for which reason we have presented it entire to our readers.

It was observed, in relating the proceedings of the Irish-Roman Catholics during the last year, that a spirit of disunion had manifested itself in that body, which had operated unfavourably upon the efforts towards an improvement of their situation; and the same remark will apply to the present year. In the beginning of

May was made public a letter sent to the Right Rev. Dr. Poynter from Monsieur Quarantotti, President of the Sacred Missions at Rome, communicating his opinion, and that of a council of the most learned prelates and theologians, on the letters transmitted by Dr. Poynter and the Catholic archbishop of Dublin, relative to the proposed bill for catholic emancipation. Their determination was, that the propositions should be gratefully accepted, with an explanation of the second article of the oath, by which the clerical person is bound to have no intercourse with the Supreme Pontiff or his ministers, which can directly or indirectly subvert or disturb the Protestant church. It is observed, that if this be construed to prohibit all attempts to bring back Protestants to the orthodox faith, it cannot be taken; but if the meaning be only to interdict all attempts to disturb the established church by force of arms, or by disingenuous arts, the oath is unobjectionable. The remaining articles of the bill are declared to be such as may be allowed by the indulgence of the apostolic chair.

A meeting of the Catholic Board at Dublin being held on May 7th, Mr. O'Connel made a speech, expressing great indignation at this interference of the slaves at Rome (as he termed them) to instruct the Irish catholics concerning the manner of their emancipation. It was on no theological ground, but upon that of its danger to civil liberty, that he objected to the late bill, which would place in the hands of ministers a new and extensive source of patronage; and he would rather that the Catholics should for ever remain as they

were, than receive it on such terms. He concluded with moving that a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions for the aggregate meeting, which was agreed to. The Catholic priests of Dublin also, on May 12, held a convocation to take into consideration the rescript of Quarantotti, when they declared it non-obligatory on the Catholic church in Ireland, and passed resolutions against the granting to an anti-catholic government any power, direct or indirect, with regard to the appointment of Catholic bishops. The aggregate meeting was held on the 19th, at which the rescript above-mentioned was the principal subject of discussion. Mr. O'Connel having proposed the following resolution, "That we deem it a duty to ourselves, and to our country, solemnly and distinctly to declare, that any decree, mandate, rescript, or decision whatsoever, of any foreign power or authority, religious or civil, ought not, and cannot of right, assume any dominion or control over the political concerns of the catholics of Ireland," delay was recommended by another speaker till the opinion of the catholic bishops was known. A great majority, however, opposed delay, and the resolution was adopted. The catholic clergy of many of the provincial dioceses unanimously resolved against the rescript; and at length the catholic bishops, at a general meeting held at Maynooth on May 25th, passed, among other resolutions, two, of which the first declared Quarantotti's rescript not mandatory; and the second resolved that a communication be opened with the holy see on the subject of the said docu-

suspending in Ireland a material part of the British Constitution. *Mr. Peele* made a reply, and the bill was read a second time.

The report of the bill being brought up on Nov. 25th, *Mr. Ponsonby* rose and said, that it was his confirmed opinion, that never was there a statement more exaggerated, or less founded in fact, than that made last session by the right hon. gentleman with respect to the disturbances in Ireland. He was sure that the misrepresentation was not wilful, but thought it had been made upon very insufficient inquiry. He had since been in Ireland, and the result of his inquiries was, that never had there been a period when the temper of the country was less disposed to tumult than the present. He knew the right hon. gentleman attributed this to his bill, but the state of things was precisely the same before that measure had passed into a law. He doubted not that the right hon. gentleman had been deceived by the interested representations of persons in that country, of which he himself had the opportunity of seeing too much when he held the great seal of Ireland in 1806. The government then resolutely refused to receive such statements, because they knew the motives whence they originated. He gave credit, however, to the principle of the Bill, as excluding persons from making use of local influence, and from exercising the office of magistrates or peace-officers in the places of their own residence, and was happy that it had not been converted into a source of patronage. On the whole, he did

not mean to oppose the motion of the right hon. gentleman, but he considered the measure as quite unnecessary, if the magistrates did their duty.

Mr. Peele affirmed, that he had never said, that there was a general spirit of insubordination in Ireland, but that there were parts of the country the condition of which called for a measure of this kind. That this was the case, he had various documents to prove—to which he now referred; and his statement had received the approbation of most of the Irish members. In the present bill he had prepared a clause to obviate an objection made to the former provision imposing a fine on the disturbed district.

After some members had expressed their satisfaction with the moderate spirit of the bill, the report was agreed to.

On the motion for the third reading of the bill in the House of Lords, Nov. 29th, the *Earl of Donoughmore* repeated the opinion he had before given, that the act of which this was an amendment was altogether an inefficient measure, and not in any degree calculated to restore peace in any district where disturbances existed. It was a bill of patronage, though he did not mean to say, that government had made use of it for that purpose. It had not produced the effects ascribed to it, and the statements made in its favour were greatly overcharged. He did not, however, mean to oppose it.

The Earl of Liverpool made some observations to invalidate the objections of the noble lord, after which the bill was read a third

time, and passed. It received the royal assent at the close of the session.

On December 2nd, *The Earl of Liverpool* moved an adjournment of the House of Lords to the 9th of February next.

Lord Grenville said, that to this motion he must decidedly object. Their Lordships had been called together in times when legislative deliberation was more than usually necessary. There was hardly a branch of the public administration that did not require the maturest consideration of parliament, yet under these circumstances an adjournment of from two to three months was proposed without a single reason assigned. His lordship then touched upon the subjects which peculiarly demanded their immediate attention. These were, the corn laws, the state of the circulating medium of the country, its finances, the reduction of the immense war establishments, and the war with America, which, from the demands advanced by us, appeared to be converted to a war of aggrandisement. Was this a situation of things in which, for reasons of private convenience, they ought to turn their backs on their public duties?

The Earl of Liverpool began by observing, that it was an error to suppose that the adjournment implied a waste of two or three months, since, until the last session, the House had long been accustomed not to meet before the middle of January, not more than three weeks preceding the time to which the adjournment was proposed to extend. With respect to

the topics waiting for parliamentary consideration, he was fully aware of their importance, but the internal concerns of the empire were too closely connected with the external, to be disposed of without reference to each other. On some of the points alluded to by the noble lord, he thought it best to keep silence; but with respect to the charge made relative to the American negotiation, their lordships might be assured, that aggrandisement on the part of this country formed no feature of it.

The Duke of Sussex gave his opinion on some of the treaties with foreign countries which had transpired, and expressed his wishes with regard to several of the points to be settled at the congress.

The Earl of Donoughmore, in reply to the assertion, that the time proposed for the adjournment was not much beyond the usual period, observed, that the present was in no respect a usual time, and that the weighty concerns now under discussion at Vienna, were precisely a reason why parliament should be at hand to give counsel to ministers. But, (said he) their language to parliament is tantamount to this—“You are very good instruments of taxation, but we do not want you as advisers.”

The question was then put and carried.

The motion for adjournment in the House of Commons occasioned a debate, of which it is unnecessary to relate the particulars. A division took place on the question—For the motion, 86; Against it, 23; Majority, 63.

ment, and that two persons be deputed to convey their unanimous sentiments to the chief pastor.

The proceedings of the Catholic Board had been so intemperate, that it was not to be wondered at, in the disturbed state of part of Ireland, that government should at length exercise its authority to suppress it. On June 3rd the lord lieutenant, with the advice of the privy council, issued a proclamation, declaring the board contrary to law, and giving notice that if it should renew its meetings, all the members would be proceeded against legally. This attack produced an aggregate meeting of the Catholics in Dublin, the Hon. Thomas French in the chair, at which Mr. O'Connell moved certain resolutions, which were passed. One of these was, "That we utterly deny that the Catholic Board is an unlawful assembly, either within the provisions of the Convention Act, or otherwise; and more especially, as that act contains a saving provision, that nothing herein contained shall be construed in any manner to impede or prevent the undoubted right of his Majesty's subjects to petition his Majesty, or both houses of parliament, for the redress of any public or private grievances." A congratulatory letter was presented to Pope Pius VII. from the Catholic prelates of Ireland, dated from Maynooth College, June 27. It does not touch upon any of the disputed points, and is chiefly remarkable for the inflation of its language. Of the negotiations of the Irish Catholics with the holy see we have no direct accounts; but in the *Dublin Evening Post*, about the

beginning of November, it is asserted that the titular archbishop of Hierapolis, Dr. Murray, has left Rome on his return, and that the Pope has issued bulls for the vacant sees. The Irish Catholic church is moreover congratulated on a declaration to which the cardinals have unanimously come, "That they will for no temporal advantage accede to the Veto;" for to this (it is said), though expressed in other words, the declaration amounts.

On December 13th, a meeting of the Catholic committee took place at the house of Lord Fingal, at which some who had formerly seceded were present, his lordship being one. It appears that considerable difference of opinion and debate occurred respecting the aggregate meeting, but at length all parties agreed in the propriety of abstaining from any irrelevant matter, and that the business should be confined to mere petition. The assembly closed with a requisition for an aggregate meeting on January 24th.

The situation of the Princess of Wales was again unfortunately made a topic of public discussion, in consequence of a declaration from her august spouse, of a nature which appeared to her to justify an appeal to the great council of the nation. Her Majesty intending to do honour to the illustrious visitants of this country, by holding two splendid drawing-rooms in the month of June, an intimation was given of a purpose entertained by the Princess of Wales of making her appearance at one of them. In consequence, the Queen wrote a note to the Princess, in which she represented it as her duty to acquaint her with

a communication she had received from her son, the Prince Regent, stating the necessity of his presence at her court, and that he desired it might be understood, for reasons of which he alone could be the judge, *to be his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet the Princess of Wales upon any occasion, either public or private.* Her Majesty was therefore under the painful necessity of intimating to the Princess the impossibility of receiving her Royal Highness at her drawing-rooms. A correspondence between the two illustrious personages was the result, which the Princess desired the Speaker of the House of Commons to lay before that assembly, and which was productive of a debate reported in our summary of parliamentary proceedings. The letters themselves will be found among the State Papers. A motion for an increase of the allowance of her Royal Highness occasioned other parliamentary discussions, which we have also reported. In conclusion, the Princess finding, doubtless, her situation in this country uncomfortable, (for influence had been used to prevent her from receiving even the slightest mark of respect from the great strangers), she asked and obtained permission to make a tour to the continent, and first visited her brother at the court of Brunswick. She then proceeded to Italy, every where receiving the honours due to her rank; and fixed herself for the winter at Naples. Of her return to England there are at present no indications.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales became in this year a subject of that interest to the public which

must necessarily attend any extraordinary occurrence relative to the presumptive heiress of the crown. It was expected that her union with the hereditary Prince of Orange, to which his father had alluded as a determined measure, in a public address to his States, would have been declared, and perhaps brought to effect; but for some reason, of which the public are left in ignorance, the negotiation for that purpose was entirely broken off. Whether or not this circumstance was connected with what followed, is matter of conjecture; but it appears that the Prince Regent, accompanied by the Bishop of Salisbury, repaired to Warwick House, his daughter's residence, on July 12th, and announced the dismissal of all her attendants, and his intention of taking her with him to Carlton House. This declaration, probably joined with paternal reproof, had such an effect on the young lady's feelings, that requesting leave to retire, she took the opportunity of escaping by the back stair-case, and rushing into the street, where she got into a hackney coach, and drove to Connaught House, her mother's residence. The Princess of Wales, much embarrassed by this unexpected visit, immediately drove to the parliament house to consult her friends what was proper to be done on the occasion. The result was, that the Princess Charlotte was persuaded to accompany her uncle, the Duke of York, to Carlton House. After remaining there some time, she was removed to Cranbourn Lodge in Windsor Forest, where she was placed under the care of her new attendants. A complaint in one of her knees

having produced from the faculty a declaration of the expediency of a course of sea-bathing, her Royal Highness in autumn went to Weymouth for that purpose, whence she returned at the latter end of the year. Since that time she has continued in her residence near Windsor, and nothing farther has occurred particularly to excite the public solicitude on her account.

The introduction into parliament, in the early part of the session, of bills for the purpose of making a great alteration in the corn laws, and especially of fixing a much higher scale for the liberty of free importation, excited a very extensive alarm among the manufacturing part of the community, and was the cause of a great number of meetings for petitioning against such changes. Their effect was to defeat the proposed measure, ministers not choosing to hazard the consequences of such a general impression. As the harvest frustrated the expectations that had been formed of a plentiful crop, it is probable that any check given to the large importations of grain, which have since taken place, would have raised that necessary of life to an inordinate price. In the mean time, the farmers, pressed upon by high rents and wages, and burdensome taxes, have not been able to indem-

nify themselves by the existing low prices of their commodities, and in many instances have been reduced to considerable difficulty; so that it seems the general opinion that some modifications must be made in their favour.

The restoration of peace on the continent has proved less advantageous to the commercial interests of the country than might have been expected; and there is reason to apprehend a powerful rivalry to our manufactures in the improved skill, and much lighter expense of workmanship, by which those of our neighbours are favoured. The German fairs are said to have afforded evidence of this successful competition. Meanwhile the opening of the long-closed interior of Europe has produced a vast exportation of English tourists, who, whatever returns they may bring of amusement or instruction, will certainly not improve the balance of trade. Nor are the emigrants few, whom the comparative cheapness of living has drawn to the continent rather as sojourners than visitants. On the whole, the close of the year has not gratified the country with those anticipations of increased prosperity, which a state of general peace might have been hoped to justify.

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

Naples, Dec. 26.

YESTERDAY, at five in the evening, commenced one of the most formidable eruptions of which there is any record in the history of Vesuvius. Happily, though it presented a terrific spectacle, it caused no great damage. The explosion began by a shower of volcanic gravel, which was followed by a violent eruption of lava. This ignited matter having divided itself into two torrents, flowed over the ancient lavas towards the Torre del Greco. At ten in the evening, the first torrent stopped; but the second continued to proceed towards Bosco Reale and Bosco-Tre-Case.

This morning the apparent calm of the volcano was followed by an explosion, resembling a violent discharge of cannon. A column of volcanic ashes arose in the air, and obscured the horizon. At the moment we are writing, the eruptions still continue. Redoubled shocks make the houses of the city shake, but have as yet done no damage. We do not know the direction of the lava.

The government has taken every necessary measure to afford assistance to those who may have need of it. Yesterday the king sent one of his equerries to inform himself of the state of things, and to-day

the monarch came out himself to observe the eruption. When arrived in the neighbourhood of the fiery torrent, he spoke to every person with that affability which characterises him, and pointed out to those who appeared terrified, that the direction of the lava secured us from any danger.

P. S.—It is two o'clock; the eruption appears to have entirely ceased.

Jan. 1.—A shocking murder occurred at Camborne, Cornwall, which was not discovered until late the following day. James Rule, a lunatic, who had been confined in Camborne poor-house for several years, found means to destroy a female pauper who attended him, and lived in the same apartment where he was chained. It is supposed that he strangled the poor woman, as there was no blood found about the room, nor any noise heard during the night that created alarm. A smoke was observed in the house on Sunday morning, and a bad smell, which at length led to a discovery. At four in the afternoon his room was broken into, and the lunatic was found at large and alone. Upon being questioned about the woman, he said she was gone into Devonshire; but on examining the fire-place, no doubt remained of his having burnt the body, from the smell and half consumed particles

of human bones that remained. When pressed more closely on the subject, he confessed, that "she was gone to ashes." He was committed for trial.

5. Between 10 and 11 o'clock at night the watchman going his rounds in Troy Town, Rochester, was alarmed by the cries of a female, which proceeded from the house of Mr. G. Peeke. The man endeavoured to procure admission, but was not able to succeed; he at length obtained the assistance of some of the neighbours, and forced the door: on entering the room from whence the cries proceeded, a most shocking spectacle presented itself; they discovered Mrs. Peeke lying on the floor, her clothes all consumed to tinder, and her flesh burnt to a state of blackness. She expired in a few minutes. Mrs. P. was sitting up for her husband, and, it is conjectured, had fallen asleep whilst sitting by the fire, when a spark caught her clothes, and produced the fatal accident.

6. About half past two o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out at the paper-mills of Mr. Thomas Horn, at Buckland, near Dover, which burnt with such fury, that by six the whole of the mills were burnt down, the dwelling house was in flames, and the roof had fallen in: the furniture had previously been removed, and no lives were lost. It was feared that other houses would also catch fire; as large flakes of burning paper were flying in all directions. Every possible assistance was given by the military and town's-people, but without much effect.

7. On the evening of the 5th the wife of Mr. Mann, who keeps the Marquis of Granby public-house in Gray's-Inn-lane, left her

home, telling her husband that she had got an order to admit two to the Sans Pareil theatre, and was going to take a female friend with her. She went off accordingly, and between ten and eleven o'clock a journeyman baker, whom the husband knew, called upon him, and told him that his wife had been taken extremely ill, and was at an apothecary's in Fleet-street. He acknowledged that Mrs. Mann did not take a female friend with her to the theatre, as she told him, but had taken him, agreeably to a promise, that the first order she got for a theatre she would take him thither. The husband hastened to the apothecary's, and found his wife in a senseless state. It was the opinion of the medical gentlemen attending her, that she had either voluntarily taken something improper, or that it had been administered to her by some other person. The account given to Mr. Mann of the way in which his wife came there, was very different from that stated by the journeyman baker; and was, that she had been brought to the shop from a house of ill fame by three men, but that she refused to tell where the house was, or who the men were. There being no appearance of her recovery, her husband took her home in a hackney coach. Yesterday morning the journeyman baker called in Gray's-Inn-lane, and inquired of Mr. Mann how his wife did. He replied, she was happy, having died at three o'clock. The body was afterwards examined, and some very severe bruises appeared on various parts of it.

Mr. Mann attended yesterday morning at Bow-street, and stated these mysterious circumstances to Mr. Birnie, the magistrate, who

sent for the journeyman baker from Newcastle-street. The man attended, and persisted in the statement he had originally made, and had no appearance of guilt in having administered any thing to Mrs. Mann; his greatest uneasiness appeared to be, the fear of losing his place, in consequence of the officers being sent after him. He was not detained, but was desired to attend before the coroner's inquest, and tell every thing he knew relative to the death of Mrs. Mann.

Upon a full investigation, it appeared that this woman, going to the theatre with her paramour, was seized there with a violent complaint in her head, which became of the apoplectic kind, and occasioned her death. The coroner's verdict was, "Died by the visitation of God," and the man was discharged.

10. Among the prisoners which arrived at Plymouth from Pampeluna, there were forty women, in so wretched a state, that they were wholly destitute of the appropriate dress of their sex, and were altogether in the most extreme wretchedness. Two ladies, the wives of gallant officers attached to the navy, with the most humane and ready consideration, immediately set on foot a subscription, and the result has answered so well to the benevolent intentions of the amiable movers, that the unhappy sufferers have been amply secured from the inclemency of the season, and put in a condition of comparative comfort.

The Hilsborough packet, on the passage from Portpatrick to Donaghadee, was literally covered, in the rigging and deck, by a flock of larks: they had taken their departure from some place at or near

Portpatrick, and, in order to have a rest by the way, swarmed about the packet. So soon as they got near shore, they made a rapid flight for the land.

Not less than seven boys were drowned in the Trent, by the breaking of the ice, on which they had imprudently ventured before it was sufficiently strong. The accident happened about two hundred yards above Wilford-boat, in the immediate neighbourhood of Nottingham.

11. On the morning of the 4th, fifty boats, manned with six men each, proceeded from Kilkeel to sea to fish; the sea being calm, the wind light and variable, a little snow on the ground, and slight snow showers. About 11 o'clock the day brightened, and shortly after the sun had a muddy appearance through a heavy cloud; at the same time an unusual swell, accompanied with wind, set in from the south, so strong, that the inhabitants on shore were struck with horror for the approaching fate of the men at sea. About twelve o'clock the boats made every exertion to gain the shore at Analong. When about half way, a dreadful storm, accompanied with a heavy snow shower, overtook them. On their arrival off the harbour, signals were made to prevent them coming in there. Two only succeeded in landing out of six who made the attempt; the rest met a watery grave.

The remainder of the boats proceeded along the shore, and were driven in at sundry places, some filled at sea, some were upset, and others dashed to pieces on the shore. Mourne has suffered a loss of twenty-seven of its inhabitants, many of whom have left large and

helpless families. It would be impossible to describe the distressing scene that was there witnessed: fathers, mothers, wives, and sons, inquiring and looking most anxiously for the fate of their relations. We understand two wherries (Clontarf hookers), and five boats from Newcastle, were fishing off Analong that day, and it is said that 13 of the crews of the latter were drowned. All the bodies have been found.

Several fishing boats were surprised on the Warren-point coast by a sudden storm on the 10th inst. The vessels were upset, and the men perished. The loss is not yet accurately ascertained; but it is believed, that at least forty men have been drowned. Lieut. Chesney, of the royal artillery, actuated by a true spirit of benevolence, swam boldly out in the midst of a tremendous sea, and nobly saved the lives of some of his perishing fellow-creatures, at the imminent hazard of his own.

A correspondent informs us, that five merchant vessels have been wrecked off the Kilkeel coasts, and that the shore is covered with their ruins.—(*Belfast News-letter.*)

A melancholy accident occurred at the house of the Rev. Mr. Godschall, near Guildford, Surrey. In the evening, William Humphries, the steward, and Mary Woods, one of the maid-servants, were missing; when, after some search for them, they were discovered about ten o'clock, both dead, in the dairy. Dr. Stédman, of Guildford, was sent for, and after an examination of the bodies he gave it as his opinion that they must have been dead at least two hours. It was about seven o'clock when they were missed, and it is

hence inferred that they died in about an hour after they entered the dairy. The cause was manifest: they died of suffocation, produced by the fumes of charcoal which was kept burning there.

12. *Aberdeen.*—For these few days, we have had a very severe and constant frost, with the thermometer during the night sometimes so low as eight degrees. The weather has otherwise been fine and seasonable.

14. The transport *Queen*, No. 332, — Carr, master, had brought home 325 sick and invalided soldiers, 63 women, and 58 children, from the British army on the continent; besides which she had on board, six French officers, prisoners of war, and a crew of 21 men, making a total of 473 persons. The ship was lying in the Carrick road, Falmouth, and, we understand, was well moored. At the commencement of the gale which has been attended with such fatal effects, she was observed to ride hard, and at about five o'clock this morning (Friday) she parted her cables, and drove ashore on Trefusis Point, where, in a short time, she was beat to pieces. One hundred men and four women with great difficulty succeeded in getting ashore; all the rest perished with the ship. Thus 369 souls were, in a few moments, hurried into eternity under the most awful circumstances! The bodies of five men, ten women, and nine children have been washed on shore near Penryn, and a great number at Flushing. The above soldiers were all artillerymen, except about thirty-two, who belonged to the 30th regiment of foot.—(*Cornwall Gazette.*)

15. *Exeter.*—The fall of snow in this neighbourhood, since Mou-

day evening, is greater than has been remembered for forty years. The inconvenience and stagnation of business it has occasioned are distressing, as no persons venture out but those whom necessity compels. The roads in all directions are many feet deep with snow, so that travelling is partially suspended: the mail and other coaches have been generally impeded, and for two days the London mail was brought from Dorchester in a chaise with four horses, and did not arrive till thirteen hours after the usual time. The roads west of this city have been totally impassable for carriages, and the bags containing the mails have been conveyed on horses. Several accidents have occurred, some of which were fatal. On Wednesday a soldier was found dead on Haldon, with twenty-one pounds in his pocket: and yesterday three of the Renfrew militia were dug out near the same spot, and their bodies conveyed to Chudleigh.

Shrewsbury.—Last week, several of the West Middlesex militia, who had volunteered for foreign service, were frozen to death on their march from Nottingham. The unfortunate men had been drinking till they were intoxicated, and, lying by the road side, slept—never to wake again!

Plymouth.—On Monday night last, our streets, and all the roads in the neighbourhood, were inundated by a fall of snow, the equal of which is not within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants. The fall averaged full twenty inches, which unusual depth was formed in little more than six hours. Since this event the roads have been completely impassable for the mail coach and other carriages; and

there has been no other mode of keeping up a communication with the metropolis, Exeter, Bath, &c. than by horses.

The roads from Exeter, in every direction, were buried many feet deep, insomuch that all travelling was suspended. During the whole of Tuesday, the streets in that city had a most dreary appearance, the shops mostly shut up, and no person appearing without doors but those whom necessity compelled; whilst the snow drifting by the wind completely blockaded the houses and windows, and was, in many streets, three or four feet deep.

The masses of ice and snow had accumulated in such quantities at London-bridge, on the upper side, yesterday, that it was nearly impossible for barges or boats to pass up.

Edinburgh.—The frost is still intense, and the fall of snow has been so deep in the southern parts of the country, that the different mails have arrived with difficulty, and much behind their usual time.

At twelve o'clock on Thursday night, Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, stood at 7 degrees, or 25 degrees below freezing: and yesterday morning, at nine, it was at 14 degrees.

17. *Gloucester* —The severity of the frost, for the last fortnight, has not been exceeded by any that has preceded it for many years. The river Severn is frozen over, and the ice is in many places sufficiently strong to sustain persons on its surface; indeed, several people going to Tewkesbury market, on Wednesday last, rode across the ice on horseback, at the Lode, near that place.

On Monday the cold was so intense, that the thermometer, ex-

posed in a north eastern aspect, stood at 13 degrees, which is 19 below the freezing point. On the eastern coast it stood as low as 9 and 10; a degree of cold very unusual in this country.

Upwards of a hundred bags of letters had not arrived at the General Post-office on Saturday evening, owing to the obstructions occasioned on all the roads by the snow. The mail coaches from Glasgow, Portpatrick, and Edinburgh, had not reached Carlisle when the letters from thence were dispatched on Thursday, nor had the mail from Edinburgh to Newcastle arrived at the same period. All the mails were due from below Exeter. The Holyhead mail arrived in the course of Saturday, by dint of the most vigorous and uncommon exertions on the part of the guards and superintendants, but most of the cross post bags in that direction are still due. The drifted snow between Bridport and Dorchester presented such a formidable barrier, that notwithstanding every possible endeavour was made by the guard and the assistants, no passage could be gained through it, and after four hours labour, the coach was obliged to return to Bridport. The inconvenience arising from these delays in the receipt of letters begins to be very seriously felt by merchants and traders, who have remittances in transitu, to take up bills and execute orders.

Liverpool.—We have now had three weeks of the most rigorous frost which has been remembered in this country for a great number of years. On Friday, Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 15 degrees (17 below the freezing

point), at the Athenæum; in the country it was no doubt much lower. Such a quantity of ice has been accumulated in the Mersey, that boats could not pass over. Almost every kind of labour performed without doors is nearly at a stand.

18. *Bristol.*—The frost continues in this city and neighbourhood with unusual severity. Our Floating Harbour now exhibits quite a novel scene: from Cumberland Basin to the Feeder, at the bottom of Avon-street, it is one continued sheet of ice: and, for the first time in the memory of man, the skaiter made his appearance under Bristol bridge. The river Severn is also frozen over at various points, so as to bear the weight of passengers.

19. All communications from Huntingdon to Buntingford ceased on this day, and it was impossible to pass beyond the town of Godmanchester, owing to the snow, which covered the road from six to ten feet in depth. The consequence was, that there had not been any mails down for several days, to the very great inconvenience of the large towns and populous neighbourhood in that district, and it was particularly felt northwards, as this is the principal road to Scotland. Anxiety was not relieved until Sunday last, when the mail coach arrived, drawn by ten horses. The coach was attended by a gentleman from the Post-office, who had gone down from London for the purpose of getting forward so important and accumulated a correspondence. The bags were so very numerous that the coach was completely filled with them. The great north road may again be

considered as open, as we learn that the mail-coach passed through Huntingdon on Monday. The snow is still very deep between Puckeridge and Airington, but much of the latter part of that road has been cleared by the exertions of Lord Hardwicke, who has had a new constructed plough for clearing the road at work since Friday, with very great effect.

About two o'clock this morning an alarming fire was discovered in Denmark-street, St. Giles's, which threatened destruction to the adjacent neighbourhood, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring water, the plugs being so completely frozen that the firemen were scarcely able to produce any impression upon the obdurate ice. One unfortunate female, through extreme anxiety for some property which she had left in her apartments, imprudently lost her life in attempting to recover it, the roof falling in at the moment of the attempt. Five houses were completely destroyed.

20. The brig *Venus*, of Yarmouth, was driven on shore in a tremendous gale, half a mile to the southward of that pier; her large draught of water prevented her approaching nearer the land than two hundred yards. Every effort to rescue the crew, by the ordinary methods, was attempted without success. At last the naval officer of the signal station brought the apparatus invented by Captain Manby down to the beach. At the second fire, the shot with the line attached to it was thrown from the mortar over the vessel. The facility with which the crew were then disengaged from their danger was admirable, and deserved detail. By the line, with

which communication had been gained, a hawser was drawn from the ship (in which it was made fast) to the shore, and distended by the efforts of the numerous spectators; the crew were then brought to land, one by one, in a sling that passed from the ship to the shore, by lines reaching to either; and ran, with ease, along the hawser by a ring, made of rope, called a grommet. The storm was of such extreme severity, that if the crew had not been thus saved, the poor wretches, supposing them to have escaped drowning, must have been frozen to death.

Liverpool. — During the last three weeks there has been a more rigorous and continued frost, accompanied by occasional falls of snow, than has been experienced for a considerable period in this part of the country. The quantity of ice, which has been accumulating in the river Mersey, has given it a most novel and curious appearance, but rendered the passage extremely hazardous. The market-place on Saturday presented a very uncommon appearance, being entirely destitute of poultry and vegetables, and furnishing but an extremely scanty supply of any other kind of provisions. Nearly every kind of labour without doors is at a stand, and a considerable degree of distress has been created amongst the lower orders of society.

21. *Shrewsbury*—The severity of the frost for the last fortnight has not been exceeded by any that has preceded it for many years. The river Severn is frozen over, and in the vicinity of this town has been covered with skaiters.

In London the great accumu-

lation of snow already heaped on the ground, and condensed by three or four weeks of continued frost, was on Wednesday increased by a fresh fall, to a height hardly known in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The cold has been intensely severe, the snow during the last fall being accompanied with a sharp wind, and a little moisture. In many places where the houses are old, it became necessary to relieve the roofs by throwing off the load collected upon them; and by these means the carriage-ways in the middle of the streets are made of a depth hardly passable for pedestrians, while carriages with difficulty plough their way through the mass. The water-pipes being generally frozen, it has become necessary for several days to afford supplies by opening the plugs in the streets, and the streams thus constantly flowing, add to the general mass of ice. An enormous increase has taken place in the price of coals, in consequence of the river navigation and other means of conveyance being so greatly impeded.

22. *Oxford* — Neither papers nor letters from London have arrived in this city since Wednesday last. Except the Tetsworth road, and that is equally impassable beyond that place, every approach to this University is completely choked up. In many places the snow is from ten to twenty feet deep, and although some hundreds of persons are constantly employed in cutting a passage through it, it will be some days before their exertions will be attended with any success.

On Wednesday evening the Banbury coach, in its way to Ox-

ford, was, on account of the heavy fall of snow, greatly impeded in its progress; having, however, by much exertion, reached within about two miles of this city, it was so enveloped with snow, that it was found utterly impossible to proceed; two inside passengers, a gentleman and a lady, with great difficulty left the coach, and at the hazard of their lives, attempted to reach the nearest village, Wolvercot, which, aided by an outside passenger, they accomplished, though nearly exhausted, having several times been up to the chin in snow.

The Bath mail has not reached this city since Sunday last, and no coach whatever has arrived here since Wednesday evening. The letters due on the 19th from Gloucester, Worcester, and Birmingham, came in yesterday; they were forwarded by horses, the riders of which, with the utmost difficulty, effected their passage. The guard of the Gloucester mail reports, that three persons now lie dead at Burford; one a post-boy, who was dug out of the snow yesterday morning; a farmer, who was frozen to death on horseback; and another person, who died in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

Leeds.—The inclemency of the weather during the last few days has been almost unparalleled. All communication with the metropolis has been suspended for two days, neither the mail nor any other coach having arrived since Thursday.

All the coaches which left town this morning were obliged to return, after proceeding two or three miles, though they were furnished with an unusual number of horses,

being unable to penetrate through the masses of drifted snow. The White Cloth-hall this morning presented an unusual appearance, there being only about seven manufacturers and the same number of merchants, in the hall; a circumstance which has not before occurred since the hall was erected.

24. A Gentleman, who was upon the spot, witnessed, on the Solway Frith, a singular phenomenon. The Channel, from the English side to Scotland, was a complete body of ice, without any opening, even for a boat to pass, resembling in appearance a vast plain covered with rugged frozen snow. It extended as far to the Westward as below Workington, and presented a most singular aspect.

Upon this subject, a person at Maryport writes as follows:—“The Solway Frith and channel towards the Isle of Man, for the whole of last week, presented a phenomenon never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitant. While the tide was making, all to the northward of Workington seemed like a large plain covered with hillocks of snow, and on the ebbing of the tide, this scene was exhibited till the eye met the horizon. On Monday last, the revenue boat, stationed at Whitehaven made an attempt to visit Maryport, to which place it got within about a mile, when it was enveloped among innumerable lumps of ice, some of which were from 7 to 10 feet in thickness. The boat was obliged to return to Whitehaven. The oldest seamen say they never saw such a field of ice (as they term it) but in high northern latitudes, or on the banks of Newfoundland.”

25. The communication with Portsmouth has been less difficult than with any other of the out-ports. All the mail coaches were dispatched from the General Post-office on Saturday night, with superintendants, to see every possible exertion made to get them through the snow; but from accounts since received, it is feared that only a few of them will be able to proceed far on their journey. The following circular letter has been sent to every Postmaster in the kingdom:—

“TO ALL POSTMASTERS.

“General Post-office, Jan. 21, 1814.

“It being matter of great importance to the country to get the roads cleared for his Majesty’s mails, you will apply to the Overseers of Parishes, and to the Surveyors of Highways, as well as to any other persons concerned, and urge them to employ all the means in their power to make the roads passable for carriages with as little delay as possible.

“FRANCIS FREELING, Sec.”

Canterbury.—From the drifted state of the roads, the communication with the metropolis was not open until Saturday, when the snow was cut through by the military at Chatham hill, and near Gravesend; and the stages proceeded with their passengers which had been detained from Wednesday night. The mail of Thursday night arrived here late on Friday evening, the bags having been conveyed part of the distance upon men’s shoulders; the bags of Friday and Saturday night arrived together on Sunday morning about ten o’clock, and yesterday the mail coach reached this city about noon.

Dublin.—Extract of a Letter : —“ I do not know when this will reach you, as the Holyhead road is closed. There were five mails due at the Head when the packet sailed yesterday. The roads here are still impassable, at least for coaches; 1,700 bags of letters were at one time due from the different inland towns; but they are now reduced to 700. The distress to the mercantile world was inconceivable. I am told one Notary Public protested 400 bills in one night, some of them on most respectable houses. Most of the mails have come in on men's shoulders, they now come on horseback. The mails for Belfast and Enniskillen left the Post-office this morning in coaches for the first time since the snow. Six coaches came in from Naas on Saturday; four of them were upset. The streets are impassable, most of them completely blocked up, the snow being seven or eight feet. The oldest person has no recollection of half the quantity of snow falling in the time. Some medical men venture out in carriages, but those get upset, as there has been no attempt to clear away the snow. When the thaw comes, it will be even worse for some time.”

“ Wednesday.—The thaw has commenced—the roads for the present are worse than they were. No Irish mails to day. The coaches are expected to run on Saturday morning with mails.”

This morning an alarming fire broke out at Messrs. Corbyn and Co.'s chemists, in Holborn. It began in the laboratory, and the whole of that part of the extensive property was entirely destroyed; but fortunately, by the arrival of a

number of fire-engines, it was prevented extending to the front of the building.

27. Yesterday the wind having veered round to the south-west, the effects of thaw were speedily discernible.

The fall of the river at London bridge has for some days past presented a scene both novel and interesting. At the ebbing of the tide, huge fragments of ice were precipitated down the stream, with great violence, accompanied by a noise, equal to the report of a small piece of artillery. On the return of the tide, they were forced back again; but the obstacles opposed to their passage through the arches was so great, as apparently to threaten a total stoppage to the navigation of the river at this essential point, and which probably would have soon taken place had the frost continued with unabated severity.

29. The following circular has been issued in consequence of the impassable state of the roads from the snow and frost.

Whitehall.—My Lord; the very serious inconvenience to individuals and the public, which is experienced throughout the kingdom, from the unusual and continued severity of the present season, having engaged the particular attention of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, his Royal Highness has been pleased to command, that proper measures be immediately adopted for affording under these circumstances every possible relief.

It is more especially his Royal Highness's wish, that effectual means be resorted to for restoring, as far as may be possible, the accustomed facility of communica-

tion between London and the several parts of the interior, so essential to the interests of both; and for alleviating the distress which has been occasioned among a large and meritorious class of industrious persons, by the necessary suspension of their usual employment at this season of the year, and the consequent privations to which they have been and are still subjected.

In obedience to these commands, I am to call upon your Lordship, as his Majesty's lieutenant, to carry his Royal Highness's pleasure into effect, within the county under your Lordship's charge.

It will be obvious to your Lordship, that the first and immediate duty to which your attention should be directed, is that of providing all practicable means for removing from the highways and principal roads of communication lying within your Lordship's county, the obstructions which have taken place from the late heavy falls of snow, so that his Majesty's subjects may be able to traverse the same without danger or impediment, as occasion shall require.

The discharge of this duty is fortunately most compatible with the further object which his Royal Highness has anxiously in view, inasmuch as it will enable your Lordship to ensure employment for various classes of individuals, who for the present are deprived of their usual earnings by the inclemency of the season.

Your Lordship will be aware of the necessity of giving immediate attention to the Prince Regent's commands on this important sub-

ject; and you will accordingly communicate, without delay, with the magistracy, and through them with the trustees of turnpike-roads, the overseers of the poor, the surveyors of the high-ways, and other subordinate officers within the districts and parishes of the county, in such manner, as to insure the most speedy and effectual means of carrying his Royal Highness's pleasure into effect. I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

His Majesty's Lieutenant of the county of—.

30. — An inquest sat on the body of Mr. James Clement, of Mere, Wilts, who was killed by a most melancholy accident. It appeared that the deceased went shooting the day before with Mr. James Glover of Mere, and that while pursuing their sport, Glover fell into some deep water, and called to his friend Clement to assist him, who immediately took hold of the muzzle of Glover's gun, in order to pull him out of the water; but while in the act of this assistance, the gun went off, and its contents entered Clement's left breast, who instantly fell, exclaiming "Lord, have mercy upon me!" and died in about five minutes. He has left a widow and two children. The jury brought in a verdict—*Accidentally shot.*

FEBRUARY.

1. The Thames, between Blackfriars and London bridges, continued to present the novel scene of persons moving on the ice in

all directions, and in greatly increased numbers. The ice, however, from its roughness and inequalities, is totally unfit for amusement, though we observed several booths erected upon it for the sale of small wares; but the publicans and spirit dealers were most in the receipt of custom. The whole of the river opposite Queenhithe was completely frozen over; and in some parts the ice was several feet thick, while in others it was dangerous to venture upon; notwithstanding which, crowds of foot-passengers crossed backwards and forwards throughout the whole of the day. We did not hear of any lives being lost; but many who ventured too far towards Blackfriars bridge were partially immersed in the water by the ice giving way. Two coopers were with difficulty saved.

5. The ice in the river Tyne, which had been so long frozen over both above and below Newcastle-bridge, gave way to the genial thaw, which commenced on the 4th, and no damage was sustained by the shipping in the river, notwithstanding the immense thickness of the ice. It will be a memorable circumstance in the local history of the country, that so large and rapid a river should have been frozen to the thickness of twenty inches; and the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle have recorded the event on vellum, as a document to be referred to.

7. State of the river Thames.—The ice between Blackfriars and London bridges gave way yesterday, in consequence of the high tides. On Saturday thousands of people walked on the ice from one

bridge to the other, notwithstanding there were evident signs of its speedily breaking up; and even early yesterday morning some foolhardy persons passed over from Bank-side to Queenhithe. About an hour after this, the whole mass gave way, and swept with a tremendous range through the noble arches of Blackfriars-bridge, carrying along with it all within its course, including about forty barges. The new erections for the Strand-bridge impeded its progress, and a vast quantity of the ice was there collected, but the strong current on the Somerset-house side carried every thing before it, and the passage of the river became at last free. Numbers of boats were then busily employed, saving rafts of timber, and towing the drifted barges to the shore. We have heard, that some persons who had the folly to remain on the ice to a very late hour on Saturday night, either lost their lives, or were in great jeopardy. They had remained carousing in the tents till midnight, and were suddenly alarmed by the parting of the apparently solid mass on which they stood. Being unable to reach the shore, they contrived to get into two barges which had been stationary, but which were now borne upward by the tide, and which of course were quite unmanageable. One of these barges safely cleared Blackfriars-bridge, the other struck against a pier, where it remained fast; luckily, however, there were some spectators of the dismal situation of the persons on board, and having procured ropes, contrived to haul them up in safety.

A melancholy accident hap-

pened on Friday evening, near Windsor. A large Henley barge was on its way full of coals, and dragged by twelve remarkably fine horses, the property of Mr. Winch, of Shepperton. There were two men on the horses, one on the second, and the other on the last but one. The water being remarkably high in certain parts, a little before they came into Datchett reach the fore horse stepped too much to the right, fell into the river, and dragged the first man and eight horses after him, who were all unfortunately drowned. The other man saved himself and three of the horses by having the presence of mind to jump off and unchain them from the other.

10. A stronger instance of the severity of the season, and the stoppage of communication in the west of England, cannot probably be exhibited than in the following fact: Edward Bray, Esq., the portreeve of the borough of Tavistock, set off on Monday, the 10th of January, for the purpose of taking the oaths as portreeve at the Quarter-sessions, at Exeter, on the next day, a distance of only 32 miles. After crossing at Dartmoor, the weather coming on bad, he stopped at Moreton Hampstead, an intermediate stage of 21 miles from Tavistock, with an intention of proceeding early the next morning; in the night the heavy fall of snow commenced, and continued for some days, and Moreton Hampstead being situated between the high hills of that part of Devon, the depth of the snow and the ice, which completely coated the moor and hills, rendered travelling so impracticable,

that it was not till Saturday the 5th of February, he was able to return to Tavistock, and then only by crossing the country, and at the imminent danger of his life, being a period of 26 days. The snow was deeper in the west of England than ever was remembered.

12. About five p. m. a meeting took place on the beach, at Sandy-mount, near Dublin, between counsellor Hatchell, seconded by Mr. F—y, and Mr. Morley, of Molesworth-street, an attorney, seconded by Mr. C—y. Mr. M. fired first without effect, when his fire was returned by Mr. H. and the ball hit Mr. M. on the hip, took a direction through the kidneys, and killed him instantly. The circumstances which led to this unhappy event are as follows:—In the hall of the Four Courts, Mr. M. addressed himself to Mr. H. requiring him to acknowledge that part of the report of a trial which took place in August last, which appeared in a public print of that month, and in which both parties were professionally concerned, “was a falsehood.” Mr. H. would not comply with the requisition: upon which Mr. M. called Mr. H. by a very opprobrious name, which drew from Mr. H. a retort that Mr. M. was a liar. Mr. M. immediately struck the Barrister, and a challenge ensued.

This morning, about six o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the Custom-house, in Lower Thames-street, which burnt with great fury, and in a few hours destroyed that old but useful pile of building. The fire is supposed to have originated in a flue belonging to one of the rooms in the eastern

wing of the building, adjoining the apartments occupied by Miss Kelly, the housekeeper. Upon the first alarm, her brother (Col. Kelly, late of the guards), who occasionally slept there, hurried to his sister, and found her in such a senseless state from the fright, that it was with extreme difficulty he could drag her out almost naked. As the flames were at this time beginning to rage with great fury, he was much scorched in this effort, and was obliged to be conveyed in a blanket to the Rev. Mr. White's, on Tower-hill, where shelter and assistance had been afforded to his sister. The engines arrived soon after seven o'clock. About eight the flames had obtained so great an ascendancy, that all attempt to save the Custom-house were abandoned. The exertions of the firemen and others employed were then directed to the warehouses and other buildings on both sides of the street, when a report was circulated that many barrels of gunpowder were deposited in the vaults, and that consequently an explosion might soon be expected. This report had nearly a magical effect. All withdrew to a distance, both firemen and spectators. At half-past nine the report which had been circulated was confirmed not to have been an idle one. The explosion of about two barrels and an half of gunpowder was tremendous. The shock was distinctly felt on the Royal Exchange, and by persons who came to London by the Whitechapel-road; it was felt four miles in that direction. Many of the buckets were carried as far as Billingsgate; and one man was hurt or killed by

two bricks falling on his head. The concussion spread devastation around the neighbourhood, breaking many windows in Cannon-street, Eastcheap, and the adjoining streets, and exciting in the breasts of the inhabitants apprehensions of the complete destruction of that quarter of the city. Merchants were seen in all directions giving orders for the removal of stores from the different warehouses, and every individual who happened to possess property, however trifling, near the scene of destruction, was most anxious in his endeavours to remove it to a place of comparative safety.

The flames soon communicated to the houses in Thames-street, opposite the Custom-house, and embraced, in a short time, warehouses in Globe-yard, and the whole of the tenements extending from Beer-street to Water-lane, from which it required the utmost activity of the inmates to escape, not with their property, but with their lives. Numbers of individuals were severely scorched; while others in a state almost of nudity, were seen rushing in search of a place of shelter. Among the more remarkable escapes, were those of the Storekeeper and his family, who, but for the assistance of a fire-ladder, and the prompt exertions of a fireman, must have perished in the flames.

At one o'clock the whole of the Custom-house and the adjoining warehouses were completely reduced to ashes; and the food of the flames having been at that side exhausted, the attention of the firemen and their assistants was directed to other quarters, where they were enabled to render the

most effectual assistance, and before three, all fear of the further extension of the flames had subsided.

Ten houses opposite the Custom-house were burnt down by two o'clock. Among them were Holland's Coffee-house, the Rose and Crown, and Yorkshire Grey public-houses, and the King's Arms public-house much damaged.

The gunpowder which exploded is said to have been deposited in the Armoury of the Custom-house volunteers; there were deposited there likewise 500 stand of arms, 500 suits of clothing, &c.

A female servant of Miss Kelly jumped out of a two-pair of stairs window: she was much hurt, and carried to St. Thomas's Hospital in a lifeless state.

The East-India and Custom-house corps of volunteers were on the spot soon after the bursting out of the flames, and by their unceasing attention prevented much of that plunder and confusion which would have otherwise prevailed. They formed lines across the different avenues which led to the flames, and would on no pretence whatever suffer the crowd to approach.

The books and papers of the Searchers' office, on the quay, were saved: they were conveyed out of the windows, and put on board a lighter lying alongside. In the Surveyor's office some books were preserved; but in the Secretary's office, from being so close to the Storekeeper's apartments, few, if any documents were saved, and consequently the bonds in the Coast Bond office were lost. In the long room, the objects so important in a national point of view,

the books and some of the documents of the collector outwards, were saved; but it is feared that those belonging to the collector inwards are lost. These documents were many of them of great age.

The actual loss to government by the sudden destruction of the Custom-house cannot be calculated; books, bonds, debentures, pearls, coral, valuable property of every description, and securities of all kinds have been consumed. Business is and must remain quite at a stand for some time; numerous vessels ready to sail cannot clear out, and consequently the injury to the mercantile world will be most severe and distressing. The private property lost within the buildings is very considerable: several gentlemen had left large sums of money in their desks, ready to make payments on the following day. One individual has lost upwards of six thousand pounds in bank-notes, which will be irrecoverable, as the memorandum of the numbers was in the desk with the notes, and met the same fate.

A very fine collection of pictures was also lost, which the Commissioners had permitted a gentleman to leave in deposit till it would be convenient for him to pay the duties, amounting to 1,500*l*. A genteel young man, in appearance, was stopped by some Police officers, in Thames-street, and on searching him, his pockets and breeches were found to be stuffed with coral beads, silk handkerchiefs, and other valuables of small bulk. It appeared that his boldness in venturing nearer than even the firemen dared to

do, had enabled him to obtain this booty.

The explosion of the gunpowder carried the burnt papers, ships registers, and a variety of matter, as far as Dalston, Shacklewell, Homerton, Hackney, and all the adjoining villages in the direction of the wind.

A bundle of singed debentures is said to have been picked up by a gentleman at as great a distance from the scene of destruction as Spital-square.

The following additional particulars have been communicated with regard to this lamentable event:—

The fire broke out at a quarter past six o'clock in the morning, and is understood to have originated from a fire-flue of one of the offices of business, adjoining a closet attached to the house-keeper's apartments. This closet was on the two-pair of stairs.

From the time of the morning at which it began, and from the instant burst of flame from the back part of the building, there can be little doubt of the fire having been slumbering in a latent state throughout the principal part of the previous evening.

The porter of the house was the first person who discovered it. He was going up stairs for a key to admit him, as usual, to a part of the house that communicated with the offices, and when on the second floor he heard a crackling of fire, and saw a flame breaking from the ceiling; he instantly rushed into the room, which was that in which Colonel Kelly slept, whom he found standing by the bed feet, the curtains in a blaze, and the flame pouring from the

above-mentioned closet. By this time the whole room was on fire, and a Mr. Drinkald had given the alarm from the quay, towards which the windows of this room looked. The porter proceeded to call up the servants and the family; the Colonel ran to a room adjoining his own, which was fronting the street: he was saved by a ladder with the greatest difficulty, and shockingly burnt in the face and hands.

The account he gives is, that he was awakened by a smoke which filled his room, and almost in a state of suffocation he arose and opened his closet, for the purpose of getting at his dressing-gown, that he might hasten to alarm the family; but immediately upon opening this closet, a volume of flame burst forth—the curtains of the bed and those of the windows caught fire, and thus encompassed with the blaze, he was found by the porter. It appears that in this closet there was formerly a fire-place, which, for a long time, had been boarded up, the flue of which was connected with another in an office below.

The Miss Kellys most narrowly escaped, with only the covering of blankets; and Captain Hinton Kelly made his way through the fire with his sisters in the same unprovided state. The Captain had but the day before returned from Brighton, where he had been for the recovery of his health, which had suffered greatly in consequence of long service in the West Indies.

Most of the servants had previously fled to the top of the house, from which they were taken down by ladders. It is to be deplored,

that an orphan girl whom Miss Kelly had brought up in her service, with another whom she was also about to provide for in the same manner, perished in the flames. Miss Kelly, by her shrieks, endeavoured to awaken them, for it was impossible for her to reach the chamber in which they slept.

The colonel, at the moment, was carried to Mr. Lingham's in Beer-lane, and the injuries he has received make it dangerous to remove him for the present; this, added to a severe asthmatic complaint which he caught in the retreat under sir John Moore, and which was much increased by the Walcheren fever, renders his recovery very doubtful. Miss Kelly and her family have lost every part of their property that was in the house. Nothing was insured.

The fire, according to the report of the firemen, would have been got under very soon, but the explosion of the gunpowder having struck terror into the men who worked the engines, they fled and left the flames for some time to rage uncontrolled. This powder was for the use of the volunteer corps, and did not, it is now said, amount to a larger quantity than ten or twelve pounds; but the assertion that there were as many barrels, threw an instant panic on all around, and throughout the neighbourhood. Certain, however, it is, that had not this explosion taken place, the fire would not have spread. As it is, there is great consolation in knowing that many of the important papers of office have been recovered; and several chests of valuables, with the principal records, have been saved. No delay will take place in the progress of business.

Vol. LVI.

The first Custom-house built in London was in 1559, 225 years ago; it was burnt down in 1718, and rebuilt the same year; and it was on Saturday, the 12th of February, again totally consumed by fire. The first Custom-house, therefore, stood 159 years; the second, which was burnt on Saturday, stood 96 years.

14. About a fortnight ago, Mr. Thomas Lang, a respectable blanket manufacturer, of Littleton, deposited in a drawer of his desk two bills of exchange, of the value of upwards of seventy pounds. On Tuesday last, Mrs. Lang having occasion to refer to the bills, went to the drawer, but to her great consternation no bills were to be found. Every article in the desk was turned over, and the search was continued until midnight without effect, and resumed the next morning with no better success. When all hopes of finding the lost property had vanished, a neighbour came in, and having heard the story of the loss, removed the desk, and on the back part of it, a small aperture was discovered. On continuing the search a similar hole was found in the floor, and upon removing three flags, a mouse's nest was discovered, in which were the lost notes, almost reduced to their original rags, and which the mouse, with great ingenuity, had converted into a very comfortable lining for its nest; but fortunately the bills, though torn into minute pieces, retained sufficient of the writing to ascertain their identity.

The remains of Mrs. Wright, late Prioress of the Nunnery at Lanherne, were interred in Mawgan church; on which occasion a procession of the nuns of that in-

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stitution took place, in the following order:—

Eight females, dressed in white, with long white veils.

The coffin, carried by eight Nuns, in the full dress of their order, and wearing long black veils.

Twelve Nuns, with lighted tapers, chaunting a funeral dirge.

The nuns accompanied the remains of their late superior no further than the church-yard; when the corpse was borne to the grave by the ladies who had preceded it, the nuns returning immediately to the Nunnery. A considerable number of spectators assembled to witness the novel exhibition.

20. An action was lately tried in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, brought by John Cooper, schoolmaster of the parish of Dalmeny, against the Rev. J. Greig, minister of the same. The libel stated, that “the defendant having conceived causeless ill-will against the prosecutor, did, on Sunday, March 17, 1811, read from the pulpit of the parish church of Dalmeny, in the hearing of the congregation, a written paper, containing many false and scandalous charges against the prosecutor, concluding with a declaration that he was no longer the schoolmaster of the parish, and that the office was vacant. The court having declared the libel proved, the prosecutor said he had brought the action to clear his character, and had no desire to make it a source of personal emolument, and therefore out of motives of compassion to the defendant and his family, did not wish for pecuniary reparation. The court, in pronouncing judgment, declared the libel to be malicious and unprovoked; the censure therein

contained unjust and unfounded; out of the due course of ecclesiastical discipline, and therefore highly illegal; that they would have awarded damages to a large amount; but in consideration of the request of the prosecutor himself, they modified the damages to twenty-two guineas, with full costs. The expenses were afterwards taxed at 407 pounds, for which a decree was pronounced against the defendant.

21. A letter from Heligoland mentions that the intense frost there had, as in England, been preceded by thick fogs and heavy falls of snow. The latter was ten and twelve feet deep. The frost, which had lasted six weeks, had on the 8th every appearance of continuance. There had been scarcely any arrivals on the island, which was unusually gloomy. Few people ventured out. Within doors they were apprehensive of the house being blown down, and without of being blown away or buried in the snow. Even the visits of neighbours were not unattended with hazard; for if lengthened to a few hours, the doorways became blocked up, and return for that night impossible, unless the party chose to walk out of a one-pair of stairs window, and proceed upon broad planks previously laid upon the surface of the snow.

22. *Inundations* — From the recent thaw, the waters in the river Witham have broken the banks in many places, and flooded all the lands west of Lincoln, on towards Gainsborough; the strength of the current has been so great as to carry away Boultham-bridge, which was erected last

year; the damage sustained will be very great, both in the banks and on the lands, as many thousand acres are inundated. For several days in the week before last, the water in the river at Wisbech rose rapidly, until, on Saturday, the river was eight feet higher than its ordinary level. The greatest exertions were necessary to save the bridge, and buildings on the banks, from being carried away by the masses of floating ice. On Sunday the waters had greatly abated. The ice-boat, with 18 horses, and a great number of men, was incessantly at work on Friday and Saturday; and to their exertions it is owing that a great deal of mischief did not occur. A part of the old wooden bridge over the river Trent, at Markham, near Newark, gave way early on Sunday se'nnight, soon after the Worksop and Manchester waggon heavily loaded, had passed over: this old bridge has been deemed a nuisance on the great north road, for years past.

Never, perhaps, was greater agitation produced in the metropolis by any foreign news, than was yesterday occasioned by a fraud of the most impudent and nefarious description. An express arrived from Dover, communicating information, that an officer, apparently of the French staff, had landed early in the morning at that port, from France, who announced in the most positive terms, the death of Buonaparte, whether in battle, or by assassination, or otherwise, the persons at Dover could not learn; but they stated, that the French officer had proceeded on his way to London, with dispatches for government

on the subject. This statement, probable in itself, and attended with so many circumstances of plausibility as to the mode of its conveyance, easily obtained belief. The Stock-Exchange was instantly in a bustle. Omnium, which opened at 27½, rapidly rose to 33. Vast sums were sold in the course of the day,—not less, it is supposed, in all, than half a million; but at length the non-arrival of the pretended French officer began to throw discredit on the tale. Omnium gradually declined, and finally closed at 28½. The evening passed away without any communication whatever to government; and it is therefore evident, that the whole was a most infamous piece of swindling.

Further Particulars of the Fraud practised on the Stock Exchange.—The persons at Dover, who were first concerned in transmitting the false intelligence to London, and who, of course, feel it incumbent on them to exonerate themselves from the charge of participating in so infamous a transaction, have put forth the following statement:—They say, that in the middle of Sunday night, a person, dressed as an officer, walked from the beach of Dover towards the town, and meeting with a watchman, enquired of him the way to the Ship Inn, to procure a post-chaise and horses for town. The pretended officer was a tall dark man, dressed in scarlet and gold, with a large star on his breast, the coat turned up with green, and he wore a large sword by his side. He feigned to be much fatigued, and his beard was very long. The Collector of the Customs was much displeased that he was not

called from his bed to examine the officer. Before the impostor proceeded on his journey he addressed a letter to admiral Foley, to the purport, that he had ordered his boats crew to France, and requested the politeness of the admiral, in case they should be intercepted by any of the British cruisers, that the men might be properly treated, and sent to France without loss of time. To this epistle he subscribed the name of Colonel De Burgh. No boat, however, was seen; and it is to be presumed he was not landed from any, but that his clothes had been purposely made wet, to induce a belief that it was from the spray of the sea. For every thing he had, and even at the turnpikes, he offered Napoleons for change. How near he approached town in an officer's garb, does not appear. The fellow, whoever he may be, was supposed to have entered Dover on Sunday morning, by the road leading from town. Such a person, with a companion, was met in a post-chaise and four. A landlord of one of the inns at Rochester, was seen in the company of the suspected person; and he will be required to give some account of his companion. Besides the principal plot acted at Dover, there was a sort of under one, connected with it; the scene of which lay at Northfleet. This was deemed expedient, it would seem, in case the Dover scheme should miscarry. About five o'clock on the Monday morning a party arrived at Northfleet in a six-oared cutter. They called up a Mr. Sandon, to request that he would accompany two of them to town, who represented themselves to be messen-

gers from France, to communicate the death of Buonaparte, and the hoisting of the Bourbon standard in France. They were decorated with white cockades, and horses with laurels. They told Sandon that they would first proceed to the Lord Mayor, and as if with that intention, they took their route through the city. Their progress was greatly impeded by the mob, who stopped them at every short distance. Pretending to recollect themselves on a sudden, they said it might be deemed disrespectful by the government, if they did not first communicate with the ministers: and then, as if for that purpose, they ordered the post boys to Downing-street. Before they reached this destination, however, they discharged the chaise, and got rid of their companion, supposing, no doubt, that their purpose had been already answered. It would seem almost impossible, that some of the individuals engaged in the different branches of this nefarious transaction should not be discovered; more especially if a fact mentioned in an evening paper of yesterday be correct. It is there stated, that the pretended Col. De Burgh finding a difficulty, on some occasions, to get his Napoleons changed, produced an English Bank note, which was indorsed by a mercantile firm in London, with the date of 15 Feb. 1814.

28. The murder of Mr. Varney, an aged man, in his 80th year, who kept a chandler's shop, in Newtownlongville, near Fenny Stratford, having been attended with the most wanton circumstances of aggravation, the gentlemen of that part of the country

wrote up for a Bow-street officer to be sent down, to endeavour to detect the murderer, and Bishop was in consequence dispatched. He found it necessary to detain in custody, a young man of the name of John Matthews, a journeyman carpenter, who had been suspected previous to his arrival. Matthews has undergone several examinations before the magistrates of that district, and on Monday he underwent a final examination at Wing, when it appeared that on the evening of the 21st of February, about twenty minutes before eight o'clock, Mr. Varney was alive and well in his shop, having served a boy with some candles from behind his counter. A short time after the clock struck eight, a man was passing by Mr. Varney's house, who observing his door open, and hearing some very distressing groans, he was induced to go into the Red Lion Inn, which is but a few yards distance from Mr. Varney's house, where he related what he had seen and heard, which induced a number of persons to go with him to the house. They found the shop door open, and Mr. Varney, most cruelly wounded, behind his counter. A surgeon was sent for, but the old man expired in about 20 minutes. The surgeon on examining him found that he had received severe wounds on his nose, under his eyes, on his temple, and on his skull, which appeared to have been given with a mallet or hammer; those on his nose appearing to have been given with the claw of a large hammer. It was also ascertained, that the house had been robbed, but to what amount could not be then ascertained. The mur-

der and robbery caused very considerable alarm in the village; but it was observed, that John Matthews did not appear to take the same interest in what had happened as the generality of the people did, which was the original ground of suspicion against him. It was proved that he was the last and only person who was seen near the deceased's house. Three witnesses said, they saw him close to the deceased's door about eight o'clock, although he denied having been at the end of the village during that night. One of the witnesses stated, that he had no doubt Matthews was the man whom he saw close to the deceased's door, about eight o'clock, and that he called to him at the time, saying, "Good night, Master Matthews," but received no answer, which he observed to a friend as being an extraordinary circumstance in Matthews's conduct, as he knew him extremely well. Another witness, who saw him close to the deceased's door, observed to a friend, that he had seen that fellow, who was to be married the following morning, meaning John Matthews, skulking about the door of the deceased, and had also seen him in the same situation on the Sunday night previous, and wondered what he could want there. Matthews denied being at the door of the deceased, but was not able to account for the last half hour of the time when the murder was committed. Under these circumstances, it was thought right by the inhabitants to stop his marriage on the following day, and accordingly when he was walking to the church with his intended wife, an industrious

lace-maker of that village, he was stopped till the arrival of Bishop, from London, and then delivered into his custody. When searched, there was found on him a canvas bag, containing twenty shillings, also five shillings which Matthews appeared desirous to conceal: they had the appearance of being bad, but this proved only to be the effect of being hoarded. On being questioned as to how he became possessed of this money, and also the bad shillings, he conceiving the five shillings to be bad at that time, replied, that he had taken them in change of the deceased about a fortnight previous to the murder. The prisoner had been out of work for the three months previous, and his being about to get married was considered a very extraordinary thing by all who knew him, as it was known that he had no means of supporting a wife. He had not purchased the wedding ring till the morning after the murder, which he did at a very early hour, of Mr. Dumville, at Fenny Stratford; and for which he was to pay 10s.; in part of payment he gave eight sixpences, all of which appeared to be bad, but, on examination, proved merely to have been hoarded. The same day he paid 12s. for six gallons of beer to make merry with at his wedding. He had ordered clothes of a tailor residing at Leighton Buzzard, which were to come to 7l. without any visible means of paying for them.

A son-in-law of the deceased, who keeps a shop in the same village, declared his belief that he had seen silver in the possession of the deceased similar to that which had the appearance of being hoard-

ed, and also spoke to a bad shilling and sixpence, found on the prisoner as being similar to what he had seen in the deceased's possession.

Bishop searched the house of the deceased, and found, concealed in different and very unlikely places, 147 seven shilling pieces, 72 half-guineas, 8 guineas, 124l. in bank notes, and silver to the amount of several pounds. A tin tea-canister, however, is missing, which contained a 20l. note, and 30l. in small notes. The instrument that perpetrated the horrid deed has not been found yet.

Matthews was lodged in Aylesbury gaol, to take his trial at the ensuing assizes.

Lady Frances Wilson, daughter of the Earl of Aylesbury, has lately had a valuable estate left her in Hampshire, under very extraordinary circumstances, and from a very eccentric person of the name of Wright, who died in an obscure lodging in Pimlico, on Monday, the 14th instant. On her ladyship being informed of the legacy, and of the name of the testator, she replied, it must be a mistake, and ridiculed the intelligence, as she did not know any gentleman of the name. Mr. Archdeacon Pott, however, called upon her ladyship, assuring her of the correctness of the statement. The person of the deceased was then described to her, and she at last recollected that it answered that of a gentleman whom she considered to be a foreigner, who was a constant frequenter of the opera, and who annoyed her extremely there by constantly staring at her. To satisfy herself as to Mr. Wright's being the same person, on learning

that his corpse was not yet interred, she went to the lodgings and saw the body, when she recollected the features of the face to be the same with those of the person who used to be constantly looking at her at the opera; but she never to her knowledge saw him upon any other occasion, nor did she know his name or who he was. The deceased was a constant attendant at St. Martin's church, but had no regular pew: he occasionally gave the pew-opener a shilling, and at Christmas he always gave her a guinea. In his will he left a legacy of 1,000*l.* to Archdeacon Pott, the Rector of St. Martin's, as a mark of his approbation of a sermon he heard him preach. The archdeacon had no knowledge of Mr. Wright. He also left the following legacies: 1,000*l.* to the Lord Chancellor; 4,000*l.* to the Countess of Rosslyn; and 4,000*l.* to the Speaker of the H. of Commons. He had no more knowledge of any of these distinguished characters than he had of Lady Frances Wilson. The remains of Mr. Wright were interred on Tuesday last, in his family vault at Drayton.

MARCH.

3. *Glasgow.* — This evening, about half-past four o'clock, the north wall of the south wing of a large house in Saltmarket-street suddenly gave way, and fell into the close with a tremendous crash. By this catastrophe, the principal part of five stories, occupied by nine families, and the garrets above, occupied as a printing-office, were instantaneously converted into a heap of rubbish, and a

number of the unfortunate inhabitants buried in the ruins! The scene was distressing beyond description, and the cries of the unhappy sufferers were distinctly heard from among the wreck. The most prompt assistance, however, was given by the crowd of people whom the fatal occurrence had drawn together, and many of whom, at the risk of their own lives, lent their aid towards the preservation of those who were more immediately within reach. Several persons were thus humanely saved from the fate which every moment threatened them by the overhanging ruins. Ladders were now procured, and several of the unfortunate inhabitants were taken down from windows, &c. to which they had clung at the moment of the fall. They were at length all accounted for, several of them severely cut and bruised, and one boy sent to the infirmary; but one woman (Mrs. Bishop, wife of Mr. Bishop, reedmaker) is missing, and it is supposed she was buried in the rubbish, where she must have perished. The fall of the house was generally attributed to some alterations that were making in the ground-floor; and several families had removed that day, from an apprehension of immediate danger, which fortunately rendered the actual casualties fewer.

6. The Rev. George Murray having been appointed, about the beginning of last year, to the Bishoprick of Sodor and Man, and presented to the Prince Regent by the Duke of Athol, upon the occasion, it was discovered, that, being only thirty-one years old, he had not attained sufficient age to be a bishop, thirty-two years being the

requisite age; his consecration was in consequence postponed till this day, when it took place in Whitehall chapel. The Archbishop of York, as head of the province to which the bishoprick belongs, presided on the occasion, accompanied by the Bishops of Exeter and Chester, and other divines.

9. *Monmouth*.—About twenty-seven years ago, the body of a young woman, named Mary Prichard, was found in a mill-pond in the neighbourhood of Longtown, in the county of Hereford, with many marks of violence thereon, and a coroner's jury being summoned, after a patient investigation, delivered a verdict of *Wilful Murder*. The deceased had for some time lived servant with Mr. Gilbert, of Cluddock, and two young men, John Davis and John Jones, being her intimate acquaintance, suspicion fell upon them, and they were in consequence, apprehended. Jones had formerly lived at Mr. Gilbert's with her as a fellow-servant; but his then mistress (Mrs. Hopkins, of Irelandon), swearing that he was in her house all the evening, that he went to bed before her, and that he did not rise till after she was up; and this being corroborated by a boy, who swore that he slept with him, and that to the best of his knowledge he was not out of bed till he arose with him, to go to their usual employment, he was discharged. Davis also proved his innocence. Sometime after this Jones left that neighbourhood, and took up his residence in Monmouthshire, when he married, and had five children, but his wife has been dead some years, and he is now in the decline of life. Being

at length severely afflicted with illness, and fearing the approach of death, he sent a few days since for the Rev. Mr. Sayce, of Trellick, to whom he made a full confession of the murder. He acknowledges that he retired to rest with the boy before his mistress went to bed, that when he thought all the family were asleep (having previously appointed to meet the unhappy girl, who was pregnant by him), he stole out of the house, committed the horrid deed, and returned to his bed without disturbing any one, having been but a few minutes absent. He still lives, though in a very weak state, and appears much easier in his mind since the confession. His present residence is on Penalth Common, near the Hargoed, about three miles from hence.

10. *From the Limerick Evening Post*.—"We are sorry to announce, amongst the many fatal accidents which occur from the incautious handling of fire-arms, one of a most melancholy nature, which happened lately at Riversdale, in this county, the seat of the late Hugh Massy, Esq. This unfortunate gentleman was sitting with his brother-in-law, George Buchannan, Esq. and making some arrangements towards the detection of persons concerned in disturbing the public peace, when a loaded feather-spring pistol, which one of the gentlemen was in the act of moving to the other side of the table where they were sitting, went off, and the ball lodged in Mr. Massy's head, who almost instantly expired!"

15. A dreadful accident occurred at Leominster, by the falling in of a floor in the house of Mr.

John Wynde, a respectable maltster. The floor, it appears, was loaded with a large quantity of wheat, but not being properly secured, some of the timbers gave way, and the whole was instantaneously precipitated through a second floor into the kitchen, where Mrs. Wynde, her aunt, four children, and two female servants, were sitting. An alarm being immediately given by a man-servant, who happened fortunately to escape, though buried nearly breast high, the most prompt assistance was afforded, and in less than half an hour the whole were dug out. The three younger children were dead from suffocation, and the two servants from violent contusions on their heads. Mrs. Wynde, her aunt, and the eldest daughter, miraculously escaped death, the aunt and daughter being found in an upright situation, covered about breast high with fallen timbers, bricks and grain. Mrs. Wynde was the last that was discovered upon the floor, under the whole of the rubbish, and, by proper exertions, was soon recovered; but her immediate inquiries about the children, and her lamentations when informed of the fate of her family, were heart-rending beyond description; indeed, such a truly distressing scene was scarcely ever witnessed. Mr. Wynde, who had been subpoenaed to Worcester assizes, arrived next morning by express, and those who are husbands and parents may feel, but cannot describe, his situation—bereft, in an instant, of nearly the whole of his family!

17. At the Northampton assizes, held last week, Richard Lock was indicted for stealing a silver

watch in the dwelling-house of E. Green, of Middleton. The fact being proved, and the prisoner having been called upon for his defence, he addressed the Judge nearly as follows:—"It is usual for persons placed in similar circumstances with myself to endeavour to extenuate their offences; to that I shall not presume. I have forfeited my life, which has been a continuation of captivity and misery. The only thing of which I have had any thought or consideration for the last six months has been death. I am weary of life, and hope for a better in another world: and I request that your lordship will pass sentence on me, and that it may be executed as speedily as possible." He was found guilty, and sentence of death having been passed upon him, he exclaimed—"This is the happiest day I have seen for 20 years!"

21. The frost has been so excessively severe in the Baltic this winter, that the Sound, between Copenhagen and Sweden, was frozen over, and the communications over the ice, by means of sledges, open and uninterrupted.

26. *Ramsgate*.—Late on Thursday afternoon last, a route arrived here, for the detachment of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, or Queen's Bays, at our barracks, Deal, the next morning, and from thence for Portsmouth, to embark, and join Lord Wellington's army. Accordingly, between nine and ten yesterday morning, the detachment was on parade, under arms, and left the barracks, at which time a most melancholy circumstance took place. A private dragoon, named George Gregory,

was, it is said, pretty much intoxicated, and was reported so by an officer to Major Gordon, who commanded the detachment, and that the said Gregory was very refractory. On this Major Gordon said to the officer, "it is of no use talking to a drunken man, you will only get abusive language perhaps; order Gregory into the custody of the rear-guard (this was in the barrack-yard). Immediately after the detachment marched, and the rear-guard not following as soon as it ought, Major Gordon, it is said, on inquiry, found that Gregory, the private before mentioned, refused to go on. He went to him, and Gregory said to the major, that he would not march until he was told why he was a prisoner. Major Gordon then said, "Gregory, you are drunk." The man said, "I am not drunk," and made use of mutinous language to the major, and still kept his horse back, refusing to go on. Major G. then seeing the corporal of the rear-guard without a sword, asked him the reason, and he was answered, that his sword was at the headquarters to be sharpened. The major then observing that the refractory soldier had a sword, he drew it out of the scabbard, and struck the prisoner's horse several times with the flat part to make him go forward, Gregory still keeping a tight rein to prevent it. The horse then turning sharp round, and the Major holding the sword out, or repeating his stroke, the point of the sword entered Gregory's left side, just under the ribs, which caused such effusion of blood, that the poor man died in a few minutes. The prisoner, as is

supposed by some, in pulling up the horse, and leaning back, might have met the point of the sword. The poor man cried out, "O! O!" and fell backwards; the horse then going on a few yards. Major Gordon ran and assisted in taking him off from the horse, saying, "for God's sake will any person run for medical assistance, and for a magistrate," as he wished to deliver himself up. He then delivered himself up to the Deputy of Ramsgate, saying he was fearful he had killed the man; he knew not what he should do, and had no idea how it could possibly have been done, for it was unintentional. The Coroner was instantly sent for, and a Jury summoned, who, after hearing a great mass of evidence, returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Major Gordon, who was last night committed and sent to Sandwich, to take his trial at the next sessions in that town, on the 14th of April.

The Major was afterwards tried for the murder of this man, of which he was acquitted; but was brought in guilty of manslaughter, the jury being of opinion, that he had used the sword incautiously.

28. A gang of swindlers has been detected, which, perhaps, for deep-laid, and organised schemes of depredations, has but seldom been exceeded. For this purpose, it appears, chambers in Clement's-inn were hired, which one of the gang occupied, as an attorney, and another as his clerk, where there were papers and books, with writing, going forward, like any other office for regular business; but since the discovery of the gang the papers have been seized, and prove to be for the purposes of

fraud and the most abominable deception, such as plausible advertisements in the public papers, to deceive the unguarded, and a variety of schemes on paper, for the purposes of plunder. Many of the advertisements of cases of real distress, they had caused to be inserted, and thus obtained subscriptions to a very great extent, the respectability of a supposed attorney's office, in an inn of court, enabling them to carry on their depredations without suspicion. One of their advertisements was headed "Misery unparalleled;" it went on to state the case of a widow confined in child-bed, surrounded by a numerous offspring, and afflicted with complicated misfortunes. It then proceeds, in very pathetic language, to solicit a further bounty in addition to what she had already received, and directs the subscriptions to be paid at a house, very respectable in appearance, in Maddox-street, Hanover-square, which belonged to the gang at the office in Clement's-inn, and other places connected with them. To give the whole additional plausibility, they had the case handsomely printed on the best wove paper, and sent in great numbers to humane persons in the form of a letter, with a certificate, by a student in midwifery of one of the principal hospitals; assigning as a reason for adopting that mode of address, its being cheaper than advertising. This imposing address appears to have had the desired effect on a great number of those whose hearts and pockets are always open to the afflicted. The gang had got possession of a number of houses, carrying on their schemes

of depredations, some of them in the most respectable neighbourhoods in London. They contrived to live rent-free in most of the houses which they occupied, by means of one of them getting possession of a house by a false character, and giving it up to another of the gang, whom the landlord had no claim upon. The discovery of the gang was made by a youth lately from Gloucestershire, of the name of S. B. Shepherd, who answered one of their plausible advertisements for a place for a young man.

30. An unfortunate action lately took place through mistake, near Lisbon, between the Duke of Montrose packet and the Primrose sloop of war. By an extract from the Duke of Montrose's log, it appears that the action commenced at half-past seven p. m. and lasted, broadside to broadside, within half-pistol shot, till a quarter before nine, when the Primrose attempted to carry the packet by boarding, but was gallantly resisted, and so much damaged, as to oblige her to haul off at nine o'clock. The Primrose again came down, and recommenced the action, which was continued with the same unabated spirit on both sides until ten minutes before ten, when the Primrose hailed, and asked, what ship it was? The mistake was soon discovered. The loss on board the packet is Lieutenant and Adjutant Andrews, of the 60th regiment, a passenger, and the master killed, and 10 men wounded. The loss on board the Primrose is her master and 4 men killed, and 18 wounded.

31. According to an account laid before Parliament, the number

of three shilling tokens issued by the Bank of England, from the 10th of December, 1812, to March, 1814, was 3,008,983, and their amount in value 451,347*l.* 9*s.* each token weighing 9 dwts. 11 grs., the silver of dollar standard. The number of eighteen-penny pieces issued in the same period was 1,510,440, the value 113,283*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* each weighing 4 dwts. 17½ grs. of dollar standard. No dollars were issued in the same period.

The Duchess of Oldenburg, and the Duke of Clarence, having landed from the Jason frigate at Sheerness on Tuesday afternoon, one of the Prince Regent's carriages was dispatched yesterday morning for the purpose of conveying her Imperial Highness to town. General Turner and Colonel Bloomfield also departed yesterday in order to receive the Duchess on the part of the Prince Regent.

Her Imperial Highness was received on her landing at Sheerness, with all the honours due to her rank; and on coming ashore she was waited upon by General Turner and Colonel Bloomfield,

as Representatives of the Prince Regent, and by the Russian Ambassador and his lady. This morning after breakfast, her Imperial Highness left Sheerness, where every mark of respect was shewn her by the inhabitants. On her arrival at Rochester, her Imperial Highness went into an inn to partake of some refreshment; and on her being informed that the inhabitants of that city would be extremely gratified by seeing her, she very condescendingly presented herself at a bow-window of the inn. The populace appeared to feel the condescension, which they acknowledged by every mark of respect. The Duchess is a very elegant woman, of the most affable and pleasing manners, and speaks English extremely well.

On her arrival at the inn on Shooter's-hill, four of the Prince Regent's fine bays were in readiness to put to her carriage, with postillions and outriders of the Prince's establishment, and the escort of a party of light horse. The whole entered London by Parliament-street, at a quarter before four o'clock, in the following order:—

Two Light Horsemen.

The Duke of Clarence's Travelling Chariot and Four, in which were his Royal Highness and Colonel Bloomfield.

Two Light Horsemen.

Two Footmen and an Outrider in the royal Liveries.

The Prince Regent's Carriage, drawn by Four Bays, in which was her Imperial Highness, accompanied by the Princess Volhowsky, Madame Aladensky, and the Countess Lieven. The Carriage was followed by a party of Light Horse.

The 3rd Carriage was another of the Prince Regent's, in which was the Prince Gagarin and General Turner.

The Russian Ambassador's Carriage, with his Excellency in it.

The procession proceeded the park, and up St. James's-street, through the Horse-guards, through street, to the Pulteney hotel,

where her Imperial Highness was received by centinels placed at the door. She was handed out of the carriage by the Duke of Clarence and Colonel Bloomfield, who conducted her to the apartments prepared for her. The Duke of Clarence took his leave, and proceeded to Carlton-house, where he had an interview with the Prince Regent, and afterwards returned to her Highness, to express the Prince Regent's congratulations on her safe arrival in England.

APRIL.

2. A cause of considerable interest to travellers was tried at the Lancaster Assizes, in which Mr. G. H. Drummond, M. P. for the county of Kincardine, was plaintiff, and Michael Whitehead, landlord of the Bull inn, Preston, defendant. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Parke, that the plaintiff, his lady, and family, accompanied by two gentlemen, stopped at defendant's house, in Preston, on their way to Scotland, in July last. Defendant had then no other horses at home but those which had brought plaintiff's two carriages from Chorley, and which were so much knocked up as to render it impossible for them to proceed. Plaintiff was, in consequence, obliged to order horses from another inn, which defendant thought proper to resist, saying, that he should not leave his house unless with his horses; and on being remonstrated with, proceeded by force to carry his threat into effect, and by his outrageous conduct, and abusive language, collected a mob; and thus for se-

veral hours, with force and violence, prevented the horses being put to; and it was not till after repeated applications to the Mayor, nor till he had personally interposed his authority, that plaintiff was enabled to proceed. The case was satisfactorily proved by the gentlemen who were of the party, and the plaintiff's servant. The defendant called no witnesses; but the Jury were addressed by Mr. Topping in mitigation of damages, on the ground of his being intoxicated at the time, and the heavy costs he would have to pay. The Jury deliberated a few minutes, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 50*l*.

11, 12, 13. The late intelligence from France, of the entry of the allied powers into Paris, and the abdication of Buonaparte was celebrated in the metropolis by a general and splendid illumination for three successive nights, in which the public joy at these decisive events was testified by every device that the taste and invention of the exhibitors could supply.

Two sheriff's officers went to the house of Jacob Francis, at Banham, near Launceston, to levy an execution on his goods. On stating their business, they were violently assaulted by Francis (who is an old man), his wife and family, who, being armed with sticks, knives, &c. compelled the officers to withdraw, after an effectual attempt to discharge their duty, in which they were both wounded. Having procured the assistance of some constables of Launceston, the officers again repaired to the house, where they found the door shut, and the family armed; and were told that

whoever dared to enter should lose his life. They, however, forced an entrance, and having seized the old man, were about to disarm him, when a fowling piece was discharged at one of the constables, named Jory, and its contents having entered his side, he fell dead on the spot. The whole of the family were taken into custody.

Mr. Ware's fox-hounds, having started a fox, near Rock-house, about six miles from Taunton, she soon after took to earth, and on being dug out, was secured alive, together with a litter of nine young foxes. We doubt whether such an extraordinary instance of fecundity was ever before known. The discovery is fortunate for the small farmers on the adjacent moor, whose very extensive flocks of geese might otherwise have been seriously injured by the nocturnal depredations of this rapacious family. The dam is exceedingly poor, and with all her cubs is alive, and in the possession of Mr. Ware's huntsman.

15. At the late Somerset assizes, a cause of the greatest importance to sportsmen was tried, by which it was established, that no person has a right to destroy dogs belonging to other persons, whether trespassing or not, and that cautionary boards are of no avail. The action was brought by Mr. Corner, against T. S. Champneys, esq. and his game-keeper, for shooting the plaintiff's greyhound, which was proved by several gentlemen to be a most valuable animal. It appeared that Mr. Champneys had ordered his servants to destroy all dogs found on his premises; and one witness stated that the dog was forc-

bly taken, tied to the stump of a tree, and there shot and buried. The defendant attempted to justify himself by stating that he had cautionary boards put up, specifying, that all dogs found on his grounds would be shot. The learned judge animadverted severely on Mr. Champneys' conduct, and stated, that such notice would not justify the destruction of dogs. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 50*l*.

Nottingham.—On Sunday night last, about twelve o'clock, Mr. Orgil's patent lace manufactory, at Castle Donnington, Leicestershire, was forcibly entered by a band of desperadoes, supposed ten or twelve, and the entire machinery, consisting of twelve warp lace frames, reduced to a heap of ruins, with the exception of one, which received only a partial injury. The depredators, not content with committing havoc on the machinery, cut or burnt all the valuable cotton-yarn and lace-pieces within the premises. The dry timber materials they attempted to fire; and had their scheme succeeded, the whole building might have presented one vast mass of flame. Mr. and Mrs. Orgil being roused from their sleep, the latter threw up a sash, and put her head out of the window to learn what the matter was; but before a word was exchanged, one of the villains that stood sentry discharged a pistol, or musket at her head the contents of which she distinctly felt pass by her. After the work of destruction was over, one of the wretches exclaimed, "Old Simon, before we leave you, I will have another peg at you!"

when two pieces were immediately discharged, the heavy shot from which perforated the glass of the bed-room window in more than twenty places; but Mr. Orgil, though in the room, received no personal injury. Several persons who worked with him some time ago, and who left him in consequence of a dispute about prices, have been seized; but whether any circumstance has come out which is likely to lead to a discovery, we are ignorant.

16. On the 14th of April the ice of the river Duna broke up, but again congealed and stuck fast on the 16th. The consequence was, that the water burst through the dykes, and caused damage in Riga to the amount of 30 millions of rubles. More than 80 vessels with hemp were sunk, and a great quantity of timber and masts, besides 400 houses destroyed.

18. On the 15th, a novel spectacle presented itself at Portsmouth in the arrival of the Polonaise French ship of the line, of 80 guns, with a French Rear Admiral's flag and the Bourbon colours flying, being the first French ship of that description that ever anchored at Spithead not as a prize. She was commanded by Rear-admiral Trouett, (or Troude), and brought over a deputation, consisting of five French gentlemen, to Louis XVIII. from the principal authorities and inhabitants of Cherbourg, to congratulate him upon his happy restoration.

A spirit of insubordination has begun to be again manifested in the neighbourhood of Nottingham. Threatening letters have

been sent to some of the most respectable hosiers: and Saturday's Gazette offers the Prince Regent's pardon, and a reward of 200 guineas, for the discovery and apprehension of five or six persons disguised in flannel shirts, who, early in the morning of the 4th instant, broke into the shop of Mr. Morley, of Greasly, in the county of Nottingham, and destroyed several stocking frames with the work that was on them.

19. Thomas Bryan, of Bilston, in Staffordshire, a miner, after having been drinking the whole of the day, returned to his house about eight o'clock, in company with a person named Nevett, his companion in the day's merriment, and his wife, Mary Bryan, who had been with them for a short time. They supped together; and the woman afterwards went out at the front door, leaving her husband and Nevett together. A few minutes after, Nevett went out for a short time, when Bryan immediately took up his hat, went out at the back door, and at length round the house to the front door, apparently agitated with jealousy. His wife very soon followed him into the house: Bryan said to her, "Well, thee art come, art?" at which she smiled; and replied, "Aye, lad, I am come." He then said, "Aye, and I'll be with thee in a minute;" upon which he quitted his seat, and taking from the chimney-piece a large carving-knife, went towards his wife, who met him, and a scuffle ensued. Nevett interfered, and pulled him away, but too late; the blood flowed upon the floor. A surgeon was sent for, after whose arrival she gasped two or

three times, and then expired. Bryan was immediately taken into custody: and on Friday an inquest was held, when the Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the said T. Bryan, who was in consequence committed to Stafford gaol.

20. On this day the inhabitants of London were gratified with the extraordinary and interesting spectacle of the solemn entry of a king of France. Louis XVIII. from his retreat at Hartwell, being summoned to assume the crown of his native kingdom, was invited by the Prince Regent, first to display the royal dignity in the capital of England; and nothing could surpass the respectful attention, and, as it may be termed, the affectionate sympathy, exhibited in the whole behaviour of his Royal Highness towards the illustrious stranger, now, from an exile, become a potent monarch. His feelings appeared to be communicated to the whole British public; and a sovereign could scarcely be welcomed into his own capital with more cordial rejoicing, than Louis was into the British metropolis.

Early on the day, an arrangement for the king's entrance was issued from the Horse-guards, directing all the military part of the procession, which was rendered as full and splendid as the present diminished state of the Guards and other troops would permit.

At four in the morning, the Prince Regent's state carriage, with seven of the usual royal equipages, with out-riders, had set out for Stanmore, where his Majesty was to breakfast. At eleven o'clock

two troops of the Oxford Blues, in their state uniforms, arrived at Kilburn-turnstile, to escort the Prince Regent to Stanmore.

Her Majesty and the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary arrived at the Queen's-palace, from Windsor. The Prince Regent, after giving an audience to Earl Bathurst, left Carlton-house, in his travelling carriage for Stanmore, at half-past twelve o'clock, attended by the Duke of Montrose, Master of the Horse, and Viscount Melbourne, the Lord in Waiting. His Royal Highness's postillions were dressed in white jackets, with white hats and cockades.

The Duchess of Oldenburg sent invitations to the Queen, and the Princesses Elizabeth, Mary, Charlotte of Wales, and Sophia of Gloucester, to come to the Pulteney Hotel, to see the Royal procession: they all went except her Majesty; and there the Royal party were also joined by the Russian Ambassador, the Countess Lieven, General Taikescoff, the Baron Nicolai, &c.

The Prince Regent arrived at the Abercorn Arms inn, at Stanmore, about two o'clock, from whence the procession was to proceed. The town of Stanmore exhibited the most novel sight: there was hardly a house that did not display tokens of respect, by means of flags, ribbands, &c. Numbers of the nobility and gentry of that part of the country, and in fact every person who could procure a horse, went a mile out of the town to accompany the king of France into Stanmore; and when his Majesty had got within a short distance, the populace, who had become extremely

numerous, took the horses from his carriage, and drew him into the village. The Prince Régent was at the door of the inn in readiness to receive his Majesty, which his Royal Highness did according to the custom of the French nation by embracing him : they conversed in the French language. The King was dressed in

blue and gold, resembling the Windsor uniform. The Prince Régent was in full regimentals, with his Russian and English orders.

The Procession being formed, it began to move in the following order, at 20 minutes past three o'clock :

One hundred Gentlemen on Horseback.
Horse Trumpeters.

A numerous party of the Royal Horse Guards.

Six Royal Carriages, the servants with white cockades ; an outrider to each carriage.

A party of the Royal Horse Guards.

Lastly, came the State Carriage, in which were the King of France, and the Prince Régent, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, and surmounted by the Royal Standard of England.

An Officer of the Royal Horse Guards rode at each window, and a numerous party of horse closed the procession.

Though, from some changes in the arrangements, it became generally known in the morning, that the train could not reach town till between five and six o'clock, such was the impatience of the multitude, that the principal avenues were crowded from noon. But this multitude was not the mere populace ; persons of the first distinction lined the road with their equipages ; and perhaps not the least delightful and admirable part of the day's exhibition was to be found among the spectators. The day was fine, a sky almost without a cloud : wherever the eye ranged it fell on splendor and beauty, attitudes and countenances of loveliness and joy. From Albemarle-street to the Park was almost one mass of carriages, with females of

the first fashion standing on the seats. Every balcony and window in that stately range of buildings was full, waving with the Bourbon flag or wreathed with white. About one o'clock a troop of the Life Guards took their stand opposite the Pulteney Hotel, with the band of the regiment. This spot attracted an unusual concourse.

About four miles from town, the procession met the line of vehicles, which preserved even so far a nearly unbroken continuity. The villas on each side were decorated, scaffoldings raised, and even the trees hung with the flag of the lilies. As it advanced, couriers were dispatched to announce its approach. At half-past five it entered the park by Cumberland Gate. On its opening out into Piccadilly the whole view was eminently striking. From the ascent near the Green Park, the total pomp lay under the eye ; and the combination

of military splendor, stately movement, and countless multitude, gave a coup-d'œil of unrivalled richness, interest, and variety. A troop of gentlemen on horseback, with white cockades, led the way. The carriages followed, escorted by detachments of the Life Guards. A strong body of the 14th Light Dragoons and London Volunteer Horse brought up the rear. The ceremonial moved slowly on, impeded by the eagerness of the multitude.

When his Majesty entered Grillon's Hotel in Albemarle-street, he had hold of the Prince's arm, who conducted him to the principal apartment prepared for the French Monarch, *fleurs de lis* being embroidered in gold upon hangings of crimson velvet. In this superb room, the Earls of Buckinghamshire, Bathurst, and Liverpool, the Foreign Ambassadors, and about one hundred and fifty of the ancient French Noblesse, were in attendance to receive his Majesty, who seeming much fatigued, an arm chair was brought, in which his Majesty seated himself, the Duke of York on his left, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Duchess D'Angouleme on his right, the Prince de Condé and the Duc de Bourbon facing him, with all his suite surrounding him. The Marquis of Hertford and the Earl of Cholmondeley were behind the chair.

The Prince Regent then addressed his Majesty to the following effect:—

“Your Majesty will permit me to offer you my heartiest congratulations upon that great event which has always been amongst the warmest of my wishes, and which

must eminently contribute to the happiness not only of your Majesty's people, but to the repose and happiness of all other nations. I am sure I may add, that my own sentiments and feelings are in unison with those of the universal British nation, and that the triumph and transport with which your Majesty will be received in your own capital, can scarcely exceed the joy and satisfaction which your Majesty's restoration to the throne of your ancestors has created in the capital of the British empire.”

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

“Your Royal Highness will accept my most sincere and grateful thanks for your Royal Highness's congratulations—for the invariable kindness with which I have been treated by your Royal Highness and by every member of your illustrious House. It is to your Royal Highness's Councils, to this great Country, and to the constancy of its people, that I shall always ascribe, under Providence, the restoration of our House to the Throne of our ancestors, and that state of affairs which promises to heal the wounds, to calm the passions, and to restore the peace, tranquillity, and prosperity of all nations.”

His Majesty then, assisted by the Prince de Condé, and the Duke de Bourbon, taking the ribband of the order of *Saint Esprit* from his own shoulder, and the star from his breast, invested the Prince with it, declaring his happiness, that it should be upon his Royal Highness he should first have the honour of conferring that ancient order, upon his restoration.

His Royal Highness soon after took leave.

22. The Right Honourable the

Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, City Officers, and Common Council of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France, at Grillon's Hotel, in Albemarle-street, with an Address, which was read by John Silvester, Esq. the Recorder.

23. This morning, about eight o'clock, his most Christian Majesty, the Duchess of Angouleme, the Prince de Condé, and the Duke de Bourbon, left London to embark at Dover for France. An immense concourse of people had assembled in Albemarle-street at an early hour. The escort of horseguards took their station opposite Grillon's Hotel, soon after six. About seven the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Bourbon arrived: in a short time afterwards they were joined by the Duke of Sussex, who came on horseback, and wore his full dress Highland uniform. The Duke of Kent followed. Both their Royal Highnesses received the affectionate greetings of those assembled.

Between seven and eight o'clock it was announced that the Duchess of Angouleme was approaching, to pay her dutiful reverence to her Sovereign and uncle, before his departure; her Royal Highness going from her house in South Audley-street. Immediately every head was uncovered, and every voice was exerted to announce the esteem and respect generally felt for the amiable daughter of Louis XVI. Her Royal Highness remained with her uncle about a quarter of an hour, and on her return was handed to her carriage by the Duke of Kent. She seemed much affected, bowed several times,

and repeatedly pronounced the word "adieu" to those about her.

About eight o'clock his Majesty descended from his apartments; and as soon as the populace perceived him, they saluted him with three hearty cheers. His Majesty returned this compliment by repeatedly bowing. He appeared in the highest spirits. The duke de Duras accompanied him. When the carriage drove off, he was again cheered, and the populace exclaimed—*God bless your Majesty—a happy return to your native country.* He bowed on each side several times. His Majesty proceeded down St. James's-street, Pall-mall, and Parliament-street, over Westminster-bridge.

The Dukes of Sussex and Kent rode by the side of the carriage, and conversed with the King. The Prince of Condé and the Duke de Bourbon followed. The royal carriages were preceded and followed by an escort of cavalry.

The Prince Regent, accompanied by Lord Yarmouth and Colonel Bloomfield, quitted Carleton-house at six o'clock the same morning, and proceeded to Dover, to be in readiness to receive his Majesty, and to remain with him till his final departure from this country.

Upon the arrival of his Majesty in Kent, he was met by the Marquis Camden, Lord Lieutenant of the county, attended by detachments of the Kentish Yeomanry, by whom his Majesty was escorted to Dover. The whole road was lined with spectators. The towns through which he passed were decorated with white banners and flags, the bells were set ringing, guns were fired, and in fact every possible demonstration of respect

and affection was exhibited on this novel but happy occasion.

24. *Dover*.—At one o'clock this afternoon the Royal Sovereign yacht sailed from our pier head, having on board his Majesty Louis XVIII. ; and at four o'clock she was seen at anchor in Calais roads. The departure of his Majesty from the hospitable shores of England, and his return to the throne of his ancestors, took place in presence of one of the most numerous and delighted assemblages that a happy concurrence of events could bring together. The pier and the whole of the shore were also lined with troops, who had been assembled in honour of the occasion from different parts of the district.

A little before one o'clock the Prince Regent, accompanied by Lord Yarmouth, Colonel Bloomfield, &c. having taken leave of his Majesty, came ashore from the Royal Sovereign yacht, which was stationed quite close to the quay, and was received by a royal salute from the whole line of troops. The King of France did not appear upon deck ; but the Duke de Bourbon, and the other French nobility present, took off their hats on the Regent's leaving the ship. The tide then serving, the Royal Sovereign got under weigh, and passed the pier-head under a salute from all the batteries. Here the scene was most interesting : the Prince Regent had taken his station on the farthest point of the pier, and cheered the vessel as she passed, in which he was accompanied by an immense concourse of spectators of all classes. It would be difficult to describe the feelings to which such a scene gave birth. Its novelty, its importance, the various circumstances attending

the principal personages engaged in it, all contributed to render it interesting and impressive in the highest degree ; tears and acclamations were mixed, and all appeared affected.

On the yacht reaching the roads, she was received by a royal salute from the ships of war there stationed, among which was the Jason, the flag ship of the Duke of Clarence. She then ran over for Calais with a fine breeze, and was only between three and four hours on her passage.

25. *Calais*.—The different yachts sailed out of Dover harbour in the most majestic style, and as the breeze was extremely favourable, they proceeded across the channel with the utmost rapidity, accompanied and convoyed by the fleet under the command of the Duke of Clarence. On arriving off the French coast, the Royal Yacht hove to, when the Duke of Clarence, in the Jason frigate, passed her, fired a royal salute, and then manned his yards, gave three cheers, and bore away. Every ship of the fleet passed the Royal Yacht, saluted and cheered. The Royal Sovereign Yacht then approached the harbour of Calais, and was received by a roar of cannon, which lasted upwards of two hours, and was in extent along the French coast further than the eye could reach : from Calais to Boulogne appeared in one entire blaze. The Duke of Clarence having now performed his high and gratifying functions of conveying a restored monarch to the country of his ancestors, immediately sailed back for England.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Ca-

lais, when the King of France entered the harbour. The quays, on both sides, were lined with spectators of the most respectable appearance. Happiness at the prospect of a mild and legitimate government, and joy at the return of peace, obliterated for the moment all sensations of past tyranny and oppression. "*Vive le Roi!*" resounded from all sides, and was succeeded by "*Vivent les Bourbons!*" "*Vive Louis XVIII!*" "*Vivent les Anglais!*" The fineness of the weather, added to the superb appearance of the royal yacht, contributed much to the splendor of the scene.

MAY.

2. Bristol, it appears, is the first of the out-ports which has availed itself of the late alteration in regard to the East India trade. Two fine vessels sailed from thence for the East Indies last week.

4. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, two old houses, in Lombard-street, Mint, in the Borough, fell down with a tremendous crash. Four persons were killed by this terrible accident—two men, a boy, and a girl. These unfortunate creatures were literally bruised to mummies, and were with great difficulty got out of the rubbish; three others were much hurt, and taken to the hospital. The house had not been repaired for a considerable time, and, like many others in the Mint, were mouldering with age.

12. Letters received from Nottingham represent that the nefarious practice of frame-breaking continued to prevail there, to the

great annoyance and alarm of the town and neighbourhood. On Sunday evening, about ten o'clock, two men entered the house of — Bullock, who lives in a court at Bellagate, with the familiar question of "how do you do?" and then proceeded up stairs, and broke four frames whilst the door was guarded by eight or ten of their accomplices. A constable who lived next door, hearing a noise, and supposing them thieves, repaired to the spot, when one of the villains presented a pistol at him, and threatened to blow out his brains if he interfered. The constable retired, and the banditti dispersed without the least discovery having been made as to their persons.

One of the letters affords some insight into the system of combination and terror pursued by these misguided men. They have formed themselves into clubs and committees, who assemble in the different villages, and take upon them the appointing of the different sorts of work to be done by the manufacturers, and the regulation of the prices which the men are to be paid. If their demands are not complied with, the manufacturer is placed in alarm for his property, and those of the men who strike are supported by subscriptions to a general fund, for which also they issue their requisitions. It is supposed, that the frames of the person mentioned above were destroyed, merely because he refused to subscribe to this fund. These villains have now become so bold, that they hold committees at all times of the day, and issue such orders as they wish to have executed at

night. If it is the pleasure of the committee that any set of men shall leave their employ, the order is given, and the mandate is obeyed. The want or low price of work cannot be assigned as a palliation of these excesses, since the prices on the making have advanced from 10 to 20 per cent. within the last six months. The system of terror and combination pursued, is of a nature to prevent the detection and conviction of the offenders, as in the case of ordinary crimes.

14. A mail arrived from Malta, and the letters by it confirm a report, previously in circulation, of the re-appearance of the plague in the isle of Gozo. The following extract of a letter, dated March 26, gives some details on this subject:—"A man, a native of Curmi, in Malta, at the commencement of the plague in that casal, or village, buried a box in the ground, at some distance from the casal, containing clothes and other articles. After he had finished his quarantine, about the end of February, he dug up the box, and carried it to Gozo, where his daughter resided with her husband. The man died rather suddenly, without any appearance of plague, or suspicion. A few days afterwards his daughter died also, and an alarm was spread. The intercourse between the two islands was instantly interdicted; the civil government was superseded by the military—a cordon was drawn round the casal—every precaution taken to prevent its spreading, and hitherto the infection is confined to that casal. Up to the 23rd, the deaths were 32, and the attacks 47. The plague has also made its

appearance at Damietta, which the Bashaw has caused to be surrounded by the cordon of troops."

16. A nefarious adulteration of flour was recently detected at Truro. Two millers near that place, of the names of John Rowe and Henry Rundle, were proved to have mixed a kind of pulverised clay used in the manufacture of earthenware, with their flour, to such an extent that two quarts of their adulterated flour weighed as much as three of that which was pure. Flour is sold by weight at Truro. The magistrates lamented that the law enabled them only to fine the offenders 10*l.* each. Forty sacks of this abominable composition were also discovered at Plymouth, on board a vessel from Truro; but the ownership not being clearly established, no conviction could take place.

19. The Exchange of Ham-
burgh, after being so long closed, was re-opened to the inexpressible joy of the inhabitants. Though the merchants must have suffered excessively from French oppression, and especially from the rapacity of Davoust, yet the restoration of this emporium of foreign commerce must have a very beneficial effect on the trade and manufactures of the country. The *Hamburgh Correspondenten*, suppressed during the French regime, has also been revived.

20. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia often enter the Theatre or Opera, at Paris, arm in arm, without a single attendant. They pass together or alone from one box to another, during the evening, as they discover company, which they are desirous of joining. Sometimes

the Archduke Constantine accompanies his brother, or some general officer; and, in like manner, the king of Prussia is at times joined by some one or other of the Prussian Princes. Both these Sovereigns pass from their seats in the theatres without any attendants or retinue; on the threshold of the theatre, an officer or two may chance to wait to shew them to their respective carriages.

On the 16th, the Emperor of Austria visited the catacombs at Paris. These are immense excavations, in which the bones with which the church-yards of the capital were overcharged have been deposited, piled in various forms, appropriate to the religious awe that the mortal remains of a hundred generations should inspire. The emperor of Austria is the first Sovereign that ever visited them.

The Emperor of Austria never goes to public places at Paris but in great state. He is attended by his great officers and a guard, which keep their place during the whole performance at the back of the Imperial box, suffering none to come near it. As he approaches to his box, and retires from it, he is preceded by several branches of lights, before which the crowd are forced to yield way. In his person he is of the medium size, rather spare and thin, and his features small.

21. Cows, sheep, pigs, and poultry, to a considerable extent, were imported last week at Portsmouth from France, and produced there a reduction in the price of meat, although not in the same proportion as in other places in that part of the country. At Southampton,

pork was sold at from 6d. to 8d. per pound; fowls, butter, and eggs, were at equally reduced prices. At Weymouth, pork from Cherbourg was sold at from 4d. to 6½d. per pound.

22. An official return of the number of regimental officers of the regular army, printed by order of the House of Commons, states them at, Field-Marschals receiving full-pay, 5.—Generals receiving full-pay, 4; ditto, half pay, 7; total, 11.—Lieutenant-Generals, full-pay, 113; half-pay, 44; total, 157.—Major-Generals, full-pay, 152; half-pay, 69; total, 221.—Colonels, full-pay, 111; half-pay, 41; total, 152.—Lieutenant-Colonels, full-pay, 518; half-pay, 100; total, 618.—Majors, full-pay, 572; half-pay, 40; total, 612.—Captains, full-pay, 2,504; half-pay, 456; total, 2,960.—Lieutenants, full-pay, 3,009; half-pay, 816; total, 4,725.—Cornets, full-pay, 224; half-pay, 66; total, 290.—Ensigns, full-pay, 1,920; half-pay, 378; total, 2,298.

28. An engraver at Somer's-town, named Wilkins, died a few days since, in consequence of having fractured his skull in the following manner: He was drinking tea, and, according to his usual practice when seated, was balancing himself upon the hinder feet of the chair, when he lost his equilibrium, fell backward, and struck his head against a marble slab; he was taken up in a state of insensibility, and survived only four days.

30. A transaction, peculiarly lamentable, took place at Shercock, in the county of Cavan, and was stated to the public in the Dublin Journal, and the Free-

man's Journal after the following manner:—

“At the fair of Shercock, in the county of Cavan, several trifling disputes took place between the Protestants and Papists; but, at six in the evening, the matter became more serious, and there was a general cry, as usual, of five pounds for an Orangeman; a few of whom being recognised, were severely beaten, and with difficulty made their escape into the house of one Carrol, where an Orange Lodge is held: the doors and windows were assailed with stones, but the Popish mob did not succeed in getting in. They then paraded the street in great force, and sent a message to Lieutenant Wimp, who resides in the town, to give up the arms and ammunition which he had; but he declined doing so, and they attacked his house most furiously, breaking the windows, and attempting to force the doors. Fortunately for him, he prevailed on some of his Yeomanry to remain in his house from the early part of the day, as well to protect himself from attack, as to keep them from the consequences of rioting: and, at the moment the mob were just forcing open the door, they fired one volley of blank cartridge, but this seemed to irritate the rioters the more; and they attacked with redoubled fury; when the yeomanry, driven to extremity, were obliged, in defence of their lives, to fire ball cartridge. Unfortunately 13 of these deluded wretches fell victims to their folly, and a vast number of them, between 40 and 50, have been wounded.”

Dublin Journal.

“We have seen a letter from

the County Cavan, which intimates the horrible and melancholy fact, of 24 men and 2 women having been massacred, in an Orange affray that occurred at Shercock, on Monday last!”

Freeman's Journal.

On the 10th of May, at two p. m. a singular phenomenon took place in the province of Tschernomorsk, near Aliemrjuk, opposite to the Salt Marshes, in the sea of Asoff. The weather was calm and serene, when a tremendous noise was heard issuing from the sea, at the distance of about 200 fathoms from the shore, and the bottom of the sea was seen to rise above the surface of the water. Flames, accompanied with a sound like the discharge of cannon, burst from it, and large masses of earth and stones were projected into the air. The first ten eruptions, which followed within a quarter of an hour of one another, were the most violent; the succeeding ones were more distant and weaker. This phenomenon continued till after night. A smell of a peculiar kind, but not resembling sulphur, was diffused to the distance of 10 wersts. The noise was heard at the like distance; and a subterraneous motion, attended with a hollow rumbling, was also perceived. Hereupon an island appeared at the above-mentioned spot, with several springs, which threw up a fluid mud which gradually became dry.

On the 20th, people began to examine the island. It seemed to be inaccessible, as it was completely surrounded to the distance of five fathoms by a slimy mud; and it was only in one place that they succeeded in reaching the middle of it. Its length, from

west to east, including the mud on the border, is 70 arschines; and the height, above the surface of the water, one fathom and a half. The whole surface of the island is covered with a whitish stony substance.

A letter of the 28th of May, from Botany Bay, states, that three of the settlers had passed the Blue Mountains, forming the boundary of the west and north, and had discovered a fertile tract of country, of great extent, through the whole length of which a fine river runs. A settlement was about to be formed in the territory thus discovered, and the Governor had allotted a thousand acres to each of the individuals who first ventured to pass the mountains. It is added, that there had prevailed a continued drought, with scarcely two hours of rain, for nearly ten months: 5,000 sheep, and 3,000 horned cattle, were starved.

31. An account has been received from Jamaica, of the origin of the duel which led to the death of Capt. Stackpole, of the *Statira*. The circumstances were as follow:—So long as four years ago a naval officer inquired of Lieut. Cecil if he knew Captain Stackpole. Lieutenant Cecil replied he did, and had the best opinion of him as a brave officer, adding at the same time, that he believed him capable of drawing occasionally a long bow. This answer was publicly talked of in the gun-room of the *Statira*, and at length reached the ears of Captain Stackpole, who having ascertained that the words were spoken, declared that he would call Lieutenant Cecil to an account when and wherever he met him. It was so far fortunate that they did not meet for four years; but

the opportunity at last offered, when the *Statira* was lying in the harbour of Port Royal, and the *Argo*, of which Cecil was senior Lieutenant, happened to enter that port. Captain S. immediately sent a message to Lieutenant Cecil, purporting that he must either meet him, or make a suitable apology for the slanderous words he had used. Lieutenant Cecil, in reply, said, that four years having elapsed since the words were spoken which he was charged with having uttered, it was impossible for him to recollect how far they were correct or not; but as a brother officer and a man of honour had quoted his words, he could not act otherwise than avow them. As to an apology, he wished Captain Stackpole to understand, that under all the circumstances he should have had no objection to apologize to any other officer in his Majesty's navy, but to him it was impossible; the Captain of the *Statira* being reputed throughout the navy as a good shot, and had been the friend and companion of Lord Camelford. The consequence was a meeting between the parties on the 23rd of April; the result of which was, the loss to his Majesty's naval service of a brave and meritorious officer. The challenge of Captain Stackpole to fight the *Statira* against the American frigate the *Macedonian*, had endeared him to the crew, and not a man could refrain from tears on learning his fate.

JUNE.

3. The funeral of the Empress Josephine was celebrated at the

church of Ruel, the parish in which the palace of Malmaison is situated. It was attended by a number of persons of distinction, among whom were the Prince of Mecklenburg, General Sacken, many Marshals of France, Senators, and General Officers, both French and foreigners, the two grand-children of the deceased Princess, a great number of Ecclesiastics from the neighbouring Parishes, Prefects, Sub-Prefects, Mayors, &c. The funeral ceremony was performed by M. Baral, Archbishop of Tours, first almoner to the deceased, assisted by the Bishops of Versailles and Evreux. The body was deposited in a vault recently made under the nave of the church, in which, it is said, a monument will be erected. More than 8,000 inhabitants of the environs assembled to pay the last tribute to the memory of a Princess, who so richly deserved the appellation of the Mother of the Poor and Distressed.

The late Empress Josephine was born in Martinique, 9th June, 1763. Her name was Tacher de la Pagerie. She came to France, where she married Count de Beauharnois, member of the Constituent Assembly, Marshal de Camp of the Army of the King, Minister of War, and who perished on the scaffold in 1793. Madame de Beauharnois was a long time in prison. In 1797 she married Buonaparte.

4. By a letter from Smyrna, of the 4th of June, we learn, that the plague, which had committed the most frightful ravages there, had put an end to all commerce. The deaths were about 5,000 daily. Up to that period about 20,000 Turks and 10,000 Greeks,

Armenians, Jews, &c. had fallen sacrifices to the plague. The port was almost completely empty of shipping; and Smyrna, which lately contained 180,000 inhabitants, seemed now a desert.

4. *Dublin.*—Yesterday the Lord Lieutenant, with the advice of the Privy Council, issued a proclamation, declaring the Catholic Board contrary to law. The proclamation states, that though the law had not hitherto been enforced against that assembly, from the hope that those who had been misled would become sensible of their error, and their meetings be discontinued without the necessity of legal interposition; yet the Lord Lieutenant being now satisfied that the farther continuance of the assembly could only tend to serve the ends of factious and seditious persons, gives notice, that if it shall again meet, the said assembly and all persons acting as members thereof, will be proceeded against according to law.

8. *Arrival of their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia.*—Their Majesties sailed from Boulogne in the Impregnable about one o'clock at noon, on the 6th, under a grand discharge of artillery. As soon as the fleet was in sight, his Majesty's ship, *Monarch*, off Deal, hoisted the royal standard, and various other flags, and fired a royal salute. The fleet consisted of the Impregnable, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, the *Jason* frigate, the *Royal Sovereign* and *Royal Charlotte* yachts, and several other vessels. The wind was very brisk, but their entry into the roads was delayed for some time till the rising of the tide. The landing at Dover was easily effect-

ed at half past six. The guns of the Impregnable and the other ships of war fired a salute at the moment when the sovereigns left the ship, which they repeated on the landing, and which was answered by a full discharge of artillery from the batteries on shore, and by the joyful testimonials of thousands of the British people, whose acclamations rent the air. The *coup d'œil* of the spectacle was magnificent; the sailors, who were all dressed in new blue jackets and white trowsers manned the yards of the vessels, and joined in the plaudits of the multitudes on shore, by their hearty cheerings.

The chief persons among those who landed with the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia, were the Prince Royal of Prussia, Prince William, the King's second son, Prince William, the King's brother, Prince Frederick, nephew to the King, Prince Augustus, his Majesty's cousin, Marshal Blucher, Baron Humbolt, the King's Chamberlain, Count Hardenberg, Count Nesselrode, Baron Anstet, Prince Adam Gardriske, General Czernicheff, Dr. Wylie, physician to the Emperor of Russia, Sir Charles Stewart, Colonel Cook, Capt. Wood, &c.

Their Majesties were received on shore by Lord Yarmouth, Lord Charles Bentinck, and the Earl of Rosslyn, and were escorted by a detachment of the Scots Greys to the house of Mr. Fector, under a discharge of cannon. The guard of honour appointed to attend their Majesties consisted of the 43rd regiment of foot and the Scots Greys. The whole of the garrison were under arms; composed of a very strong brigade of artillery, of

three troops of the Scotch Greys, the 43rd, 51st, 52nd, and 95th regiments of the line, and the Galway militia. The royal equipages, &c. were brought over in a transport vessel. The Duke of Clarence had provided a splendid entertainment, of which most of the royal and illustrious persons partook with much cheerfulness. Their Majesties retired to rest between ten and eleven. The Emperor slept at Mr. Fector's; the King and other princes at the York Hotel; Lord Yarmouth, with all the general officers, &c. at the Ship Hotel.

Nine o'clock yesterday morning was the time fixed on by their Majesties, for proceeding from Dover to the capital. The first carriages of the royal suites approached London at nearly two o'clock; there were three or four of them filled with Russian or Prussian persons of distinction; some with four, others with six horses. Several followed at intervals for some hours afterwards; one of which contained the Prussian Princes. At three the expectant multitude became quite impatient, when intelligence arrived at Shooter's-hill, that at Welling, where the cavalcade changed horses, Sir Charles Stuart had said, that their Majesties had gone up to town two hours before in a private manner. This could not be credited, as *avant couriers* and detachments of dragoons were yet seen on the road, and the Prince Regent's servants and horses were kept waiting as a relay on Shooter's-hill. Marshal Blucher left Welling by the lower road. The unexpected news, however, was soon found to be true; the fact was, that the Emperor had entered London

about half past two. He came up the road immediately after a post-chaise, in which were Lord Yarmouth, and Lord C. Bentinck. His Imperial Majesty was in the carriage and four of Count Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, without a single attendant: from the armorial bearings it was supposed to convey some foreign nobility.

When the Emperor arrived at the Pulteney Hotel he alighted, entered the house, and passed through the lower apartments without being recognised. He ascended the first flight of stairs, when the Prince Gagarin announced his arrival. At the same instant his sister the Grand Duchess, met him on the stairs. They saluted each other in the most affectionate manner. The Emperor afterwards embraced the interesting child Prince Alexander. The tidings of the emperor's arrival resounded not only throughout the house, but in the street, where an immense concourse of people expressed their joy, by huzzas, and "Long live the Emperor," &c. &c. His Imperial Majesty appeared shortly afterwards at the balcony, and bowed in the most condescending manner, which he continued to do occasionally, till eleven o'clock at night, the people shouting their applause. Lord Morton, the Queen's Chamberlain, waited upon the Emperor, in the name of the Queen, to express her congratulations on his arrival in England. At half past four o'clock, the Emperor went in Count Lieven's carriage, accompanied by his Excellency, to see the Prince-Regent, at Carlton House; but he went so privately, that the escort of horse, who were appointed to attend him,

missed him; but they escorted him back to the Pulteney Hotel. He was received in a very private manner by the Prince Regent, who gave his Majesty a most hearty welcome. Pulteney Hotel had been fitted up in a magnificent style, particularly the principal apartments, which the Grand Duchess gave up for her brother. A new state bed was put up for his Imperial Majesty. The Grand Duchess and the Emperor dined together without any companion.

The Prince Regent, to shew due attention to the Emperor, prepared a residence for him at St. James's, in the house of the Duke of Cumberland, which was newly fitted up for the occasion. Yesterday the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Duke of Montrose, and Colonel Thornton, were in attendance during the whole of the day, till seven o'clock, full dressed, in expectation of the Emperor's coming there to take up his residence. A guard of honour, with two bands in their state uniforms, attended in the court-yard, opposite the house, during the day.

The King of Prussia, his sons, their numerous suites, came also in a very private manner, and arrived at Clarence-house, St. James's, about three o'clock. A party of the Yeomen of the guard, Royal Servants and attendants, as at Cumberland-house, were in readiness to receive him. A few minutes before four, his Majesty, attended by an Aid-de-camp, went to Carlton-house. The Prince Regent received him in the same manner as the Emperor of Russia. He remained with the Prince about half an hour. His Majesty received visits from the Prince of Orange

the Prince of Oldenburg, and a number of others. His Majesty visited the Duke and Duchess of York, whose house is just opposite.

At six o'clock Marshal Blucher arrived in St. James's Park by the Horse Guards, in the Prince Regent's open carriage, escorted by a party of light horse. Three troops of the Queen's bays were drawn up on the parade. The moment he observed them, he arose and pulled off his hat, steadfastly looking at them, and remained in this position until he had passed the whole. His countenance is most manly and expressive, bearing the effects of the severities he has encountered; the mustachios on his upper lip are exceedingly prominent. The drivers, as directed, made first for Carlton-house. No sooner were the stable gates opened, than there was a general rush in of the horsemen and the public at large. All restraint upon them was in vain; the two sentinels at the gates, with their muskets, were laid on the ground, the porter was completely overpowered, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he could shut the gates. The multitude proceeded up the yard of Carlton-house with the General's carriage, shouting the praises of Blucher. The carriage stopped at the side door, but he did not enter Carlton-house that way: on his arrival being notified, Colonels Bloomfield and Congreve came out, dressed in full regimentals, received the General uncovered, and in that state conducted him to the principal entrance of Carlton House. The crowd assembled in Pall-mall now lost all respect for the decorum of the place; they instantly scaled the walls and

lodges in great numbers: their impetuous zeal upon this occasion was indulged, and the great doors of the hall were thrown open to them, and some of the horsemen had nearly entered the hall. After the first interview of the General with the Prince, an interesting scene took place. The Prince Regent returned with the gallant Blucher from his private apartments, and in the centre of the grand hall, surrounded by the people, placed a blue ribbon on his shoulder, fastening it with his own hand, to which was hung a beautiful medalion, with a likeness of the Prince, richly set with diamonds. Marshal Blucher knelt while the Prince was conferring this honour; and on his rising kissed the Prince's hand. The Prince and the General bowed to the public, whose acclamations in return exceeded description.

Illuminations, more splendid, perhaps, than were ever before witnessed in this metropolis, took place on this and the two following evenings. Some of the public offices, in particular, exhibited a combination of taste and brilliancy not less novel than striking.

9. This morning, the manufactory of Messrs. Bowring and Co. at Hampton, caught fire, when property to the amount of 4,000*l.* was consumed, exclusive of the dwelling-house and stables, which were also totally destroyed, together with four cows; and to add to the catastrophe, Mr. and Mrs. B. lost their lives in attempting to escape; part of their remains were dug from the ruins the next day.

COURT AT CARLTON-HOUSE. At half-past one o'clock the guard of honour marched into the Court-yard, with the Coldstream

band, in state uniform, playing martial airs. All the Royal Dukes and the Duchess of York came in state, and were received with military honours. The Duke of Richmond and Marquis Wellesley also came in state. There were also present—

The Prince of Orange, the Prince of Mecklenburg, Marshal Blucher, Marshal Lord Beresford, Lord Hill, General d'Yorck, and a numerous assemblage of Foreign and British officers, together with the British Cabinet Ministers, Officers of state, and the Royal Household, the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London, the Sheriffs, &c. &c.

At half past two the shouts of the populace announced the arrival of the King of Prussia and his family, Lord Charles Bentinck, his Chamberlain, &c. in state. His Majesty was dressed in his own regimentals; he wore his hair very short, and without powder; the band played "God save the King." His Majesty bowed repeatedly.

At a quarter past three, the Emperor of Russia arrived in state, in the Regent's carriage, escorted by a party of the Bays, and was received with military honours. His Majesty was dressed in an English uniform, and wore the Order of the Garter. He was met at the door of Carlton-house by the Prince Regent, in regimentals of blue and gold. His Royal Highness conducted the Emperor to his closet, where they held a conference for some time, and were dressed in the robes of the Garter.

A procession was formed from the closet to the Chapter-room, consisting of the following Knights:

—The Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester, Earl of Chatham, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Westmorland, Earl Spencer, the Marquis Camden, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earls of Pembroke and Winchelsea, the Marquises of Stafford and Hertford, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis Wellesley, the Dukes of Richmond, Montrose, and Newcastle, followed by the Bishop of Winchester, Prelate, the Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor, the Dean of Windsor, Register, and Garter at Arms and Black Rod. Then walked the Prince Regent, having on his right the Emperor of Russia in the mantle and collar. The Prince Regent's train was held by Sir William Keppel, Groom in waiting. The Emperor of Russia's train was held by the Earl of Yarmouth.

The Prince Regent took his seat on the Throne; having on his right, a chair of state, in which his Imperial Majesty was placed, and a vacant chair on his left for the King of Prussia.

The Chancellor then, by his Royal Highness's command, read a new statute, whereby, after complimenting the King of Prussia upon the heroism, military skill, and personal intrepidity which had created the just admiration of all Germany during the late contest, now auspiciously terminated in the blessing of peace, his Majesty was declared elected a Knight of the Garter. His Majesty was then introduced to the Chapter, between the Dukes of York and Kent, and was invested with the insignia of the Order. His Majesty then received the accolade

from the Prince Regent, and afterwards from all the Royal Knights and others, and was seated in a Chair of State. The Chancellor then read a Statute, whereby the resolution of the Prince Regent, in the name of the Sovereign was expressed to commemorate within the order the present brilliant epocha in the history of nations, when through the providential and signal interposition of the Almighty Disposer of events, the deliverance of the Continent of Europe from a system inimical to the repose of mankind had been gloriously effected; and his Royal Highness, considering how eminently this happy state of affairs had been promoted by the Emperor of Austria, in the powerful co-operation of his arms towards the common cause, and until its final triumph, had thought fit to dispense with certain Statutes of the Order, and to declare His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty a Knight of the same.

Another Statute was then read, wherein, after many high encomiums on the distinguished merits and services of the Earl of Liverpool and Viscount Castlereagh, it was declared that they should also be added to the number of Knights of the Order.

Their Lordships were then severally introduced between the two junior Knights, the Dukes of Montrose and Newcastle, and received the honour of Knighthood, and were afterwards invested with the usual ceremonies.

A statute was then read, declaring that no further election of any subjects not being of the Blood Royal into the Order shall take place, until the vacancy of a

stall of a Knight subject not of the Blood Royal shall have happened subsequently to the reduction of the number of Knights subjects not of the Blood Royal to the original number of twenty-five Knights Companions, including the Prince of Wales, who is a constituent part of the Institution. The Knights were then called over, and the procession returned in the usual order.

11. The shoals of herrings were never known to be so numerous as they are at present on the Cumberland coast; they have, this week, even come so far up the water as Rockliff and Sandsfield, only four miles from Carlisle (a circumstance unprecedented), where they have been taken by thousands in the creeks. They have been sold in our market at from 15 to 20 for 1s. Upon the coast the average price is 4s. 6d. per hundred.

14. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Prince Regent, accompanied by a number of persons of distinction, paid a visit to the University of Oxford. They were received, on their entrance, in grand ceremony by all the authorities, academic and civic, of the place; and in the evening a sumptuous banquet was given to the illustrious guests in the Radcliff Library, a place never before applied to such a purpose, but excellently adapted to it. A general illumination took place at night; and, on the following day, the royal and noble party were received at the theatre, where every preparation had been made to render the scene august and striking. Degrees were then conferred upon the emperor and king, and some of their illustrious attendants, one

of whom was the veteran Blucher ; after which, the public orator delivered a Latin speech on the occasion ; and recitations followed, of English, Latin, and Greek verses. The emperor and King then went to the town hall, where they received the freedom of the city ; after which they left Oxford for Woodstock and Blenheim.

15. About three o'clock this morning, the metropolis was visited by a violent thunder-storm. The horizon was completely illumined by the lightning, and the rain descended in torrents. The tempest raged about three quarters of an hour, when it subsided ; but the clouds, charged with electric fluid, again accumulated in the south, and poured forth another storm, which lasted from half-past four to about five o'clock. The direction of the clouds was from the west, south-west, and south, towards the east, and the lightning was as vivid and expansive as we ever witnessed. The heat of the preceding afternoon had been extraordinary. About five o'clock the thermometer was as high as 85. in the shade.

This night, between the hours of nine and ten, as Mr. William Fowler, a farmer, of Chew Magna, was returning from Bristol market, accompanied by a young woman, in his market cart, he was stopped by a footpad, near the Maidenhead at Dundry ; when springing from the cart, as is supposed with a view to protect his property, he was shot through the head. The report of the pistol frightened the horse, but the young woman leaped out of the cart, and proceeded to a carpenter's shop about two hundred yards from the spot, where she procured assistance, and

on her return found the deceased rifled of all his property. He has left a wife and four children. The robber was dressed in a smock frock. A tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, which was raging at the time, did not deter the villain from the commission of the crime.

17. On this day a grand entertainment was given to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, the Duke of York, and a number of distinguished persons, by the Merchants and Bankers of London at Merchant Taylors'-hall.

18. The second civic banquet in honour of our illustrious Visitors, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, &c. was given on this day, by the Corporation of London, in Guildhall.

By two o'clock the streets from Guildhall to Carlton-house were completely lined with military, consisting of the St. James's Volunteers, the Duke of Sussex's regiment of Highlanders, the St. Margaret's Volunteers, and many other volunteer corps ; the Tower Hamlets, London, and Staffordshire Militia ; the City Light Horse ; the Westminster Light Horse ; the Surrey Yeomanry ; the Scotch Greys ; the 11th Light Dragoons, and other regiments. Parties of the Life Guards paraded the streets to keep the passage clear. There were about 8,000 troops (regulars and volunteers) under arms.

The Royal procession moved at a slow pace from Carlton house soon after four o'clock, preceded by parties of the 11th Dragoons, and of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). It commenced with five of the prince Regent's Carriages,

each with six horses, containing the officers of the household, and distinguished foreigners. Parties of the same guards followed each carriage. Then came the state carriages of the Prince of Orange (whose servants wore the Stadtholder's liveries of blue and gold), the Dukes of Gloucester, Cambridge, Sussex, Clarence, and Kent, in each of which was one of the foreign visitors. A groom walked at each horse's head, and three footmen, in state liveries, stood behind each carriage. The Duke of York's carriage was drawn by six greys. The two sons of his Prussian Majesty rode with his Royal Highness. All the horses were decked with crimson ribbands. The equipage of the Regent was in the highest degree superb. The Royal carriage was drawn by eight of the King's cream-coloured horses, ornamented with azure ribbands: four footmen, almost covered with gold lace, stood behind. It was preceded by 12 of the Knights Marshalmen, in full uniform; the Royal Heralds, wearing their official tabbards, &c.; and a numerous party of the King's Yeomen of the Guard, and of the 10th, or Prince's Light Dragoons. The procession was closed by the remainder of the Horse Guards, with their trumpeters, &c. in full dress; after which came a vast number of other carriages, containing foreigners of distinction, the Marquis Wellesley, Lord and Lady Castlereagh, Prince de Wagstadt (Blucher,) Count Platoff, Lords Hill and Beresford, and a long list of persons of distinction.

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs in their state carriages, and

the Aldermen and City-officers, had stationed themselves east of Temple-bar, previously to the arrival of the procession; on the approach of which, they alighted, and mounted chargers decorated with crimson, belonging to the officers of the Horse Guards. The first part of the cavalcade having advanced, the Prince Regent's carriage drew up, and the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, received his Royal Highness with the usual ceremony. After a short conference, the City-officers took the lead of the procession, which moved in the following order: A troop of the 10th light dragoons, trumpeters and kettle drums; the Lord Mayor's state coach, in which was his lordship's chaplain alone; the carriages of the Aldermen, empty; a party of military: the City Marshalmen, two and two; twenty of the Aldermen, two and two on horseback, and dressed in their state robes; two Horse-guards; the Town Crier, bearing the mace; the Lord Mayor in his state robes, mounted on a beautiful charger, uncovered, and bearing the sword of state; the state carriage of the Prince Regent, in which were his Royal Highness and the King of Prussia, followed by a detachment of cavalry, after which came the carriages of several of his Majesty's Ministers. His Royal Highness reached Guildhall about half-past five o'clock, where he was received by the Lord Mayor, and conducted through a line formed by the Aldermen and Common Council-men, to the Drawing-room, (the Common Council Chamber), where his Royal Highness remained in conversation with

his Royal brothers, and the other illustrious persons.

About half-past four o'clock his Majesty the Emperor of Russia quitted the Pulteney Hotel, accompanied by his sister the Duchess of Oldenburg, in the Regent's state chariot, drawn by six fine Hanoverian horses, and attended by his usual guard. His Imperial Majesty's suite occupied four other carriages. His Majesty arrived at Guildhall about a quarter of an hour after the Prince Regent. As soon as his Majesty's approach was announced, the Lord Mayor went to receive him and his illustrious sister, and conducted them in the same manner, and with the same marks of respect as had been shewn to the Prince Regent, to the drawing-room. Here he was received and welcomed by his Royal Highness. The illustrious personages continued for some time in the drawing-room; and about seven o'clock, it being announced that dinner was ready, they were conducted to the Hall by the Lord Mayor, the music striking up "The Roast Beef of Old England;" and after parading round the Hall, took their seats under the canopy of state, amidst the shouts and acclamations of the company assembled, and the waving of handkerchiefs and plaudits of the ladies in the galleries. On the right of the Prince Regent was seated the Emperor, and next to him the Duke of York; the rest of the Royal Dukes were seated at the table of the hustings. On the left of the Prince Regent sat his Prussian Majesty, and next to him the Duchess of Oldenburg, having her son upon her left. Lord Yarmouth stood behind the

chair of the Emperor, attended by three of the Regent's servants, dressed in their state liveries and velvet caps. The Lord Mayor, in the first instance, placed himself behind the chair of the Prince Regent. At the table next to the hustings were seated Marshal Blücher, Platoff, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Judges, Nobility, &c. The first toast drank, was that of "the King of England," which was given by the Prince Regent.

The health of the Prince Regent was proposed by the Lord Mayor, and drank with general acclamations. The Prince gave "The Lord Mayor and Corporation, and thanks to them for our kind reception."

The following toasts were:—The Queen and Family—The Emperor of all the Russias—The King of Prussia—The Emperor of Austria—The Duchess of Oldenburg—The King of France—Ferdinand the Seventh, of Spain—The Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands—The Hereditary Prince of Orange—All the Heroes who have served England by sea and land—All the Generals of the Allied Armies.

The songs given between the toasts were:—"Rule Britannia," "Hail! Star of Brunswick," "To Arms, to Arms," &c.

Of the dinner it is almost needless to say, that every delicacy abounded. The wine was of the most choice kinds, as was the dessert also.

About a quarter before eleven the Royal guests withdrew, amidst the cheers of an assemblage of one thousand persons.

Before the Prince Regent left the anti-chamber to proceed to the

hall, he conferred the title of Baronet on the Lord Mayor.

The interior of Guildhall was, on this occasion, fitted up in grandeur unequalled on any former occasion. A temporary entrance was erected at the front door of Guildhall, extending several yards into the street, covered on the sides and top with green cloth, and the flooring with fine matting, and it was lighted by a number of glass globes. Immediately preceding the entrance to the hall, in the large porch, were placed a number of delicate foreign plants and flowers in full bloom, whose fragrance perfumed the air. These shrubs were raised one above another, and with them were intermingled variegated lamps, the whole producing a most splendid effect. On entering the Hall, the beholder was astonished with the magnificence which surrounded him. The walls were covered with crimson cloth. The body of the Hall was surrounded with a gallery, about eight feet wide, which, at an early hour, was filled with ladies elegantly dressed, many of them of the highest rank. At the upper end of the Hall, the place occupied by the hustings, on a raised platform was placed a table for the Sovereigns, the Royal Dukes, and foreign Princes. In the centre of the table was erected a magnificent canopy, formed of crimson velvet, richly ornamented with gold fringe, tassels, &c. Beneath the canopy, and raised above the rest of the platform, were three chairs of state, above which, in the centre, appeared the Prince Regent's feather, and on each side the Russian and Prussian eagles richly gilt. These chairs were

appropriated to the Prince Regent and the two Monarchs. The table was decorated with an immense quantity of plate, besides which, there were two side-boards, one at each extremity of the platform, with massive services of plate. The table was further decorated with a vast number of small flags, richly ornamented, bearing the arms of the Prince Regent, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of Prussia, and the other Princes. Opposite to this table, at the bottom of the Hall, was a large looking-glass. Down the centre of the Hall were placed three tables for the noblemen and others invited, the Aldermen, City Officers, and Common Councilmen. The ladies' galleries were built on arches, and the recesses thus formed were hung with tapestry, lighted with rich lustres, and occupied by circular tables. Over the steps leading to the King's Bench, and Common Council Chamber, still higher than the ladies' gallery, was a small gallery, in which the band of the Duke of York, and the City bands, were placed; and in two small galleries under the ladies' gallery, and nearly in a line with the Prince's table, were the vocal performers, &c. All external light was excluded from the Hall, which was lighted by a vast number of wax lights, in eight most superb lustres, suspended from the roof, by similar lustres suspended at equal distances above the ladies' gallery, and by a triple row of gold coloured lamps carried all round the Hall, along the cornice. From the upper part of the Hall, also near the roof, were suspended the City and several Companies' banners.

The painted windows at the upper and lower end of the Hall formed two beautiful transparencies, by means of strong lights behind them.

From the entrance of the Hall to the steps leading to the King's Bench, a passage was left. The Court of King's Bench was converted into a retiring room. It was hung with crimson cloth, lighted by rich lustres, and furnished with elegant sofas and chairs. At the upper end was an elegant transparency of stained glass of our venerable Sovereign in his robes: on one side Britannia; on the other the figure of Plenty; above, in the centre, Peace, with the olive branch in her hand. In another part of the piece was a ship, surmounted with the name of Nelson; and in a corresponding situation, warlike trophies thrown together, over which appeared the name of Wellington. The Common Council Chamber was fitted up in a magnificent style as a drawing-room. It was hung, and the floor was covered with crimson cloth; all the seats were removed, and their places supplied by costly chairs. At the upper end a splendid throne was erected for the Prince Regent; the room, and the avenues to it, were illuminated with cut-glass chandeliers.

Among the persons of distinction present, besides the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, the Duchess of Oldenburg, and the King of Prussia, were all the British Royal Dukes; the Princes of Oldenburg, Cobourg, Bavaria, and Württemberg; the Prince Royal of Prussia; Prince William, the King's second son; Princes

Frederick, Henry, William, and Augustus of Prussia; Prince Charles of Mecklenburg, the Prince of Orange, and the Dukes of Orleans and Saxe Weimar, Princes Radzivil, Hardenberg, Blucher, Metternich, Lichtenstein, Gagarin, Tcherbatoff, Czartoriski, Prince and Princess Volkowski, Generals Platoff, Tolstoi, Czernicheff, Woronzow, Barclay de Tolli, Potemkin, de Yorck, de Bulow, all the foreign Ministers, and the British officers of State, and of the Royal Household; the Ladies Liverpool and Castlereagh, and the Lady Mayoress; the Duke of Devonshire, Marquis Wellesley, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, Lords Holland, Glenville, Erskine, Beresford, Hill, Combermere, and Lynedoch; Messrs. Ponsonby, Whitbread, Canning, Coke, Warren Hastings, Tierney, the Judges, the Members of the Corporation, &c. &c. &c.

20. A grand review of all the regular troops, and most of the volunteers in and near the metropolis took place in Hyde-park in presence of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and all the illustrious foreigners accompanying them, and of the Prince Regent, the Duke of York, &c.

The ceremony of announcing to the inhabitants of the metropolis, the conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace with France took place with all its ancient and accustomed solemnities. So great was the public curiosity to behold this last scene of the important event which has terminated the struggles of Europe, that the streets were crowded at a very early hour. The scaffoldings which had been erected in front of the

different houses for the grand procession of Saturday were suffered to remain, and, together with the windows, were thronged with spectators. The Heralds and the different officers assembled at St. James's about 11 o'clock, but were detained till near 4, by the ab-

sence of the military, who were to accompany them, they being engaged at the Review in Hyde-park. The military having at length arrived at St. James's, the procession proceeded to the Palace-gate, in the following order:—

Knight Marshal's Men, two and two.

Knight Marshal.

Drums.

Drum-Major.

Trumpets.

Serjeant Trumpeter
(with his Mace and Collar).

Poursuivants.

Heralds.

Serjeants at Arms. } Kings of Arms. } Serjeants at Arms,
mounted and habited in their respective Tabards.

At the gate the Proclamation was read by the Senior Officer of Arms, and the procession being

joined by that from Westminster, moved on to Charing-cross in the following order:—

Horse-Guards, to clear the way.

Beadles of Westminster, bare-headed, two and two, with staves.

Constables of Westminster, in like manner.

High Constable, with his Staff, on Horseback.

Officers of the High Bailiff of Westminster, with White Wands, on Horseback.

Clerk of the High Bailiff.

High Bailiff and Deputy Steward.

Horse-Guards.

Then came the rest of the Procession in the order in which they approached the palace-gate as before mentioned, flanked by detachments of the Horse Guards.

At Charing-cross, the Officer of Arms next in rank read the Proclamation, looking towards Whitehall; after which the Procession moved on to Temple-bar, the gates of which were shut, and the junior Officer of Arms, coming

out of the rank between two trumpeters, preceded by two Horse Guards to clear the way, rode up to the gate, and after the trumpets had sounded thrice, knocked with a cane. Being asked by the City Marshal, from within, (who had been there in waiting for some time, with the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, attended by the other city officers,) "Who comes there?" he replied, "The

Officers of Arms, who demand entrance into the city, to publish his Majesty's proclamation of peace." The gates being opened, he was admitted alone, and the gates then shut again. The City Marshal, preceded by his officers, conducted him to the Lord Mayor, to whom he shewed his Majesty's warrant, which his lordship having read, returned, and gave directions to the City Marshal to open the gates, who, attending the Officer of Arms, on his return to them, said, on leaving him, "Sir, the gates are opened." The trumpets and guards being in waiting, conducted him to his place in the procession, which then moved on into the city, (the Officers of Westminster filing off and retiring as they came to Temple-bar,) and at Chancery-lane the proclamation was read a third time. Then the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, the two former in their state, and the latter in their private carriages, joined the procession immediately after the officers of arms, and the whole moved on to the end of Woodstreet, where the cross formerly stood in Cheapside; and the proclamation having been there read, the procession was continued to the Royal Exchange, where it was read for the last time, and the procession returning by way of Gracechurch-street, through Lombard-street, dispersed about seven o'clock, the military returning the way they came. Each reading of the proclamation was preceded and followed by a flourish of trumpets.

An unfortunate explosion took place in the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, in one of the sheds

appropriated for making fireworks; in consequence of which four of the workmen lost their lives, and two others were wounded. By the exertions of the officers on the spot, the fire was prevented from injuring any of the other buildings, and it was entirely got under in less than half an hour.

21. *Amsterdam*.—The following advertisement has been published here:—

"The Board of Trade hereby informs all whom it may concern, that it has been acquainted by his Excellency the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that by a decree of his Royal Highness our Sovereign Prince, dated the 15th inst. no ships or vessels shall be cleared out or dispatched from any port of the United Netherlands, which are designed to fetch negroes from the coast of Africa, or from any of the islands belonging to that continent, and to convey them to the continent or islands of America; and that all such ships or vessels designed for the slave trade shall be refused admittance at any fort, factory, colony, or possession on the coast of Guinea.

25. The grandest and most appropriate spectacle in this country presented to the royal visitants, was a naval review at Portsmouth, which took place on this day. The illustrious personages had arrived at the town in the evening of the 22nd, where were already the Prince Regent, and the Dukes of York and Clarence. The two following days were employed by the party in surveys of the harbour, examinations of the interior of the Impregnable man of war, and visits to all parts of the vast naval establishments and stupend-

ous machinery of that port; intermixed with banqueting and festivity. On the concluding day, a fleet, consisting of 15 sail of the line, and about as many frigates, formed a line in front of the Isle of Wight, and having received with a general salute the royal visitors on board the Royal Sovereign Yacht, stood out to sea, and performed some of the manœuvres of an engagement. They returned to their anchorage in the evening, when the Emperor and King, the Regent, &c. accompanied by an immense number of pleasure vessels of all descriptions, came to land, and the day terminated with a grand entertainment given by the Regent, at the Government-house. The whole was calculated to impress the illustrious strangers, with the most lively ideas of the national power and greatness.

27. The Emperor of Russia, with his sister the Duchess of Oldenburg, and the King of Prussia with his sons, embarked at Dover on their return to the continent, after a visit to this country, which appears to have given general satisfaction.

28. *Dover*.—About five o'clock this morning, his Majesty's sloop of war the Rosario arrived in the roads, and fired a salute. Shortly afterwards, the yards of the different vessels of war were manned, a salute took place throughout the squadron, and the launch of the Nymphen frigate was seen advancing towards the harbour, with the Duke of Wellington: at this time the guns upon the heights and from the batteries commenced their thunder upon the boat leaving the ship; and on passing the

pier-heads his lordship was greeted with three distinct rounds of cheers from those assembled; but upon his landing at the Crosswall, nothing could exceed the rapture with which his Lordship was received by at least 5,000 persons; and notwithstanding it was so early, parties continued to arrive from town and country every minute. The instant his lordship set his foot on shore, a proposition was made, and instantly adopted, to carry him to the Ship Inn: he was borne on the shoulders of our townsmen, amidst the reiterated cheers of the populace.

JULY.

5. *BOW-STREET*.—W. H. Hollins was charged with shooting Eliz. Pilcher, with a loaded pistol, with intent to murder her. It appeared that E. Pilcher is housemaid to Mr. Cartwright, in Lower Grosvenor-street, and is about 20 years of age. On Monday night, about a quarter past ten o'clock, the footman of Mr. Cartwright answered a knock at the door, when the prisoner presented himself, and asked if Elizabeth was at home; he, understanding him to mean Elizabeth Pilcher, replied she was, and called her up stairs. She went to the outside of the street door with the prisoner, shutting the door after her: the footman went into the parlour, and in a very short time after, he heard the discharge of a pistol, and a female voice screaming very loud: he went to the street door with all possible speed, when he found Elizabeth Pilcher, and the prisoner close behind her; he did

not perceive then any discharge of blood, but he observed her gown ragged on the right side, and very black, occasioned by gunpowder: he supported her in his arms. When Elizabeth Pilcher was undressed, a large wound was found under her right breast, and a copious discharge of blood from it. Mr. Cartwright's son was the first who seized the prisoner, and took a pistol from him; the barrel of which was completely burst and shivered to pieces; the lock of the pistol could not be found: the prisoner being properly secured was conveyed to St. George's watch-house, where Sir John Hipplesey, who is a magistrate for the county, attended, his house being opposite to Mr. Cartwright's. The prisoner, on his examination, confessed that he had shot Elizabeth Pilcher, having been in her company on the afternoon previous to that night, and he added, that he was instigated to the horrid deed in consequence of her refusing to comply with his wishes; he was asked to explain what these were, but he refused. He professed, however, to be in love with her.

Wm. Dean, a constable, searched him, and found upon him a large brass pistol, not loaded, which matched the other found upon him, which was burst: the bursting of it he explained to be owing to his having loaded it to the top. Both the pistols had J. P. engraved on the brass-work of the butt-ends; and on his being called upon to explain these initials, he stated that the pistols had been the property of Elizabeth Pilcher's father, who died about twelve months since, and he had purchased them

of the widow, under a pretence of keeping them for his sake. He and the deceased were in the Excise together, and when Mr. Pilcher was on his death-bed, he had made the prisoner promise to take care of his family, which produced an intimacy between him and the family, in consequence of which he formed an attachment to Elizabeth Pilcher, which she had resisted. He confessed himself to be a married man, but had not lived with his wife for a length of time. This conduct besides being infamous, was extravagant, he being a man to appearance between 40 and 50 years of age, and having no personal recommendations. During the night, he was extremely sick in the watch-house, and he drank between 3 and 4 quarts of water. Those who had the care of the watch-house thought at first that it was owing to the heat of the weather, the closeness of the place, and the agitation of mind; at last they observed something particular in his conduct which indicated more than common illness, and questioned him as to what he had taken: he confessed that he had intended to poison himself with arsenic at the time he shot Elizabeth Pilcher, but had taken such a small quantity that it only made him very sick; this was owing to the pistol bursting, which knocked the phial out of his hand, which contained the arsenic. This was confirmed by a piece of glass being found, which had the appearance of being part of a small phial, with arsenic adhering to the sides, and small pieces of glass being found on the steps, and at the door of Mr. Cartwright's house.

The arsenic appeared to have had no other bad effect on him, as when he was brought to the office, he appeared in good health.

John Houghton, a watchman, stated, that he was the first watchman that took charge of the prisoner. He saw a pistol in the prisoner's hand, and Mr. Cartwright, jun. take it from him. After he had seized the prisoner by the collar, he told him he had killed the woman, she being then lying in the footman's arms; the prisoner replied, he did not intend to have killed her, but intended it for himself, and begged that he might be allowed to kiss her lips.

Mr. Heaviside, the surgeon who dressed the wounds of Elizabeth Pilcher, did not attend. The witnesses stated her to be living at the time they left Mr. Cartwright's house, but it was supposed she could not survive.

The unfortunate young woman died, and Hollins being committed, was tried for the murder, at the Old Bailey, in September. The defence set up was insanity, but he was brought in guilty, and received sentence of death. He acknowledged the justice of the sentence, at the same time professing his fervent love for the poor victim; and he displayed the strongest marks of contrition at his execution.

7. **THANKSGIVING AT ST. PAUL'S**—This being the day appointed for returning thanks to the Almighty for the restoration of the blessings of peace to this country and to Europe, it was observed with all the state and solemnity usual on such occasions. The general manner of the Procession, &c. was similar to those

of the King on his going to the Cathedral upon his recovery, and after the naval victories.

The two houses of Parliament met early to attend the procession.

At an early hour, the troops appointed to preserve order in the avenues leading to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul proceeded from their respective parades, and took those stations which had been previously appointed by the Adjutant-general; and soon after eight o'clock, the streets leading from St. Paul's to Carlton-house, which had been covered with a thick coat of gravel, were lined with infantry, and paraded by detachments of Volunteer Cavalry and Light Horse.

The military, consisting of detachments of infantry from the Foot Guards, the 5th Foot, the Stafford, West Middlesex, Aberdeen and Fermanagh Militia, marched into Pall Mall and the Strand, and lined each side of the route from St. James's to Temple-bar. The route from Temple-bar to St. Paul's was also lined by troops, consisting of the East India regiments of Volunteers and the Hon. Artillery Company.

A detachment of 150 of the 11th Light Dragoons were divided into patrols, and kept moving backwards and forwards, from one end of the line to the other, to preserve order, and assist the peace-officers in the execution of their duty: a detachment of thirty of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards was allotted for keeping the grand route from the Houses of Parliament to Charing Cross clear of impediments; of these a subaltern officer and twelve men

were posted in Palace-yard, and the remainder employed in patrolling from thence to Charing-cross.

One hundred and four of the 11th Light Dragoons were posted at the end of the chief streets leading into the Strand.

The Light Horse volunteers, the London volunteer cavalry, the Westminster volunteer cavalry, and the Surrey Yeomanry, assembled at seven o'clock in the morning, in Hyde-park, and proceeded along the grand route, to Temple-bar. They kept the route open to St Paul's, furnishing strong detachments at the top of Fleet-market and in Bridge street, and particularly guarding all the avenues leading into Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Green commanded the troops.

So early as eight o'clock, lines of carriages proceeded along Pall-mall and the Strand, with Peeresses and other ladies of rank, to St. Paul's.

The procession of the House of

Commons was preceded by the Messengers of the house on horseback, Constables of Westminster, the Clerks Assistants, and the Chaplain and Deputy Serjeant at Arms in one of the Speaker's carriages. The Speaker closed the procession.

The Foreign Ambassadors, in a train of about 20 carriages, at nine o'clock proceeded by Charing-cross, the Strand, and Ludgate-hill, to the Cathedral; they were in their state carriages, and in full Court dresses. The Members of the House of Peers came next, and were followed by the Lord Chancellor in his state carriage. In the line of carriages forming this part of the procession was the gallant Blucher, who was recognised by the people, and, as usual, loudly cheered.

Shortly before eleven, the discharge of 21 guns announced the departure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent from Carlton-house, from whence the procession advanced in the following order:—

Two Horse Guards.

The Duke of Gloucester, in his state carriage, drawn by six horses.

A party of Horse Guards.

The Duke of Cambridge, in his state carriage, drawn by six horses.

A party of Horse Guards.

The Duke of Sussex, in his state carriage, and six horses.

A party of Horse Guards.

The Duke of Kent, in his state carriage, and six horses.

A party of Horse Guards.

Two of the Oxford Blues.

The Heralds, in their official costume.

Three state carriages, drawn by six horses each, containing the Household of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

A detachment of the Blues.

Fourteen Royal Footmen, in state liveries.

Twelve Marshal's Men.

A troop of the Horse Guards.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in his state carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses.

His Royal Highness was accompanied by two of his Officers of State.

A troop of Horse Guards followed.

The Dukes of York, Clarence, Sussex, and Gloucester, were in the procession. The silver trumpets sounded at intervals. After the royal carriages came two of the Heralds, in costume, on horseback. In the carriage with the Regent were the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Montrose.

The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other City Officers, fell into the procession at Temple-bar.

The Peeresses, and other individuals who were accommodated with seats in the Cathedral, approached by Holborn to Newgate-street, down Warwick-lane, to the north gate of the church.

Great order was preserved in the streets. The windows and housetops were crowded with spectators.

About 12 o'clock the procession reached St. Paul's gates. Most of the Nobility, the Great Law Officers, and the Members of the House of Commons, had taken their places when the Prince Regent arrived; his Royal Highness was preceded by his brothers, the Dukes of Cambridge, Sussex, Kent, and York, according to their respective seniority, and the Duke of Gloucester, who was warmly greeted by the populace. Nothing could equal the splendour of the Prince Regent's equipage and horses, and their trappings. The Duke of Wellington walked on the right hand of his Royal Highness from the carriage to his seat in the church.

On the arrival of the procession

at the great western gates of the Cathedral, it moved along the nave of the church, through the screen. Immediately on the right hand side of the chancel was the seat constructed for the Prince Regent and his party. It was covered with crimson cloth, the cushions of velvet and gold. The Duke of Wellington was seated on the right of his Royal Highness, with the sword of state before him.

Over the pew, if so it might be called, in which his Royal Highness was seated, was a lofty and magnificent canopy, with an elevated dome in the centre, the whole of crimson bordered with gold.

On the right of the Regent were seated his Royal Brothers, and the Duke of Gloucester, in a pew by themselves, covered with crimson; the Prince Regent's face was towards the high altar: they looked across the chancel with their right to the eastern end of the church. The Ministers of State occupied the lower end of the chancel: the Peers, Foreign Ministers, Members of the House of Commons, &c. &c. filled each side, on benches, one above another, mounting almost to the top of the arches.

The liturgy was performed after the Cathedral manner, *Te Deum*, &c. being chanted. After a sermon by Dr. Law, Bishop of Chester, the splendid cavalcade moved in inverted order from the Cathedral to Carleton-house.

9. The Duke of Wellington

was entertained with a grand dinner, at Guildhall, by the Corporation of London. Previously to the entertainment the Noble Duke was presented, in the customary forms, with a sword of exquisite workmanship, voted by the Common Council. The guests consisted of several of the Royal Dukes, of the Foreign Princes remaining in this country, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Ministers of State, and a long list of naval and military characters of distinction. The galleries, which had not been removed, were again crowded with Ladies. The interior of the hall was decorated much in the same manner as at the banquet which was honoured by the presence of the Regent, and their Russian and Prussian Majesties.

The Dutch papers are full of the progress of the Emperor Alexander through Holland, and of the honours with which he was received at Rotterdam, the Hague, and Amsterdam. The visit of his Imperial Majesty to the village of Saaldam was interesting. The house which Peter the Great first entered on his arrival, August 18, 1697, was prepared for the reception of his Majesty, and the Prince of Orange, who accompanied him. The house was fitted up with Dutch neatness. In the parlour was a fine portrait of Peter the Great in armour. The Emperor and the Prince were received by 16 daughters of the Magistrates, in the dress of Saaldam. The illustrious visitors testified their satisfaction at their reception, and then went to the house of the Czar Peter, which had simply the inscription, "To the great man, nothing is too little." The Emperor having

visited the dock, where Peter engaged himself as a workman, came to the house. The Prince led him in, and one could immediately see the impression which the immense contrast of the simple dwelling with the power and splendor of its former inhabitant, and so many other recollections, would not fail to inspire. The Prince requested the Emperor to leave a memorial of this remarkable visit, and all having been prepared, the Emperor, with a silver trowel, fixed in the chimney a square of white marble, on which is inscribed in golden letters—
"Petro Magno—Alexander."

10. The University of Moscow celebrated the glorious epoch which has given peace to Europe. The Secretary gave a short history of the University from July 1812, to July 1814, in which he detailed the losses which it had sustained from the invasion of the French, and which consisted, not only in the destruction of the buildings, but of the museums and libraries. The collection of natural history, one of the most considerable in Europe, and the library, which contained more than 20,000 volumes, were totally destroyed, as well as the collection of physical, astronomical, chemical, and surgical instruments. The University library, however, again consists of more than 5,000 volumes, and the collection of natural history, of above 6,000 articles, by which the foundation of a new Museum is laid. In the Physical Cabinet there are 141 instruments, and in the Cabinet of Medals there are above 4,000 coins of various descriptions. Since the year 1812, there have been

59,000 scholars in the gymnasiums and schools subordinate to the University.

11. The *Dublin Correspondent* says, "A letter from Cashel mentions the murder of Mr. Long, of Ardmale, in the county of Tipperary, on Monday last, at an early hour of the morning. Mr. Long, though advanced in years, was fond of rural sports, and had risen at a very early hour in order to reach the mountains betimes, which were to be the scene of his intended sport. He had proceeded but a few steps from his house when he was fired at with two shots, both of which took effect, and he fell. Mr. Long had passed the early part of his life in India, where he had amassed a considerable fortune, which it was his wish to enjoy in his native country. With a view to the employment of the poor, he had attempted the establishment of a woollen manufactory at Ardmale, which turned out unsuccessful; and the building originally destined for this purpose he was about to dispose of to Government, to be used as a barrack, a measure which the lawless state of the surrounding district most urgently called for, when he fell by the assassin's hand. He was an active, zealous supporter of the public peace, and he has fallen the victim of his public zeal, and of his opposition to the savage turbulence which has convulsed so long the country in his vicinity."

12. *Dresden*.—The explosion which happened here on the 27th of June, was one of the most tremendous recorded in history; it has crowned the calamities which have so long afflicted our unfortunate city.

During the armistice of 1813, the French erected before the Black-gate of the New Town, a considerable *tête-de-pont*, which they called the Emperor's entrenchment. In this entrenchment they constructed a large fort of wood, and a spacious vault, where they established a vast powder magazine, which was surrendered by the capitulation. This magazine contained upwards of 100,000 quintals of gunpowder, partly in barrels, partly in cartridges, grenades, &c. It was guarded by Russian soldiers.

On the 27th of June some Saxon artillerymen were to fetch a certain quantity of powder from this magazine, and a number of peasants had been ordered to remove it. Some detachments of Russian troops were exercising near the place. About half past eight o'clock part of the wooden fort blew up with such a tremendous explosion, that the ground was shaken to a great distance. All the men and animals within the distance of a thousand paces from the fort fell victims to this accident. Several persons were killed by the beams, the palisades, and other things belonging to the fort; and others suffered severely from the pressure of the air. The arms and legs of these unfortunate people were carried to an immense distance. The buildings of the New Town, situated near the entrenchment, and among others, the church, were so violently shaken, that not a single pane of glass in them was left whole, and the altar and organ were much damaged. The academy of the Cadets has also suffered exceedingly. The barracks, in which 2,800 Russians were quartered,

are entirely ruined, and those troops had great difficulty to escape from them into the New Town.

The consternation occasioned by this misfortune was heightened, when it was known that the fire had communicated to that part of the wooden fort which contained the principal store of powder, cartridges, and grenades. The most prompt assistance was requisite to prevent an explosion still more dreadful than the first. An Aulic Counsellor had the courage to seize and pull away a beam that was on fire, and that alone would have been sufficient to annihilate us. The cellars where the powder was deposited were covered with earth and dung, and Heaven interposed in our favour. It began to rain about eight o'clock, and the rain lasted the whole day.

Even in the Old Town upwards of 1,000 houses were much damaged by the shock. Beams were thrown to the opposite side of the Elbe, which proves the extreme violence of the explosion. It was felt as far as Pirna, which is four leagues from Dresden, and the windows were broken there in almost all the houses of the Castle-street. The number of persons who perished by this catastrophe is not correctly ascertained.

Waterford.—About five o'clock in the evening, two ruffians armed, one with a blunderbuss, the other with a carbine, apparently strangers, and their faces slightly blackened, entered the dwelling-house of Charles Crowley, woodranger, at Woodhouse, in this county. Crowley was absent, but the intruders made his son Francis accompany one

of them into an inner room in search of arms, while the other was stationed at the door. Shortly after they had entered the room, a shot was fired by the man on the outside, which almost instantly killed Crowley's daughter, a young woman about twenty years of age. The search was immediately abandoned: the villains ran off, and we regret to add, have hitherto escaped detection.—*Waterford Mirror.*

15. A dreadful riot, attended with very melancholy consequences, took place at the Race Course of Downpatrick.

It appears that a very great and unusual assembling of country people, all armed with sticks, and some with pistols, was observed on the Race Course on Friday, and it was understood that a preconcerted disturbance was to be the consequence, as for several days before, it was said without hesitation, that "the Orangemen had their day on the 12th of July, and they (the Threshers, or whatever name they go by) should have their's on the Friday of the races." About four o'clock on that day, a quarrel (many present say a sham fight) took place between two men, which in an instant attracted a great crowd, apparently on the watch, and a disturbance ensued, and continued for a considerable time, till it became so alarming that the magistrates found it necessary to send to Down for a detachment of the Middlesex Militia quartered there.

When the military were drawn up, the rage of the assembled crowd was directed almost wholly against them, and they were assailed with volleys of stones from behind the tents, and many op-

probrious names. The militia all this time kept their ground with the greatest coolness: the great mass, (some thousands it is said), emboldened by the quiet manner in which the soldiers acted, advanced so near as to bid them defiance, pelting them with stones, by which some of them were injured and knocked down. The soldiers were then ordered to fire with blank cartridge; but this only made the mob more riotous. They were then ordered to fire with ball—two men instantly fell, and a great many were wounded; four or five are in the Infirmary.

A number of the rioters were taken prisoners and lodged in gaol; one of them, we have heard, had four pistols in his possession; another had two.

This unfortunate business having arisen from one of those ebullitions of party which are so injurious to the country, we have found it extremely difficult to obtain any account divested of the colouring of party. The circumstances altogether in our opinion, afford a strong recommendation for abandoning the processions at least of Orangemen on the 12th of July, which seem unnecessarily to have so great an effect in irritating the lower order of the Catholic body, and stimulating to such disgraceful acts as we have been noticing.— (*Belfast Commercial Herald.*)

21. The Prince Regent gave a superb fête to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. On this occasion the temporary erections in the gardens of Carlton-house, which have been so long in preparation, were used for the first time; and the whole of the entertain-

ment exhibited a splendor and magnificence which have probably never been exceeded in this country.

The Duke of Wellington appeared in regimentals, wearing the brilliant insignia of the various orders with which he has been invested, and of course was the grand attraction of the night. One of the temporary rooms, also, was wholly devoted to the display of military trophies, among which were the colours of his grace's regiment, the standard of England, and other military decorations. Nor was the navy, the bulwark and glory of Britain, neglected, an opposite room being fitted up with naval trophies, and appropriate devices.

Besides the principal branches of the royal family, there were present the foreign ambassadors, the ministers, the great officers of state, a great number of foreigners of rank, and a numerous assemblage of the nobility and persons of distinction. From the number of officers who were present, many of whom had served in the Peninsula, the entertainment assumed the appearance of a military fête; and they might in all amount to between 1,800 and 2,000. There were 2,500 persons invited.

The weather proving favourable, the gardens were brilliantly illuminated, and afforded an agreeable promenade. About three o'clock in the morning a shower of rain fell, but it was too slight to prevent their being frequented. The façade of Carlton-house, and the court-yard, were also illuminated. The company began to arrive at nine o'clock: but they had

not all arrived till near one. They were received at the grand entrance by the Prince's equerries in waiting, who conducted them to the suit of temporary rooms in the garden. The first of these was a tent, decorated with plate-glass, and white and rose coloured draperies. This tent led to the large new polygon room, which measures 120 feet in diameter. Each side of this spacious room was groined and supported by fascies, ornamented with flowers: from these arose an elegant umbrella roof, terminating in a ventilator, decorated with large gilt cords, and painted to imitate white muslin, which produced a very light effect. The walls within the groins were decorated with muslin draperies and eight large plate glasses, round which the draperies were elegantly disposed. In the centre was a garland of artificial flowers in the shape of a temple, connected by a very large gilt rope from the roof; this was used as an orchestra for two bands. The floor was chalked with elegant devices in compartments for twelve sets of dancers, radiating from the centre to the pillars at the sides. This room was illuminated with twelve glass lustres with patent lamps. From the centre of each groin was suspended an antique alabaster lamp.

Immediately opposite to the tent of communication with the house, was a similar tent, in which were tables for tea, coffee, ices, and fruits of various sorts from the royal gardens. To the west of the polygon room was a spacious covered promenade, decorated with white draperies, and ornamented with rose-coloured cords. In this

were four recesses, lined with muslin draperies; at the end of this spacious apartment, a Corinthian temple presented itself, terminating with a large mirror, over which was a brilliant star, and the letter W. in cut glass. In front of the mirror was a bust of the Duke of Wellington, executed in marble, by Turnerelli. It was placed on a verde antique column, and formed an attractive and appropriate object from the polygon-room. From each side of this temple, which terminated the promenade, extended a spacious supper-room, ornamented with regimental silk colours belonging to the ordnance. The communication to these two rooms was closed until supper was announced, by folding doors, concealed by a white drapery. From the east of the polygon-room extended another spacious promenade, decorated with green calico draperies. In this apartment were introduced allegorical transparencies. The first of these transparencies represented the 'Overthrow of Tyranny by the Allied Powers;' the second, 'Assembly of the Powers for the General Peace;' the third, 'Arrival of the Allied Princes in London;' the fourth, 'Arrival of the Allied Sovereigns in Paris;' the fifth, 'Passage of the Allied Sovereigns from France to England;' the sixth, 'Agriculture in England;' the seventh, 'Victory and General Peace!' the eighth, 'Commerce of England;' the ninth, 'Union of the Seine and the Thames with the Ocean;' the tenth, 'Military Glory;' the eleventh, 'The Arts in England;' the twelfth, 'Emanicipation of Holland.'

Beyond the apartment which

contained these transparencies was an arbour in different compartments formed with laurel branches, as emblems of victory, and decorated with rare and beautiful plants brought from Kew gardens: in these were tables, with a variety of refreshments. To the south of the arbour was a large temporary supper-room for the accommodation of 300 persons, which was also fitted up with allegorical paintings, and flags, as emblematical of our great military hero; and terminated with a large side-board and mirror, surmounted with the standard of England. Several tents, fitted up as supper-rooms, communicated with this spacious apartment. All the temporary rooms were rendered peculiarly comfortable from the floors being boarded, and great attention paid to their ventilation.

An additional Gothic room, erected at the end of the conservatory, calculated to accommodate 100 persons at supper, added considerably to the splendor of the lower suit of rooms.

The Queen, and Princesses Augusta and Mary, arrived in their chairs exactly at ten o'clock, attended by a party of the yeomen of the guard and footmen with flambeaus: they entered by the garden from the Park. They were received at the library by the Duke of Kent; and the Prince Regent hastened immediately after to attend his royal guests.

About half an hour after the arrival of the royal party, they entered the polygon-room, the Queen leaning on the Prince Regent's right arm. His royal highness was dressed in regimentals, wearing his English, Russian, Prussian, and French orders; and appeared in

excellent health: the royal party promenaded round the room, receiving the compliments of the numerous and distinguished assembly. The Queen and Prince were followed by the Duke of Kent and Princess Augusta, the Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester; the Duke and Duchess of York came afterwards. The Prince Regent's band, in their full dress, played in the orchestra, during the royal promenade, "God save the King," and "The Prince Regent's March." When this band left the orchestra, a very numerous band for country dances took their place, and dancing commenced.

A little before two o'clock, the company retired to supper. The royal party supped in the two rooms which were erected to receive the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, where the cloth was laid for 120. After supper dancing recommenced.

The Queen and Princesses withdrew about half-past four; the company had not all retired till past six.

22. On Sunday night se'n-night, about ten o'clock, Mrs. Noyce, an aged woman, who resides at Fawley, in the New Forest, Hampshire, was barbarously murdered near her own residence. The deceased kept a chandler's shop, was a widow, and had one son about twenty years of age, who being from home, she left her house to go in pursuit of him: as she did not return home at a late hour, some of her neighbours went out in quest of her, and at two o'clock in the morning she was found apparently lifeless in a field adjoining a lane where they

knew she would pass, with her head shockingly bruised. She remained in this state for several days, and when she came to herself, she described the attack to have been made by a man in the lane, who came behind her and gave her some violent blows with a stick or bludgeon on the back of her head, and afterwards dragged her into the field, but she did not see the man, and of course could not describe him. She has since died of the wounds, and the coroner's jury have brought in a verdict of wilful murder against her own son. On Monday he was conveyed to Winchester gaol, by Vickery the Bow-street officer. It appeared before the jury, that the son courted, and was about to marry, a young woman whom the mother had a great objection to, but he persisted. On the night when the horrible deed was committed, he was proved to have been visiting the young woman, and he was seen by a servant girl coming out of the field where his mother was found five minutes after she left her house. It is conjectured that the motive for the barbarous act was, that the mother had left all her property to her son; but had threatened that if he married the girl she objected to, she would alter her will and leave it to some one else.

27. An evening paper communicates the following letter from Cowes, in the Isle of Wight:— A melancholy accident took place yesterday in Hamble river, by the upsetting of a punt, in which were R. Holmes, Esq. member for Newport, and only brother of Sir L. W. Holmes, bart. and a young man of this town, named Parkman, who, although they could both swim ex-

ceedingly well, were unfortunately drowned, by getting entangled in the weeds. Mr. Holmes was not more than 24 years of age, and such was the respect in which he was held, that his death has occasioned an universal gloom throughout the island.

28. At the levee Dr. James Edward Smith presented to the Prince Regent a set of the Transactions of the Linnean Society; on which occasion his royal highness was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Dr. Smith, as founder, and hitherto only president, of that learned body, of which his royal highness is patron.

“The violent storm which alarmed Stamford and its neighbourhood on Thursday night, the 28th ult. was felt with great severity in some parts of Leicestershire. At Reasby, half way between Leicester and Melton Mowbray, it began before ten o'clock with such a wind and hail, followed by such thunder and lightning, as horror-struck every person in the parish. We are assured by a respectable man from that place, with whom we have conversed, that the hail-stones were bigger than a hen's egg: many window-frames have been beaten in by them at Reasby, Syston, Thrussington, and Hoby, and fields of corn totally destroyed. Mr. Woodcock, of Syston, has mowed what remained after the storm of a fine crop of barley, and is ploughing the land for a crop of turnips. The lightning was almost incessant for two hours; it scorched a table-cloth spread at Mr. Simpson's, at Reasby; and at two o'clock on Friday morning a shock of an earthquake, we are informed, was felt at that place. A man

named Thomas Kilby was found dead in the morning, on the road near Queenborough ; and a boy at Nicol's lodge was deprived of his eye-sight by the lightning. On the whole, this storm is pronounced to be the most awful that ever was experienced in that part of the country in the memory of man. Nearer Stamford we do not hear of any mischief done beyond the unroofing some buildings, and the tearing up or breaking of many large trees. The Leicester coach was overturned in consequence of it ; as was the Paul Jones, in going down the hill near Greetham ; and the Newcastle coach, near Norman-cross ; but providentially none of the passengers were much hurt by these accidents. At Spalding, the electric fluid entered a chimney of the Royal Oak public-house, which it threw down, and passing into a sleeping-room, slightly scorched a child in bed." —*Stamford Mercury.*

31. The seventy-first annual conference of the Wesleyan methodists assembled at Bristol on the 25th. Dr. Adam Clarke was president ; and nearly 300 ministers were present. The increase, during the last year, amounts to near 15,000—12,484 of whom, have been added in Britain, and the remainder in the West Indies and Nova Scotia.

AUGUST.

I. Although the two last mouths had been distinguished in the metropolis by an almost constant succession of spectacles of grandeur and festivity, all bearing relation to the great and happy events which had taken place in

the earlier part of the year, yet it was determined in the councils of the Prince Regent that the return of peace should be marked by displays of joy still more striking and appropriate to the occasion, and of which the whole public might be partakers. Of the particular character of these exhibitions, and the time when they were to make their appearance, considerable indecision seems to have prevailed. It was at first understood that the show was to be combined with some entertainment of superior splendor to be given to the imperial and royal visitors ; but the shortness of their stay would not allow time for the vast preparations to be brought near to completion. With respect to the subject of celebration, the renewal of peace was naturally that which first presented itself ; and over the royal booth an inscription was placed to this effect, viz. "Peace restored under the Regency." But, from delay, peace was now become a circumstance with which the public mind was familiarized ; and it was at length resolved to associate with it the Accession of the House of Brunswick, by selecting the day on which that happy event took place a hundred years before. A new inscription pointed out this intention ; and the names of Nelson and Wellington, in great letters upon the booth, further indicated that our naval and military glories were to form other objects to which the joyful feelings of the spectators were to be directed.

The three parks were properly chosen for the scene of this civic jubilee, as alone affording space for the expansion of the immense multitudes by which the British me-

ropolis is peopled. In that of St. James's the principal attraction to curiosity was a Chinese bridge thrown over the canal, upon the centre of which was erected a lofty pagoda, while the other parts were decorated with pillars, and boxes, for the exhibition of fire-works. The Bird-cage walk, and part of the Mall, were hung with Chinese lanterns. In the Green-park, on the edge of the Mall, was placed the royal booth, of a circular form, with a gallery attached to it, for the ministers of state, foreign ministers, and other distinguished persons. Not far from it, in the same park, was the grand edifice, entitled the Temple of Concord, the general design of which was the invention of Sir W. Congreve, and the external decorations were by Greenwood and Latilla. From the Queen's palace a bridge of communication to the Green-park was thrown over the road to Constitution-hill. In Hyde Park the Serpentine river was allotted for the spectacle of a naumachia, in which a British and French fleet, represented by barges brought from Woolwich, and fitted up to resemble men of war of the line and frigates, were to exhibit the manœuvres and circumstances of a naval fight. The park itself was covered with a multitude of booths, erected by permission, and fraught with all the variety of amusement and recreation belonging to a country fair.

During the whole progress of preparation, and especially as it approached to completion, the parks were the great object of public curiosity, and became the most crowded promenade of the metropolis. The daily papers were like-

wise filled with descriptions and speculations relative to the expected jubilee, which even was a subject of parliamentary discussion; and not a little satire both within and without doors was bestowed upon the fluctuations of the plan, and particularly upon the mimic naumachia, which, after the late display of real power and grandeur at Portsmouth, was treated as a kind of burlesque, calculated only for the diversion of holiday cockneys.

At length, on July 31st, the following public notification was issued by authority:

“August 1st is the day fixed for a grand national jubilee, being the centenary of the accession of the illustrious family of Brunswick to the throne of this kingdom, and the anniversary of the battle of the Nile.

“Hyde Park, in which there will be a grand fair, is entirely open to the people.

“The Green Park will also be entirely open to the people.

“The Mall of St. James's Park, and Constitution-hill, will also be open to the people, to enter by Spring-gardens and New-street gates.

“The lawn in St. James's Park, and the Bird-cage walk, will be devoted to those who have purchased tickets.”

Then followed a description of the accommodation prepared for the public. The conclusion ran thus:—

“Let not the people, therefore, listen to those who would poison their minds—to those who are the constant enemies of all public joy. Let them be assured, that the object of the peaceful festival, is to

give to all ranks and orders, a grateful occasion to indulge in that full participation of happiness to which their perseverance, in a most sanguine and trying contest, crowned with unprecedented success, has so richly entitled them."

The appointed day, which began with a lowering sky, turned out perfectly fine, and nothing occurred to prevent the enjoyment of the whole circle of entertainment provided for the public. After a morning and noon spent by the crowds of every rank which thronged the parks, in wandering from place to place, the exhibitions began with the ascent of Mr. Sadler, jun. in a balloon from the Green-park about six in the evening. He rose almost perpendicularly till nearly out of view, when the machine gently moved in the direction of Kent. About eight, the naval action on the Serpentine river commenced; and by a judicious variety of action, and the grand display of a ship on fire, this spectacle afforded more pleasure than might have been supposed from the ridicule attached to it. But the great object of general expectation was the fire-works, of which the centre was the magnificent edifice in the Green-park. This erection at first exhibited the appearance of a fortified castle, from the battlements of which the most brilliant showers of rockets were thrown, whilst the walls disclosed every curious and complicated contrivance of the pyrotechnic art. After every eye had been astonished and delighted for two hours with these displays, the metamorphosis took place of the castle into the Temple of Concord, richly illuminated with a profusion of diffe-

rently coloured lamps, and decorated with suitable emblems and devices. The mechanical skill exercised in producing this change, the grandeur of the effect, and the whole of this part of the exhibition, seem to have excited universal admiration. The illumination of the Chinese bridge in St. James's Park, with its Pagoda and other appendages, was extremely brilliant; but the close of it was rendered somewhat tragical by the accidental conflagration of the Pagoda itself, attended with mischief to some of the attendants, and even the eventual loss of one or two lives. This was the only disaster accompanying the whole of the day's amusements, notwithstanding gloomy predictions of the pressure and ungovernable violence of the populace. On the contrary, all was quiet and harmony, and the inconveniences of a crowd were less felt than in any common cause of assemblage in the streets of London. On the whole, though the amusements were protracted to a tedious length, and the want of a decided object of festivity deadened every feeling but that of curiosity, the day will live in the remembrance of those who witnessed its splendors, and will not be unrecorded by future historians of the British metropolis.

The Queen gave a grand entertainment at her palace to a large party of members of the royal family and other distinguished persons, who came to view the different exhibitions in the parks.

Notwithstanding the favourable weather in which Mr. Sadler, jun. ascended from St. James's Park, he encountered more danger than any recent aerial traveller. When

the cords which held the balloon were ready to be cut, it was found, that the fastening which secures the network to the valve at the top of the balloon, had by some means been disengaged, and was held only by a single twine. This enterprising young aëronaut, however, feeling for the disappointment of the public, and for his own honour, was determined to go up, and he ascended about twenty-four minutes past six. Whilst the balloon was still hovering over the Park, he threw from it a number of small paper parachutes, with jubilee favours attached to them, bearing various inscriptions. When above the London docks, the balloon appeared for a short time nearly stationary, and it was not until a quantity of ballast was thrown out, that a quicker motion could be given to it. On passing over Deptford, at a considerable height, Mr. Sadler went through a cloud which left behind it on the railing of the car, and on various parts of the balloon, a thick moisture, which soon became frozen; and Mr. Sadler, for a short time, felt the cold as intense as in winter. Immediately over Woolwich the string which fastened the net, as was apprehended, suddenly broke, and the main body of the balloon was forced quickly through the aperture, nearly 18 feet. Mr. Sadler, to prevent the danger which threatened him, caught the pipe at the bottom of the balloon, and by hanging on it and the valve line, he prevented the balloon from further escaping. The valve, which had for some time resisted every attempt to open it, in consequence of being frozen, at this time gave way, and suffered the gas to escape.

A sudden shift of wind, whilst the balloon was apparently falling into the middle of the Thames at Sea-Reach, carried it about 100 yards over the marshes on the Essex side, when the aëronaut seized the opportunity of making a gash in the balloon with his knife, which the wind considerably widened, and occasioned the escape of the gas in great quantities. Mr. Sadler's descent on this account was rather more precipitate and violent than he could have wished. He landed, however, in Mucking Marshes, sixteen miles below Gravesend, on the Essex coast, without sustaining any other injury than a slight sprain, in about 40 minutes after his departure from the Park.

Early this morning, a conflagration occurred in the flour-mills, at Light House Quay, near Watford, which entirely consumed them, together with three out-houses, in a short time. The flames communicated to the dwelling-house, which was also levelled to the ground, leaving only the wall, a part of which fell down, by which two men were so lacerated, that they were taken to the hospital, where they expired about two hours afterwards. The accident was attributed to a spark, which flew amongst a quantity of straw. The property was insured to the amount of 3,000*l*. It was with great difficulty the family escaped.

2. There is a woman of the name of Joanna Southcote, nearly 70 years of age, of whose impostures, or lunacy, our readers may already have heard. Some chapel in St. George's Fields has acquired considerable popularity by the attendance of this poor

wretch. She has lately given out that she is pregnant with the true Messiah, and expects to lie-in in a few weeks. It is a fact that a cot or cradle, formed of most expensive and magnificent materials, has been bespoke, by a lady of fortune, for Mrs. Southcote's *accouchement*, and has been for some days exhibited at the warehouse of an eminent cabinet-maker in Aldersgate-street. Hundreds of genteel persons, of both sexes, have been to see this cradle, in which the followers of Joanna believe the true Messiah is to be rocked!

3. Mr. Verity, surgeon of Bridgend, has lately attended a case of *Fragilitas Ossium*: the patient was a female, aged 62, and such was the brittle state of her bones, that she fractured the thigh-bone, and the bones of the upper arms, in several places, in the short space of six weeks, though confined to her bed, merely by the ordinary action of the muscles. This disease was preceded by slight pains in the limbs similar to chronic rheumatism.

5. This morning, between 12 and one o'clock, Miss Mary Anne Welchman, a respectable young woman, who carried on the business of a dress-maker in the first-floor of a house opposite the watch-house of St. George, Hanover-square, in Mount-street, was barbarously murdered in the front room of the first floor. The report of a pistol was heard by the landlord and other persons in the house where she lodged, soon after twelve o'clock, which greatly alarmed them; immediately after, they heard the discharge of another pistol; great alarm was also created in the neighbourhood; it was not,

however, at first discovered that the pistols had been discharged in Miss Welchman's apartments, till the smell of gunpowder became extremely strong in the house. Several persons proceeded to examine the house: they knocked at Miss Welchman's room door several times, and, receiving no answer, opened the door and beheld Miss Welchman a lifeless corpse on the floor. Her head, on examination, proved to have been shot in two places, and but little remained of it. Two pistols were found on a table, which, on examination, proved beyond a doubt that they were the deadly instruments which had done the deed; as they must have been lately discharged. A man's hat was also found in the room, but no person of any description could be found on the premises who was suspected of being the perpetrator of the horrid act. The hat that was found in the room, on examination, led to the discovery of the murder, as it was ascertained to belong to a young man of the name of James Mitchell; and his not being found on the premises was afterwards accounted for by some persons who were in Mount-street at the time, a short distance from the house in which the deceased lodged, who heard the report of the discharge of the pistols, and immediately after saw a man come out of the window of the first floor, and let himself down into the street by the assistance of the lamp-iron and the door, and then instantly ran off with all possible speed down the middle of the street. It was recollected that Mitchell had been admitted into the house between eight and nine o'clock on Thursday

evening to visit Miss Welchman, and it was not known that he had gone out of the door. He had been in the frequent habit of visiting Miss Welchman for some time past, and it was generally understood that he was paying his addresses to her by her consent, which circumstance coming to the knowledge of the deceased's brother, he had several interviews with her upon the subject to endeavour to persuade her against countenancing the courtship of Mitchell, as being an improper connection. At length she listened to her brother's advice, and promised to act accordingly; and it is supposed, that the deceased and Mitchell had several interviews upon the subject, and that he would not submit to her refusal of marriage; that Thursday was the day fixed upon for the question to be finally settled; that he went prepared with two loaded pistols to put a period to her existence in case of refusal. This is the conjecture of those who knew the circumstances of the parties. Mitchell is a gentleman's servant out of place, and has been so for some time. Next morning the relations of the deceased attended at the public-office, Bow-street, and gave information of the murder, and the full description of Mitchell. This man was afterwards apprehended near Salisbury, and being brought to town, was tried for the murder at the Old Bailey sessions in September, before Mr. Justice Heath, and found guilty upon the clearest circumstantial evidence. He was condemned, and executed.

8. At the Cambridge assizes, William Pollard, a boy only 15 years of age, was found guilty of setting fire to a house at Sawston,

in the occupation of John Matthews, his uncle. The prisoner, it appeared, confessed his crime to another boy, and when examined before a magistrate, said that his uncle came to him in the field where he was working, and made a noise at him for being idle, when it came into his head to set the place on fire, which he did by placing a piece of burning turf close to the thatch. The reason he confessed was, that another person was suspected, and examined about it, and he was unwilling that person should be punished. He was sentenced to be hanged, but afterwards reprieved by the judge.

9. This afternoon, about four o'clock numbers assembled on the Steyne, at Worthing, to witness the departure of the Princess of Wales in the Jason frigate, which had lain off Worthing since Saturday last. The Princess came to the Steyne hotel at half past four, where the honourable Captain King, of the Jason, not being quite in readiness to receive her royal highness, she drove to South Lancing, with Lady Charlotte Lindsey, and a young boy, who is said to be patronized by her royal highness. Captain King appeared shortly afterwards on the beach, at Worthing, and went in a boat to his own barge from the Jason, and proceeded to Lancing. The female domestics of the Princess went on board at Worthing.

At a little time after six, her royal highness, with her attendants, went into the barge; to which she was driven by her own coachman, in one of the small pony-carts; and was conducted to the Jason, on board of which she embarked. Her royal highness wore

a dark cloth pellice, with large gold clasps, and a cap in the Prussian hussar style, of violet and green satin, with a green feather. The Jason and the Rosaria lay at anchor about three miles from shore with their yards manned; and on her royal highness's going on board, the royal standard was hoisted. From the barge her royal highness repeatedly kissed her hand to the female spectators, who in return waved their handkerchiefs. The Jason sailed about seven o'clock in the evening. Numbers in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, came from Worthing and the vicinity to see the Princess depart.

10. His royal highness held a chapter of the order of the garter. The knights present were the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Cambridge; the Earls of Chatham and Westmoreland; the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Liverpool, and Viscount Castlereagh.

The procession was made in the usual form; and the knights being seated, the chancellor read a new statute for declaring his most Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII. King of Spain, elected a knight of the order, and his Majesty was declared elected accordingly.

The chancellor then signified to the chapter the Prince Regent's pleasure, in the name of the Sovereign, that a lineal descendant of the late Sovereign King George the Second, may, in virtue of the statute in that behalf, be elected a knight of the order. The suffrages were then taken by the chancellor, and presented to the Prince Regent, and by his royal highness's command, his royal highness William Frederick, Prince of Orange

and Nassau, Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, was elected a knight of the order. His royal highness was declared elected accordingly.

The knights being called over by garter king of arms, the procession returned to the private apartment of the Prince Regent.

A solemn ceremony took place in a Roman Catholic chapel at Clonmel, in Ireland, which, from the interest of the circumstance, was crowded to excess. It was the acceptance of the white veil, in the Society of the Presentation Convent, by a Miss Fanning, of Waterford, 17 years of age, with a very respectable fortune. All the gentry of the town and neighbourhood came to witness the ceremony.

11. A country paper states, that R. Dansey, of Clater-park, Esq. and Dr. Matthews, of Belmont, both in the county of Hereford, have, in consequence of the low prices of grain of all descriptions, reduced the rents of their estates one-third.

On the late rent-day at Stanford-hall, Leicestershire, Mr. Vere Dashwood requested his tenants might be informed, that although he had given notice of an advance in their rents, in consideration of the change in political affairs, he purposed blotting out the additional figure.

Though an order had been sent from the Secretary of State's Office for the discontinuance of the fair in Hyde-park, and for the removal of the booths, it had not been duly enforced on Tuesday morning. Another order was in consequence issued. The people who kept the booths flattered themselves that they

might hold out till the birth-day, or at least make some advantage of the excuse for selling their stock. - The magistrates and deputy ranger, with police officers, went twice to the Park before the order was fully obeyed. All the booths have been removed from St. James's Park. The nocturnal excesses, therefore, which had been continued far too long, are now at an end.

12. Yesterday forenoon, about one o'clock, his royal highness the Duke de Berri arrived in London, in a carriage and six—the carriage dark green, with the royal French arms in gold. His carriage was followed by another of a similar description, and six horses, with his royal highness's suite. These carriages were followed by two Dartford post-chaises, with domestics. There were three outriders, with liveries of dark green and gold lace.

The Duke de Berri had an audience of the Prince Regent yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, at Carlton-house, on his arrival in England.

In consequence of the resolution of a meeting of the order of the Bath, Mr. Townshend, Bath king at arms, repaired yesterday morning about one o'clock, to King Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster abbey, with a warrant, signed by Lord Sidmouth, Secretary of State, and removed the banner of Sir Thomas Cochrane, (commonly called Lord Cochrane), which was suspended between those of Lord Beresford, and Sir Brent Spencer. The brass plate with his Lordship's arms was taken off, and the helmet, crest, mantling, and sword, were taken down. The banner

was then kicked out of the chapel, according to ancient form, by the king at arms.

13. On an eminence, near Dryburgh-abbey, called the Rockstone-hill of Newmains, was laid by the Countess of Buchan, the foundation stone of a monument to the memory of the brave Sir William Wallace, a colossal statue of whom, $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, is now in progress, and is to be erected on a suitable pedestal, on the 22nd of September next, which is the anniversary of the hero's victory at Stirling-bridge. In a glass vessel, properly sealed, was deposited a transcript of George Buchanan's Eulogy of Wallace, in his History of Scotland. A colossal urn, with an inscription, is proposed to be placed adjoining to the statue, on the summit of the basaltic rock behind which the statue is to be erected.

15. At noon, a fire broke out in the wing of the Duke of Atholl's house, at Blair-Atholl. By the great exertions of the collected numbers who came forward with their assistance, the spreading of the flames to the main house was prevented, and the loss sustained was confined to the wing where the fire had commenced.

16. Died, near Crosmonna, in the county of Mayo, at the advanced age of 112 years, Thomas Gaughan. He passed 110 years of his life wholly unacquainted with sickness, and able to take a full share with the young in the labours of the field. In the county court, at the age of 106, by his clear evidence, he fully proved the validity of a survey made in 1725, thereby contributing chiefly to the

termination of an important lawsuit. His eldest son is upwards of 70.

Mr. Robins, of Beverstone, near Tetbury, lately lost 7 yearling beasts out of 18, by putting them into a piece of pasture ground, in part of which the *colchicum autumnale* (meadow saffron, or tube root) grew in great abundance. On their bodies being opened, the food was found clogged together, in a crude and undigested mass, incapable of passing through the proper ducts.

A New York paper contains the following: "Henry Brown, a native of New Jersey, residing near Bevertown, was born January, 1686; consequently is now in his 129th year. He is a black man, with long straight hair, and wears it tied. He was in general Brad-dock's defeat, in 1755, and then was 59 years old. He has been a slave 70 years, has been a free man 58 years, is now in good health, can walk pretty well, has a good appetite at times, but is getting weak. He was never married; and says he wishes to die, but fears he never shall."

17. Splendid provision is making for the establishment of a Presbyterian place of worship in Kingston, Jamaica. Before the beginning of February, upwards of 8,000l. had been subscribed; since that period large additions have been made by contributions, and it is expected that the annual income of the minister will not be less than 1,000l. or 1,200l. a year.

About four o'clock in the morning some villains entered the vestry of Paddington church, and took away two large deal chests containing the parish records, accounts, plate, &c. As soon as

the robbery was discovered, the parish officers gave information at Bow-street, stating that they were anxious to recover the papers, which consisted of the parish records for the last three hundred years, and which could not be replaced. The Magistrate, from the circumstances, suspected the thieves were not persons of experience in their profession, and dispatched an officer to trace them. On going to the spot he found that they had entered the Vestry-room with a skeleton key; he also traced them from place to place till he had discovered the lost treasure in an out-house, near the church. The chests had been opened, and the thieves were deceived by the glittering appearance of the cups and plates, which were only pewter. The records were restored to the parish officers.

18. By accounts from Archangel of the 17th of June, we learn that the last winter had made greater inroads into the summer of that northern latitude than ever had been known in the memory of man. The ice of the Dwina had not broke up till the 24th of May, and even in the middle of June the White Sea was full of drift ice. No ships had then arrived at Archangel from foreign parts, but immense quantities of flax, hemp, tallow, and grain were expected from the interior of Russia.

The Greenland Whale Fishery has this year been uncommonly successful. By accounts from Hull, and the other outports most interested in this commerce, it appears, that almost every ship is full. The South-sea men also have been equally fortunate;

many have lately arrived with full cargoes, and many more are expected.

As Lieutenant-colonel Lamb was on his passage from Southampton to the Sussex coast, in his pleasure-boat, accompanied only by one man, either in shifting the boom, or by a sudden jirk of the sail, he was forced overboard unperceived by the boatman, just opposite the hotel at Bognor, and drowned.

Near Dungannon were lately found a pair of palm deer horns, measuring 15 feet 7 inches from tip to tip. Several of the lumbar vertebræ, the os, coccygis, and some of the ribs, were likewise found. The jaw bones are wonderful for their specific gravity, being not much lighter than an equal bulk of iron.

20. Mary Ann Adlam was indicted at the late Somerset assizes, for petit treason, in the wilful murder of her husband, Mr. Henry Allem Adlam, at Bath, on the 18th ult. The prisoner was a straw-hat maker, resident in Bath-street, in that city. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had used most abusive and provoking language to the prisoner, who, in a passion stabbed him with a knife. The jury, after a few minutes deliberation, returned a verdict of Manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment. On the verdict being given, Mrs. A. fell into strong convulsions. On her recovering, the Judge told her, that seeing the state of her feelings, he should not enlarge on her offence.

22. The following extract of a letter relative to Joanna Southcote, said to be from a clergyman of the Established Church, is in a Birmingham paper :

“If, Sir, you have seen the letter, and do not mean to insert it, this part of the business I must leave for you and your conscience to reconcile. In addition to the cradle, I can inform you that such is the strength of faith of the supposed fanatics and deluded people, that the society in Birmingham have sent up to London many presents for the reception of the Prince of Peace; and, in addition to those already sent, we are now going to send up a silver cup and salver, with a lid, on which is placed a ball representing the globe, on which is perched a dove, with an olive branch; perhaps, at some future time, I may inform you of the inscriptions thereon. The mission of this woman was to fall in Birmingham in less than six months, and not a vestige be left behind: this was the cry of the Ministers of the Gospel; but you see, Sir, it has not fallen yet. Our motto from the beginning was, “Truth is strong, and will prevail;” and we see the effects of this have been realised. Our society now consists of 500 people: many are flocking to our standard; for when the truth is told them, they find what they heard is only mockery and lies.

‘Truth shall win its widening way,
‘Ever mighty to persuade.’

Your’s respectfully,

S. BRADLEY.”

This morning, at a quarter after eight, the following persons were executed before the Debtors’ door, Newgate: — William Henry Lye, for burglary; John Mitchell, for forgery; Francis Sturgess, for highway robbery; Michael Maroney, alias Mahoney, for highway robbery; John Field, alias Jona-

than Wild, for burglary; and John Ashton, for highway robbery. By half-past six o'clock the Old Bailey, Giltspur-steet, and the houses adjacent, were crowded to great excess. At half-past seven Maroney was brought forward for the purpose of being disencumbered of his irons. While his irons were knocking off, it was found necessary to search for a knife to cut some part of the cordage, which confined the irons. Maroney seeing this, stooped, and with an Herculean effort tore it asunder. This being the only Catholic, the Rev. Mr. Devereux attended him in constant prayer, in which he joined most fervently. Sturgess, Field, and Mitchell, conducted themselves with great propriety. The unfortunate Ashton had been in a state of insanity since the receipt of the awful warrant for his execution. In the press-yard, he distorted his countenance horribly. He was the fifth who mounted the scaffold, and ran up the steps with great rapidity: and having gained the summit of the platform, began to kick and dance, and often exclaimed, "I'm Lord Wellington." The Rev. Mr. Cotton, who officiated for the first time as Ordinary, enjoined him to prayer, to which he paid little attention, and continued to clap his hands as far as he was permitted by the extent of the cord. Mitchell often invited him to prayer. All that could be done was ineffectual, and it was necessary to have two men to hold him during the awful ceremony. When they released him for the purpose of the Lord's Prayer being said, he turned round, and began to dance, and vociferated, "Look at me, I am Lord

Wellington." At 20 minutes past 8 o'clock, the signal was given and the platform fell. Scarcely, however, had the sufferers dropped, before, to the awe and astonishment of every beholder, Ashton rebounded from the rope, and was instantaneously seen dancing near the Ordinary, and crying out very loudly, and apparently unhurt, "What do ye think of me, am I not Lord Wellington now?" He then danced, clapt his hands, and huzzaed. At length the executioner was compelled to get upon the scaffold, and to push him forcibly from the place on which he stood.

Hague.—His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, having been recently appointed a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and his Excellency Lord Castlereagh, and sir Isaac Heard, Garter King at arms, having been charged on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Great Britain, acting in the name and on the behalf of the Sovereign, to invest the new Knight with the insignia of the order, this ceremony took place on the 22nd, in presence of a very considerable assembly, composed of the principal Functionaries, the Chief Officers of the Staff, and the most distinguished of our citizens of both sexes. After the usual forms had been gone through, Lord Castlereagh, in person, attached the garter to the person of the Prince Sovereign, and the Duke of Cambridge decorated his Royal Highness with the ribband of the order, and then gave him the salute prescribed by the statutes.

The reception of the Heredi-

tary Prince of Orange, as Knight of the Order of the Bath, took place immediately afterwards.

24. Mr. Sadler, junior, ascended with his balloon, from a field called Kettlewell Orchard, adjoining the Cathedral, at York. The ascension was a remarkably fine one: the weather, which had been very stormy during the whole of the forenoon, cleared up, and was as calm and favourable as could be wished. The balloon ascended at twenty-one minutes after one, and was seen with the naked eye from the place of ascension, for 45 minutes. From the ascent to the descent was 63 miles. His descent was near Craike and Easingwold, where he was received by the Rev. Dr. Guise. He was fortunate in alighting near a populous and hospitable neighbourhood: had he passed the black and desolate hills which were before him, he might have spent the night unassisted and in distress.

It appears from returns drawn up from the records of the Court of Admiralty, and delivered into the House of Commons, that 124 vessels laden with slaves have been captured at various times, and on different stations, under the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Almost all of them were condemned. The maintenance of captured negroes in the colony of Sierra Leone, for the year 1813, cost this country 4,039*l*. Of these negroes, 428 had been enlisted in the Royal African corps.

25. A contest has lately arisen between the Grand Jury and Dr. Troy, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, relative to the appoint-

ment of a Catholic Chaplain to the gaol of Newgate in that city. The Grand Jury having appointed one, Dr. Troy superseded him on the ground of incompetency: the former appealed to the Court of King's Bench, and were informed by the Chief Justice, that if the person they had appointed was not to be found at his post, they must proceed to appoint another, and so on. The Grand Jury, however, chose to adopt a different course, and sent an order to the prison, that no other Catholic Clergyman should be admitted, except him whom Dr. Troy had suspended.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated July 2.—“The ravages of the plague begin to abate. It is calculated that nearly 30,000 Turks have died of it; about 6,000 Greeks, and a third of the Jewish population, are also supposed to have perished. The deaths are now calculated at 200 per day. Of those attacked a great many escape, which is a sign that the disorder loses its malignity.”

27. Copy of a letter received from Captain Williamson, of the Brig Mars:—

“*Cove of Cork*.—This day at two p. m. I arrived here in the Orbit, of Liverpool, Capt. Peers, he having picked me and my ship's company up at sea. It is with heartfelt grief I announce the loss of the Mars (by fire) on Thursday night the 25th instant, Waterford, bearing N. N. E. about 6 leagues distance. While sitting in the cabin with Mr. Kelsey (passenger) the Mate came down at nine o'clock, and said there was a strong smell of fire; I instantly went on deck, and found the watch that

was in the fore-castle had come upon deck almost suffocated, and at that time there was no smoke from any other part of the vessel. We immediately began throwing water down the fore-castle, and cutting a hole in the deck, to try if we could find where the fire was, when the smoke issued from the steerage in such volumes that we were all likely to be suffocated, and could scarcely see one another on deck. I concluded the fire must be in the main hold, and immediately ordered the boats to be got out, and to break the main hatches open, to see if we could find the fire there, as it was impossible for any person to go below in the steerage or fore-castle; and such was the rapidity of the flames, that before we could get the long boat out, they were issuing six feet high through the main hatchway; and it was with the greatest difficulty we succeeded in getting the boat out over the side, as the vessel was in a few minutes after in flames from the fore hatchway to the cabin doors. It is impossible for me to describe the horrors of the sight of the vessel, and the frantic state of the female passengers. There was no time to get water, provisions, or any thing in the boat; and had not Providence thrown a vessel in our way, we must have been turned on the sea without any sustenance, some without covering, in an open boat. The *Orbit*, Captain Peers, of Liverpool, hove in sight, and seeing our distressed situation, immediately hove to, and took us on board, it then being about ten o'clock. The attention of Captain Peers and passengers to every individual, merits

my most sincere thanks. In calling the people by their names before quitting the vessel, I found there was one missing, and judged he might be in the fore-castle, trying to get some of his clothes, and not able to get up again on account of the smoke. One of the men, at the risk of his life, went down and found him, made a rope fast round him, and he was hauled up. We succeeded in bringing him to life on board the *Orbit*. By what means the vessel took fire, God only knows, as there had been no light either in the fore-castle or steerage, and no fire in either of those places until after it broke through the main hatchway: and for any person to have communication with the hold was impossible, without being known, as the vessel was bulk-headed up fore and aft."

A melancholy accident happened lately at Hepburn Colliery, Newcastle. Elias Mould, under-viewer, had descended one of the pits to change the course of the air for ventilation, when the pit fired, and himself and ten others were unfortunately burnt to death.

28. Yesterday evening, shortly after seven o'clock, a fire broke forth in the mustard mills of Messrs. Lingard and Jones in Southwark, near the bank of the Thames: and a little to the south-west of St. Saviour's or St. Mary Overy's Church, and within a few buildings to the west of St. Mary Overy's Dock, which created for some hours a dreadful alarm throughout the neighbourhood. As the dusk of the evening increased, the sky became more and more reddened by the blaze, which was apparent for miles round. It being Sunday even-

ing, when almost every body was disengaged, the crowds that flocked to all places whence any view of it could be obtained were immense. As the fire raged with great fury, its brightness produced the most strikingly picturesque and magnificent effect. Bankside, Thames-street, the Quays, and more particularly London and Blackfriars Bridges were thronged with spectators. The latter were rendered scarcely passable. Besides the impediments which the multitudes presented, numbers of carriages were stationed upon them, filled and covered with people, eager to witness this unfortunate but superb spectacle. The mass of warehouses and other commercial buildings involved in flames, lighted up, in the darkness of the night, the monument, the dome of St. Paul's, the spires and towers of the churches of the metropolis, and the bridges, with an effect before which our most brilliant illuminations, or the most splendid scenes of the theatre, are as nothing. The reflection on the water was particularly fine. The river was almost covered with boats of all descriptions, to such a degree as, in some views, almost to hide even the sparklings and flashes with which the splendor of the light decorated the ripples and undulations of the stream. On the bank opposite to the burning buildings, the effects of the intense heat were insensibly felt. The appearance of London-bridge was extremely peculiar. While hundreds were looking through the balustrades, numbers also seated themselves on the top of them, or on the entablature beneath them, and all seemed to preserve a sort of silent attention to the awful progress of the devouring flames. At

first the fire appeared confined to certain buildings; but after a while it gained a dreadful rapidity, and assumed a most threatening appearance. Unfortunately, when the fire was first discovered, it was nearly low water, and one of the floating engines, which was moored below London-Bridge, could not be worked up against the tide, and it was near nine o'clock before it could be brought into action, though it was only a minute and an half after it came in front of the fire before it began to pour forth its showers, at the rate of a ton per minute. The extensive premises of Messrs. Lingard and Jones were the first which were demolished. The fire, in a few minutes after it got to a considerable head on these warehouses, was seen to extend its horrific approach both ways, and continued to spread each way with equal fury till it reached the flour warehouses of Messrs. Thell and Steele, which, fortunately, being a new and very substantial erection, with a very thick party-wall, prevented the flames from extending themselves further eastward, and saved not only those warehouses, which were full of flour, belonging to that company, but a great many others between them and London-Bridge, which, had they caught fire, must have inevitably shared the same fate. Mr. Hammock's corn warehouses, in which were immense quantities of various kinds of grain, and a large portion of fine old beams, and those of Mr. Resden, which adjoined them, were all burnt to the ground. Messrs. Clark and Myers's hop warehouses, and those of Mr. Evans (in the same line), followed next. Messrs. Ball and Jones's iron-foundry, Mr. Ayres's corn

warehouses, part of the premises belonging to an eminent dyer, and a great deal of stabling belonging to Thell and Steel, were totally consumed. Several of the warehouses near the river side appear still to contain a volcano of fire within them, as their walls were not consumed within three or four feet of the foundation; and the engines are now playing upon this burning and thickly smoking pile of ruins, and on the desolated walls still remaining of the adjoining houses.

On viewing the extensive scene of devastation which this frightful chasm presents, it is a source of consolation to learn, that after the most minute inquiries, it could not be found that a single life had been lost, or even that any material accident had occurred to any one who endeavoured to assist the sufferers.

About eight o'clock in the evening a horrid assassination was perpetrated near Springfield, Ireland. As Bryan O'Reilly, Esq. of Ryefield, county of Cavan, was riding into town, for the purpose of receiving rents, as agent to Mrs. Talbot, on the following day at the fair, he was murdered by a discharge from a pistol, the ball from which went completely through his body. It appeared on the inquest, which was immediately held on the body, that the assassin was observed, a short time previous to the perpetration of the deed, leading a horse immediately after the deceased, which he mounted on committing the act, and galloped in towards town, announcing to several people whom he met on the way, that "there was a man murdered on the road!" On reaching the Canal Bridge, he pursued his

retreat along the bank of the canal, and thereby effected his escape. The fatal instrument (a dragoon pistol) was found a few yards from the body.

The Chevalier Dubos, sub-prefect of St. Denis, had the honour to present to the king a tablette, upon which were fixed two teeth of Henry IV. the whole of his mustachio, and some of the linen which had been wrapped round his body. These precious relics were collected at the period of the profanation of the tombs, by the late Sieur Desingy, then messenger of the abbey, who preserved them at the peril of his life. They remained until now in the hands of his widow, who had long hoped for the happiness of restoring them to the family of our sovereigns. Upon the same tablette were fixed 3 teeth of the marshal de Turenne.

31. The following is an extract from a paper published at Rome under the authority of the Papal government:

ROME, AUG. 15, 1814.—“The Holy Father, wishing to reward the conduct of Lucien Buonaparte, and desirous of giving him a new proof of his good will, has raised him to the rank of a Roman Prince. His Holiness has issued an order to that effect, highly honourable, by which the possession of the Canino, situated upon the frontiers of Etruria, is confirmed and ratified, and the right of possession made hereditary in his male heirs. Lucien Buonaparte had purchased this valuable property eight years ago of the Apostolic Chamber, when he was exiled from France, and sought a refuge in Rome. Every one here has seen this illustrious personage receive this reward of his virtue at the hands of the head

of the church, with the liveliest satisfaction. He is frequently admitted at private audiences with the Holy Father, and is occupied with preparing for the press his grand poem of Charlemagne, which will appear in January, 1815. It is dedicated to the Holy Father."

The number of French prisoners who have been sent to France since the conclusion of the peace exceeds sixty-seven thousand men. It is said that only nineteen continental prisoners of war (who are Poles) now remain in this country. The American prisoners in England already amount to three thousand eight hundred. They are chiefly seamen.

SEPTEMBER.

1. A man named Joseph Hack was brought before Mr. Birnie, by May and Goff, on suspicion of having murdered a woman named Jane Ware, on Wednesday evening, in the Kent road.

This unfortunate wretch, when he was brought up, presented a most shocking and disgusting spectacle, having, after the commission of the horrid crime, attempted to put a period to his own existence, by cutting his throat.

The circumstances attending this dreadful occurrence, as detailed in evidence, were as follow:—

Mr. Richard Mister, of Bermondsey-street, stated, that he was walking in the Kent road on Wednesday evening, about eight o'clock, when his attention was attracted by a noise he heard in a field adjoining the road: he immediately jumped across the ditch into the field; and, lying near the spot, he discovered an infant covered with blood;

at a little distance from the spot, he saw a man lying on his back on the ground; he took up the infant, and ran to the man: on his approach, the man lifted up his head, and the witness perceived his throat was cut. At this time some other persons came up; the witness gave the child to one of them, and knelt down and raised up the head of the wounded man, at the same time attempting to stop the wound in his throat with his hand; he succeeded so far, that the man recovered considerably, and a paper and pencil being given to him, he wrote as follows:—"I give you my direction, my dear Jane Ware is my true friend,—I have a key in my pocket which I will give you." Several persons had come up by this time; a hackney-coach was procured, into which the wounded man was put, and conveyed to Guy's Hospital.

Josiah Shergold, the officer, stated, that having heard a woman had been murdered in the Kent-road, he went to the place, and arrived at the spot whilst the last witness was supporting the wounded man, who was the prisoner Joseph Hack. About fifty yards from the spot where Hack was lying, the witness discovered Jane Ware lying quite dead; her throat being cut so deeply that the head was nearly severed from the body. The witness afterwards returned to the spot where Hack was, and assisted in conveying him to a hackney-coach; and also accompanied him to the hospital. In his way thither he wrote with a pencil on a piece of paper, "I am not so bad as you think for,—you hurt me,—Jane Ware lodges at No. 17, Norfolk-street, Union-street."

Mr. John Roberts, one of the

dressers of the hospital, stated, that the prisoner was brought to the hospital with a wound in his throat which the witness sewed up in the usual manner; and, as far as he could judge, there was no danger whatever to be apprehended, as respected the prisoner's life, from it. This opinion being corroborated by that of other professional gentlemen, the prisoner was brought before Mr. Birnie, and underwent an examination: from the office he was taken to Horsemonger-lane; but had not been long there, when he suddenly expired. He was a married man, and left behind him a wife and five infant children unprovided for. He was a journeyman carpenter by trade, and had cohabited with the unfortunate woman, who has thus fallen a victim to his passions. She had had twins by him. From letters found in his and her possession, it appears he was fond of her to an extreme, and his conduct can only be supposed the result of momentary madness.

As Dr. Saunders, of Blundeston, Suffolk, was shooting on the premises of Thomas Fowler, esq. a dog which he was caressing for bringing him a bird touched his gun, which was on the full cock, and shot him under the arm: he was carried home, and amputation was the consequence, but without good effect, for he died immediately.

In Paris they show an infant Hercules, who is immensely fat. He is about seven years and ten months old, born near Joigny; his complexion like that of a fat cook in a heat; black eyes, and prominent eyebrows; about three feet four inches in height, and four feet five inches in circumference: his legs and arms like those of a sturdy

washerwoman, and the hands and feet of an ordinary child of his own age; his body resembling the figure of a corpulent Chinese mandarin, and his weight about 220 pounds. His father and mother are with him.

6. An inquest was held at the White Lion, in Leather-lane, on the body of Mrs. Harriott Collins, a widow lady, whose death was occasioned by her clothes catching fire. Mrs. Sarah Barnet said, that she is the wife of Edward Barnet, and lives at No. 24, in Leather-lane: she knew the deceased near four years; she was the widow of a respectable clergyman, and lived on a small annuity, which was paid by alderman Harvey; she was about 80 years old, and occupied the front room on the first floor at witness's house; that about half-past 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, she saw the deceased on her knees saying her prayers; there was no fire in the room, but a candle lighted which stood on the table; witness was sitting in her own room, which was on the same floor with the deceased, when she heard the cry of "O dear, Mrs. Barnet." Witness, on hearing the cry, ran to her, and on opening the room door, she saw her all in flames; the flames reached as high as the top of the ceiling. Witness took a blanket and counterpane, and threw them over her head, and then rolled her in the carpet, and by that means succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The deceased wore a cotton gown, which was entirely burned off; her shawl and other parts of her cloaths were burned in several places, but none of the furniture. Witness sent for a surgeon, who came and dressed

the deceased, who was put to bed; she continued in her senses till her death, which was at half-past nine o'clock on Monday evening, being 24 hours after the accident happened. The deceased was much burnt about the mouth, breast, right shoulder, arm, and one leg; she supposed the accident must happen by the snuff of the candle falling on the skirt of her gown, as she was on her knees.

8. As a poor woman of Uppingham was, with her son, gathering nuts in a small wood, called Holyok Spenney, about four miles from that place, the boy perceived part of an earthen vessel emerging from the bed of a small stream, which, on examination, proved to be a Roman vase, filled with silver coins of the Emperor Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, Theodosius, and Maximinus. The coins are, consequently, from 1430 to 1450 years old, and the whole are in most excellent preservation.

9. This night, at half-past 7 o'clock, the large machinery work of Mr. Dunn, of John-street, Glasgow, was discovered to be on fire. The flames originated in the second story, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a state of conflagration. Before ten scarcely any part of the house was standing. The progress of the fire was so quick, that there never was any hope of its extinction. We have not heard of any persons being hurt. The premises were insured; this work was burnt down in 1805; there were employed in it nearly 100 men and boys.

10. Colonel Thornton entered Rouen with his famous pack of hounds. He was attended by a number of English gentlemen on

hunters, and the novelty of the sight attracted much notice, and drew thousands out to witness it.

13. *Newcastle*.—On Monday se'nnight a melancholy accident happened on the Kenton waggon-way, near this town. A young woman named Margaret Dobson, in service at Shields, daughter of a waggonman at Coxlodge colliery, had leave to visit her parents, and returning, she and another woman seated themselves on a board, behind her father's loaded coal waggon, to ride to the Shields turnpike, over which the waggon way passes. Near East Benton, a waggon which followed them at some distance, ran amain, and they supposing it might be stopped before it reached them, did not move till it came too near, when M. Dobson, in endeavouring to escape, unfortunately slipped and fell with her neck across the cast metal rail, and the sharp metal wheels severed her head from her body. The other had her foot severely crushed.

15. About thirty-five minutes past one o'clock Mr. Sadler, jun. ascended with the grand balloon from Pontefract, accompanied by Miss Thompson. The aëronauts took a direction due north for about ten minutes, and afterwards moved north-east for about half an hour, when they gradually descended near Grinstead hall. They returned to Pontefract in the evening.

16. *Venice*.—The day before yesterday a fire broke out in the Mont Saint Bernard ship of the line, which lay at anchor in the inner canal of the Arsenal. The flames immediately spread to another ship of the line, the Castiglione, which lay close to the for-

mer. Every attempt to stop the progress of the conflagration proved ineffectual, and those two fine ships were for the greatest part consumed. The *Piave* frigate, whose bowsprit had taken fire, and all the other vessels which were in the vicinity, were saved. Many persons were immediately apprehended, for the purpose of discovering whether this misfortune was not wilfully occasioned. The damage is estimated at three millions of francs.

17. A most melancholy accident occurred on the turnpike-road between Farringdon and Wantage, Berks. Mr. Spicer, a farmer, residing at Goosey, had loaded a waggon with cheese for Wantage, and his wife embraced the opportunity of riding on the waggon to that place: having arrived opposite the farm, called Garlands, they were overtaken by some men, with a number of loose colts, returning from Leachdale fair; these, in passing, divided on each side of the waggon, and thereby frightened the horses which were drawing it; in endeavouring to stop them, the driver, John Comby, was beaten down, and both wheels passed over his loins—he expired in a few minutes afterwards. The horses set off at a full gallop; the waggon was overturned, and the cheese falling on Mrs. Spicer, she was killed on the spot. The boy who led the fore horse had a narrow escape, having been knocked down by it, but he fortunately succeeded in rolling out of the way of the wheels before they passed. An inquest was held on the bodies, when the Jury returned a verdict of *Accidental Death*.

19. The practice of frame-breaking still continues in Notting-

hamshire:—On Sunday, the 11th, about 12 o'clock at night, a party of frame-breakers, supposed about 20, made a forcible entrance into the house of Thomas Ford, of Basford, and demolished 5 valuable frames; from Ford's the depredators proceeded to the house of James Smith, in the same parish, where they also demolished five cotton-frames.—After this, the frame-breakers proceeded to the house of Thomas Garton, of New Basford, where six frames were broken. One person only has as yet been apprehended, supposed to be concerned in the above transaction. The Magistrates of Nottingham have ordered a nightly parade of the military, headed by police-officers, as preventive of the crime.

A shocking accident happened near the Gobowen, Oswestry: Robert Jones, a labourer, having gone down into a well for the purpose of cleaning it, when he reached the bottom, the brick-work gave way, and he was buried under a mass of brick and rubbish, about 7 yards deep. In expectation that he was suffocated, no active and continued endeavours were made for the recovery of the corpse. The work, therefore, of getting the rubbish out of the well, went on but slowly, until Wednesday, when some experienced colliers came from Chirk, and worked till night. On Thursday morning, about ten o'clock, they were astonished by the voice of the unhappy sufferer, from the bottom of the well. Immediately the greatest exertions were made to get him taken out. At three in the afternoon, they had so far cleared the well as to be able to reach the man's face, and to administer, under a surgeon's direc-

tion, a small quantity of warm water-gruel:—but it was not till about three o'clock on Friday, that they could clear all the rubbish from about his head; nor until the poor man had expired about half an hour; so that twelve hours had elapsed from the time that they gave food to the unfortunate sufferer before they could clear the rubbish from his head.

In the neighbourhood of Uxbridge, an engine was tried against some fir trees. The experiments were curious. It is intended to be used against ships; one discharge will cripple any vessel under weigh, by instantly burning the ropes, sails, &c. Two globes of fire were shot at a tall tree at several hundred yards distance, to which they clung, and burnt with great fury; on the 8th discharge, the bursting of the engine delayed the completion of the experiments.

It is stated in an Irish paper, that on the Courtney estates, which have been recently much improved, a reduction is directed to be made of 25 per cent. on the rents of such farms as have been let within the last four or five years.

20. An inquest was held last week, at Stonehouse, on the body of Thomas Cowans, a seaman on board the *Salvador*, who had made a bet he would go up and stand on the truck at the main-top-royal-mast-head, which he had effected about half-past seven o'clock in the evening; but on attempting to come down, by holding on only with his hands on a rope called the top-gallant back-stay, he came down so swiftly that he could not keep his hold, and fell from just under the main-top on the larboard side of the deck, on his face, quite insensi-

ble; the blood gushed out from his mouth and ears, and one of his thighs was fractured: he languished till about one o'clock in the morning, when he died.—Verdict, *Accidental Death*.

An unfortunate accident happened to a river sloop, called the *Commerce* of Boston, laden with 121 packs of wool from Spalding to Leeds or Wakefield, while lying at anchor upon Thorp's Sand, in the river Humber. The crew were all asleep on board, when they were alarmed about five in the morning, by some fishermen calling out that the vessel was on fire; and it was with much difficulty that the men escaped with their lives, as they had to pass through the flames wrapped up in blankets: the master was much burned, but likely to recover; the others were slightly injured. The ship was burned to the water's edge: only a small part of the cargo was saved. The loss is estimated at 3,000l.

22. An information was exhibited by Patrick Fitzsimmons and another custom house officer, against two dress-makers, in the neighbourhood of St. James's-street, for knowingly having in possession two pieces of silk crape Bandanna handkerchiefs, being foreign manufacture, and prohibited within this kingdom, and seized on the 13th inst. The facts being proved, the solicitor for the ladies stated, that the articles had been sent them to make up by ladies of the *first distinction*, and that they had neither the power nor opportunity at all times to refuse receiving them. The Magistrate said, he must convict in treble the value of the goods, besides their forfeiture; but he advised the young ladies to place the

penalty to the account of those foolish women of the "first distinction," to whom the things seized belonged; and he would undertake to answer for the account being paid without any further question.—Conviction entered accordingly.

An inquest was a few days since held on the body of a female servant in the family of the Rev. Mr. B. residing near Billericay, who expired suddenly in the night under the following circumstances:—The family was absent from home, and the deceased was left in care of the house. She had requested the daughter of a neighbouring cottager to sleep with her; but on the night on which she died she complained of illness, and said she would sleep by herself, desiring the girl to sleep in an adjoining room. In the course of the night, the girl was disturbed by the crying of a child, and called out to her companion, who said it was only fancy. She went to sleep again, and was soon after disturbed by the deceased coming into bed with her, and she, at the same time, again thought she heard the crying of an infant. The deceased, however, said it was merely the bleating of sheep under the window, and that she had heard it several times. She desired the girl would go down stairs and make her something warm, as she felt herself extremely unwell. The girl went down stairs to do as she was desired, and on returning found her companion nearly expiring. She immediately called for assistance from a neighbouring cottage; a doctor was sent for, and on his arrival it was found that she had delivered herself of an infant: she lived but a few minutes after

the discovery. On searching the room where she slept, a dead infant was found in a foul clothes bag, and on examining it marks of violence were discovered on its throat. It is conjectured the unhappy woman had got out of bed whilst the girl was gone down stairs, and fearful of the child's discovering itself by its cries had destroyed it. Suspicions had been entertained of her pregnancy, but she positively denied it. The Jury returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder*, as related to the child; and, *Died by the Visitation of God*, as respected the woman.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated 25th of September, 1814:—"The first symptoms of the dreadful fever now raging here were discovered on the 16th ult. when two Italians died of it. No precautions were taken until the 18th, when the places of public worship were closed by a circular order from the commander in Chief, and foul bills of health issued. On the 23rd, these precautions were dropped, the churches ordered to be opened, and clean bills of health issued. Cases of the fever, however, continued to occur; and on the 2nd inst. finding the contagion to spread very much, the order was renewed for shutting the churches, which, with the issuing of foul bills of health, has continued ever since, although the communication between the town and port is still preserved. Rear-Admiral Flemming, who had returned from Cadiz on the 18th ult. left this bay on the following day, and has continued ever since with his squadron at Algesiras, where all vessels of war coming in repair, and convoys collect. The Spanish Com-

mandant of the Camp of Gibraltar placed his cordon, and cut off all communications with this garrison, on the afternoon of the 19th of August. The following are the cases of fever and deaths, since the 18th ult:—

13th Aug. to 2nd Sep. 42 cases, 14 deaths.

3rd Sep. to 9th Sep. 43 ditto, 16 ditto.

10th — to 16th — 70 ditto, 22 ditto.

These do not include the Military.

17th to 23rd, including what remained on 16th. } 295 cases, 41 deaths.

This last report includes the Military, in which were 136 cases, and 17 deaths.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated September 27, 1814:—"I regret having to acquaint you, that the epidemical distemper has made its appearance here within these few days, and bills of health were issued to-day expressing the fact." Eight thousand troops, destined for an expedition to South America, and which were about to be embarked, have been just marched out of the town.

26. A steam-engine is said to have been recently sent from this country, for the purpose of draining the mines of Pasco, in Peru, which had for some time past been rendered wholly unproductive by inundations. The engine was accompanied by some intelligent miners from Cornwall, by mechanics versed in the erection and employment of the machinery, and by triple sets of all the implements necessary to it.

Yesterday week, being what is called Dutch Sunday, was observed at Yarmouth, by the arrival of schryfts from Holland, previous to their going a fishing. It being 20 years since the day was last kept for this occasion, it attracted a numerous assemblage of visitors from the neighbourhood.

28. A letter from Porto Fer-

rajo gives some details relative to Buonaparte. His residence consists of two adjoining houses two stories high. Two sentinels are at the gate. The interior is elegant. The saloon can hold 100 persons. —He sleeps little, rises early, tires out two or three horses, and is engaged in his cabinet till late at night. He is in good health, but neglects his dress sometimes so as to have the air of a private soldier. To give a proof of his feelings towards the Bourbons, he had crosses enamelled in white and blue, with this legend—*Pledge of Peace. Live the King!!!* This decoration is given to those who quit his service to return to France.

30. The oldest Jesuit in the world is at present living at Perugia, in the states of the Church. This is Father Albert de Montauro. He is 126 years of age, and took the vows of his order on the 2nd of February, 1724.

Mr. Sadler ascended in a balloon from the Parsonage ground, at Doncaster, at 35 minutes past one. The day was fine and the assemblage numerous. The balloon took a westerly direction, and frequently disappeared behind the clouds. He descended at Billingley-green, near Barnsley, and returned to Doncaster at half past nine at night.

There died at Constantinople, in this month, of the plague, Solomon Lipman Begemder, supposed to be one of the most wealthy Jews in the Turkish dominions. He was a great favourite with the late and present Sovereign, to both of whom he acted as banker and farmer of the revenue. During the viziership of Mustapha Bairactar, he made him a present of gold and

jewels equal to 150,000l. sterling, for his protection. In consequence of the tumults which took place on the downfall of that Chieftain, his house was plundered by the populace, and his loss was estimated at half a million. During a period of scarcity, 8,000 of his countrymen owed their support entirely to his bounty. His immense wealth has, since his death, been seized by the Ottoman Porte, for its own use.

OCTOBER.

2. *Vienna.*—The day of the so long wished-for Congress having at last arrived, it was thought that a solemn service would have taken place in the church of St. Stephen; but no order to that effect has yet been given, and nothing indicates the precise day when the Congress will open.

It is impossible to convey an idea of the bustle which prevails in and about the palace. Multitudes are collected to see the Sovereigns, who are coming and going every moment; the drums beat, the troops are under arms; the people, on foot, on horseback, and in carriages, jostle each other in all directions. The Ministers hitherto most conspicuous are, MM. Metternich, Nesselrode, Hardenberg, and Castlereagh.

The imperial palace is at present inhabited by two Emperors, two Empresses, four Kings, and a Queen; two hereditary Princes, the one imperial, the other royal; two Grand Duchesses, and two Princes. The whole of the building forms a rectangled parallelogram: on one of the great sides is the palace, properly so called, and on the other opposite to it are the buildings for the Council of State,

&c.; the Amelia and Swiss palaces form the wings. The Emperor and Empress of Russia inhabit the second story of the Amelia palace, and the King of Wurtemberg the first; the King and Queen of Bavaria, with the Princes their sons, and the Grand Duchess of Weymar, occupy the Council buildings; the King of Denmark inhabits that part of the Swiss palace which looks towards the bastions, and the King of Prussia that which faces the city; the Hereditary Prince of Prussia lodges with him; the Emperor and Empress of Austria, with the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, and the Hereditary Prince of Austria, occupy what is properly called the Palace. The young Archdukes and Archduchess are at Schoenbrunn.

3. A gentleman from the East Indies, who lately arrived here, presented a lady of this city with a little African negro boy, about nine or ten years of age, whom he humanely preserved from being destroyed by a slave merchant; it appears that among many slaves which were offered for sale by the captain of a slave-ship, this black infant was one; but not being able to procure a purchaser, he took the child up by the leg and arm to throw him into the ocean, and when in the very act, the above gentleman interposed, and agreed to give some consideration; the boy is very tractable, has a good capacity, and a retentive memory. — (*Exeter Paper*).

5. Yesterday afternoon, a most atrocious murder was committed on Elizabeth Dobbins, a poor washerwoman residing at Millfield Farm, Millfield-lane, Kentish-town.

About three o'clock, James Dob-

bins, the husband of the deceased, and a turncock of St. Pancras, returned home from his work. On entering a room on the ground floor, he discovered his wife lying on the floor; at a short distance from her he perceived a kitchen poker, which was considerably bent, and covered with blood, having evidently been the instrument with which the wound on his wife had been inflicted. The wretched man immediately lifted up his wife, and placed her on a chair. On examining her head, he found it laid open from her right eye to the back: the skull fractured dreadfully. Life was still remaining, but little hopes of recovery could be entertained. He went out to procure assistance, and found a man in the custody of James Ceel, from whom he learnt they had taken him in a field near the spot, belonging to Mr. Thomas Greenwood on suspicion of having stolen two bundles which he had in his possession. Dobbins communicated the horrid scene he had discovered in his own house, and it was concluded that the prisoner was the murderer. They conveyed him before Mr. Ivers, magistrate, in Kentish town, who having investigated the circumstances, committed him to prison.

This man, named Thomas Sharpe, was tried for the murder at the next Old Bailey Sessions, convicted, and executed in the following week.

8. *Rotterdam.* — The river Maase presented this day again a very interesting scene for the inhabitants of this city, which they have not enjoyed for many years, and which filled the heart of each true Hollander with inexpressible joy and gratitude. The beautiful Dutch built frigate Maase Rotten

Stroom, commanded by Captain Frans. Bremer, lying ready to sail to Batavia, and anchored before this city, according to the ancient custom of this country, a dinner was given on board of her this day; but this being the first ship since we became a nation again, under the reign of a long wished-for Prince, and the ship being on the eve of her departure on such an interesting expedition, the owners, of course, wished the entertainment to be suitable to the occasion. Amongst those invited were the Admiral Kikkert, the Commissary of the Department, one of the Burgomasters, some of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce and Navigation, and other respectable merchants. At two o'clock this highly respectable company was conveyed on board the frigate by the sloops belonging to her, and a fine yacht; and were received on board (Orange and Dutch colours flying, a discharge of the canuon, and a band playing), by the principal owner and book-keeper, A. Van Hoboken, Esq.— At the dinner some toasts were drank; amongst which the following were given by Vice Admiral Kikkert:

“Our beloved Sovereign.”—
 “The Princely family.” “All our august Allies.” “All those in high authority in our State.”—
 “Municipality of Rotterdam.”

The President of Commerce gave the following—

“May the English Government show their friendship for our beloved Sovereign by a speedy restoration of our Colonies; and may the esteem which the Dutch have always felt for this old Ally rise to the highest pitch.”

9. A boat, containing nine un-

fortunate people, was swamped between Ramsgate and Calais, when every soul perished: the individuals consisted of four women, the rest men (the whole French), who had brought over, about three weeks since, fruit and vegetables. Soon after their arrival, the officer of the customs proceeded to examine the vessel, and discovered, under the gunwale, a quantity of Valenciennes lace; the boat (a remarkably fine yawl) was confiscated. Since that period, they have been wandering about the island. On Sunday morning, a Flemish fisherman, taking pity on their situation, undertook to carry them over in a small boat, which would not live in any sea. They all embarked, in a fresh gale, and were engulfed before they had got half way over.

10. A fire broke out this morning at two o'clock, in High-street, Shadwell, opposite the Police-office. It commenced in the house of Mr. Andrews, a haberdasher, and communicated to the adjoining houses, from whence it spread with irresistible fury to others, until twenty dwellings were consumed; and from the rapidity of the flames, a very small part of the property, which principally belonged to poor persons, could be saved. The servant lad of Mr. Andrews, but for the providential aid of a ladder, must have perished. Two hours elapsed before water could be obtained. The houses on the opposite side of the street were preserved with difficulty. Many of them were considerably injured; and but for the extraordinary activity of the watermen, the Police-

office must have been burnt to the ground. Mr. Andrews, whose stock was extensive, is said to be insured to the amount of 2,000*l*. Many of the other sufferers were not so fortunate.

11. This morning the family of the Hon. Mr. Herbert, at Mitcham, were alarmed by the report of a spring-gun, which had been placed in the garden, (and of which the regular notice had been given): the servants, on repairing to the spot, found a man lying a few yards distant, lifeless; he was discovered to be an old offender, who, only a few days before, had been detected, by a similar report, in another gentleman's garden, and then only a few shot being lodged in his legs, he was, under the idea of this circumstance being a sufficient caution, set at liberty.

13. The gardener of Mr. Sherbrook, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, suffered a melancholy death. Mr. S. had frequently previous had his pinery robbed, and on Thursday night the gardener determined to sit up and watch; he accordingly posted himself in the green-house, with a loaded fowling-piece, where it is supposed he fell asleep, and in the morning was found dead on the ground, with all the appearance of suffocation, evidently occasioned by the discharge of mephitic gas from the plants during the night.

15. An anniversary service was performed in the chapel of the Thuilleries for her late Majesty Marie Antoinette, Queen of France. The King, the Royal Family, and the whole Court attended. The King was in his pep, with a crape round his arm.

The Duke of Angoulême was on the right of his Majesty, and the Duke of Berry on his left. The Duchess of Angoulême, dressed in mourning, went down into the interior of the chapel, and placed herself in the choir opposite the officiating clergymen. Among the persons present were remarked eight or ten bishops, almost all of whom have lately returned to France, and several of the King's almoners. All the persons belonging to the Court were in full mourning. Mass was performed by M. de Vintimille, Bishop of Carcassonne.

Extract of a Letter from Bear Haven.—In consequence of a severe gale coming on, on the 10th instant, the fleet under convoy of the Sultan, 74, was directed to put into Bear Haven: the Baring transport, a fine ship, upwards of 700 tons, having on board 18 officers and more than 300 men of the 40th regiment, under the command of Major Shelton, lay to for a pilot off the mouth of the haven, but so near to the rocks, that she drove upon them on the left side of the entrance, and after striking several times, lost her rudder: she then became unmanageable, drifted across the haven, and struck on the rocks on Bear Island, carrying away her bowsprit.

Through the exertions of the officers, the men were kept below, until the water was ankle deep on the deck; every endeavour was then used to get them on shore, as the ship was found to be sinking fast; in the confusion many of them jumped overboard, there being no boats near, and several were unfortunately drowned; 18

or 20 are at this time missing, but I hope some of them may yet be found upon the island. From the vessel filling so fast, and the exertions of every officer being required in saving the men, it was impossible for them to recover any part of their baggage; they have lost almost every thing, and many of the men are in a state of nakedness.

17. By letters received from Nottingham, we learn that the outrages of those deluded people called Luddites still continue. A few weeks ago a man of the name of Towle, of New Basford, was fully committed for frame-breaking, upon the evidence of Mr. Garton of that place, and was to take his trial at the quarter sessions. Aware that the evidence of Mr. Garton could not fail to bring their accomplice to condign punishment, the Luddites formed the horrid resolution of murdering him. With this view, on Friday night last, a number of them assembled about 9 o'clock. Fortunately Mr. Garton had received previous intimation of their intentions, and had made application to the magistrates, who furnished him with a guard of constables. On arriving at Mr. Garton's house, they eagerly inquired for him, and swore they came to do for him; and by way of intimidation, fired several times, but without doing any mischief. On forcing their way into the parlour, where the constables were waiting for them, the Luddite ringleader received a shot in his head, and dropped down dead on the spot. He proved to be a Nottingham man, named Boamsford, and had lately returned from sea. The

noise brought many of the neighbours to the doors and windows: amongst the rest was Mr. Gilby, who was immediately shot dead by the ruffians, in revenge, as it is supposed, for the death of Boamford. Such confusion prevailed at the time, that the villains escaped, although a great assemblage of people were present.

The neighbourhood of St. Giles's was thrown into the utmost consternation by one of the most extraordinary accidents ever remembered. About six o'clock in the evening, one of the vats in the extensive premises of Messrs. Henry Meux and Co., in Banbury-street, St. Giles's, burst, and in a moment New-street, George-street, and several others in the vicinity, were deluged with the contents, amounting to 3,500 barrels of strong beer. The fluid, in its course, swept every thing before it. Two houses in New-street, adjoining the brewhouse, were totally demolished. The inhabitants, who were of the poorer class, were all at home. In the first floor of one of them, a mother and daughter were at tea: the mother was killed on the spot; the daughter was swept away by the current through a partition, and dashed to pieces. The back parts of the houses of Mr. Goodwin, poulterer, of Mr. Hawse, Tavistock Arms, and Nos. 24 and 25, in Great Russell-street, were nearly destroyed. The female servant of the Tavistock Arms was suffocated. Three of Mr. Meux's men employed in the brewery were rescued with great difficulty, by the people collected to afford relief, who had to wade up to their middle through the beer.

The site of the place is low and flat, and there being no declivity to carry off the fluid, in its fall it spread and sunk into the neighbouring cellars, all of which were inhabited. The bursting of the brewhouse walls, and the fall of heavy timber, materially contributed to aggravate the mischief, by forcing the roofs and walls of the adjoining houses. The crowd collected from the time of the accident to a late hour was immense. It presented many distressing scenes of children and others inquiring for and lamenting their parents, relatives, and friends.

A great number of workmen were employed the whole of yesterday in clearing away the rubbish, and the following dead bodies have been found:—

Ann Saville, about 35 years of age.

Eleanor Cooper, between 15 and 16 years of age, servant to Mr. Hawse, the Tavistock Arms.

Hannah Bamfield, a child, four years and a half old.

Mrs. Butler, a poor Irish woman, her daughter and granddaughter, and three others, whose names have not been ascertained.

One person has been dug out alive. Two brothers, of the name of Creek, store-house clerks, in attempting to save some of the property, were severely hurt. Two other persons are missing from the neighbourhood, whose bodies have not yet been found. Many of the cellars on the south side of Russell-street are completely inundated with beer; and in some houses the inhabitants had to save themselves from drowning by mounting their highest pieces of furniture.

One of the interesting circum-

stances attending the melancholy event was observable in the anxiety expressed by several gentlemen who were drawn to the spot to prevent any noise among the crowd, that the persons who were employed in clearing away the rubbish, might, in pursuing their work, direct their ears to the ground, in order to discover whether any of their victims were calling for assistance. The caution and humanity with which the labourers proceeded in their distressing task excited a strong interest, and deserve warm approbation.

18. *Vienna.* — The fête given to-day on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic was the finest that has been yet seen. Twenty thousand men were assembled in the morning on the Prater. At eleven in the forenoon the Emperors, the Kings, and Allied Sovereigns, the Empresses and Queens, came upon the ground with a very numerous and brilliant suite. The troops having formed an immense square, *Te Deum* was chaunted; after which the troops defiled in presence of their Majesties. The Archduke Constantine was at the head of the regiment of curasiers which bears his name. Dinner was served up at the same time to the Sovereigns, the Officers, and the troops. The repast even of the troops was sumptuous: the Sovereigns dined in the Villa, at one end of the Prater, and the troops on the field, while more than 100,000 spectators were moving about in every direction. Their Majesties several times appeared at the balcony which commands the plain as well as the

islands of the Danube, and were saluted by uninterrupted acclamations. The Emperor of Russia twice drank to the health of the troops and the spectators. The soldiers in the garrison of Vienna receive double pay, and the Officers a present of 200 florins a month. The expenses of the kitchen and cellars of the Palace are about one hundred thousand florins a day.

19. The Royal East India brigade paraded for the purpose of receiving the official thanks of both Houses of Parliament; after which the three battalions were marched to the India House, to deposit their colours on being disbanded, on which occasion each man received 20s. and his regimentals.

24. A horrid murder was committed near Altagh Wood, in the Barony of West Muskerry, Cork. A farmer named Gallavan and his son, returning from the wood, where they had purchased a horse-load of timber, were attacked by five persons who crossed them in the high road, and who appeared to have lain in waiting for them, three of whom were armed with scythes, set in handles, like swords: two of them knocked the old man down, and gave him several severe wounds with these murderous weapons, and also with large stones; and the other three most barbarously butchered the son, who died on the following day. An inquest was held on the body, and one Hogan, a carpenter, has been identified by old Gallavan, as one of the perpetrators, and is in custody.

A singular accident took place at Sutton Bonnington, Notts. It being wake time, a number of

young people had assembled at the Tailors' Arms public-house, to make merry by dancing, &c. when on a sudden the floor fell through, and the whole company disappeared, with the exception of the fiddler, who kept his station in one corner of the room, with a foundation under him, just sufficient to contain the space of the chair he sat upon. Several of the party got broken legs, fractured skulls, or other injuries.

25. This afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a murder was committed on the body of Mr. William Belsham, cow-keeper, at Maldon, Essex, in his own cow-house, about half a mile out of the town. He had gone as usual to milk his cows. A boy, about twelve years of age, went to him to get some milk; and as he was returning from the cow-house, he met a man getting over a gate, who went towards the cow-house. In a short time after another boy heard a violent noise, and a man's voice calling for help proceeding from the cow-house; and soon after, he saw a man come out of the cow-house, and walk deliberately away. No more noise was heard from the cow-house. A few minutes after, the boy went into the cow-house to ascertain the cause of the noise, when he found the deceased had been murdered, his brains being beat out: the boy ran for help, and a number of persons came, but the deceased was quite dead, and there was no doubt, by the bludgeon which the man had in his hand who was seen to enter and come out of the cow-house, and which was found by the side of the deceased. It was ascertained that he had been

robbed of his watch, a 1*l*. Bank of England note, and some silver. From the description of the man, it is believed he is a seaman, named William Seymour, a native of Maldon, who had returned within these few days, having been discharged from the San Juan. He was detected in a robbery about two years since, when he was sent on board the Reasonable, where he was discovered to be a deserter from the San Juan, and was sent on board of her. The inhabitants of Maldon dispatched persons in all directions in pursuit of the murderer, who traced him toward the river; but it being night, all farther search ceased. They have offered a reward of 100*l*. for his apprehension.

26. As Miss Nicholas was riding a few days ago, on the bank of the Rhymny, in Wales, her horse took fright, and galloped furiously along the road over-hanging the river; her servant endeavoured to come up with her in vain: perceiving that her own horse exerted himself to keep the head when he heard the other coming up, she made a signal to the servant to check his pace: her own horse, however, continued his course with desperate speed, till she arrived at a place where a rock fallen from the cliff occupied half the road; here the animal had scarcely room to pass between the rock, and the precipice; in the attempt to pass, his hind legs and body slipped down the precipice, while his four legs only retained hold of the road: in this awful situation, without assistance, or any prospect but destruction, the young lady did not delay a moment to attempt her

deliverance from the dangers that surrounded her: she sprang from her seat to a twig that overhung, and regained the road in safety. The horse fell (a depth of 200 feet) into the waters below, and swam to the opposite shore without material injury.

A letter from Frankfort, dated the 26th of October, states, that the vintage on the right bank of the Rhine had been almost totally ruined. A continued series of wet weather for 13 weeks had prevented the grapes from arriving at maturity, and was followed by some cold nights in the beginning of October, by which the grapes were frozen, and rendered not worth the gathering. The vintage on the left bank of the Rhine had equally failed.

29. The ravages of the plague this year at Smyrna have been unusually dreadful. It is stated, that in June, frequently upwards of a thousand have been buried in one day; one-third of the inhabitants had left their dwellings and the town. Some compute the number of deaths this year at 50,000; the least computation is 30,000. Smyrna is said to contain from 150 to 180,000 inhabitants. All Asia Minor, Syria, the Islands, &c. experienced this year a similar loss of about one-quarter or one-fifth of the whole population. The crops of corn, &c. remain ungathered in the fields in many places in the interior, for want of hands; and several towns and villages have been entirely abandoned. In Smyrna the keys of 800 houses have been delivered to the Governor, as many families have been altogether extirpated, and the Government is heir where there is no very near relation.

The following melancholy accident occurred in Cambridge: as the Rev. Mr. Brathwaite, fellow of St. John's College, was entering into the Blue Boar Inn, Trinity-street, on the roof of the Ipswich coach, he was so much crushed (owing to the lowness of the gateway) as to cause his death in a few hours.

31. A shocking accident occurred at the gig-mill of Mr. John Carr, at Armley. One of the straps by which motion is communicated to the gig-engine having started, a young man of the name of Lee attempted to replace it, but in the effort his arm unfortunately became entangled in the strap, and he was drawn among the machinery, and instantly killed; his body was mangled in a manner too horrible for description.

NOVEMBER.

1. Accounts from Gurry, in the East Indies, mention a calamity of too frequent occurrence in that country. On the 12th of February, the Nerbudda, during the night, overflowed its banks, and swept away upwards of 15 villages. This was so sudden, that the inhabitants, houses, furniture, and cattle, shared one common fate. The number of human lives lost is supposed to exceed 3,000.

The amount of Bank-notes in circulation on the 1st of November was 27,857,290*l.*; of which 17,000,000*l.* were notes of 5*l.* and upwards, 1,250,000*l.* promissory notes at seven days' sight, and 9,500,000*l.* of 1 and 2*l.*

Mr. Clark, of Broughton, in Cumberland, met his death in a dreadful manner. He had been

in the neighbourhood of Cocker-mouth, when he came up with a party of gentlemen, in chase of a stag, which had been started at Dalemain, near Penrith, from whence the animal made off with extraordinary speed. After passing through the streets of Carlisle and Cocker-mouth, considerably in advance of his pursuers, whose horses were much fagged, Mr. C. being on a fresh horse, soon came up with the animal near Eaglesford, where he had taken refuge in a corn-yard, apparently so worn out that he thought he could make but little resistance, and was actually about to seize him, when the stag made a fatal spring at his adversary, and pierced him with his horns near the groin. Upon the gentlemen coming up, they did every thing to rescue him, but not before Mr. C. was a lifeless corpse. After having secured the stag, it was with considerable difficulty they even got his antlers disengaged from the man's body.

Outrages in Ireland.—On the evening of the 1st inst. was committed a most audacious robbery. Immediately after Robert Prendergast, esq. of Greenmount, and his family, had dined, and as the servants were going to dinner, the house was surrounded by a gang of plunderers, of whom six entered, and hustled the domestics into the dining parlour with their master and mistress, and their children, and Mrs. Hefferman (Mrs. P.'s sister). They placed a guard on the door, and the rest went to the kitchen, where they regaled themselves, taking care to relieve the centries, and give them their share of refreshment. The whole then re-entered the parlour,

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and one of them putting a pistol to Mr. P.'s head, demanded his keys and property, promising, if he would give them up fairly, that they would not injure any one. Mr. P. gave them his keys, and the villains continued ransacking the house for above five hours, not departing until nearly one o'clock on Wednesday morning. Many of the jewels were valuable, and a great quantity of wearing apparel of every description was taken, every thing moveable and wearable that they could convey away. The property lost cannot well be estimated much short of a thousand pounds. They offered no further violence. On rummaging the drawers, they deliberately rejected several bank receipts of Mr. P., but took the government debentures and bank-notes; and, upon guess, took also some documents of government stock. One of them left in guard of the family below, while the ransack was making, indulged his taste for music, and trying a couple of flutes, on one of which he played a tune or two, not at all in the style of a vulgar musician, he gave the preference to that which had four silver keys to it. Complaining of being fatigued, and wishing for some liquor, they declined doing any mischief in the cellar, and were satisfied with a glass of good old whiskey. Three only of them were disguised. The memory of Brennan's gang is pretty recent: and many are living who remember Frency's.

A Cork paper states the following attack on the Cashel mail:—A daring outrage has been committed upon the coach which left

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this city yesterday for Dublin.—At about twelve o'clock, as the coach was proceeding up a slight ascent, leading to a place called Rockwell, in the barony of Middlethird, and within about three miles of Cashel, it was discovered that the road was blocked up, cars being placed at each side, and a large tree resting upon both. The coach had scarcely arrived at this spot, when two shots were fired, both of which unhappily took effect; one upon the coachman, who received the ball in his breast; and the other on a gentleman, the assistant surgeon of the 38th regiment, who sat immediately behind him, and who was shot in the head. Notwithstanding the wounded state of the coachman, he, with great presence of mind, held his horses in hand, and though the road was very narrow, dexterously turned them round, and drove back to the last stage he had left. In the mean time one of the guards descended from his seat, and ran to the place whence the shots proceeded, but the miscreants could not be discerned, and all that remained for him was to fire in that direction, which he did.

2. An interesting female presented herself for relief to the German committee at Baker's Coffee-house, in consequence of wounds she received in the late battles fought in the cause of Europe against France. She gave undoubted proofs of her having fought in the ranks in the hard contested actions in the vicinity of Leipsic, where she received several wounds. She was taken to the hospital at Leipsic, where her sex was discovered. This Amazonian warrior is a German of about twenty-five years of age: she served five years in the army.

8. The Prince Regent went in state to open the session of Parliament. At a quarter past one, his Royal Highness proceeded to St. James's Palace, dressed in purple and gold, with various orders. The procession moved through the state rooms, and the Prince entered the state coach at half past one, accompanied by the master of the horse and the lord in waiting. The attendants went in four carriages with six horses, preceded by six trumpeters and a kettle-drum. The procession was followed by the foreign ambassadors. His Royal Highness's entrance into the House of Peers was announced by a discharge of cannon from the Lambeth shore.

The Prince Regent has fulfilled the promise made by him to the university of Gottingen: he has sent to it a copy of every English work of importance that has appeared during the last ten years. The fine library of Gottingen is now in possession of this rich present.

10. A School of Physic has been established in Dublin. It comprises six professors, viz. for anatomy, chemistry, and botany, in the foundation of Trinity College, called University Professors; and for the theory and practice of medicine and the materia medica, called King's Professors, each of whom acts in succession for six months, as clinical lecturer and physician. Sir Patrick Dun has endowed a clinical hospital and a medical library. Students matriculated at Trinity College, and certified by the six professors, obtain in three years a diploma, on a footing with those granted at Edinburgh and Glasgow: and another class, after longer terms and other grades, obtain diplomas corre-

sponding with those of Oxford and Cambridge.

11. At night a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Tewson, dealer in marine stores, in Narrow-street, Limehouse, which for four hours raged with great fury. The fire caught the opposite side of the way, and both sides enveloped in flames, continued burning at the same time. It being low water, more than two hours elapsed after the arrival of the engines, before one of them could play. In the whole, sixteen houses, besides several warehouses, were burnt down, among which were the Crown and Rodney's Head public houses. The flames were not completely got under till nine in the morning; and great apprehensions were entertained that they would communicate to a sugar-baker's in Narrow-street. Fortunately no lives were lost. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by an apprentice of Mr. Tewson's going into the rope-loft with a lighted candle.

12. An inquest was held at the Garrick's Head, Bow-street, on the body of Mr. Andrew Signey, who died in the passage to the pit of Covent Garden theatre, on the preceding evening. Mr. Dakin accompanied the deceased, on Wednesday evening, to the theatre. The deceased had been afflicted with an asthmatic complaint some years, and was pressed much by the crowd in passing to the pit. Witness and deceased were separated in the crowd, and as soon as witness saw him after their separation, he was lying on his side apparently lifeless. Witness raised him, put him into a chair, and procured medical aid, but it was ineffectual. His temples were lanced, but life

was gone. A surgeon deposed that deceased died in consequence of a spasmodic affection, increased by the pressure of the crowd. Verdict—*Died by the Visitation of God.*

Extract of a Letter from Rome, dated Nov. 16:—"The 14th of this month will be a memorable day with the society of Jesuits. The reception of novices then commenced, when forty were admitted. Among these was the eldest son of Marquis Patriza, a new senator of Rome; the son of Marquis Azelio, minister extraordinary for Sardinia in this city; and twenty priests, the most of whom are public professors at the university.

29. A violent outrage and robbery was committed at the house of Gabriel Fisher, Cherry Mount, in the county of Waterford, within four miles of Youghal, on the evening of the 29th of November, about six o'clock. As Dennis Fisher, son of the above-mentioned, was returning into his father's house by the back door, he was seized by three men, each armed with two pistols slung in a belt, and a short gun: they, with two more armed in like manner, who now joined the former men, immediately wrested a gun from Fisher, which he was then taking into his father's house, and into which they forced themselves with him; when in the kitchen they asked Fisher where was his father? who replied, he was in the parlour with his family; on which they rushed into the parlour, where Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, with two young ladies, their daughters, and two of their grand-children, were. These miscreants, on entering the parlour, asked the elder Fisher for his arms; he replied he had none; one of the vil-

lains then advanced, and presenting a cocked pistol to the head of this aged gentleman, in the presence of his wife, daughters, and grand-children, desired him to kneel down. This Mr. Fisher refused, adding in a determined tone, "If you mean to shoot me, I shall receive it standing;" the villain then turned the pistol from the direction in which Mr. Fisher stood, and discharged it against the wall. The villains at this period were observed in the act of relieving their sentinel, of whom, as it afterwards appeared, numbers were regularly posted, for a considerable distance about the house, and especially on the road to Youghal. They all appeared to have equal commands, and asked which of the young ladies would make tea; the father replied neither of them; upon which one of the gang very deliberately took up the kettle, and made tea, to which the whole party sat down, ate a large hot cake, then at the fire, besides all the bread and butter at table. They then commanded Mr. Fisher to shew them the house, in order to see whether there were any more arms, exclusive of the gun which they had previously taken from Mr. Fisher's son; this Mr. Fisher complied with. They then asked for spirits, when they were informed by Mr. Fisher that he had none, except a little rum, which was contained in a decanter; this they divided among themselves, and wishing the family good night, departed. They then went to the house of Mr. Power, which they plundered of arms, and set the house on fire, but it was happily extinguished.

In the same week, the house of the Rev. Mr. Averill, of Mothill,

in the county of Waterford, was attacked by a gang of armed ruffians, who had the almost universally combined objects in view, of obtaining money and arms. It was not ascertained of how many they consisted; but two of them entered the parlour, one of whom presented a pistol at Mr. Averill, and demanded his arms and powder. When he assured them that he had neither arms nor powder, he was compelled to attend them over the house, and to open for their inspection every drawer, desk, and cupboard. Disappointed in their primary, though not exclusive design, they demanded the price of powder which they thought they ought to have found, and robbed Mr. A. of a small sum of money he had in his pocket-book.

DECEMBER.

1. The New Testament has been translated into the Chinese language, by the East India Company's translator at Canton, and printed: fifty copies have been brought to England.

3. A coroner's inquest sat at the chamber of the Society of Gray's Inn on the body of John Hinckley, found the preceding afternoon dead in his bed. Many inquiries having been made for the deceased, and nobody having seen him for near *three months*, the ticket porters got into the chambers by the window, the outer and inner doors being locked. They drew aside the bed curtains, and discovered the deceased completely decayed. He was about fifty years of age, and the last time any one remembered to have seen him alive was about the middle of September.—

Verdict—*Died by the Visitation of God.*

4. Last week, one Hasson was attacked near Lyng, on his way from Ballymullans fair, near Londonderry, Ireland, in open day, and within view of several persons digging potatoes, and not twenty yards from houses, and was deliberately murdered by ruffians. One of them knocked him down with some heavy weapon, and others beat him with bludgeons until life was extinct, while the potatoe-diggers stood aloof with their spades in their hands, regardless of his cries for assistance. Those who witnessed the shocking scene deny all knowledge of the murderers; and notwithstanding the exertions of the magistrates, they had not been identified, in a neighbourhood where every individual is almost universally known. Hasson was reputed to have been an Orangeman.

On Sunday evening an immense congregation was assembled in the Methodist chapel, in Oldham-street, Manchester, to hear the sermon about to be delivered in commemoration of the late Dr. Coke, who a short time since died on his passage to India, for the purpose of propagating the gospel. While the assemblage was awaiting the commencement of the service, which was not to begin for half an hour, a false alarm was raised by some mischievous person, it is supposed, as if the gallery was giving way. The entire crowd rushed immediately towards the outlets with such violence, that several persons were thrown down and trodden upon; among whom were two women, who died a few minutes after. Several persons were severely bruised. The alarm

was entirely without foundation, the gallery being perfectly safe.

5. Three merchants in African slave-trading have been brought from Sierra Leone in the *Ariel*, and lodged in Portsmouth gaol, in order to their being sent to New South Wales for *fourteen years*, that being the sentence of punishment passed upon them after their trial at Sierra Leone. Their names are, James Dunbar, a Spaniard; Malcolm Brodie, a native of Manchester; and George Cooke, an American.

Seven women, each of them with an *alias* to her name, were lately committed to the county gaol of Somerset, charged with having obtained, by false pretences and a forged pass, money from the overseer of the parish of Cross, describing themselves as soldiers' wives. They are part of a gang of eighteen, who left London together. Their method of making application to the overseer was two or three at a time, each describing a long family, which were gone by in a waggon or cart, &c. One parish alone is stated to have paid this party fifty pounds in one day.

6. The house of Michael M'Nichol of Glack, within four miles of Newtownlimavady, Ireland, was lately broken open by a body of armed men. M'Nichol having been a short time before robbed of his arms, was incapable of making any defence, and the merciless banditti, after breaking his wife's arm, and cruelly wounding several of his children, murdered himself, and afterward mangled his body in a shocking manner. Two causes are assigned for this barbarous act: M'Nichol having refused to become a member of a treasonable association, and his having taken

the farm he occupied after another man had been dispossessed of it.

7. The transport which sailed from Cork, and was supposed to have been lost in her passage to Québec, with four hundred and eighty-seven soldiers, and two hundred and forty-eight women and children on board, has been heard of. The Crocodile frigate, on approaching the desolate island of Anticosta, observed a part of the crew of the transport on shore, where she had been wrecked; and succeeded in bringing away the survivors, who had been on the island thirty-seven days.

An inquisition was held last week at Ashton-upon-Mersey, upon the bodies of a young woman and her infant child, found drowned in the Mersey. The deceased had been courted by a young man, by whom she had the child, and was afterwards slighted by him, and resolved to drown herself and the infant. The jury brought in a verdict—*Lunacy*.

The Mayor of Oxford has requested the inhabitants of that city to abstain from giving alms to beggars; an office having been established in the Town Hall for investigating the cases of persons asking alms, and affording relief to such as really want it. Professional beggars are dealt with according to law.

8. An inquest was held at the Crown, Westminster Bridge, on the body of John Stevenson, late a saddler in Westminster Road, who was killed on Tuesday by Zephyr, the stag at Astley's theatre. Mr. Parker, one of the proprietors of the theatre, stated, that he had the care of the stag, which belongs to a foreigner named Garnier, now in

France. Garnier had been applied to several times to take the animal away, but neglected to do so: it was kept in a stall near the stables. On Tuesday last witness was preparing to feed it with turnips, when he saw the deceased, who had been employed last summer to make a collar or halter for the stag. Finding it was tight, the animal having grown fat, he called to Stevenson, and asked if it could not be altered. Deceased said it could. After a few minutes conversation, they went towards the stall, and on the approach of Mr. Stevenson, the stag made a dart at him, fixed him with his horns against the wall, and gored him. The witness having a stick, beat the stag, and forced him to quit the deceased. Stevenson then appeared with his body bent to the ground, a profusion of blood issued from the wound, and in a short time after the accident he expired. Witness had, previous to the accident, told him the animal was dangerous. Mr. Cook, surgeon, Westminster Road, deposed, that he was required by a messenger, about one o'clock on Tuesday, to go to Astley's, a serious accident having taken place. He found Mr. Stevenson lying on a shutter; he had received a wound on the superior and anterior part of the thigh, in the direction of the femoral artery, two inches and a half in depth, and no doubt there was a division of the femoral artery and femoral vein. Arterial action had ceased, and from the nature of the injury, he considered the wound mortal; deceased was placed in a warm bath, but not by the direction of Mr. Cook. Verdict, *Accidental death*. The stag is forfeited

to the archbishop of Canterbury as a *deodand*. Ten pounds are to be given as an equivalent.

Thirty fine ewes in lamb, the property of Mr. Minchin, Bramdean, were killed in a meadow at Alresford, by a dog. Only two or three of them were bitten, but the timid animals were driven into a ditch, and kept so close together, that they were smothered.

9. This evening, about seven o'clock, Lynn was thrown into alarm by the sudden appearance of the Brunswick Hussars, from the Horse Barracks, under a supposition, from orders they had received, that there was a riot; but it appeared that an express had arrived from the mayor, requesting the assistance of a detachment of dragoons, as a disturbance had broken out amongst the sailors in the merchants' service, and the military were marched off in that direction. It is reported that the merchants signified on Thursday last their intention of reducing the wages of seamen from five pounds to four pounds the voyage, and on the refusal of some of them, and their using strong language, two were committed to gaol. On Friday morning several hundred assembled, and proceeded to the gaol, and after assaulting the mayor and constables, forced the door with a boom of a vessel, and released the prisoners. They also stopped all vessels from proceeding to sea, and obliged the crews to leave the ships. On Sunday last two troops of the 5th Dragoons marched from Ipswich, through Stowmarket and Thetford, for Lynn; and on Monday last about fifty of the Bedford Militia passed through Bury in waggons, from Colchester, to suppress the riot

among the sailors, but which has happily subsided without bloodshed.

10. An inquest was held in Dublin, on the body of the late Lord Ffrench, at which alderman Bloxam presided. The body was found stretched on the floor, with a pistol in each hand, the fore fingers of which were applied to the triggers. It would appear that the unhappy nobleman was standing in the middle of the floor when he shot himself, and that he fell against a table, upon one of the corners of which some blood was discovered. It was the left hand pistol that he used. He applied it to the left temple, and the ball passed through the head. The right-hand pistol was discharged in the fall, and its contents, after passing through a chair, lodged in a wooden partition under the middle window of the chamber. Both instruments were small, but must have been strongly charged, as the reports were extremely loud. In the pockets of his lordship some silver and a few immaterial papers were found.

Surgeon Ireland having examined the body, declared himself of opinion, that "the deceased came by his death in consequence of a ball having passed through the head above the right ear."

A number of persons then gave evidence as to the conduct and behaviour of the deceased a short time previous to the fatal event, who all agreed in stating particulars which denoted a change in his usual manner, and symptoms of derangement.

After the evidence closed, Mr O'Dwyer addressed the jury with much feeling. He could not conceive how it was possible to mistake the state of the ill-fated no-

bleman's mind, after the clear, circumstantial, and concurrent testimony which had been given by so many respectable witnesses.

The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, brought in the following verdict: "We find that the late Lord Ffrench came by his death by discharging a pistol loaded with ball through his head, being at the same time in a state of insanity."

On Saturday, an inquest was held at the Kettle and Grid-iron, Harrow Road, on the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, who kept a shop there for twenty years, and were found murdered in their shop. Mr. Eaton was suspended from a scale beam with his throat cut, and Mrs. Eaton on her bed, with her throat cut from ear to ear. Some sand was found on the soles of Eaton's shoes, and it is supposed he went backwards after murdering Mrs. Eaton. They were married fifty-two years, and were above seventy years old. They had lived happy, but his behaviour of late was rather insane.—Verdict, *Insanity*.

11. This evening about seven o'clock, as Mr. Nathaniel Crossland, Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, was coming down Highgate-hill, he heard most distressing cries. It was a very dark and rainy night. He followed the cries to a lane leading to a farm, up which he went about twenty yards, where he found a man lying on the ground, apparently in a very distressed state; he asked him several questions as to the cause of his lying there, and of his cries. It was some time before he could obtain an answer that he could understand, but at length learned, that he had been robbed and wounded, and left in that helpless state;

when just as he was about to raise the man up, and give him assistance, a man rushed out from behind the hedge, knocked him down with a bludgeon upon the man on the ground, who instantly got up, and no doubt had been lying there voluntarily, and making a noise to excite the attention of passengers. They stopped his mouth with a woollen cloth, and held him down while they robbed him of bank-notes to the amount of 13*l.* a watch, and other property. They then endeavoured to murder him by cutting his throat with a knife; but Mr. Crossland struggled hard, and having a very thick neckcloth, they were prevented from effecting their bloody purpose. He tried to wrest the knife from the robbers, and eventually succeeded, but not without cutting his right hand dreadfully: the villains then escaped. Mr. Crossland returned to the public road, and found the patrol within about thirty yards from the spot where the daring act had taken place, who denied having heard him call patrol or murder, and he made no attempt to pursue the robbers. Mr. Crossland procured assistance, and was conducted back to Highgate, when he was supposed to be in a dying state, from his throat having been cut, and the profusion of blood that had flowed; but on Mr. Wetherell, a surgeon, being called in, he found it unnecessary to sew up the wound, as the wind-pipe had not been completely separated. Mr. Crossland is now in a fair way of doing well.

12. Twelve cattle, belonging to Richard Owen, tenant of a farm belonging to Mr. C. W. Wynn, at Myfod, Montgomeryshire, broke

from their pasture, and strayed into a neighbouring farm, where some branches of a yew-tree had been cut on the 3rd instant. On the 6th, in the evening, they were safe in their pasture; and early on the 7th, six of them were found dead near the place where the branches lay.

13. An article from Hoff, Germany, dated Dec. 15, says, "In the night of the 12th instant, a fire broke out at Asch, in county Zedwitz, which spread with such rapidity, that it burnt down the catholic church, the mansions of the three Counts of Zedwitz, the post-office, and about 400 private dwellings, the inhabitants of which had no time to remove their effects. A verger perished in endeavouring to save the public records, and two children are missing. The loss sustained by stocking manufacturers alone is estimated at 30,000 florins."

King of Hayti.—This sable sovereign seems resolved to be behind with no monarch, Oriental or European, in the external magnificence of exalted rank. The ceremonies of his court,—his Princes and Princesses,—the gradations of his nobility in Dukes, and Counts, and Barons, have already been before the public. A crown, a sceptre, robes, and other attributes of the regalia, have already been sent out to his Majesty from this country. Articles for the completion of his public equipage, manufactured by eminent sadlers in the city, are now ready to be shipped for Hayti. In their quality, design, and execution, they are perhaps unequalled in their kind in the display of any Potentate of Europe, on the proudest occasions.

They consist of a state saddle and state harness for eight horses. The saddle is of a very large size, the seat part much curved; with pistol holsters, and a large saddle-cloth. The whole is made of crimson Genoa velvet; the seat worked in devices, with yellow silk, and studded with gold. The holster covers and saddle-cloth are most splendidly embroidered with broad variegated and vandyked gold borderings, and trimmed with rich fringes of gold bullion-headed with roses, and decorated with tassels of the same description at the corners. On each side of the cloth is represented in gold embroidery his Majesty's coat of arms, with stars and sprigs of oak. The heraldic bearings are a shield; on the field gules, a phoenix issuing from flames, with a motto on a curved ribband underneath, "*Je renais de mes cendres.*" The field is dotted with nine mullets. The supporters are two lions rampant and crowned. The motto underneath is, "*Dieu, ma cause, et mon épée.*" The shield is surmounted by a crown, not exactly like the regal crowns of England or France, nor opening like the imperial crown; but of large dimensions, and spreading more than the European crowns. It is surrounded by the collar of the new order of Hayti, with the cross pendant. The double holster covers have similar decorations. The stirrups are of silver, curiously chased and gilt. The bridle and stirrup holders are of black japanned leather, embossed with silver, gilt phoenixes, and military trophies. The state harness for eight horses is magnificent without heaviness. It is of japanned black leather, and is

enriched with a splendid profusion of ornaments, all of solid silver, but not gilt. Winkers, bosses, face-pieces, neck-bands, territs, traces, &c. are all adorned with crowns, or phœnixes, or full coats of arms, &c. the reins are of crimson silk, adorned with gold bullion tassels. On the whole, we believe, that nothing so costly has yet been executed, and the general effect of it, glittering under a tropical sun, must form a most beautiful and superb feature in the pageantry of King Henry.

The town of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, was thrown into a very serious ferment, by the commissioners of the property tax (yielding to the suggestion of the inspector) notifying a considerable intended advance in the usual assessment on property. When it became generally known for what purpose this meeting of the commissioners was held at the Crown Inn, more than 300 persons assembled, who rushing themselves into the commissioners' room, seized the inspector, and forced him out through the glass window into the yard, by which he was considerably cut and bruised. The tumult increased so much without side, that the officer only effected his escape from this popular resentment, by privately passing through several neighbouring houses; the people then proceeded to the inspector's house, the windows of which they instantly destroyed. The commissioners, we understand, at length appeased their fury, by a declaration, that no rise of the tax should take place for the present.

A steam-boat was put in motion on the canal near Limehouse. The Lord Mayor, &c. were on board.

It is about 40 tons burthen, and will convey between 2 and 300 passengers. It proceeded a mile and returned, performing the distance in 16 minutes. Another is building on the river of 200 tons, to be employed as a packet between London and Rainsgate.

16. *Dublin*.—A scene of extraordinary disorder and tumult took place at the theatre. *The Forest of Bondi, or the Dog of Montargis*, was the after-piece which had been given out for representation; but in consequence of some misunderstanding between the patentee and the proprietor of the canine performer in the piece, as to the terms on which the services of the dog were to be had, the after-piece did not go forward, and *The Miller and his Men* was substituted. The audience had not been sufficiently apprised of the change, and would not submit to the disappointment; and expressed their disapprobation so strongly, as completely to obstruct the performance of the adopted melodrama. Some of the performers came forward to address the audience while the after-piece was in progress, but they were obliged to retire, and their appearance became at length a matter of some peril, as they were assailed with every missile thing that the gallery, and ultimately the pit, could seize upon. The stage-manager, Mr. Rock, came forward, after a considerable time, and he shared the fate of the others who had attempted to obtain attention. After several efforts to go through with the piece, without a chance of success, the curtain dropped; and from that time until the house was cleared by the interposition of the sheriff's, accompanied by con-

stables and military, every mischief that could be accomplished was inflicted on the property, by tearing up the seats of the gallery, and throwing them at the lamps, which were, with very little exception, broken to pieces; and on the stage, and into the orchestra, which, however, escaped with much less injury than might have been expected: pieces of timber were also flung at the performers. It was a command night, and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Dorset, with their suite, were in the theatre. Notwithstanding the presence of these exalted personages, who might be expected to exact some deference, the clamour to reject the substituted after-piece prevailed, without any diminution, and his Excellency and her Grace, after no small exercise of condescension and patience, quitted the theatre. The most tumultuous part of the scene occurred after their departure—a large reflecting glass, forming a pannel of the vice-regal box, was broken by something thrown from the pit or gallery. Some persons were taken into custody by the sheriffs. About a quarter of an hour after the *row* began, the vice-regal party, and that of the commander of the forces, retired. Neither the Lord Lieutenant, nor her Grace the Duchess bowed to the audience. Her Grace's chair was taken by a gentleman in regimentals, who at last was compelled to retire. The mirror in the Vice-roy's box, we believe, was broken by a shower of penny-pieces from the pit. Mr. Beresford, the Lord Mayor, kept the house for about half an hour after the Lord Lieutenant had re-

tired. The house, after continuing for upwards of two hours in a state of great tumult, was finally cleared at one o'clock this morning.

16. *Paris.*—The dry weather had continued so long this season, as to reduce the river in an extraordinary degree; in so much that fears were for some time entertained of an enormous increase in the price of necessaries conveyed by the Seine for the consumption of Paris. Wood and ordinary wine had already risen—the boats were therefore embargoed here, and not suffered to proceed farther down the stream, until the metropolis should be fully supplied with these articles. The late rains having raised the water above five feet, all is quiet again, and matters have taken their usual course.

Greenock. Accounts of the Hurricane.—The wind last night greatly increased, and has continued to blow with unremitting violence. In the morning there was a considerable deal of thunder and lightning, accompanied by excessive falls of rain. Shortly after mid-day the quays overflowed, and the tide continuing to rise, the cellars adjacent to the breast of the different harbours have been inundated, and we are truly concerned to add, immense quantities of West India and other produce destroyed; much property has likewise been swept away, or materially injured on the quays.

Those of the outward-bound West India fleet riding at anchor at the tail of the Bank, have drifted considerably; some have parted their cables. The *Hercules*, which, along with several merchantmen, had anchored in Gourcock Bay, slipped or parted her cables this

forenoon, and fortunately arrived safe in the east harbour, about three o'clock, with no other apparent injury than the loss of her bowsprit. Notwithstanding the hazardous attempt of taking the harbour in such a hurricane, by the able manner in which it was performed, the only damage which she occasioned going in was that of running down a herring sloop at the entrance.

Half-past four.—The gale increased a little more to the westward. We have just learned that the following vessels, in Gourock Bay, are on shore, viz—The *Mary*, on this side of the Powderhouse, and the *Jane* and *Elizabeth*, at the New Battery. Only his Majesty's ships *Tartarus* and *Amazon* remain at anchor in Gourock Bay. The utmost confusion prevails, and great fears are entertained for the safety of the ships riding at the tail of the bank. One is apparently aground at the Hill of Ardmore. Several have drifted up the river past Cardross.

The *Jane*, from Palermo, has just arrived from quarantine station, Holy Loch, having been blown from thence, with the loss of three anchors and cables.

At Port Glasgow, the damage has been immense from the overflowing of the tide.

17. It blew a tremendous storm yesterday from W. N. W. the effects of which will be severely and generally felt. It began early in the morning, accompanied with a great deal of thunder and lightning, increasing in its fury until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when during a heavy gust, the tide, which by this time had nearly overflowed the quays,

rose suddenly (some say in less than ten minutes) upwards of eighteen inches, rushing in with great violence, laying parts of the east and west ends of the town completely under water. As the tide had still an hour to flow, the most serious consequences to the warehouses with West India produce were apprehended, but fortunately, soon after this heavy squall, the water began to recede, not without doing some mischief.

During the gale, the following ships of the outward-bound West India fleet drove on shore this side the point White Farland:—*Elizabeth* and *Jane*, for Jamaica; and *Mary*, for Demarara; another of the fleet, name unknown, is on shore near M'Craw's Ferry. The *Hercules*, for St. Vincent's, having lost her anchors and cables in Gourock Bay, after breaking her windlass, got safe into the New Harbour, but ran down a small sloop in coming in. The *Montreal*, from Quebec, drove from her anchors in the roads, and is on shore at Inch Green, near Port Glasgow, which has also suffered from the storm. Several garden walls near the sea, at the west end, have been thrown down; the foot path and parapet wall along the old Bay have been nearly destroyed. A new steam-boat and several pinnaces on the beach, near the Castle of Newark, were knocked to pieces. A sloop from Leith, with the remainder of her cargo, foundered at the west side of the New Quay, and the master and crew with difficulty saved their lives. So completely were the houses on the West Quay inundated, that the gentlemen of the Custom House had to be car-

ried out of their offices on men's backs. I have not heard that any lives were lost.

During the night the weather was moderate, the wind N. W. with a clear sky; but about five this morning the wind again came round to the S. W. and it now blows a gale again with heavy rain. It has every appearance of being as bad as yesterday, and much fear may be entertained for the ships at anchor. A Liverpool trader was obliged to cut from Holy Loch during the night, and run for this harbour: she pitched her bowsprit under before cutting. There is a sloop on shore below the Lazaretto.

Leeds.—Friday, during a violent storm of wind with rain; the steam-engine chimney, attached to the manufactory of Whitehead and Pearson, on Bradford-moor, was blown down, and falling upon the building; the roof was forced in with a terrible crash, and a number of the work-people very seriously injured. At the house of John Blayds, Esq. Park-lane, a stack of chimneys at the left wing of the building was blown down, and the rubbish precipitated through the roof into an apartment that had just been quitted by one of the family. The hurricane has also done considerable damage to the new mansion of Mr. Goodman, and several other unfinished buildings.

Stafford.—The oldest person living cannot remember more tempestuous and longer continued gales than we experienced on Friday. The damage sustained by many persons in this town and neighbourhood at present cannot be estimated. Innumerable chimneys have been blown down, roofs

of houses and ricks of hay removed: and on the north road trees have been forced down, which have interrupted the progress of coaches, &c.

In the dreadful storm of next day, a vessel called the *Conception*, bound from Dublin to Wexford, was driven ashore, and wrecked at Ballynefeare, near Wexford Harbour: the crew took to their boat, and, with the exception of one man drowned, reached the shore; but they left behind them fastened in the weather shrouds, a mother and a daughter, over whom the sea beat furiously, and every moment threatened to tear them from this their last refuge. A poor fisherman, named William Hanson, saw from the shore their dreadful situation; he collected some of the boldest of his fellows, who, with infinite difficulty, rowed him towards the wreck, now lying on her side, and consequently the mast along on the surface of the sea. On the utmost point of the mast he fastened himself, and from thence clambered to the body of the vessel. Here a new difficulty arose—the contest between the mother and daughter, which should first attempt to land; nor was it ended till their gallant deliverer assured them that he would return for her who should remain. He first brought to the shore the mother, and, scarcely waiting to take breath, returned for the daughter, whom he afterwards, through the tremendous surge, landed in safety.

Cork.—Thursday night a tremendous hurricane, which commenced at 12 o'clock, continued without intermission until late yesterday morning. Many houses are

stripped, and chimneys blown down. Some soldiers at the South Military Hospital have been injured by the destruction of part of that building. Considerable mischief has been also done in the country; many cabins have been unroofed, stacks blown down, and a great number of large trees torn up by the roots. Six vessels have been stranded at Cove.

Dublin.—On Thursday morning a dreadful storm commenced from the westward. The damage throughout the city is very great. Some houses have been blown down, and some unroofed. The chimneys of an immense number of houses have been thrown down, and windows broken. Few houses have entirely escaped damage.

Twenty of the largest trees in the College Park were torn up by the roots.

It was unsafe the greater part of yesterday to walk the streets, from the falling of slates and brick-work.

19. *Dover.*—On Saturday last, and the six preceding days, the wind blew very strong from the S. W. with a heavy sea running into the harbour, which created a considerable bar, and the last four days prevented any vessel from passing to or coming from France; in consequence of which a large body of passengers were collected at the different inns, eagerly waiting an opportunity of proceeding to the continent. There were also five mails lying on board the packet, several bags of dispatches, and four messengers, which had been detained from day to day by the boisterous state of the weather, which on Saturday, if possible, was worse, the wind blowing a tremendous gale, and the sea running moun-

tains high. However, a small vessel called the *Dart*, made a signal that she would sail, and the crew set about procuring passengers. The *Nancy* extra packet, with the mails, did the same. The *Dart* received her passengers at a guinea each, and all of them of course unacquainted with the danger attending their going to sea, congratulated each other that they should reach Calais in three hours, having been assured they should. The vessel now having from twenty-five to thirty males and females on board, besides the crew, some little time after high water cast off her moorings and put to sea. At this time there were upwards of six hundred persons collected on the Pier-heads to witness the sailing of the two vessels, and each trembled at the very imminent danger and risk those on board ran in the *Dart* getting out of the harbour, it being thought madness for them to attempt it; but by great good fortune the vessel got out safe and reached the roads, where she lay beating about, the waves breaking over her at every interval. The packet was about to follow the example of the *Dart*, but the agent of his Majesty's packets seeing the danger of her being dashed against the North Pier-head, in which case every soul must have perished, gave the Captain an order not to go to sea, for he would not trust the safety of the mails and the lives of the passengers to a mere matter of chance. The *Dart* continued in the roads until quite dark, when instead of reaching Calais in three hours as had been positively stated, she was beating about all night, and her cabin, which is small, being crowded with passengers, the heat and the extreme

motion of the vessel caused those on board to be very ill, and to wish they had never left Dover; for, instead of their being on their way to Paris and Ostend, Monday morning found the vessel (by good luck) in Ramsgate harbour.

20. At Brighton it has blown a storm from the south-west for some days. Shipping on the coast has sustained considerable damage. Of a number of vessels that attempted to run from the Downs into Ramsgate, five got on shore, some of them much damaged. Several other vessels put into Margate with loss of anchors and cables.

A very strong gale of wind from the west and south-west has prevailed at Portsmouth nearly the whole of last week, in consequence of which some lives have been lost, and much anxiety occasioned. The gale attained its utmost fury on Wednesday: during the greater part of that day it was impracticable to proceed to Spithead, from the port, for even the launch of the Prince, with upwards of fifty seamen in it, in making the attempt, was forced on Southsea beach, and in landing, the officers and men were completely drenched, as well as placed in considerable danger. In the evening, about seven o'clock, signals of distress were fired at Spithead, which created much alarm amongst the people on shore. It proved to be the Olympia cutter, which having drifted her anchors, got ashore on the Spit. Her signals of distress were most promptly answered by all the shipping at Spithead, who hoisted their lights, and about fifteen boats put off from different ships to go to her assistance, in doing which, we are sorry to say,

a boat belonging to the Conflict, containing a lieutenant and seven men, upset by running on the Olympia's cable, and two seamen were unfortunately drowned; the others were saved with great difficulty. On shore, the heavy winds have also occasioned much damage. The limbs of large trees have been carried away, and in many instances whole trees blown down. Near King's Terrace, a solid brick wall was blown down on Wednesday night, and during the top of the tide the platform every day of the week has been rendered impassable, by the sea beating over in such large quantities, and with great force. The storm continued on Saturday night, but Spithead being a good anchorage, no danger was apprehended.

From Plymouth we hear, in accounts dated on Friday and Saturday, that for the last two days and nights the wind blew a hurricane from the west and south-west, which caused much confusion amongst the shipping, as they laboured very much at their anchors, and fears were entertained that many wrecks would take place.

At Falmouth the storm raged with great violence.

20. NEWCASTLE.—The late hurricane, which commenced in this neighbourhood on Friday morning, has been generally felt throughout the whole country. In the south, the storm commenced on the 11th instant, and the shipping on the south-west coast has suffered most dreadfully from its effects. The gale from that time has moved gradually northwards, and has left sufficient evidence of its violence in all the places within its vortex. It is impossible to enumerate the damage that has been done in this town

and neighbourhood. Several houses have been totally destroyed, others unroofed and otherwise much damaged (the occupiers in some instances narrowly escaping with their lives). A large portion of the parapet wall which surrounds the roof of All Saints fell with a dreadful crash into Silver-street, and a window of the same church was totally blown out. Much damage has also been done to the windows of St. Nicholas church, and a window of Hanover-square chapel is also totally destroyed. A great part of Jarrow church is unroofed; several trees have been torn up by the roots, stacks blown down, keels and boats sunk on the river, &c. In short, the destruction has been so wide spread, that the consequences will be long and severely felt by many. A garden wall on the back of Villiers-street, Bishopwearmouth, was blown down by the gale, and Mr. Cameron, master mason, passing at that moment, was killed on the spot. At Durham and in the vicinity, much damage was done. A stack of chimneys in Lord Barrington's house in the College were blown down, which forced in the roof, and did a deal of injury in several of the rooms; another stack of chimneys fell from the house of Dr. Grey into the college: and in Gilesgate, several houses had the greater part of the tiles and slates blown off. Many corn and hay-stacks in the vicinity were overturned. The hurricane was also severely felt at North Shields, where few houses have escaped damage from its ravages. A house in Church-street was completely unroofed, as was a new one in Bedford-street, and another at the head of the town. Numerous chimneys were blown

down; one near the Bull-ring fell with such force as to pass through the roof and floors of an adjoining house. Towards evening the scene became truly awful; most of the shops were shut, bricks and tiles fell in every direction, and the narrowness of the streets greatly added to the danger of passengers; but we do not hear that any person was seriously hurt. The river exhibited a scene still more terrific, and the ships and keels were in the most imminent danger; several of the latter were driven ashore, and some sunk, as was a wherry laden with merchandize near Whitehill Point; and many of the keels which reached Shields had their coals to throw overboard to keep them from sinking. Two boats drifted out to sea, and numbers sunk and were damaged.

Two lads, about thirteen years of age, twin sons of Mr. Lloyd, a barge owner of Stourport, were drowned in the river Avon, at Evesham. They had solicited their father's permission to go on the water in his own boat, which he peremptorily refused, but they rashly got into another, and were carried by the rapidity of the stream towards the bridge, where the river being too high to admit their going through the arch with the mast standing, the boat was upset, and they both perished within sight of their parent. A third boy (apprentice to their father) who was with them, was fortunately saved.

BERLIN.—The evening before last, a tumultuous scene took place at our theatre. The Luther of Werner (who turned Catholic at Rome last year) was performed. Some people, who chose to think this an odd contrast, gave out that the

piece would be hissed; in consequence of which the police distributed sixty of their officers in the pit dressed like citizens. Scarcely had the curtain risen, when universal hisses burst forth, with shouts damning the play; but the police officers arrested seventeen of the most turbulent, and the piece was concluded without interruption.

As some workmen were lately digging a road from Burford, in Oxfordshire, to Barrington, they discovered near the surface of the earth, a stone coffin of an immense size, and extremely irregular, weighing nearly three tons, which, on examination, was found to contain the perfect skeleton of a man, of middle stature, having his teeth entire; also a great number of short nails, completely oxydated and matted together in pieces of hide, of which materials it is probable a shield was formed. From the size and appearance of this coffin, and from the circumstance of its being found near to a place known by the name of Battle-edge, it may be presumed to have been deposited there after the battle recorded by many of our early historians to have been fought near Burford, about the middle of the eighth century, between Ethelwald, king of Mercia, and the West Saxon king, Cuthred, or Cuthbert. This curious relic is deposited in an aisle called Sylvester's, in Burford church, for the inspection of the curious.

23. WEYMOUTH.—This week we have experienced one of the most tremendous gales of wind ever known at this port. A great number of deals and other wreck have been driven on shore at Portland, and being burnt in many parts plainly indicate to have been

part of a cargo in a vessel set fire to by the enemy; the latter with her bottom uppermost, was also descried this morning, in the road of Portland. Several pilot boats have put to sea with a view of towing it into port.

On Wednesday evening the gale increased most violently, when at nine o'clock, the French brig L'Amitié, from Havre de Grace to the isle of Bourbon, of 300 tons burthen, laden with various merchandise, came ashore on Portland Sands, having cut away all her masts. In consequence of firing guns of distress, and hoisting signal lights, the Portland men, at the most imminent danger of their lives, got on board, and the vessel's head was brought towards the shore, and prevented from going to pieces. During this critical period, the captain and crew were preparing a raft for conveying themselves and the passengers to the shore; but by the timely and fortunate arrival of the Dutch Consul at this port (who also underwent extreme peril in getting aboard) he with much difficulty persuaded the whole to remain till next morning, when upwards of 20 ladies and children, with other passengers and crew, amounting to upwards of fifty souls, were let down by ropes into the boats, and safely landed (although the sea was running tremendously high), and conducted to the hotel, in that island. The vessel and cargo, it is supposed, will be saved.

CASHEL.—This day, at noon, Hardy, a tithe farmer, was murdered at the gate of Monagee, about one mile from this city. Hardy, after enforcing the payment of some tithes, left Cashel on his return to Newport, accompanied by two other proctors, who had

been here upon similar errands. They were met by two men, supposed to be from Newport, who produced blunderbusses, ordered the two other proctors to return to Cashel, and detained Hardy, the most obnoxious. They then fired three shots at Hardy, and left him for dead. The surgeon and other persons came out directly from Cashel, and afforded every aid; but the proctor died in three hours. He had sufficient strength to relate the particulars, and name the murderers, who were well known to him. Pursuit was made, but for the present they have escaped.

BALLYSHANNON.—A few nights back Mr. Corry Hurst, a respectable revenue officer, was treacherously shot in the streets of Ballyshannon. He was returning from Mr. Donogher's inn to his lodging with a Mr. Green, when passing the market-house, where it would seem the assassins lay in wait, a man approached, and after hesitating a little as if to ascertain his object, discharged a pistol at Mr. H. Mr. H. not having fallen, another immediately advanced, levelled closer, and fired a second shot, which passing through his body, he fell on his face and almost instantly expired. Favoured by the darkness of the night, the villains effected their escape, dropping in their hurry one of the pistols, a ramrod, and a shoe newly soled, which were afterwards found on the road by which they fled. For the commission of this preconcerted assassination, no possible motive can be assigned, but that the deceased was an officer, active, honest, and incorruptible in the discharge of his duty. A subscription reward for the discovery of the villains was at

once set on foot, and met with a liberal co-operation on the part of the gentlemen of the county, of which Mr. Hurst was a native. Such exertions, aided by what further means the Excise Board feel it their duty to adopt, will, it is hoped, lead to the discovery of the assassins. An inquest was held on the body. Verdict—Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

25. One of the officers of Haslar hospital being dangerously ill, a medical gentleman who was attending him, had occasion, about two o'clock in the morning, to send the nurse from the officer's house to the dispensary: the weather being bad, the nurse wrapped herself round with a piece of red baize, with which she covered, in part, a candle and lantern, to prevent the light from being blown out, as the wind was very high. The rays of light issuing from the red covering, to the imagination of a sentry at a distance, she appeared a terrific spectre; and as she approached him his fear so increased, that he ran from his post with haste to the guard-house, where, in about half an hour, he expired!

26. Last week, the person who attends the gasometer at the factory of Messrs. Benyons and Page, in Shrewsbury, imprudently entered it with a lighted candle; the gas was immediately ignited, and blew up the apparatus, together with the roof of the building in which it was contained; but happily the communication thus made with the atmosphere had the effect of extinguishing the flame without injury to the premises. The author of this misfortune was very much burnt, and was conveyed to the in-

firmary; another man who was with him at the time of the explosion escaped unurt, by instantly laying himself at full length with his face towards the ground.

26. A beautiful, substantial, patent Steam Packet, of two hundred tons, is now building on the Thames, which will be launched in a few weeks. She is intended to go between London and Calais, and is constructed to carry from four to five hundred passengers; she will be fitted up in the most elegant and commodious manner. From her peculiar mode of construction and machinery, she is calculated to be impelled through the water at the rate of twelve miles an hour, against wind and tide.

30. Last week, William Coil and Elizabeth Roberts his wife, stood in the pillory at the Cross of Glasgow, for wilful perjury. During the whole of the exposure they were assailed with filth and stones. The man, who seemed at first to treat his punishment as a joke, was particularly aimed at, and must have received much hurt. The woman did not wholly escape; she seemed to have been wounded on the head. The stones were thrown chiefly by lads. When the hour elapsed, the disgraceful business did not terminate; the mob thought the sport far too fine to be given up so soon. The man was, according to their jargon, "put through the mill." He was cuffed and kicked, and knocked down and raised up, at the pleasure of the bye-standers. In the Candleriggs-street, to which the mob moved, he was thrown into a cart, whose driver for some time drove him along, humouring the amusement; but finding that neither himself nor his horse escaped the punishment meant for the

old man, he loosed his cart, and tumbled him out on the street. In the course of the fray he was repeatedly raised shoulder high, and exhibited in his gray hairs, torn garments, and swollen features, a most pitiable spectacle. At length he was rescued by the police, and taken to the office in Albion-street.

A Heidelberg paper of the 30th of November contains the following account of a German literary prodigy: "We have now at our university, the youngest doctor in philosophy probably ever created, Carl Witte, of Lochau. His diploma, which was given him by the university of Giessen, is dated the 13th of April last, when he was only in his 13th year. He studied mathematics, physics, chemistry, natural history, mineralogy, history, philology, and philosophy, for four years at Gottenburg, to the universal satisfaction of his professors. The first production of his pen was a treatise, intituled, "Conchoidis Nicomedæ æquatio et in-doles;" and he has just published another called, "A Manual of Common and Analytical Plane Trigonometry." His father, who was his only instructor till he went to the university, accompanies him here; they have both a pension from the king of Prussia.

31. The transport, Quebec Packet, Williams master, from Halifax, put into Falmouth. On the 14th of December, in the Western Ocean, they perceived a boat full of people, and though there was a tremendous sea running, they lay to, in order that it might come alongside. This was effected, and the persons on board, consisting of eighteen men, and a child five years old, were got into the vessel. They proved to be the passengers and

crew of the *Amphitrite*, bound from Quebec to London, with a cargo of timber. They state, that when they were nearly two hundred leagues from Quebec, the *Amphitrite* sprung a leak, which increased upon them, notwithstanding their utmost exertions; that four days before meeting the Quebec packet, they found the vessel would shortly become water-logged; and on holding a consultation, it was determined to take to the boat; as, even if the decks should not blow up, by the pressure of the timber upwards, they had little prospect of being able to keep on deck, and none of preserving any provisions in the state of the weather. As soon as this resolution was taken, the crew ran below, burst open the lockers, and got completely drunk. In this state, they got out the boat, which was injured in doing so, and with some provisions, committed themselves to the mercy of the ocean, with the purpose of steering for the Azores. Whilst in the boat, two persons were constantly employed in bailing, and the captain was forced to suffer a cask full of spirits they had got on board to run out, to keep the men from getting beastly drunk, a propensity which even the near prospect of death could not induce them to resist. It was providential that they fell in with the Quebec Packet on the 14th, as the next day a storm came on, which it would have been impossible for them to survive in a crazy boat.

The Turkish frigate called the *Camel*, Abdallah Hamed commander, was recently employed in collecting the annual tribute of the inhabitants of the islands in the Grecian Archipelago. While at

anchor off Mytilene, the following tragical circumstance took place: A Greek being unable or unwilling to pay the assessment, had been conveyed on board a ship, and after undergoing repeated bastinadoes, was threatened with further punishment. Having next day refused compliance, his wife and daughter were, by Hamed's order, put to death, after treatment too dreadful to describe. This scene took place in the presence of the wretched husband, who, maddened by the sight, devoted himself to destruction to obtain revenge for such outrages on the common feelings of nature. When the crew were asleep, he gained the powder chamber and fired it. An instantaneous explosion, which scattered burning fragments over the neighbouring islands, announced the terrible catastrophe to the inhabitants. What remained of the frigate was speedily consumed: and of the crew, 160 perished. The survivors, including Hamed, the commander, were dreadfully mutilated.

The termination of the delusion or imposture of Joanna Southcott was announced to the public by the following note in the papers. It is to be added, that if her votaries flattered themselves with any hope of a revival, they were effectually dispelled by her subsequent dissection:—

*“Manchester-street, Thursday,
Dec. 29, 1814.*

“Mrs. Southcott had been confined to her bed ten weeks last Sunday. In the first three weeks she took very little, almost no solid sustenance; and during the last seven weeks none, except a small quantity of wine and water. She was gradually at last reduced by

pain and sickness, to her present state of death. Almost all that time the writer of this paper was with her, saw her in all her regular approaches to death, sat by her bed-side with a watch in his hand to observe the different changes, and saw her expire, as he has seen many others; and on some future occasion, when more at leisure, may furnish you with more particulars.

“Her friends know her to be dead, but the arm of the Lord is not shortened; and if he is about to do a great work upon the earth, as they firmly believe he is, they know that he can as easily raise the dead to life, as awake a person out of a trance. Mrs. Southcott’s words always have been, “that death or life would end the strife;” and on that ground her believers now rest the question.”

A horrible transaction was developed at the late Assizes at Beauvais. A young man, of 22 years of age, was convicted of assassinating, at different periods, his two young brothers, and a sister, a child between two and three years old. From whatever cause, whether mental derangement, or the instillation of bad principles, he alleged he could insure his young brother an admission into Heaven, if removed from life before the age of seven. He was condemned to death.

Having already given an article respecting the riot at the Theatre at Dublin, we now insert the sequel, in which we are sorry to be obliged to remark, that never was the Magistracy of a great city more humiliated and degraded.

On Saturday night, the 27th, Mr. Jones was busy making arrests in

the box lobby. On Monday night some Police Magistrates ordered a company of soldiers, at the instigation of the Patentee, into the house. On Tuesday night the disorders were at their height. The audience was as numerous as that which originated the tumult on Friday night; but it was much more determined and enthusiastic.

The refusal of Mr. Jones to make a personal apology continued the source of the uproar. The audience would enter into no compromise. Placards were distributed in all quarters, and handed to all persons, but they proved abortive. One of them was as follows:—

THEATRE ROYAL.

The Proprietors of the Theatre Royal beg leave to appeal to the Public upon the subject of the discontent which has been manifested at the Theatre the few last evenings:

The Manager, Mr. Rock, being the only and properest channel of communication between the proprietors and the public, having failed in his endeavours to obtain a hearing, the proprietors have but this mode left of stating, that the reason why no verbal apology was made on Friday night, for change of entertainment, was, that when his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant honours the Theatre with his presence, it is an established rule that the performance shall upon no account whatever be interrupted by extraneous communication from the stage; nor is it even usual, upon those nights, to give the customary announcement of the play for the ensuing evening.

The Proprietors of the Theatre anxiously hope that a liberal Pub-

lic will deem this sufficient to acquit them of the slightest intention of any neglect or disrespect towards them; and trust that they may with confidence throw themselves upon their just and good feeling for the protection of their property.

December 20th, 1814.

Besides this, there was a more concise one distributed, offering further explanation, through the instrumentality of Mr. Rock, if it was deemed necessary. The expedient of exhibiting on the stage a canvas placard, written in characters sufficiently large to be intelligible to the upper gallery, was even resorted to. It was received with showers of all sorts of missiles. Indeed, it seemed to serve only as a signal for the more active part of the audience to commence their operations. It was immediately followed by the breaking of a quantity of the foot lights, and the chandelier which was suspended over the right-hand stage box. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs appeared in the front box, and entreated forbearance. The audience, they said, might evince their disapprobation by words as long and as loud as they wished, but they entreated of them to spare the property. There was a loud cheer for the civic authorities, and many persons addressed them. The unanimous cry was for Mr. Jones; and most vehement asseverations were uttered, that no performance would be ever permitted if he did not yield. Subscriptions, it was said, would be entered into for the sustenance of the dependent actors, if the public were driven to any extremity.

While the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were engaged in remonstrat-

ing in the centre of the house, some police men came in contact with a group of young men in one of the stage boxes. To this quarter the attention of the audience was instantly directed. The Lord Mayor repaired to the spot, and it appeared that one or two gentlemen were taken to the watch-house. On inquiry, there was no authority for committing those persons from the Lord Mayor or Sheriffs; and there was a general burst of indignation. The offending constables were instantly put out of the house, and the Lord Mayor had the condescension to go in person to liberate the captives. He did not think it prudent, however, to let them re-enter the theatre; and he extorted pledges from them, that they should go quietly to their houses. One fulfilled his promise, but the other violated it.

The employment of the peacemakers in one quarter only afforded opportunities for mischief in others.

Before the Lord Mayor or Sheriffs could again obtain any thing like a general hearing, many lights were extinguished, and the orchestra and stage loaded with the ruins of the adjoining boxes.— They at length thought it useful to address the house from the stage. There was no man of good feeling who was not pained at the humiliating expedient to which they were compelled to resort. Three or four words were all that could be uttered in any interval of the uproar. No more could be collected from the Lord Mayor, than that he “saw the Lord Lieutenant that morning: that he proposed to wait on his Excellency the morning following with a representation of the state of the public

feeling; and that he would do any thing for the house, if they but ceased to destroy the proprietors' property." Cheering as loud as thunder followed, but a thousand voices again vociferated, "Jones! Jones! Nothing but Jones!"—"Well, then, Gentlemen," said the Lord Mayor, "I will again wait on Mr. Jones." *Bravo! Bravo!* thundered forth from all quarters of the house.

The Lord Mayor again retired, but he had scarcely departed, when an accident, which had very nearly proved fatal to many individuals, created a great uproar, and called him back. It was the bursting of the pannel of the right-hand stage box, and the precipitation, headforemost, into the orchestra, of at least twenty people who pressed against it. As soon as it was ascertained that no material accident had occurred, and after arrangements had been made to induce a crowd, that rushed upon the stage, to withdraw, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs proceeded on their embassy to Mr. Jones.

A considerable interval elapsed before they returned, and it was employed in a most horrible scene of devastation. All the lights were put out, and even the brass work that was employed in suspending them was broken to atoms. The pannels of the lower tier of boxes, which were ornamented by various historical paintings, were next assailed. In less than 5 minutes the entire of them were torn out and thrown into the pit. The pannels of the second tier shared the same fate, and the pit was literally filled with the wreck before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs could return.—When they made their appearance

there was the usual cheer. "Gentlemen," said the Lord Mayor, "I can only tell you, that nothing more can be done to-night, and that I propose to wait on the Lord Lieutenant to-morrow. Gentlemen, I have to entreat that you will instantly withdraw from the theatre." Yes! yes! bravo! bravo! was the general cry, and all prepared to depart. The house, however, was not cleared until there was a tremendous addition made to the universal ruin. Even the galleries, which were hitherto neutral, now lent their exertions. So perfect a picture of wreck was never perhaps witnessed.

Mr. Jones at length thought fit to announce his resignation, rather than submit to make a personal apology on the stage (which was required), for an offence to the public not intended by him; in so doing, he observes, that he has not forfeited his character as a gentleman. The management was then confided to a Committee of the performers, and the theatre re-opened on the 28th.

At the rise of the curtain Mr. Rock obtained permission to read documents respecting the resignation of Mr. Jones. To the address of Mr. Jones he showed a signature, and testified it was Mr. Jones's hand-writing. A declaration was distributed, which he also read, to the following effect:

"Mr. Jones having positively and unequivocally withdrawn from the management of the Theatre, the other proprietors think it necessary to state, that all *prosecutions shall cease*; they pledge themselves that as they had no part in the late transactions, so shall it be their study to remove every rea-

sonable cause of complaint which the public may feel."

This statement was certified by the names of the remaining proprietors, John Crampton, E. T. Dalton, George Gregory.

A gentleman asked "what remuneration the performers were to receive?" Mr. Rock answered, "a benefit immediately." A loud plaudit followed, and a second question was put, "Of what description are the Trustees?"—"The Trustees," replied Mr. Rock, "are four; the Earl of Meath, Mr. Dennis Bowes Daly, Colonel Talbot, and Mr. Taylor." Another plaudit. Mr. Rock inquired whether the audience demanded any further explanation relative to himself or the other persons connected with the theatre? A cry of *No, No*, and he retired.

The play went on, and the performers, with the exception of three or four, were received with cheers.

A dreadful eruption burst forth from the Volcano of Albay in Manilla, on the 1st of February last, which lasted for ten days, and destroyed five populous towns in the province of Cumarines, and the principal part of that of Albay; 1,200 persons were killed, and many more dreadfully wounded or burnt.

Extract of a letter from Mow, in the province of Bundelcund, dated March 21, 1814:—"For some time past accounts have been daily brought to us by the natives, of their cattle having been carried off by leopards, upon which one of our cadets determined upon going out in quest of the depredators on foot,

no elephant being to be had. He was shown the place of ambush of these supposed leopards by the villagers, and had not proceeded far up the side of the mountain, which was covered entirely with thick underwood, when, to his astonishment, he perceived a large tiger, in a sleeping posture, within 15 yards of him. He had just time to order his unarmed attendants to retire, when the monster rousing, perceived him. There was more danger in retiring than in standing fast, and our bold Cadet had courage to do so. With a coolness perhaps scarcely equalled, he steadily awaited his opportunity, when, by the greatest piece of good luck, he struck the monster in the large artery of the neck. Feeling himself wounded, he made a violent spring to the place where the Cadet was standing: but being stupefied by the shot, and a precipice being in his way, he tumbled, bellying, into a ravine, where, on receiving a second shot from this intrepid son of Mars, he retired about a hundred yards, and yielded up his existence. He was brought in last night upon a camel. His measurement (which we do not think much) was, from the tip of the tail to the nose, nine feet. The oldest tiger hunters here, say that his make was the most perfect they ever saw. The enormous strength of his neck, shoulders, and fore legs is indescribable. Nor had any one, who had not a mind to a fainting fit, much relish for inspecting his carcass narrowly, the smell being intolerable which arose from it, though only six hours killed.—The night before he had carried off an unfortunate villager.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

January.

Countess of Galloway, a son.
Viscountess Gage, a son and heir.

Countess of Ilchester, a daughter.

Marchioness of Ely, a son and heir.

The lady of Sir G. B. Prescott, bart. a daughter.

Lady Mary Sheppard, a son.

The lady of Sir W. W. Yea, bart. a son.

The lady of Sir Edward Synge, bart. a daughter.

Lady Graves, a daughter.

The lady of Sir T. Winnington, bart. a son.

The lady of Sir Grey Skipwith, bart. a daughter.

February.

Right Hon. Lady Macdonald, a daughter.

The lady of Sir N. Peacocke, bart. twin daughters.

Lady Hen. Erskine, a daughter.

Countess of Talbot, a son.

Lady Caroline Rushout, a daughter.

The wife of R. Puleston, Esq. of Emral, a son and heir.

The wife of Major-gen. Carnegie, a daughter.

Lady Mary Markham, a son.

The lady of Sir T. H. Liddell, bart. a daughter.

Right Hon. Lady Mary Long, a daughter.

March.

Lady Caroline Wrottesley, a daughter.

The lady of P. Parker, a son.

Lady Melgund, a son.

The lady of Sir G. Clarke, bart. a daughter.

The wife of W. E. Tomline, Esq. M. P. a son.

The lady of Sir Harcourt Lees, bart. a daughter.

Lady Morpeth, a son.

The lady of Sir J. C Honeywood, bart. a son.

The wife of J. B. Glegg, Esq. high sheriff of Cheshire, a daughter.

The wife of Alex. Baring, Esq. M. P. a daughter.

The wife of rear-adm. Malcolm, a son.

April.

Countess of Albemarle, a daughter.

Hon. Mrs. Werninck, a son.

Lady Wm. Somerset, a daughter.

The lady of Sir Henry Montgomery, a son.

The wife of Sir Thomas Acland, a daughter.

Countess of Elgin, a son.

Lady of Sir F. Burdett, a daughter.

Countess Delaware, a son and heir.

Lady Edmonstone, a daughter.

Lady Ridley, a daughter.

Lady of Sir J. Malcolm, a daughter.

Wife of Hon. L. Sullivan, a son.

Wife of Hon. D. Erskine, a daughter.

Lady Gertrude Sloane, a daughter.

Wife of Lieut.-col. Hon. P. Stuart, a son.

Hon. Mrs. Bagot, a son.

Wife of Hon. G. Ponsonby, a son.

Lady Mark Kerr, a son.

Hon. Mrs. Thomas, a son.
 Hon. Mrs. Winn, a daughter.
 Hon. Mrs. Horsley Beresford, a daughter.
 Hon. Mrs. Onslow, a son.
 Lady Eliz. Drummond, a daughter.
 Lady Charlotte Goold, a son.
 Wife of Hon. Colonel Cocks, a son.
 Lady of Sir James Gambier, a son.
 Wife of Hon. and Rev. F. Powys, a son.
 Lady Eliz. Cavanagh, a son and heir.
 Hon. Mrs. St. Leger, a son.
 Marchioness of Waterford, a son.
 Viscountess Monke, a daughter.
 Lady of Sir A. Dancer, a son.

May.

Marchioness of Queensberry, a daughter.
 Countess of Mansfield, a daughter.
 Duchess of Roxburgh, a daughter.
 Hon. Mrs. Dundas, Edinburgh, a daughter.
 The wife of the Right Hon. C. Manners Sutton, a son.
 Lady Knatchbull, a daughter.
 The wife of Hon. J. Crowe, a son.
 The wife of Hon. Courteney Boyle, a son.
 The lady of Vice-adm. Strachan, a daughter.
 The wife of General Hawker, a son.
 The wife of Baron Nicolay, a son.
 The wife of the Hon. Mr Vansittart, a son.
 Lady Boringdon, a daughter.

The wife of Hon. — Hoare, a son.
 Hon. Mrs. Hopwood, a daughter.
 The lady of Sir T. G. Carmichael, bart, a daughter.
 Lady Helena Robinson, a daughter.

June.

The wife of the Bishop of London, a son.
 Lady Charlotte Drummond, a son.
 Lady Hawkins, a son.
 Lady Littlehales, a daughter.
 Lady Amelia Kayes, a son.
 Lady of Major-gen. Sir H. M. Vavasour, a son and heir.
 Hon. Mrs. Cochrane, a daughter.

July.

Lady Kinnaird, a son.
 Countess of Shannon, a daughter.
 The wife of Hon. Gen. St. John, a daughter.
 Countess of Chichester, a daughter.
 Lady Foley, a son.
 The lady of Sir J. Trollope, a son.
 Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse, a son.
 Countess Dowager of Massarene, wife of G. Doran, Esq. a son.
 The wife of Major-gen. Desborough, a daughter.
 The wife of Major-gen. Hon. Alex. Duff, a son.
 Countess De Salis, a son.
 Right Hon. Lady Sarah Murray, a daughter.
 Countess of Ashburnham, a daughter.
 The wife of Hon. Rev. A. H. Cathcart, a daughter.
 The lady of Sir G. W. Denys, M. P. a daughter.

Lady Caroline Wood, a son.
 The lady of Sir B. R. Graham,
 bart. a son.
 Lady Jane Taylor, a son.
 The lady of Sir James W. Mac-
 kenzie, bart. a son and heir.
 The lady of Sir Keith Dick, bt.
 a daughter.

August.

The Lady of Lieut.-general Sir
 Alex. Hope, a son.
 Duchess of Buccleugh, a daugh-
 ter.
 The wife of Lieut.-gen. Loft, a
 son.
 Viscountess Pellington, a daugh-
 ter.
 Viscountess Anson, a daughter.
 Lady Theodosia, wife of T. Rice,
 esq. a son and heir.
 The lady of James Stronge, a
 daughter.
 The lady of Sir George Bowyer,
 bart. a son.
 The lady of the Hon. H. St.
 John, a daughter.
 The lady of Hon. Archibald
 Macdonald, a son.
 The wife of Major-gen. Seymour,
 a son.
 Rt. Hon. Lady King, a daughter,
 The lady of Sir R. Rivers, a son.
 Lady Theodosia Hale, a son.
 The wife of General Onslow, a
 daughter.
 The lady of Hon. Hugh Percy,
 a daughter.
 The Countess of Moray, a son.
 Lady Bagot, a daughter.
 Viscountess Barrington, a son.
 The lady of Sir Edw. O'Brien,
 bart. M. P. a son.

September.

Right Hon. Lady Isabella Anne
 Brydges, a son and heir.

Lady E. Murray, a son.
 The wife of the Hon. Rev. Ge-
 rard Noel, a son and heir.
 The wife of Major-gen. Egerton,
 a daughter.
 The wife of T. G. Estcourt, esq.
 M. P. a daughter.
 Lady Hunter Blair, a son.

October.

The wife of Maj.-gen. Cookson,
 a daughter.
 The lady of Sir J. Reade, bart. a
 son and heir.
 The wife of Major-gen. Wilder,
 M. P. a daughter.
 The wife of Jos. Marryat, esq.
 M. P. a daughter.
 Countess of Pembroke, a daugh-
 ter.
 Lady Thurlow, a son.
 The wife of Col. Hughes, M. P.
 a daughter.
 The wife of J. Archer Houblon,
 esq. M. P. a son.
 Lady Frances Osborn, a son.
 The lady of Sir C. M. Burrell, a
 son.
 The lady of Sir R. H. Bromley,
 bart. a daughter.
 Lady Eliz. Norman, a son.
 The wife of Right Hon. Maurice
 Fitzgerald, knight of Kerry, a
 daughter.
 The wife of W. Duff Gordon,
 esq. M. P. a son.

November.

Countess of Bristol, a son.
 Lady of Sir W. Pole, bart. a
 daughter.
 Hon. Mrs. Murray, a daughter.
 The lady of Sir Robert Graham,
 bart. a daughter.
 Countess of Lindsey, a son and
 heir.

The wife of William Dickinson, esq. M. P. a daughter.

Viscountess Jocelyn, a daughter,

The wife of J. Littleton, esq. M. P. a daughter.

Countess of Clonmel, a daughter.

The lady of Sir Orford Gordon, bart. a daughter.

Lady Alicia Paunceford Duncombe, a daughter.

The wife of Major-Gen. Colquhoun Grant, a daughter.

The lady of Sir L. T. W. Holmes, bart. M. P. a daughter.

Lady Mary Hay, a daughter.

The wife of Hon. W. H. Quin, a daughter.

The wife of Robert Shaw, esq. M. P. Dublin, a son.

December.

The wife of Maj.-general Beatson, a daughter.

Lady Brooke, Norton, Cheshire, a son and heir.

Hon. Mrs. Codrington, a daughter.

The lady of Sir Os. Mosley, bart. a son.

Lady Bridport, a son and heir.

The wife of Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, esq. M. P. a son.

The Marchioness of Donegal, a son.

Hon. Mrs. Palmer, a daughter.

The lady of Sir J. Burke, bart. a son.

The wife of Major-gen. Halkett, a son.

Lady Boughey, a son.

Hon. Mrs. H. W. Wynne, a daughter.

Hon. Mrs. Morris, a daughter.

Hon. Lady Levinge, a son.

The wife of Major-gen. Head, a daughter.

The wife of O. V. Knox, esq. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

January.

Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart. to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late David Murray, Esq.

F. Jack Needham, Esq. eldest son of the Hon. Gen. Needham, to Jane, fifth daughter of G. Gunn, Esq.

Hon. A. Stuart, to Sophia Isabella, eldest daughter of G. Lenox Conyngham, Esq.

Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot, M.P. to Harriet, daughter of the late Hon. H. Fane.

Sir Jonah Wheeler, Bart. to Elizabeth, daughter of W. Browne, Esq.

February.

Hon. and Rev. Fred. Pleydell Bouverie, to Eliza, daughter of the late Sir R. J. Sullivan, Bart.

John Blachford, Esq. of Altadore, to Anne, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan.

Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, M. P. to Jane Viscountess Melville.

David Ker, Esq. to Lady Selina, daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.

Hon. John Reginald Lygon, son of Lord Beauchamp, to Lady Charlotte Scott.

March.

The Earl of Portsmouth, to the eldest daughter of J. Hanson, Esq.

April.

Sir S. Houghton Clarke, Bart. to Catharine, second daughter of J. Houghton James, Esq. of Jamaica.

Marquis Spinetto, to the eldest daughter of Richard Campbell, Esq.

Hamilton Fitzgerald, Esq. to Lady Charlotte Rawdon, sister of Earl Moira.

Viscount Althorpe, to Esther, only daughter and sole heiress of the late Richard Acklom, Esq. Notts.

Lord George Quin, (son of the Marquis of Headfort,) to Lady Georgiana Charlotte, second daughter of Earl Spencer.

J. H. Smyth, Esq. M. P. to Lady Elizabeth Anne Fitzroy, third daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

T. G. Babington, Esq. to the Hon. Augusta Julia, fourth daughter of Sir Gerard Noel, Bart.

Lieut.-gen. Sir G. R. Dyer, Bart. to Elizabeth, only child of the late James Standerwick, Esq.

Major-general Lethbridge, to Frances, widow of Chas. Fowler, Esq.

May.

Viscount Kennedy, to the only child of the late Alex. Allardyce, Esq.

Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, to Catherine Eliz. eldest daughter of Arth. Annesley, Esq.

J. C. Ramsden, eldest son of Sir J. R. Bart. to Isabella, daughter of Lord Dundas.

Sir David Ogilby, Bart. to Miss E. Duncan.

Lord Folkstone, to the daughter of Lady Mildmay.

G. H. D. Pennant, Esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Hon. W. H. Bouverie.

Rev. G. T. Pretyman, second son of the Bishop of Lincoln, to Amelia, youngest daughter of Christ. Tower, Esq.

W. Males, Esq. to Lady Pilkington.

June.

J. H. T. Stapleton, Esq. to the Hon. Miss Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the late Lord Southampton.

C. C. Cavendish, Esq. son of Lord G. H. C. to Susan Catharine Gordon, eldest daughter of the Earl of Aboyne.

Lord Combermere to Miss Greville.

J. James, Esq. to Lady Amelia Jane Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.

John Buller, Esq. to Harriet, daughter of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart.

Major-general Williamson, to Sarah, daughter of the late J. Twistleton Crampton, Esq.

John Talbot, Esq. nephew and heir of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to Maria, eldest daughter of W. Talbot, Esq. of Castle Talbot, Ireland.

July.

T. B. Evans, jun. Esq. to Charlotte, second daughter; and Sir Frederick Baker, Bart. to Harriet, third daughter of J. Simeon, Esq. M. P.

Major-gen. Carey, to Caroline, fourth daughter of Samuel Smith, Esq. M. P.

Marquis of Worcester, to Miss Georgiana Frederica Fitzroy.

George W. Finch Hatton, Esq.

to Georgiana Caroline, eldest daughter of the Duke of Montrose.

August.

Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Bart. to Miss Mary Elizabeth Egerton, of Tatton Park.

Lord Clinton, to Frances Isabella, eldest daughter of W. S. Poyntz, Esq.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset, to Emily Harriet, second daughter of Right Hon. W. Wellesley Pole.

The Earl of Cavan, to Lydia, second daughter of the late W. Arnold, Esq.

The Earl of Morton, to Susan Elizabeth, grand-daughter of the late Hon. Justice Buller.

Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of R. Adamson, Esq.

At New Strelitz, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, to the Dowager Princess of Salms, born Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz.

Hon. W. Elliot, to Susan, daughter of the late Sir John Mor-daunt.

September.

Right Hon. Frederick Robinson, to Lady Sarah Hobart, daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Sir George Jackson, Bart. to Mrs. Day.

Right Hon. William M'Mahon, Master of the Rolls, Ireland, to Miss Shaw, daughter of R. Shaw, Esq. M. P. for Dublin.

W. Beamish, Esq. of Beaumont, Ireland, to the Hon. Mary de Courcy, youngest daughter of Lord Kinsale.

George Wilbraham, Esq. De-

lamere Lodge, to Lady Anne Fortescue, daughter of Earl Fortescue.

October.

T. Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq. M. P. to Barbara Caroline, second daughter of A. Annesley, Esq.

Major-gen. Dillon, to Letitia Eliz. second daughter of the late W. Knox, Esq.

November.

Sir Charles Henry Coote, Premier Baronet of Ireland, to Caroline Eliz. second daughter of John Whalley, Esq.

December.

Rear-admiral George Johnstone Hope, to Georgiana, second daughter of Lord Kinnaird.

Hon. and Rev. P. Anthony Irby, to Patience Anne, eldest daughter of Colonel and Lady Sarah de Crespigny.

J. P. Morier, Esq. Under-secretary of State, to Horatia, eldest daughter of Lord Hugh Seymour.

Lord Hen. Somerset, to Lady Catharine Annesley, daughter of the Earl of Mountnorris.

Sir Philip Francis, K. B. to Emma, daughter of the Rev. H. Watkins.

Hon. T. Erskine, to Henrietta Eliza, daughter of Henry Troul, Esq.

Richard Paul Jodrell, jun. Esq. to Amelia Caroline King, daughter of the Earl of Kingston.

Lieut.-gen. John Manners Kerr, to Miss Davies, of Plas Issa.

Hon. George Germaine, to Miss Pearce.

Major.-gen. Hon. E. Capel, to Donna Barrarita Moretti, of Cadiz.

PROMOTIONS.

February.

Lieut.-gen. Hildebrand Oakes, Bart. Lieut.-gen. of the Ordnance.

Geo. Hen. Rose, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Bavaria.

James, Esq. Secretary of Legation.

Lieut.-gen. Sir James Leith, K. B. Captain-general and Governor in Chief of the Leeward Islands.

John David Macbride, D. C. L. Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic, Oxford.

March.

Serjeant M'Mahon, Keeper of the Rolls in Ireland.

Sir W. Garrow, Attorney-gen. Chief Justice of Chester.

Lord Melville, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's.

Jeffery Bent, Esq. Chief Justice of New South Wales.

April.

Rev. Richard Hewit, Principal of Hertford College, Oxford.

Rev. Geo. Thackeray, Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

Lord Napier, Commissioner to the General assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Sir Alex. Thomson, Knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, a Privy Counsellor.

Maj.

Marquis Wellington, a Duke.

Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope, Baron Niddry.

Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Graham, Baron Lynedoch.

Lieut.-gen. Sir S. Cotton, Baron Combermere.

Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill, Baron Hill.

Lieut.-gen. Sir W. C. Beresford, Baron Beresford.

Sir J. Beresford, Knt. captain in the Navy, a Baronet.

Earl St. Vincent, General of Marines.

Sir R. Onslow, Lieut.-gen of Marines.

Lord Keith, a Viscount.

Vice-adm. Sir E. Pellew, Baron Exmouth.

Admiral Cornwallis, Vice-adm. of the United Kingdom.

Admiral Young, Rear-admiral.

Earl of Abergavenny, Knight of the Thistle.

Lord Middleton, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surrey.

June.

Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France.

Thomas Sydenham, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon.

Stratford Canning, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated Swiss Cantons.

Mr. H. Addington, Secretary of Legation to the same.

Viscount Cathcart, an Earl.

Earl of Aberdeen, a Viscount.

Sir Charles W. Stewart, a Baron and Extra Lord of the Bedchamber.

Earls of Chichester and Clancarty, Postmasters-general.

Right Hon. William Domville, Lord Mayor of London, a Baronet.

Rev. Dr. Winstanley, Laudian Professor of Arabic, Oxford.

July.

Duke of Wellington, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France.

Lord F. Fitzroy, Secretary to the Embassy.

Hon. Charles Bagot, Colin Mackenzie, Esq. and Archibald Elijah Impey, Esq. Commissioners for carrying into effect the treaty of Paris.

Hereditary Prince of Orange, a Lieutenant-general.

Brook Taylor, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Wurtemberg.

Sir J. Gambier, Consul-general in Holland.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq. Consul-gen. in the Brazils.

Henry Macdonnel, Esq. Consul-general at Algiers.

Adm. Wm. Young, an Extra Knight of the Bath.

Gen. Cornelius Cuyler, Hon. Henry Blackwood, Sir G. Ralph Collier, Sir James Dunbar, and William Hoste, Esq. Baronets.

Joseph Charles Mellish, Esq. Consul in Lower Saxony, Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck.

John Robert Wise, Esq. Consul-gen. in Sweden.

Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stewart, Lord Binning, and Right Hon. William Huskisson, Privy Counsellors.

Lord Gambier, Hen. Goulburn, Esq. M. P. and W. Adams, Esq.

D. C. L. Commissioners for treating on Peace with the American Commissioners.

Anthony St. John Baker, Secretary to the Commission.

Hon. Algernon Percy, Secretary of Legation to the Court of Turin.

August.

Viscount Melville, Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, George Johnstone Hope, Esq. Sir George Warrender, Bart. John Osborne, Esq. Lord Hen. Paulet, and Barrington Pope Blachford, Esq. Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange, a General in the army, and Extra Knight of the Bath.

Hon. W. Wellesley Pole, Master of the Mint.

Lord Burghersh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Tuscany.

William Pennel, Esq. Consul at Bourdeaux.

Peter Stuart, Esq. Consul at Havre de Grace.

Earl of Buckinghamshire, Viscount Castlereagh, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Sidmouth, Earl of Liverpool, Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Lord Teignmouth, Right Hon. F. Wallace, Viscount Lowther, Right Hon. J. Sullivan, Lord Apsley, Lord Binning, and Right Hon. W. S. Bourne, Commissioners for the affairs of India.

Lieut.-gen. Lord Stuart, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria.

September.

Sampson Gregory Marshal, Esq. Consul at Embden.

James Stirling, Esq. Consul at Nantes and L'Orient.

Right Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, a Privy-counsellor.

October.

W. A'Court, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Sicily.

Right Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sovereign of the Netherlands.

H. Fuller, Esq. Attorney.-gen. of Trinidad.

Peter Carey Tapper, Esq. Consul at Barcelona.

Richard Belgrave Hoppner, Esq. Consul at Venice.

Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart. Naval Commissioner at the Cape of Good Hope.

Right Hon. George Canning, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Prince Regent of Portugal.

Lewis Duncan Casamajor, Esq. Secretary to the Embassy.

November.

John Parkinson, Esq. Consul at the ports in East Prussia.

William Adam, Esq. a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland.

Lieut.-col. H. King, Lieut-governor of Heligoland.

David R. Morier, Esq. Consul-gen. in France.

December.

J. Falconer, Esq. Consul at Leghorn.

J. M. Johnson, Esq. Consul at Genoa.

The following Gentlemen have

been raised to the dignity of Baronet:—

Sir Hew Dalrymple, of High Mark, county Wigtown, Knt. General in the army.

Sir John Hamilton, of Woodbrook, county Tyrone, Knt. Lieut.-col. in the army.

Richard Mountney Jephson, Esq. of Spring-vale, Dorset, late Judge-advocate, Gibraltar.

Sir Alexander Campbell, Knt. Major.-gen. in the army, and Lieut.-gen. and Commander of the Forces in the Isle of France.

The Right Hon. William M'Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

George Buchan Hepburn, of Smeaton, in the county of Haddington, Esq. late one of the Barons of the court of exchequer in Scotland.

The Right Hon. John Majoribanks, Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh.

John Silvester, of Yardley-house, in the county of Essex, Esq. Recorder of the city of London.

Thomas Hugh Clifford, of Tixall, in the county of Stafford, Esq.

John Simeon, of Grazeley, in the county of Berks, Esq.

Guy Campbell, Esq. Lieut.-col. in the army, and major in the 6th regiment of foot.

Gilbert King, of Charlestown, in the county of Roscommon, Esq. Colonel in the Army.

John Jackson, of Ailsey, in the county of Bedford, Esq.

Henry Stuart, of Allanton, in the county of Lanerk, Esq. with remainder to his son-in-law, Rannald or Reginald Macdonald, of Staffa, and his heirs male.

George Griffiths Williams, of Llwny Wormwood, in the county of Carmarthen, Esq.

David Dundas, of Richmond, in the county of Surrey, and of Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen, Esq. Serjeant-surgeon to the King.

Robert Holt Leigh, of Whitley, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. with remainder to the heirs male of Holt Leigh, of Whitley, Esq. deceased, father of the said Robert Holt Leigh.

Edmund Antrobus, of Antrobus, in the county of Chester, and of Rutherford, in the county of Roxburgh, Esq. with remainder to his nephew, Edmund Antrobus, jun. Esq. and his heirs male, and in default of such issue, to his nephew, Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Esq.

and his heirs male, both sons of his late brother, John Antrobus, Esq. deceased.

Samuel Egerton Brydges, of Denton-court, in the county of Kent, Esq.

Jonathan Wathen Waller, of Braywick-lodge, in the county of Berks, and of Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

John Compton Domville, of Santry-house, in the county of Dublin, Esq.

Thomas Preston, of Beeston St. Lawrence, in the county of Norfolk, Esq.

Rose Price, of Treagwainton, in the county of Cornwall, Esq.

DEATHS *in the Year 1814.*

January.

2. *Thomas Lowten*, Esq. aged 67, clerk of Nisi Prius, in the Court of King's Bench, deputy Clerk of the Pipe, &c.; a solicitor eminent for talents and integrity. He received the appointment of clerk at Nisi Prius from Lord Mansfield, in early life, and retained it under his Lordship's successors in the King's Bench, universally esteemed for the judgment and punctuality with which he discharged the duties of his office.

4. At Alicant, Major-gen. *Lord Montgomery*, son of the Earl of Eglinton.

7. *Dowager Lady Stirling*, in her 90th year.

11. *Sir Thomas Trigge*, K. B. Lieut.-gen. of the Ordnance, and col. of the 44th foot.

The *Rev. Michael Kearney*, D. D. formerly senior fellow and professor of history in the University of Dublin, in his 80th year.

15. *Lieut.-col. Aubrey*, formerly M. P. of Wallingford, and brother of Sir J. Aubrey, Bart. M. P.

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

24. *G. Gregory*, Esq. Rear-admiral of the Red.

25. *Sir J. Durbin*, Knt. senior alderman of Bristol, in his 80th year.

26. *Mrs. Markham*, relict of the late Archbishop of York.

27. *J. Hill*, Esq. colonel of the

Shropshire cavalry, and eldest son of Sir J. Hill, Bart. aged 44.

28. *Sir Richard Neave*, Bart. in his 84th year.

Lately, *Lieut.-gen. Christopher Johnson*, aged 61.

February.

3. *Rev. Sir Philip Monoux*, Bart.

4. *Lady Carter*, relict of Sir J. C. aged 79.

5. *The Countess Dowager of Home*.

7. *General Ralph Dundass*, col. of the 8th foot.

8. *Lieut.-gen. Sir Charles Ross*, Bart. in his 52nd year.

13. *Lieut.-gen. Huddleston*, col. 5th battalion of royal artillery, aged 77.

Lady Mary Ann Fielding, second daughter of the late Viscount Fielding.

14. *George de la Poer*, Earl of Annesley.

16. *James Niold*, Esq. a Justice of Peace for the Counties of Buckingham, Kent, Middlesex, and the city of Westminster, treasurer to the society for the relief of persons confined for small debts, in his 70th year. This exemplary person rendered himself distinguished for his benevolence in visiting, like another Howard, all the prisons in this country, and exerting himself in alleviating the distresses of their wretched inmates.

17. *John Bidlake*, D. D. chaplain to the Prince Regent and the

Duke of Clarence, in his 59th year. He was known to the public by various productions in verse and prose, indicating an elegant and well-informed mind. During the last three years of his life he laboured under a total deprivation of sight and other infirmities.

20. *Helen, daughter of the late Sir Michael Balfour, Bart.*

21. *Sophia Lady Brownlow, in her 26th year.*

23. *Major-gen. J. F. Kelly, col. in the 1st Guards.*

24. *The Lady of the Hon. Osborn Markham, sister to the Earl of Bath.*

25. *The Hon. Robert Digby, senior-admiral of the Royal Navy, at a very advanced age.*

Lately, *Margaret Countess Dowager of Lucan.*

At Basingstoke, in his 94th year, *J. Mudford, Esq.* a man of a very singular character. In his youth he associated for some time with the gipsies. He afterwards lived in different places as a gentleman, distinguished by the finery of his dress. He then adopted religious sentiments, and built, at his own expense, two chapels, with houses for the ministers. Generous towards others, he was latterly very frugal in his personal expenditure of every kind, and his mode of life resembled that of a hermit. He wished he might die suddenly, and his desire was granted. He died in his chair, having previously walked some turns in his parlour, without pain; and a few hours before his death, looking out of the window, he observed, what a fine day it was for gossiping people to go about and say, "Old Mudford is dead."

At Valenciennes, *Richard Viscount Barrington.*

March.

1. *Right Hon. Lady Lucy Taylor, wife of T. Taylor, Esq. Comptroller-gen. of the Customs, and youngest daughter of Earl Stanhope.*

3. *Right Honourable Frances Viscountess Montague, in her 83rd year.*

4. *Major-gen. Sir John Douglas, Knt. Lieut.-col. of the Royal-marines, (husband of Lady Douglas, so conspicuous in the inquiries respecting the Princess of Wales.)*

10. At Bergen-op-Zoom, of his wounds in the unsuccessful attack on that fortress, *Major-gen. John Byrne Skerret, a gallant and distinguished officer.*

16. *Sir Henry John Burke, Bart. of Glinsk-castle and Milford, in the county of Galway.*

18. *Georgiana Countess Dowager Spencer, aged 78.* This lady was daughter of the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz. She married in 1755 *J. Spencer, Esq.* afterwards created Earl Spencer, by whom she had the present Earl Spencer, the Countess of Besborough, and the late Duchess of Devonshire. She became a widow in 1783, after which she chiefly lived in retirement.— Few females of her time displayed more grace and dignity when supporting high rank, or was more distinguished for benevolence and piety in private life.

20. *Sir William Dolben, Bart. of Finedon, aged 88, Representative of the University of Oxford in many Parliaments, and distinguished for the virtue and benevolence of his character.*

22. *Lady Lyde*, relict of Sir Lionel L. bart. in her 87th year.

25. *Neil, Earl of Roseberry*, in his 86th year.

27. *The Duchess Dowager of Leinster*, widow of James, Duke of Leinster, and afterwards wife of W. Ogilvie, Esq. in her 83rd year; a lady formerly distinguished for personal charms, and always so for the qualities of her heart and understanding.

Lady Amelia Grosvenor, in her 12th year, only daughter of the Earl Grosvenor.

28. *Thomas Thornton*, Esq. long a resident in the British factory at Constantinople, and afterwards at Odessa, and author of a valuable work intitled "The Present State of Turkey."

April.

2. *Sir Horace Mann*, bart. in his 71st year.

3. *Hon. Mrs. Fermor*.

7. *W. Hutchinson*, Esq. F.A.S. aged 82, author of the county histories of Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland.

8. *Honourable Mrs. Cecil Jenkinson*.

12. *Charles Burney*, Mus. D. in his 88th year. This person, eminent both in the musical profession, and as a literary character, was born at Shrewsbury, and received his early education at the public schools of that town and of Chester. In the latter city he began the study of music under the organist of the cathedral, which he afterwards continued at Shrewsbury, under his half-brother, Mr. James Burney, an eminent teacher of music. He then studied under Dr. Arne in London, and in 1749

was elected organist to a church in the city. He afterwards took the place of organist at Lynn, where he resided several years, and then returned to the metropolis. In 1761 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Music. In the following year he set out on a musical tour to the Continent, which he afterwards repeated; and being well acquainted with the modern languages, and adapted by his manners for obtaining introduction into the best society, was enabled to gratify the public by a curious and interesting account of the "Present State of Music in France, Italy, the Netherlands, Holland, and Germany," written in the form of a tour, with great vivacity, candour, and intelligence. In his tours he collected materials for his principal work, the "General History of Music," 4 vols. 4to. a performance of much labour and research, the first volume of which appeared in 1782. Of these, and his other writings (among which are an account of the commemoration of Handel, and a Life of Metastasio), and also of the incidents of his life, it is to be hoped that the public will be favoured with a particular narrative from the pen of some of his distinguished literary descendants.

14. *Dowager Lady Glynn*, relict of Sir Rich. G. bart.

Major-General Hay, killed at Bayonne.

Sir H. Sullivan, bart. M. P. for Lincoln, also at Bayonne.

15. *The Lady of Sir Alexander Wilson*, M. D.

16. *The Rt. Hon. Sarah Lady Caher*, relict of the late, and mother of the present Lord C.

Lady Mannoek, relict of Sir T. M. bart.

19. *The Earl of Aylesbury*, treasurer of her Majesty's household, and a privy-counsellor, aged 85. His lordship was fourth son of George Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan, by Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of the second Earl of Aylesbury. He succeeded to the title of Baron Bruce of Tottenham in 1741; and in 1776 the earldom of Aylesbury was revived by patent in his person, in which year he was nominated Governor of the Prince of Wales. He is succeeded by his only surviving son, Charles Lord Bruce.

27. *Sir James Musgrave*, bart.

30. *Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Congreve*, bart. in his 73rd year.

Sir Edw. Hoare, bart. in his 72nd year.

Lately,

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Ross, bart.

The wife of Maj.-Gen. Walker.

Rt. Hon. Beaumont Lord Hoatham, in his 77th year.

Sir Thos. Beevor, bart. Hethell-hall, Norfolk, aged 88.

Viscountess Cliefden, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.

Lady E. Ross, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. R. aged 85.

The Lady of Sir Thomas Legard, bart. aged 33.

Joseph Dawson, Esq. of Royd's Hall, near Bradford, Yorkshire, aged 73. This gentleman received a liberal education at Daventry and Glasgow, being designed for the ministry among the dissenters. His thirst for knowledge made him master of a variety of attainments, literary and scientific, among the latter of which were chemistry and mineralogy. These

he applied to the purposes of honourably raising his own fortune, and improving the manufactures of his country; and about 23 years since he established the great iron-works, at which he afterwards resided, and which, by his science and ingenuity, he rendered highly prosperous. He was a generous promoter of every plan of utility in his neighbourhood, was the patron of the poor, and the encourager of industry, and displayed every amiable and respectable quality in the relations of private and domestic life.

May:

3. *Alex. Hood*, Viscount Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the Red, Vice-Admiral of England, and a General of Marines, in his 87th year.

5. *Dowager Lady Beaumont*, in her 96th year.

12. *Hon. Caroline Anne Ellis*, daughter of Viscount Cliefden, aged 19.

Col. Irvine, of Castle-Irvine, Fermanagh, many years a member of parliament.

13. *George Augustus Rochfort*, Earl of Belvedere, a Governor of the county of Westmeath, in his 76th year. The peerage is extinct in his person.

17. *George Earl of Onslow*, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, and Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Surrey, aged 83. He is succeeded by his son, Viscount Cranley.

22. *Joseph White*, D.D. canon of Christ-church, Oxford, Regius Professor of Hebrew, Laudian Professor of Arabic, and Rector of Melton-Suffolk, aged 68. This

learned man descended from parents in humble life, and destitute of early advantages in education, acquired a high reputation in oriental literature, and made himself known by various publications in that department.

27. *Viscount Hamilton*, son of the Marquis of Abercorn.

28. *Rt. Hon. William Eden, Baron Auckland*. This nobleman was the third son of Sir Rob. Eden, bart. of West Auckland, in the county of Durham, and was brought up to the bar. In 1772 he published his valuable work intitled "Principles of Penal Law;" and in that year quitted the legal profession for the post of Under Secretary of State. He was returned M. P. for Woodstock in 1774, and in 1776 was appointed one of the Lords of Trade. As a member of the House of Commons, he distinguished himself by his attention to public business, and took a leading part on several important subjects of internal regulation. He was one of the commissioners deputed in 1778 to America for the purpose of reconciling the colonies with the mother country, and after its failure he engaged as a writer in the dispute. In 1780 he accompanied the Earl of Carlisle to Ireland as his chief secretary, and had a great share in the establishment of a national bank in that country. After his return he was made a privy counsellor, and in 1786 was sent as minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty. Several other important concerns were also entrusted to his management, in which he acquitted himself with great ability. In 1788

he went as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid; and, on his return in 1789, was raised to the dignity of an Irish peer. Soon after, he was nominated ambassador to the Seven United Provinces, and by his negotiations exerted himself to promote the independence of that country, and its connection with Great Britain. He returned thither in the same capacity in 1792, and in the following year was raised to the British peerage. He vigorously supported the measures of Mr. Pitt's administration both by speech and pen; and his various services received the reward of a pension. His lordship married in 1776 the youngest daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Minto, by whom he had a numerous issue.

31. *Sir Nash Grose*, knt. late one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench, in his 74th year.

June.

4. *Viscount Lascelles*, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood.

6. *The Rt. Hon. John Montague, Earlof Sandwich*, joint Post-master-General and a Privy Counsellor, aged 71.

Lady Catharine Frances Montague Scott, fourth daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh.

7. *Eliza, wife of the Hon. Peter Boyle Blaquiere*.

9. *Sir T. Carr*, knt.

10. *Caroline Watson*, an eminent engraver, in her 54th year.

11. *Lady Emily Harvey*.

13. *John Ley*, Esq. deputy-clerk of the House of Commons, in his 82nd year. The house, when informed of his death, paid an ho-

nourable tribute to his worth and services of 47 years.

15. *Robert Findlay*, D.D. Professor of Divinity in the university of Glasgow, aged 94.

16. *Charles Henry Mordaunt*, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, in his 57th year. By his death the earldom is extinct.

17. *H. Tresham*, Esq. R. A. member of the academies of Rome and Bologna. He was a native of Ireland, and long resided in Italy for improvement as a painter, by which he acquired a marked predilection for the Roman school. As an artist he possessed considerable talents; but he was particularly distinguished as an excellent judge of the productions of art, ancient and modern, in which capacity he was selected to superintend the splendid publication of engravings from the works of ancient masters in English collections, undertaken by Messrs. Longman and Co. Mr. Tresham also possessed a talent for poetry, and was much esteemed for his social qualities.

21. *Baron Minto*, late Governor-general of India, aged 63. He was the son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, a distinguished member of Parliament in the court interest; but upon his own entrance into the House of Commons, in 1774, he took the side of opposition. He continued to support the measures of that party with high reputation; till the alarm excited by the French revolution caused him, with many others, to go over to the ministry; and having been made a member of the Privy-council in 1793, he was sent to Corsica to negotiate the accession of that island to the sovereignty of Great Britain. He

accepted, for his Majesty, the royal title of Corsica, and continued there as Viceroy till the prevalence of the French party obliged him to quit it. After his return he was raised to the British peerage, and in 1797 was sent ambassador to Vienna. He succeeded the Marquis of Wellesley in the general government of India, and accompanied the expedition for reducing the island of Java in 1811. Returning at the expiration of his authority, he experienced a gradual decline of health, which, at length, brought his life to a close.

Sir Erasmus Gower, knt. Admiral of the White, in his 72nd year.

24. *Sir T. Roberts*, bart. Irel. in his 78th year.

29. *Hon. Mrs. Caroline Howe*, widow of J. H. Esq. of Hounslow, in her 93rd year.

Mary Viscountess Wentworth, daughter of Chancellor Northington, and relict of the last Earl Ligonier.

Hon. Capt. Walpole, second son of the Earl of Orford, aged 30.

Lately,

Frances Muriel, Baroness Adare.

John Lemon, Esq. M. P. for Truro.

Adm. Sir T. Graves, K. B.

Rev. Sir Robert Hughes, bart.

Lady Clerke, wife of Rev. Jos. Townsend, Rector of Pewsey.

July.

8. *Sir Soulden Lawrence*, knt. Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

9. *Rt. Rev. Dr. Delany*, titular bishop of the united Dioceses of Kildare and Loughlin.

12. *William Viscount Howe*, in his 85th year. He was the 3rd son of Emanuel Scrope, Viscount Howe, and at an early age entered into the army, in which he was advanced to the rank of colonel in 1762. During the seven years war he served in America under Gen. Wolfe with great reputation, and in 1772 was made Major-General. When the war with the colonies broke out, he was sent to America as Commander-in-chief, to which station he was generally thought to have proved himself unequal, though undoubtedly brave, and skilful as colonel of a regiment. His services were, however, rewarded by professional advancement and other honours, and in 1805 the government of Plymouth was conferred upon him, which he held to his death. He succeeded in 1799 to the Irish peerage held by his brother Richard, which, by his death without issue, becomes extinct.

16. *Rt. Hon. Lady Sinclair*.

18. *Miles Peter Andrews*, Esq. M. P. author of several dramatic pieces.

19. *Matthew Flinders*, captain in the navy, distinguished as a marine discoverer, and circumnavigator. His exertions were impeded, and his health irreparably injured, by a long and shameful imprisonment at the Isle of Mauritius. He just survived to finish the printing of his last voyage to Terra Australis.

20. *Sir Beaumont Dixie*, bart.

23. *Sir Edw. May*, bart. M. P. for Belfast.

25. *Charles Dibdin*, a celebrated writer of humorous songs and comic pieces for the theatre.

27. *R. Fleming Worsley Holmes*, Esq. M. P. for Newport.

Lately, *Lady Harriet Gordon*, daughter of the late Earl of Aberdeen, and widow of Robt. G. Esq.

Sir Walter Montgomery Cunningham, bart.

Rt. Hon. G. Ogle, Governor of Wexford, aged 75.

Dowager Lady Caher.

Major-Gen. Douglas, of wounds received before Bayonne.

August.

5. *Lady Manners*.

F. J. Jackson, Esq. late Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, in his 44th year.

7. The wife of *General Wynyard*.

8. *Hon. Mrs. Lawrence Walpole*.

14. *Edward Hussey Delaval*, Esq. F. R. S. author of several learned papers in optics and experimental philosophy, aged 85.

15. *Admiral Skeffington Lutwidge*, in his 78th year.

Rt. Hon. Mary Andalusia, Baroness Rendlesham, in her 23rd year.

16. The wife of *Major-Gen. Thomas Dallas*.

Anne Countess of Desart, widow of the late, and mother of the present earl.

17. *Sir John Pollen, Bart.* in his 74th year.

19. *Benjamin Count Rumford*, aged 62. This distinguished character whose name was *Thompson*, was born in the small town of Romford in New England. He received the assistance of a professor of natural philosophy of the

American university of Cambridge in his education; and having made an advantageous marriage, obtained the rank of major in the militia of his district. In the colonial war he took part with the mother country, and made himself useful to the British commanders. Coming to England, he obtained a post in the office of Lord G. Germaine, and the rank of a provincial Lieutenant-Colonel, which entitled him to half-pay. He was knighted in 1784, and was for a time one of the Under Secretaries of State. He afterwards went to the continent, and was received into the service of the Elector of Bavaria, where he introduced various useful reforms in the civil and military departments, as a reward for which he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and created a count. At Munich he began those experiments for the improvement of fire-places, and the plans for the better feeding and regulation of the poor, which rendered him particularly celebrated. He quitted Bavaria in 1799, and resided some time in England, pursuing his experiments respecting culinary fire with a success which has rendered him the author of improvements in that branch of domestic economy which have been very generally adopted in the three kingdoms. Being a member of the Royal Society, he transferred to that institution 1,000l. 3 per cent. stock, the interest of which was to provide a biennial premium for discoveries on the subject of heat and light. He also suggested the plan and zealously assisted in the formation, of the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street. In 1802 he left England for France, which was thenceforth his residence. He

entered into a second marriage with the widow of the celebrated chemist Lavoisier, which, however, soon terminated in a separation. He retired to a country-house at Auteuil, about four miles from Paris, where he devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, nearly secluded from society, his temper and manners being little calculated for social converse. As a man of science he was characterized by singular ingenuity in contriving instruments and devising experiments. His only separate publication was a series of "Essays, experimental, political, economical, and philosophical," which were much read, and collectively amounted to eighteen in number, filling 4 vols. 8vo.

20. *Robert Henly, Lord Ongley*, aged 42.

21. *Elizabeth Anne Cooper*, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Grey Cooper.

24. *Harriet Katherine, Duchess of Buccleugh and Queensberry*, aged 41. Her Grace was youngest daughter of Thomas Viscount Sydney, and was married to the Earl of Dalkeith, now Duke of Buccleugh, in 1795. She has left two sons and four daughters, and her loss is deeply regretted, as well by her family, as by an extensive circle, who were the objects of her beneficence.

25. *Hon. W. Fred. Mackenzie*, son of Lord Seaforth, and M. P. for the county of Ross.

29. *Dianna Countess of Glandore*, aged 58. She was daughter of Lord G. Germaine, Afterwards Viscount Sackville.

30. In action with the Americans, *Sir Peter Parker*, Bart. captian in the navy, son of Rear-admiral George P.

Lately, *Vice-admiral Arthur Phillips*, Esq.

Sir C. Des Voeux, Baronet, of Wood-hall, Yorkshire.

Harriet, eldest daughter of Viscount Gormanston.

September.

4. *Sir George Glynn*, Bart. in his 76th year.

7. *Lady Mary Martin*, sister of the Duke of Athol, in her 46th year.

8. *Her Majesty the Queen of the Two Sicilies*, daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa, in her 63rd year.

12. In an attack on the Americans near Baltimore, *Major-Gen. Robert Ross*, highly esteemed both in his military and private character.

22. *Sir Erasmus Burrows*, Bart. of Portarlington.

At Berlin, *Augustus William Iffland*, the celebrated German actor and dramatic writer, aged 56.

23. *Right Hon. Thomas Egerton*, *Earl of Wilton*, aged 65. He was raised to the peerage in 1784 as Baron Grey de Wilton.

Anna Maria, wife of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart.

Major-General Fisher.

Lately, *Right Hon. Anthony Nugent*, *Lord Riverston*.

Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart.

Lady Viscountess Mountjoy.

October.

2. *Sarah Countess of Denbigh*, widow of the late Basil Earl of Denbigh, in her 74th year.

Sir Edward Newenham, aged 84. He was many years M. P. for the county of Dublin.

4. *Samuel Jackson Pratt*, a copious, and in some degree, a popular writer in prose and verse, in his 65th year.

7. *Lady Cunliffe*, relict of Sir Ellis C.

8. *Jane*, widow of Right Hon. Sir Richard Heron, Bart. aged 91.

13. *Lady Munro*, widow of Sir Alex. M.

16. *Sir W. Worthington*, Dublin, in his 85th year.

17. *Lady Elizabeth Napier*, widow of Sir Gerard N. and of James Webb, Esq.

29. *Right Hon. W. Hamilton*, *Lord Belhaven*, aged 49.

30. *Sir Robert N. Gore Booth*, Bart.

31. *Right Hon. Eliz. Baroness Conyngham*, in her 84th year.

Lately, *Sir Francis Hopkins*, Bart. of Athboy, co. Meath.

November.

3. *William Richardson*, Esq. Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow, known by his work on the characters in Shakspeare.

6. *Sir Robert D'Arcy Hilyara*, Bart.

8. *T. Wyndham*, Esq. who had represented the county of Glamorgan in eight successive parliaments.

10. *Sir Busick Harwood*, Knt. M. D. Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge.

14. At Geneva, *John, Marquis of Bute*, in his 71st year.

18. *Elizabeth Baroness Kensington*, aged 73.

21. *Vice Admiral M. Dougal*, in his 66th year.

22. *Lady Georgiana Leslie*, youngest daughter of the Earl of Rothes.

26. *Sir Wm. Gibbons*, Bart.

27. *Hon. Americus de Courcy*, fifth son of Lord Kinsale.

28. *William Charles Yelverton*, Viscount Avonmore, in his 53rd year.

29. *Anthony James Radcliffe Livingston*, Earl of Newburgh.

December.

4. *Eliza Bankes*, fifth daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart.

9. *Right Hon. Thomas Lord Ffrench*.

Joseph Bramah, Esq. eminent as an engineer and mechanist.

10. *The Rev. James Scott*, D.D. in his 81st year. He was a native of Leeds, and was educated at Cambridge, where he became a very popular preacher. In 1765, residing in London, and being intimate with Lord Sandwich and other public characters, he wrote a series of political letters in the Public Advertiser under the signature of *Antisejanus*, which were very much read, and conferred great temporary fame on their author. He was some time after lecturer at a church in Leeds, where he attracted a numerous audience; and in 1771, through the interest of Lord Sandwich, he obtained the valuable rectory of Simonburn in Northumberland. The neglect of his predecessor in exacting his legal demands was the cause that Dr. Scott was involved in a tedious litigation with his parishioners, which was at length closed on terms favourable to him; but the enmity he had incurred caused him to quit the place, after which he resided partly in London and partly at the house of his

curate in Yorkshire. Besides his political writings, he published ten occasional sermons, and three Seatonian prize poems. He lived in a hospitable style, was polite in his manners, and agreeable in conversation, and long retained the character of an eloquent and powerful preacher.

Rev. John Eveleigh, D.D. Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and Prebendary of Rochester, in his 67th year.

11. *Right Hon. William Hanger*, Lord Coleraine. He is succeeded by his brother, George Hanger.

Susan, Countess Dowager of Westmoreland, in her 69th year.

13. At Vienna, the *Prince de Ligne*, aged 79, celebrated for his wit, and his intimacy with many of the greatest personages of his time. He possessed estates in five different kingdoms, whose sovereigns, one after the other, went over to Buonaparte; hence he once said, "I have never deserted my country, but five countries have deserted me." He observed, shortly before he expired, that he was preparing a new spectacle for the assembled sovereigns, others having been exhausted, that of the funeral of a field marshal; and in fact his obsequies were celebrated with extraordinary pomp.

14. *Lady Myers*, relict of Lieut. Gen. Sir William M. Bart.

21. *Hon. F. J. H. Kinnaird*, third son of the late Lord K.

22. *Lady Gott*, relict of Sir H. T. Gott, in her 76th year.

24. *Mrs. Fortescue*, mother of Viscount Clermont.

25. *The Lady of T. Asheton Smith*, Esq. M. P. for Andover.

26. *Rear Admiral Thomas West-tern*, aged 53.

29. *The Right Hon. Baron Nugent, Earl of Westmeath*, in his *Mount Sandford*, of Castlerea, co. 55th year, governor and cust. rotol. Roscommon, in his 64th year. of the county of Westmeath, and a privy counsellor of Ireland.
30. *The Right Hon. Geo. Fred*

CENTENARY DEATHS.

January.

Mrs. Mary Gibbs, New Buckenham, 101.

Isaac Willan, Orton, Westmoreland, 101.

Rev. J. Bedwell, rector of Oldstock, near Salisbury, 103.

February.

Thomas Wilkins, M. D. Galway, Ireland, 102. General Wolfe died in his arms.

July.

Mrs. Anne Henderson, a native of Bamffshire, 103.

William Ruthven, born in the parish of Avondale, Scotland, 116.

Mr. R. Wilson, Tinwald Downs, Dumfriesshire, 101.

March.

J. Jennings, 109. He entered in the royal navy in the last year of Queen Anne, and served till 1792, after which he followed daily labour till he was 105, and retained his faculties almost to the last.

James Beuty, farmer, a native of Noynalty, county of Meath, 112.

Mary Innes, Glasnakilly, Isle of Sky, 127.

September.

Thomas Gaughan, county of Mayo, 112.

April.

Mrs. Eliz. Barwis, relict of J. Barwis, Esq. of Langrigg Hall, Cumberland, 100.

December.

Gillies M'Kechnie, Gourocke, Scotland, who had fought under the Pretender, 104.

June.

John Garrow, Northumberland, 110.

Jonathan Weeldon, Tibshelft, Derbyshire, 102.

SHERIFFS

Appointed by the Prince Regent in Council for the Year 1814.

Bedfordshire, Stephen Thornton, of Moggerhanger, Esq.
 Berkshire, Robert Hopkins, of Tidmarsh, Esq.
 Buckinghamshire, Sir William Clayton, of Harleyford, Esq.
 Cambridge and Huntingdonshire, Jonathan Page, of Ely, Esq.
 Cheshire, John, B. Glegg, of Gayton, Esq.
 Cumberland, T. Benson, of Wreay Hall, Esq.
 Derbyshire, F. Hurt, of Alderwasley, Esq.
 Devonshire, J. Newcomb, of Star Cross, Esq.
 Dorsetshire, Sir J. W. Smith, of Syelling St. Nicholas, Bart.
 Essex, R. Wilson, of Woodhouse, Esq.
 Gloucester, Sir Charles Cockerell, of Seasoncote, Bart.
 Herefordshire, E. M. Barrett, of Hopend, Esq.
 Herts, N. S. Parry, of Hadham End, Esq.
 Kent, J. Wildman, of Chilham Castle, Esq.
 Lancashire, L. Rawstorne, of Penwarthen Hall, Esq.
 Leicestershire, J. H. Franks, of Misterton, Esq.
 Lincolnshire, R. Vyner, of Gaultby, Esq.
 Monmouthshire, Sir Samuel Brudenel Fludyer, of Trostrey, Bart.
 Norfolk, Henry H. Henley, of Sandringham, Esq.
 Northamptonshire, John P. Clarke, of Welton, Esq.
 Northumberland, Sir Charles Loraine, of Kirk-Harle, Esq.
 Nottinghamshire, W. T. Norton Norton, of Elton, Esq.
 Oxfordshire, James King, of Neithrop, Esq.
 Rutlandshire, George Fludyer, of Aiston, Esq.
 Shropshire, William Cludd, of Orleton, Esq.
 Somersetshire, George Edward Allen, of Bath Hampton, Esq.
 Staffordshire, Sir Oswald Mosely, of Rolleston, Bart.
 Southampton, Richard Norris, of Basing Park, Esq.
 Suffolk, Edward Holland, of Benhall, Esq.
 Surrey, Richard Bird, of Hull Grove, Esq.
 Sussex, T. P. Phipps, of Compton, Esq.
 Warwickshire, A. Hackett, of Moxhull, Esq.
 Wiltshire, W. Wyndham, of Dinton, Esq.
 Worcestershire, J. Knight, of Lee Castle, Esq.
 Yorkshire, Sir Francis Linley Wood, of Hemsworth, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthenshire, Nicholas Burnell Jones, of Pantglaes, Esq.
 Pembrokeshire, J. H. Powel, of Hook, Esq.
 Cardiganshire, T. Lloyd, of Bromwith, Esq.
 Glamorganshire, Hon. W. B. Grey, of Dyffryn, Esq.
 Breconshire, John Hotchkiss, of Glan Usk Villa, Esq.
 Radnorshire, C. H. Price, of Knighton, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merionethshire, Wm. Gryffydd Oakeley, of Tanybwlech, Esq.
Carnarvonshire, Charles W. G. Wynne, of Cefn Amwlch, Esq.
Anglesey, G. T. Barlow, of Tynyllwyn, Esq.
Montgomeryshire, Arthur Davis Owen, of Glan Severn, Esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Rowland, of Garden Lodge, Esq.
Flintshire, Roger Ellis, of Cornish, Esq.

APPOINTED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Cornwall, Rose Price, of Kanegie, Esq.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

ARTICLES FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, Feb. 9.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. commanding his Majesty's forces in North America.

Head Quarters, Quebec, Dec. 22.

My Lord ;

I have the honour to transmit to your lordship Colonel Murray's report to Major-General Vincent, of his having taken possession of Fort George, at Niagara, on the 12th inst. without opposition.

In consequence of my having directed a forward movement to be made by the advance of the right division of the army serving in the Canadas, for the purpose of checking a system of plunder organized by the enemy against the loyal inhabitants of the Niagara district ; Colonel Murray was ordered to march with two six-pounders, a small detachment of light dragoons, and three hundred and fifty rank and file of the 100th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, together with seventy of the western warriors, under Lieutenant-Colonel Elliot, of the Indian department ; and notwithstanding

the inclemency of the weather, this force arrived in the neighbourhood of Fort George, in time to frustrate the enemy's predatory designs, and to compel him to effect a precipitate retreat across the Niagara river, having previously sent his ordnance and stores to his own side, and stained the character of the American nation by the wanton conflagration of the town of Newark, reduced at this most inclement season to a heap of ashes, in direct violation of the reiterated protestations of the American commanding generals to respect and protect private property. I have much satisfaction in adding to my report, that the promptitude with which Colonel Murray executed this service, has been the means of rescuing a fertile and extensive district from premeditated plunder, and its loyal inhabitants from further outrage and captivity.

To I have, &c.
Earl Bathurst, &c. G. PREVOST.

Fort George, Dec. 12, 1813.

Sir,—Having obtained information that the enemy had determined on driving the country between Fort George and the advance, and was carrying off the loyal part of the inhabitants, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, I

deemed it my duty to make a rapid and forced march towards him with the light troops under my command, which not only frustrated his designs, but compelled him to evacuate Fort George, by precipitately crossing the river, and abandoning the whole of the Niagara frontier. On learning our approach, he laid the town of Newark in ashes, passed over his cannon and stores, but failed in an attempt to destroy the fortifications, which were evidently much strengthened whilst in his possession, as might have enabled General M'Clure, (the commanding officer) to have maintained a regular siege; but such was the apparent panic, that he left the whole of his tents standing.

I trust the indefatigable exertions of this handful of men have rendered an essential service to the country, by rescuing from a merciless enemy, the inhabitants of an extensive and highly cultivated tract of land, stored with cattle, grain, and provisions of every description; and it must be an exultation to them to find themselves delivered from the oppression of a lawless banditti, composed of the disaffected of the country, organized under the direct influence of the American Government, who carried terror and dismay into every family.

I have, &c.

J. MURRAY, Colonel.

To Major-General Vincent,
&c.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, Feb. 6.

[Letters to General Drummond transmitted by Sir G. Prevost.]

VOL. LVI.

Fort Niagara, Dec. 19.

Sir;

In obedience to your honour's commands, directing me to attack Fort Niagara with the advance of the army of the right, I resolved upon attempting a surprise. The embarkation commenced on the 18th at night, and the whole of the troops were landed three miles from the fort early on the following morning, in the following order of attack: advanced guard, one subaltern, and twenty rank and file; grenadiers 100th regiment; royal artillery, with grenades; five companies, 100th regiment; under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, to assault the main gate, add escalate the works adjacent; three companies of the 100th regiment, under Captain Martin, to storm the Eastern demi-bastion; Captain Bailey, with the grenadiers Royal Scots, was directed to attack the salient angle of the fortification, and the flank companies of the 41st regiment were ordered to support the principal attack. Each party was provided with scaling ladders and axes. I have great satisfaction in acquainting your honour, that the fortress was carried by assault in the most resolute and gallant manner, after a short but spirited resistance.

[Here follow encomiums upon the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, and several other officers.]

Our force consisted of about five hundred rank and file.—Annexed is a return of our casualties, and the enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The ordnance and commissariat are so immense, that it is totally out of my power to

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forward to you a correct statement for some days, but 27 pieces of cannon, of different calibres, are on the works, and upwards of three thousand stand of arms and many rifles in the arsenal. The storehouses are full of clothing and camp equipage of every description.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Col.
His honour Lieut.-Gen.
Drummond, commanding
the forces in Upper
Canada.

[The return subjoined to the above, states, that Lieutenant Nowlan, of the 100th regiment, was killed; and Colonel Murray, and Assistant Surgeon Ogilvy, of the Royal Artillery, were wounded. Of rank and file there were five killed and three wounded. The total of the enemy's loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was one captain, nine lieutenants, two ensigns, one surgeon, one assistant-surgeon, one commissary, 12 sergeants, 395 rank and file. The whole belonging to the artillery and line.]

*Niagara Frontier, Fort Erie,
Jan. 1, 1814.*

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, that, agreeably to the instructions contained in your letter of the 29th ult., and your general order of that day, to pass the river Niagara, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's force, collected at Black Rock and Buffalo, and carrying into execution the other objects therein mentioned, I crossed the river in the following night, with four companies of the King's regiment, and the light company of the 89th,

under Lieutenant Colonel Ogilvy; 250 men of the 41st regiment, and the grenadiers of the 100th, under Major Frenck; together with about 50 militia volunteers, and a body of Indian warriors. The troops completed their landing about twelve of the clock, nearly two miles below Black Rock; the light infantry of the 89th being in advance, surprised and captured the greater part of a piquet of the enemy, and secured the bridge over the Conguichity Creek, the boards of which had been loosened, and were ready to be carried off, had there been time given for it. I immediately established the 41st and 100th grenadiers, in position beyond the bridge, for the purpose of perfectly securing its passage. The enemy made some attempts during the night upon this advanced position, but were repulsed with loss.

At day-break I moved forward, the King's regiment and light company of the 89th leading, the 41st and grenadiers of the 100th being in reserve. The enemy had by this time opened a very heavy fire of cannon and musketry on the Royal Scots, under Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, who were destined to land above Black Rock, for the purpose of turning his position, while he should be attacked in front by the troops who landed below; several of the boats having grounded, I am sorry to say this regiment suffered some loss, and was not able to effect its landing in sufficient time to fully accomplish the object intended, though covered by the whole of our field-guns, under Captain Bridge, which were placed on the opposite bank of the river.

The King's and 89th having in

the mean time gained the town, commenced a very spirited attack upon the enemy, who were in great force, and very strongly posted. The reserve being arrived on the ground, the whole were shortly engaged. The enemy maintained his position with very considerable obstinacy for some time: but such was the spirited and determined advance of our troops, that he was at length compelled to give way, was driven through his batteries, in which were a 24-pounder, three 12-pounders, and one 9-pounder, and pursued to the town of Buffaloe, about two miles distant; he here shewed a large body of infantry and cavalry, and attempted to oppose our advance by the fire of a field-piece, posted on a height, which commanded the road; but finding this ineffectual, he fled in all directions, and betaking himself to the woods, further pursuit was useless. He left behind him one 6-pounder brass field-piece, and one iron 18, and one iron 6-pounder, which fell into our hands.

I then proceeded to execute the ulterior object of the expedition, and detached Captain Robinson, of the King's, with two companies, to destroy the two schooners and sloop (part of the enemy's lake squadron) that were on shore a little below the town, with the stores they had on board, which he effectually completed. The town itself (the inhabitants having previously left it) and the whole of the public stores, containing considerable quantities of clothing, spirits and flour, which I had not the means of conveying away, were then set on fire, and totally consumed; as was also the village

of Black Rock, on the evening it was evacuated. In obedience to your further instructions, I have directed Lieutenant Colonel Gordon to move down the river to Fort Niagara, with a party of the 19th light dragoons, under Major Lisle, a detachment of the Royal Scots, and the 89th light company, and destroy the remaining cover of the enemy upon this frontier, which he has reported to have been effectually done. From every account I have been able to collect, the enemy's force opposed to us was not less than from 2,000 to 2,500 men; their loss in killed and wounded, I should imagine, from 3 to 400; but from the nature of the country, being mostly covered with wood, it is difficult to ascertain it precisely; the same reason will account for our not having been able to make a greater number of prisoners than 130. I have great satisfaction in stating to you the good conduct of the whole of the regular troops and volunteer militia; but I must particularly mention the steadiness and bravery of the King's regiment, and 89th light infantry. They were most gallantly led to the attack by Lieutenant Colonel Ogilvy, of the King's, who, I am sorry to say, received a severe wound, which will, for a time, deprive the service of a very brave and intelligent officer. After Lieutenant Col. Ogilvy was wounded, the command of the regiment devolved on Captain Robinson, who, by a very judicious movement to his right, with the three battalion companies, made a considerable impression on the left of the enemy's position.

[The conduct of Lieutenant Colonels Gordon and Elliot, Major Frend, and several other officers, is here mentioned in terms of distinguished approbation.]

I enclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, and of the ordnance captured at Black Rock and Buffalo.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. RIALI, Major-General.
Lieut.-General Drummond.

General total of killed, wounded, and missing—4 officers, 3 sergeants, 105 rank and file.

Officers wounded—Lieut.-Colonel Ogilvy and Lieut. Young, of the King's regiment; Captain Fawcett, of the 100th regiment; Captain Sercos, of the volunteer militia.

[A statement of the ordnance taken is given in the body of the dispatches.]

Lewiston, Dec. 19, 1813.

Sir,—According to your instructions, I crossed the river this morning, immediately after the advance, under Colonel Murray, had passed over with the Royal Scots and 41st regiments, accompanied by a large body of Indians, and marched upon Lewiston, which the enemy had, however, abandoned upon our approach, leaving behind him a twelve and six-pounder gun, with travelling carriages, and every thing complete. I found in the place a considerable number of small arms, some ammunition, nine barrels of powder, and also a quantity of flour, amounting, I believe, to two hundred barrels. I regret the troops had not the opportunity of coming in contact with the enemy,

as I am convinced they would have acquired your fullest approbation.

I have, &c. (Signed)

P. RIALI, Major-General.
Lieut.-Gen. Drummond, &c.

Admiralty office, Jan. 22.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Caledonia, at Port Mahon, the 24th Dec. 1813.

Sir,—The enclosed narrative will convey to their Lordships the details of a gallant enterprize, very ably directed by Captain Sir Josias Rowley, and most zealously executed by the force under his command, in co-operation with the battalion of Colonel Catanelli, who made a descent on the coast of Italy, under a hope of surprising Leghorn. The loss sustained in this affair has been inconsiderable, when compared with that of the enemy. I am sure their Lordships will do ample justice to the merits of sir Josias, and the captains, officers, seamen, and marines, engaged in this spirited service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDW. PELLEW.

*His Majesty's Ship America,
off Leghorn, Dec. 15.*

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that in pursuance of my preceding communication to you from Palermo, I sailed thence on the 29th ult. in company with the Termagant, and anchored at Melazzo on the following night, where, having joined the Edinburgh, Furieuse, and Mermaid,

and embarked on board them on the following day the troops of the Italian levy, amounting to about 1,000 men, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Catanelli, we sailed the same evening, and arrived on the coast of Italy, off Via Reggio, on the 9th inst. ; having fallen in with the Armada and Imperieuse off the north of Corsica, I detained them to assist us in getting the troops on shore. Having anchored with the squadron off the town, the troops and field-pieces were immediately landed ; a small party of the enemy having evacuated the place on a summons that had been sent in, and possession was taken of two 18 and one 12-pounder guns, which defended the entrance of the river. The Lieutenant Colonel proceeded immediately to Lucca, which place was surrendered to him at twelve the same night. The following day a detachment of forty royal marines from this ship, under Captain Rea, was sent to a signal station to the northward, which on his threatening to storm, surrendered to him, and eleven men who defended it were made prisoners : he found it to be a castle of considerable size and strength, walled and ditched, and capable of containing near 1,000 men. On receiving this report, I sent Mr. Bazalgette, senior lieutenant of the America, who with a few barrels of powder completely destroyed it, bringing off a brass nine pounder gun, which was mounted in the castle. Parties from the Imperieuse and Furieuse also brought off two other brass guns from the beach to the northward and southward of the town, those at the same place having also been embarked.

The Lieutenant Colonel not judging it advisable to return to Lucca, had given me notice of his intended return to Via Reggio, where he arrived on the morning of the 12th, and signified his intention to proceed in another direction.

Not conceiving my stay with this ship any longer necessary, I had made arrangements for leaving the Edinburgh, Furieuse, and Termagant, under the orders of Captain Dundas, to keep up (if practicable) a communication with the troops, and purposed sailing to rejoin your flag as soon as it was dark, when towards sun-set we perceived a firing at the town, and found that the troops were attacked by a force of about six hundred cavalry and infantry, with a howitzer and two field-pieces. They consisted of a detachment from the garrison of Leghorn which had been joined on its march by some troops at Pisa ; the Lieutenant Colonel completely routed them with the loss of their guns and howitzer, and a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners ; the remainder retreated in much confusion towards Pisa. Information having been obtained from the prisoners of the weak state of the garrison at Leghorn, the Lieutenant Colonel proposed to me to intercept the return of the routed troops, by proceeding immediately off Leghorn, in the hopes, that by shewing ourselves in as much force as possible, the inhabitants, who, it was supposed, were inclined to receive us, might make some movement in our favour, and that we might avail ourselves of any practicable opening to force our way into the place,

I acceded to this proposal, and the troops were immediately embarked in a number of country vessels, which were towed off by the boats of the squadron, and the whole being taken in tow by the ships, we proceeded the same night for Leghorn roads, where we anchored about three o'clock on the following day, to the northward of the town. The imperieuse having previously reconnoitred the best spot for landing, the vessels were immediately towed in shore, and the troops and field-pieces landed without opposition. The boats then proceeded to land the marines; but the weather, which had been hitherto favourable, in the course of the evening became so bad, that only a part could be got on shore; and I regret to state, that the pinnace of the *America* was swamped, and Lieut. Moody (a most valuable officer), and two seamen, were drowned. Early in the morning the remainder were landed, and proceeded to the positions assigned them.

The corps of the enemy, which had been defeated at *Via Reggio*, was a second time reinforced at *Pisa*, and at this period made an attack on our marines without the tower. I beg to refer you to Captain Dundas's report, for the particulars of their defeat: the Lieutenant Colonel suggested, as a proper time after this advantage, to summons the Commandant, which was accordingly done, but an answer returned that he would defend himself. The gates of the town had been closely examined during this day and the preceding night to ascertain the practicability of forcing an entrance; but

that or any other means of immediate attack not being considered practicable against a place so strong and regularly fortified, and there not appearing any movement of the inhabitants in our favour, the precarious and threatening state of the weather, a change of which would have prevented all communication with the ships, rendered it expedient to re-embark the whole without delay: by very great exertions this was effected in the best order during the night, and early the following morning, in very severe weather, without any molestation from the enemy.

On returning from the shore to the *America* at sun-set, I found a deputation from the Mayor and inhabitants of the town, who had been permitted by the Commandant to come off with a flag of truce, to petition us to cease our fire from the houses, he having threatened to dislodge us by setting fire to the suburbs. As arrangements were already made for re-embarking, I consented to a cessation of firing on both sides till eight the next morning: a favourable circumstance for us, the troops on their march to the boats being exposed to a fire from the ramparts.

I have very great satisfaction in reporting to you the zeal and good conduct of all the officers, seamen, and marines employed on the above-mentioned services.

To Lient-Col. Catanelli every praise is due for his able and indefatigable exertions, and I feel thankful for his cordial co-operation. The conduct of the troops of the Italian levy, both for bravery and discipline in the field, and the cheerfulness with which

they endured the constant exposure in boats in the most severe weather, excited our admiration.

I am much indebted to Captain Grant for his able advice and assistance; to the Hon. Captain Dundas, who undertook the direction of the marines and seamen; and to Captain Hamilton, who volunteered his services on shore, my thanks are particularly due, for the gallant manner in which they conducted them; and I feel much indebted to the Hon. Captain Duncan for the ready and useful assistance he afforded me on every occasion. Captain Mounsey, when the landing was effected, had moved with the *Furieuse* and *Termagant* to watch the motions of three brigs of war lying in the outer mole, but which afterwards moved into the inner one, the crews having landed to assist in the defence of the place.

Captain Dunn was indefatigable in his exertions at the landing place, and I feel called upon to notice the good conduct of the officers and crews of the boats through a continued and most fatiguing service.

I beg that I may be permitted to mention the assistance I received from Lieutenant Basalgette, senior of this ship, a most deserving officer; and to notice the conduct of Mr. Bromley, the surgeon, who volunteered his services on shore with the troops.

I herewith inclose a list of the killed and wounded, and am happy to say our loss is much smaller than might have been expected. I have no account of that of the Italian levy, but I believe it is not considerable. There have been no correct returns of prisoners,

but Captain Dundas informs me, that above three hundred have been taken in the two affairs.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

Jos. ROWLEY, Captain.
Vice-Admiral Sir Edward
Pellew, &c. &c. &c.

*His Majesty's ship Edin-
burgh, off Leghorn,
Dec. 15, 1813.*

Sir,—In obedience to your directions, Captain Hamilton and myself landed on the evening of the 13th, with the marines of his Majesty's ships *America*, *Armada*, *Edinburgh*, *Imperieuse*, *Furieuse*, *Rainbow*, *Termagant*, and *Mermaid*, to co-operate with Lieutenant-Col. Catanelli. We pushed on that evening with the advance of the marines and Italian levy, and got possession of the suburbs of the town of Leghorn. The extreme darkness of the night, and the road being nearly impassable, prevented the body of the troops joining until the morning; the moment a sufficient number had come up, in compliance with the Lieut.-Colonel's arrangement, the Italians occupied the suburbs, and buildings close to the ramparts; the marines occupied a position on the Pisa road. As soon after day-light as possible, we reconnoitered the town; just as we had finished, and were returning from the southern part of the town, a firing was heard in the direction of the Pisa road, where we proceeded instantly, and found that the marines were at that moment attacked by a considerable body of the enemy's troops, consisting of at least seven

hundred men, cavalry and infantry, supported by two field-pieces; the charge of the cavalry was received with great coolness by the marines; they opened and allowed them to pass, killing all but about fourteen, who, with two officers, succeeded in getting through, but who were all killed or wounded, excepting one officer, by a small detachment of the Italian levy, that was formed at the entrance of the suburbs of the town. After the charge of the cavalry the marines instantly closed and charged the enemy's infantry, and put them entirely to the rout; they lost in this affair the officers commanding their cavalry and infantry, with about from two hundred and fifty to three hundred killed, wounded, and prisoners; the remainder retreated in the greatest disorder to Pisa.

In this affair my most particular thanks are due to Captain Hamilton, who, I am sorry to say, is slightly wounded; as well as to Captain Beale, of the Armada, who commanded the marines; as also to Captains Rea and Mitchell, of the America and Edinburgh: to the other officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, all possible credit is due for repelling the attack, and putting to rout the enemy, who were certainly double their force: the marines lost on this occasion, one killed and seven wounded.

The Italian levy, who were on the houses close round the ramparts, as well as those in the advance, were indefatigable in their exertions, and their bravery was truly conspicuous on all occasions. The enemy suffered by the destructive fire they kept up on the

ramparts, killing or wounding those who attempted to come near the guns.

It being arranged between you and the Lieutenant-Colonel, that we should re-embark, the wounded and prisoners, with our two field guns and ammunition, were embarked at twelve o'clock last night, marched off in the best possible order, through bad roads, and incessant rain.

I beg to offer my thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Catanelli, for his attention in pointing out what he wished to be done by us to forward his plan. My thanks are due to captain Dunn, of the Mermaid, for forwarding every thing from the beach to us in advance; as well as to Lieutenants Mason, of the America, and Mapleton and Leach of this ship, and Travers, of the Imperieuse; and to the midshipmen, and small arm men, and those stationed to a howitzer, for their steady good conduct.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. H. L. DUNDAS, Captain.
Sir J. Rowley, Bart. Captain
of H. M. S. America.

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

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Jan. 20.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated

*St. Jean de Luz, Jan. 9,
1814.*

The enemy collected a consi-

derable force on the Gave in the beginning of the week, and on the 3rd inst. drove in the cavalry piquets between the Joyeuse and Bidouze rivers, and attacked the post of Major General Buchan's Portuguese brigade on the Joyeuse, near La Bastide, and those of the 3rd division in Bouloë. They turned the right of Major Gen. Buchan's brigade on the height of La Costa, and obliged him to retire towards Briscons; and they established two divisions of infantry on the height, and in La Bastide, with the remainder of the army on the Bidouze and the Gave.

Our centre and right were immediately concentrated and prepared to move; and having reconnoitered the enemy on the 4th, I intended to have attacked them on the 5th inst. but was obliged to defer the attack till the 6th, owing to the badness of the weather, and the swelling of the rivulets. The attack was made on that day by the 3rd and 4th divisions, under the command of Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton and Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole, supported by Major General Buchan's Portuguese brigade of Gen. Le Cor's division, and the cavalry under the command of Major General Fane; and the enemy were forthwith dislodged, without loss on our side, and our posts replaced where they had been.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Feb. 8, 1814.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his

Lordship by General Sir Thomas Graham, dated

*Head-quarters, Calmhout,
Jan. 14, 1814.*

My Lord,—Gen. Bulow, Commander in Chief of the third corps of the Prussian army, having signified to me, that in the morning of the 11th inst. he was to carry into execution his intention of driving the enemy from their position of Hoogstraeten and Wortel, on the Merk, in order to make a reconnoissance on Antwerp, and that he wished me to cover the right flank of his corps; I moved such parts of the two divisions under my command as were disposable from Rosendall, and arrived here at day-break on the morning of the 11th. The enemy were driven back, with loss, from West Wesel, Hoogstraeten, &c. after an obstinate resistance, by the Prussian troops, to Braeschat, Westmeille, &c.

Dispositions were made to attack them again the following day, but they retired in the night of the 11th, and took up a position near Antwerp, the left resting on Mercxem.

General Bulow occupied Braeschat in force that evening (the 12th.)

I moved to Capelle, on the great road from Bergen-op-Zoom to Antwerp, to be ready to co-operate in the intended attack yesterday.

Major General Cooke's division remained in reserve at Capelle, and Major General M'Kenzie's moved by Ekeren and Done towards Mercxem, so as to avoid both great roads occupied by the Prussians. While the Prussians were engaged considerably more to

the left, an attack on the village of Mercxem was made by Colonel M'Leod's brigade, led by himself, in the most gallant style, and under the immediate direction of Major General M'Kenzie.

The rapid, but orderly advance of the detachment of the third battalion of the rifle corps, under Captain Fullarton's command, and of the second battalion of the 78th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, supported by the second battalion of the 25th, commanded by Major M'Donnell, and by the 35th, under Lieut.-Colonel Elphinstone, and an immediate charge with the bayonet by the 78th, ordered by Lieutenant-Col. Lindsay, decided the contest much sooner, and with much less loss than might have been expected, from the strength of the post, and the numbers of the enemy.

Colonel M'Leod received a severe wound through the arm, in the advance to the attack, but did not quit the command of the brigade till he became faint from loss of blood. I am happy to think that the army will probably not be long deprived of the services of this distinguished officer.

The enemy were driven into Antwerp, with considerable loss, and some prisoners were taken.

I have the greatest satisfaction in expressing my warmest approbation of the conduct of all these troops: no veterans ever behaved better than these men, who then met the enemy for the first time.

The discipline and intrepidity of the Highland battalion, which had the good fortune to lead the attack into the village, reflect equal credit on the officers and men.

The same spirit was manifested by the other troops employed.

Two guns of Major Fyer's brigade were advanced in support of the attack, and, by their excellent practice, soon silenced a battery of the enemy.

The 52nd regiment, under the command of that experienced officer Lieut.-Colonel Gibbs, was afterwards moved into the village of Mercxem, in order to cover the withdrawing of the troops from it, which was ordered as soon as the Prussian column arrived by the great road, the head of which had already driven in the outposts, when our attack began.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs remained with the 52nd, and 3rd battalion 95th, till after dark.

This reconnoissance having been satisfactorily accomplished, the Prussian troops are going into cantonments, and this corps will resume nearly those it occupied before.

The severity of the weather has been excessive. The soldiers have borne it with cheerfulness and patience, and I hope will not suffer very materially from it.

I send inclosed a return of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 26.
Copies of letters received at this office, from Rear Admiral Durham, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, addressed to J. W. Croker, Esq.

Venerable, at Sea, Jan. 16,
1814.

Sir,—I have the satisfaction of stating, that this day, at nine a. m. the *Cyane* made the signal for two strangers in the north-east, which were immediately given chase to, and, owing to the very superior sailing of the *Venerable*, I was enabled to come up within gunshot of them at the close of the day, leaving the *Cyane* far astern. On ranging up with the leeward-mast, (the night was too dark to distinguish her colours), desirous of saving her the consequences of so unequal a contest, I hailed her twice to surrender, but the evasive answer returned, obliged me to order the guns to be opened, as they would bear; upon this the enemy immediately put his helm up, and under all sail, laid us on board, for which temerity he has suffered most severely. The promptitude with which Capt. Worth repelled the attempt to board, was not less conspicuous than the celerity with which he passed his men into the enemy's frigate, and hauled down her ensign. I have much pleasure in naming the petty officers who distinguished themselves on this occasion, Messrs. Maltman, Walker, and Nevil, master's mates, and Mr. Grey, midshipman. This ship proves to be the *Alcmene*, a beautiful French frigate of 44 guns, having a complement, at the commencement of the action, of 319 men, commanded by Captain Ducrest de Ville-neuve, an officer of much merit, and who was wounded at the time of boarding. To his determined resistance, aided by the darkness of the night, the other frigate for the present owes her escape; but I

have every hope that the *Cyane* will be enabled to observe her until I have shifted the prisoners, and repaired the trifling injury done to the rigging, during the period of the enemy being on board. Our loss consists of two seamen killed, and four wounded: that of the enemy two petty officers and thirty seamen killed, and fifty wounded. Lieutenant G. Luke, whom I have placed in the frigate, is an old and very deserving officer, who has served twenty years under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. C. DURHAM,

Rear Admiral.

Venerable, at Sea, Jan. 20.

Sir,—It affords me much pleasure to communicate to you, for their Lordships' information, the capture of the French frigate that escaped on Sunday night. The vigilance of Captain Forrest enabled him to keep sight of her during the night and two following days, when having run 153 miles in the direction I judged the enemy had taken, the *Venerable's* superior sailing gave me the opportunity of again discovering the fugitive, and after an anxious chase of 19 hours, to come up with and capture. She is named the *Iphigenie*, a frigate of the largest class, commanded by Captain Emerie, having a complement of 325 men, and like her consort the *Alcmene*, perfectly new. Every means to effect her escape were resorted to, the anchors being cut away, and her boats thrown overboard. On our coming up we had run the *Cyane* out of sight from the mast head.

These frigates sailed in company from Cherbourg, on the 20th of October last, and were to cruise for six months. It becomes me now to notice the very meritorious conduct of Captain Forrest, not only in assiduously keeping sight, but repeatedly offering battle to a force so superior; nor less deserving of my warmest approbation is Captain Worth, of this ship, whose indefatigable attention during the many manœuvres attempted by the enemy in this long and arduous chase, was equalled only by the exemplary behaviour of every officer and man under his command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. C. DURHAM,
Rear Admiral.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Feb. 13, 1814.
A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was last night received at Earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his Lordship by General Sir Thomas Graham, dated Mercxem; Feb. 6, 1814:

*Head-quarters, Mercxem,
Feb. 6, 1814.*

My Lord,—I should have been happy to have had to announce to your Lordship, that the movement on Antwerp, fixed by General Bulow for the 2nd inst. had produced a greater effect; but the want of time, and of greater means, will account to your Lordship for the disappointment of our hopes of a more satisfactory result; for General Bulow received (after we had got the better of all the great obstacles in the way of taking a position near the town) orders

to proceed to the southward to act in concert with the grand army; and the state of the weather, for some time back, not only prevented my receiving the supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores from England, but made it impossible to land much of what was on board the transports near Williamstadt, the ice cutting off all communication with them.

I have, however, sincere pleasure in assuring your Lordship, that every part of the service was conducted by the officers at the head of the different departments, with all the zeal and intelligence possible.

To make up for the want of our own artillery, all the serviceable Dutch mortars, with all the ammunition that could be collected, were prepared at Williamstadt; and on the evening of the 1st, the troops of the first and second divisions, that could be spared from other services, were collected at Braeschat, and next morning this village (fortified with much labour ever since our former attack) was carried in the most gallant style, in a much shorter time, and with much less loss than I could have believed possible.

Major General Gibbs, commanding the 2nd division (in the absence of Major General McKenzie, confined by a dangerous fall from his horse), ably seconded by Major General Taylor, and by Lieutenant Colonel Herries, commanding Major General Gibbs's brigade, conducted this attack, in which all the troops engaged behaved with the usual spirit and intrepidity of British soldiers.

I feel particularly indebted to the officers already named, and also to

Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, commanding the detachments of the three battalions of the 95th; to Lieut. Colonel Hompesch, with the 25th regiment; to Major A. Kelly, with the 54th; to Lieut. Colonel Brown, with the 56th; and Major Kelly, with the 73rd; for the distinguished manner in which those corps attacked the left and centre of the village, forcing the enemy from every strong hold, and storming the mill battery on Ferdinand's Dyke; while Major Gen. Taylor, with the 52nd, under Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, the 35th, under Major Macalister, and the 78th, under Lieutenant Colonel Lindsay, marching to the right, and directly on the mill of Ferdinand's Dyke, threatened the enemy's communication from Mercxem towards Antwerp.

Two pieces of cannon and a considerable number of prisoners fell into our hands.

No time was lost in marking out the batteries, which, by the very great exertions of the artillery under Lieut. Colonel Sir G. Wood, and the engineers, under Lieut. Colonel Carmichael Smyth, and the good will of the working parties, were completed by half past three p. m. of the 3rd.

The batteries opened at that hour. During the short trial of the fire that evening, the defective state of the Williamstadt mortars and ammunition was too visible. Our means were thus diminished, and much time was lost, as it was not till twelve at noon the following day (the 4th) that the fire could be opened again.

That day's fire disabled five of the six 24 pounders. Yesterday the fire was kept up all day. The

practice was admirable, but there was not a sufficient number of shells falling to prevent the enemy from extinguishing the fire whenever it broke out among the ships, and our fire ceased entirely at sun-set yesterday.

It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the indefatigable exertions of the two branches of the Ordnance Department.

I have much reason to be satisfied with the steadiness of the troops, and the attention of the officers of all ranks, during the continuance of this service. Detachments of the rifle corps did the most advanced duty, under the able direction of Lieutenant-Col. Cameron, in a way that gave security to the batteries on Ferdinand's Dyke; and though this line was enfiladed, and every part of the village under the range of shot and shells from the enemy, I am happy to say the casualties, on the whole, have not been numerous.

As soon as every thing is cleared away, we shall move back into such cantonments as I have concerted with General Bulow.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without expressing my admiration of the manner in which General Bulow formed the disposition of the movement, and supported this attack.

The enemy were in great force on the Deurne and Berchem roads, but were every where driven by the gallant Prussians, though not without considerable loss.

I am, &c. (Signed)

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Admiralty-office, April 26.
Copy of a letter from Capt. Rainier,

of his Majesty's ship *Niger*, transmitted by Vice Admiral Dixon to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's ship Niger, at Sea, Jan. 6, 1814.

Sir,—I acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having made the island of St. Antonio yesterday morning, for the purpose of correcting my longitude previous to allowing the ships parting company who were bound to Maranham, a strange sail was discovered a-head. I immediately gave chase; his Majesty's ship *Tagus* in company.—She was soon made out to be a frigate, and we had the pleasure to find that we were gaining upon her; at day-light this morning we were not more than a mile and an half distant; at half past seven they took in studding sails and hauled the wind on the starboard tack, finding that we had the advantage before it. The *Tagus* being to windward, Captain Pipon was enabled to open his first fire, which was briskly returned by the enemy, who had hoisted French colours on the *Tagus* showing her's. After exchanging a few broadsides, the French frigate's main topmast was shot away, which rendered her escape impossible; and as his Majesty's ship under my command was coming up, any further defence would only have occasioned a useless sacrifice of lives; they fired a broadside, and struck their colours. On taking possession she proved *La Ceres*, French frigate, of 44 guns, and 324 men, commanded by Le Baron de Bouganville, out one month from Brest on her first cruize: she is only two

years old, copper fastened, and sails well. I should not do justice to the Baron if I omitted stating, that during the long and anxious chase (in which we ran 238 miles), his ship was manœuvred in a masterly style. I have sent Mr. Manton, first of this ship, in charge of the prize, who is a deserving officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

P. RAINIER, Captain.

To Vice Adm. Dixon, Commander in Chief, &c.
Rio Janeiro.

Admiralty-office, April 2.

Extract of a letter from Captain Hayes, of his Majesty's ship *Majestic*, addressed to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, and a Duplicate transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Majestic, at sea, Feb. 5.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that, in my way from St. Michael to Madeira, in the execution of your orders, at day-light in the morning of the 3rd instant, in latitude 37, and longitude 20, being then in chase of a ship in N. E. supposed to be one of the enemy's cruizers, three ships and a brig were discovered about three leagues off, in the S. S. E. of very suspicious appearance, and not answering the private signal, I gave over the pursuit of the ship to the northward and eastward, hoisted my colours, and proceeded to reconnoitre the southern squadron, when two of the ships immediately gave chase to me; on closing within 4 miles, I discovered them to be two 44 gun frigates, a ship mounting 20 guns, and a brig which I could not

perceive to be armed. I determined on forcing them to show their colours (which they appeared to wish to avoid), and for that purpose stood directly for the headmost frigate, when she shortened sail, and brought to, for the other to close. I now made all sail, in the hope of being able to get alongside of her before it could be effected; but in this I was foiled, by her wearing, making sail, and joining the other, and taking a station a-head and a-stern, with the 20 gun ship and a brig on the weather bow; they stood to the S. S. E. with larboard studding sails, and all the sail that could be carried; the sternmost hoisting French colours, at a quarter of an hour past two o'clock; she opened a fire from the aftermost guns upon us at 3 o'clock, being in a good position (going ten knots an hour). I commenced firing with considerable effect, the shot going either through, or just over the starboard quarter to the fore-castle, over the larboard bow; when, at forty-nine minutes past four she struck her colours to his Majesty's ship *Majestic*, under my command. The wind increasing, the prize in a state of great confusion, and night fast approaching, obliged me to stay by her, and to suffer the other frigate, with the ship and brig, to escape; the sea got up very fast, so that only one hundred of the prisoners could be exchanged, and even in effecting that, one boat was lost, and two prisoners drowned: this, I hope, Sir, will plead my apology for not bringing you the whole of them. The captured ship is the *Terpsichore*, of 44 guns, eighteen and twenty-four pounders, and 320 men, Breton François de Sire, Ca-

pitaine de Frigate; the other was the *Atalante*, sister ship, exactly of the same force; they sailed from the Scheldt on the 20th of October, and went to L'Orient, from whence they sailed again on the 8th of January, in company with *La Yade*, a similar ship, which parted from them in latitude 45, and longitude 16. 40. The enemy had only three men killed, six wounded, and two drowned; the *Majestic* none.

The officers and men I have the honour to command conducted themselves on this occasion, as I expected they would do.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, March 11.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated

St. Jean de Luz, Feb. 20.

In conformity with the intention which I communicated to your Lordship in my last dispatch, I moved the right of the army under Lieutenant General Sir R. Hill, on the 14th; he drove in the enemy's picquets on the Joyeuse river, and attacked their position at Hellette, from which he obliged General Harispe to retire, with loss, towards St. Martin. I made the detachment of General Mina's troops, in the valley of Baston, advance on the same day upon Baygorey and Biddarray; and the direct communication of the enemy with St. Jean Pied de Port being cut off by Lieutenant General Sir

Rowland Hill, that fort has been blockaded by the Spanish troops above mentioned.

On the following morning, the 15th, the troops under Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill continued the pursuit of the enemy, who had retired to a strong position in front of Garris, where General Harispe was joined by General Paris's division, which had been recalled from the march it had commenced for the interior of France, and by other troops from the enemy's centre.

General Murillo's Spanish division, after driving in the enemy's advanced posts, was ordered to move towards St. Palais, by a ridge parallel to that on which was the enemy's position, in order to turn their left, and cut off their retreat, by that road; while the 2nd division, under Lieutenant General Sir W. Stewart, should attack in front.— Those troops made a most gallant attack upon the enemy's position, which was remarkably strong, but which was carried without very considerable loss. Much of the day had elapsed before the attack could be commenced, and the action lasted till after dark, the enemy having made repeated attempts to regain the position, particularly in two attacks, which were most gallantly received and repulsed by the 39th regiment, under the command of the Honourable Colonel O'Callaghan, in Major General Pringle's brigade. The Major General and Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, of the 39th, were unfortunately wounded; we took ten officers, and about 200 prisoners.

The right of the centre of the army made a corresponding move-

ment with the right on these days, and our posts were on the Bidouze river on the evening of the 15th. The enemy retired across the river at St. Palais in the night, destroying the bridges, which, however, were repaired, so that the troops under Lieutenant General Sir R. Hill, crossed on the 16th; and on the 17th, the enemy were driven across the Gave de Mouleon. They attempted to destroy the bridge at Arriverete, but they had not time to complete its destruction; and a ford having been discovered above the bridge, the 92nd regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, supported by the fire of Captain Beane's troop of horse-artillery, crossed the ford, and made a most gallant attack upon two battalions of French infantry posted in the village, from which the latter were driven with considerable loss. The enemy retired in the night across the Gave d'Oleron, and took up a strong position in the neighbourhood of Sauveterre, in which they were joined by other troops.

On the 18th, our posts were established on the Gave d'Oleron. In all the actions which I have above detailed to your Lordship, the troops have conducted themselves remarkably well; and I had great satisfaction in observing the good conduct of those under General Murillo, in the attack of Hellete on the 14th, and in driving in the enemy's advanced posts in front of their position, at Garris, on the 15th. Since the 14th, the enemy have considerably weakened their force in Bayonne; and they have withdrawn from the right of the Adour above the town.

*Admiralty-Office, March
5, 1814.*

Copy of a letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship, York, in Cawsand Bay, the 2nd inst.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter, from Captain Phillimore, reporting the capture of La Clorinde French frigate, after a most severe conflict, on the evening of the 25th ultimo, between her and the Eurotas; an action which reflects the highest honour upon the bravery and professional skill of Capt. Phillimore and his officers, and upon the valour and good conduct of his crew. Captain Phillimore has been severely wounded on the occasion, but I entertain a flattering hope that his Majesty's service, and the country at large, will not long be deprived of the services of so valuable an officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH, Admiral.

His Majesty's ship Eurotas, Plymouth-sound, March 1.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command, parted company from the Rippon on Monday night, the 21st ult. in chase of a vessel which proved to be a Swedish merchant ship; and on Friday, the 25th, in endeavouring to rejoin the Rippon, being then in lat. 47. 40. north, and long. 9. 30. west, we perceived a sail upon the lee-beam, to which we gave chase. We soon discovered her to be an enemy's frigate, and that she was endeavour-

ing to out-manceuvre us in bringing her to action; but having much the advantage in sailing, (although the wind had unfortunately died away), we were enabled at about five o'clock to pass under her stern, hail her, and commence close action. When receiving her broadside, and passing to her bow, our mizen mast was shot away. I then ordered the helm to be put down to lay her aboard, but the wreck of our mizen mast lying on our quarter, prevented this desirable object from being accomplished.

The enemy just passed clear of us, and both officers and men of the Eurotas renewed the action with the most determined bravery and resolution, while the enemy returned our fire in a warm and gallant manner. We succeeded in raking her again, and then lay broadside to broadside; at 6. 20. our main-mast fell by the board, the enemy's mizen-mast falling at the same time; at 6. 50. our fore-mast fell, and the enemy's main-mast almost immediately afterwards. At ten minutes after 7 she slackened her fire, but having her fore-mast standing, she succeeded with her fore-sail in getting out of range. During the whole of the action we kept up a heavy and well-directed fire; nor do I know which most to admire, the seamen at the great guns, or the marines with their small arms, they vying with each other who should most annoy the enemy.

I was at this time so much exhausted by the loss of blood, from wounds I had received in the early part of the action from a grape-shot, that I found it impossible for me to remain any longer upon

deck. I was therefore under the painful necessity of desiring Lieut. Smith (First Lieutenant) to take command of the quarter-deck, and to clear the wreck of the fore-mast and main-mast, which then lay nearly fore and aft the deck, and to make sail after the enemy; but, at the same time, I had the satisfaction of reflecting that I had left the command in the hands of a most active and zealous officer.

We kept sight of the enemy during the night by means of boat-sails, and a jigger on the ensign-staff; and before 12 o'clock the next day Lieutenant Smith reported to me, that, by the great exertions of every officer and man, jury-courses, top-sails, stay-sails, and spanker, were set in chase of the enemy, who had not even cleared away his wreck, and that we were coming up with her very fast, going at the rate of six knots and a half: that the decks were perfectly clear, and that the officers and men were as eager to renew the action as they were to commence it; but to the great mortification of every one on board, we perceived two sail on the lee-bow, which proved to be the Dryad and Achates, and they having crossed the enemy (we only four or five miles distant) before we could get up to her, deprived us of the gratification of having her colours hauled down to us.

The enemy's frigate proved to be the *Clorinde*, Captain Dennis Legard, mounting 44 guns, with four brass swivels in each top, and a compliment of 360 picked men.

It is with sincere regret I have to state that our loss is considerable, having twenty killed and forty wounded; and I most sincerely la-

ment the loss of three fine young midshipmen; two of whom had served the whole of their time with me, and who all promised to be ornaments to the service. Among the wounded is Lieutenant Foord, of the Royal Marines, who received a grape-shot in his thigh, while gallantly heading his party.

I learn from Monsieur Gerrard, one of the French officers, that they calculate their loss on board the *Clorinde* at 120 men. It is therefore unnecessary for me to particularize the exertions of every individual on board this ship, or the promptness with which every order was put into execution by so young a ship's company; but I must beg leave to mention the able assistance which I received from Lieutenants Smith, Graves, Randolph, and Beckham, Mr. Beadnell, the Master, and Lieutenants Foord and Connell, of the Royal Marines; the very great skill and attention shewn by Mr. Thomas Cooke Jones, Surgeon, in the discharge of his important duties; the active services of Mr. J. Bryan, the Purser, and the whole of the Warrant Officers, with all the Mates and Midshipmen, whom I beg leave most strongly to recommend to your lordship's notice. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honour to be, &c.

J. PHILLIMORE, Capt.
Adm. Lord Keith, K. B.

[Here follows a list of 20 killed, including Messrs, Jer. Spurling, and C. Greenaway, midshipmen, and Mr. J. T. Vaughan, volunteer, and 39 wounded, including Captain Phillimore, and Lieut. Foord, of the marines, severely; and J. R. Brigstocke, midshipman, slightly.]

*London Gazette Extraordinary,
Sunday, March 20.*

WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-street, March
20, 1814.*

Major Freemantle has arrived at this office, bringing dispatches from the Marquess of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following are copies:—

St. Sever, March 1, 1814.

My Lord,—I returned to Garris on the 21st, and ordered the 6th and light divisions to break up from the blockade of Bayonne, and General Don Manuel Freyre to close up the cantonments of his corps towards Irun, and to be prepared to move when the left of the army should cross the Adour.

I found the pontoons collected at Garris, and they were moved forward on the following days to and across the Gave de Mouléon, and the troops of the centre of the army arrived.

On the 24th, Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill passed the Gave d'Oleron at Villenave, with the light, 2nd, and Portuguese divisions, under the command of Major-Gen. Charles Baron Alten, Lieut. Gen. Sir William Stewart, and Marischal de Campo Don Frederick Lecor; while Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton passed with the 6th division between Montfort and Laas, and Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton made demonstrations, with the 3rd division, of an intention to attack the enemy's position at the bridge of Sauveterre, which induced the enemy to blow up the bridge.

Marischal de Campo Don Pablo

Murillo drove in the enemy's posts near Naverrens, and blockaded that place.

Field-Marshal Sir William Beresford likewise, who, since the movement of Sir Rowland Hill on the 14th and 15th, had remained with the 4th and 7th divisions, and Colonel Vivian's Brigade, in observation on the Lower Bidouze, attacked the enemy on the 23rd in their fortified posts at Hastings and Oyergave, on the left of the Gave de Pau, and obliged them to retire within the *tête-de-pont* at Peyrehorade.

Immediately after the passage of the Gave d'Oleron was effected, Sir Rowland Hill and Sir Henry Clinton moved towards Orthes, and the great road leading from Sauveterre to that town; and the enemy retired in the night from Sauveterre across the Gave de Pau, and assembled their army near Orthes, on the 25th, having destroyed all the bridges on the river.

The right, and right of the centre of the army assembled opposite Orthes; Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, with Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of cavalry, and the 3rd division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, was near the destroyed bridge of Bereus; and Field-Marshal Sir William Beresford, with the 4th and 7th divisions, under Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole, and Major-General Walker, and Colonel Vivian's brigade, towards the junction of the Gave de Pau with the Gave d'Oleron.

The troops opposed to the Marshal having marched on the 25th, he crossed the Gave de Pau below the junction of the Gave d'Oleron,

on the morning of the 26th, and moved along the high road from Peyrehorade towards Orthes, on the enemy's right. As he approached, Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton crossed with the cavalry, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton with the 3rd division, below the bridge of Bereus; and I moved the 6th and light divisions to the same point, and Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill occupied the heights opposite Orthes, and the high road leading to Sauveterre.

The 6th and light divisions crossed on the morning of the 27th at daylight, and we found the enemy in a strong position near Orthes, with his right on the heights on the high road to Dax, and occupying the village of St. Boes, and his left the heights above Orthes and that town, and opposing the passage of the river by Sir R. Hill.

The course of the heights on which the enemy had placed his army, necessarily retired his centre, while the strength of the position gave extraordinary advantages to the flanks.

I ordered Marshal Sir W. Beresford to turn, and attack the enemy's right with the 4th division under Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole, and the 7th division under Major-General Walker and Colonel Vivian's brigade of Cavalry; while Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton should move along the great road leading from Peyrehorade to Orthes, and attack the heights on which the enemy's centre and left stood, with the 3rd and 6th divisions, supported by Sir Stapleton Cotton with Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of cavalry. Major-

General Charles Baron Alten, with the light division, kept up the communication, and was in reserve between these two attacks. I likewise desired Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill to cross the Gave, and to turn, and to attack the enemy's left.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford carried the village of St. Boes with the fourth division under the command of Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole, after an obstinate resistance by the enemy; but the ground was so narrow that the troops could not deploy to attack the heights, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Major-General Ross and Brigade-Gen. Vasconcello's Portuguese brigade; and it was impossible to turn the enemy by their right, without an excessive extension of our line.

I therefore so far altered the plan of the action as to order the immediate advance of the 3rd and 6th divisions, and I moved forward Colonel Barnard's brigade of the light division, to attack the left of the height on which the enemy's right stood.

This attack, led by the 52nd regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, and supported on their right by Major-General Brisbane's and Colonel Kean's brigades of the 3rd division, and by simultaneous attacks on the left by Major-Gen. Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and on the right by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, with the remainder of the 3rd division and the 6th division under Lieut.-General Sir Henry Clinton, dislodged the enemy from the heights, and gave us the victory.

In the mean time Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill had

forced the passage of the Gave above Orthes, and seeing the state of the action, he moved immediately with the second division of infantry under Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, and Major-General Fane's brigade of cavalry, direct for the great road from Orthes to St. Sever, thus keeping upon the enemy's left.

The enemy retired at first in admirable order, taking every advantage of the numerous good positions which the country afforded. The losses, however, which they sustained in the continued attacks of our troops, and the danger with which they were threatened by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's movements, soon accelerated their movements, and the retreat at length became a flight, and their troops were in the utmost confusion.

Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton took advantage of the only opportunity which offered to charge with Major-General Lord Edward Somerset's brigade in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles, where the enemy had been driven from the high road by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill. The 7th hussars distinguished themselves upon this occasion, and made many prisoners.

We continued the pursuit till it was dusk, and I halted the army in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles.

I cannot estimate the extent of the enemy's loss: we have taken six pieces of cannon, and a great many prisoners; the numbers I cannot at present report. The whole country is covered with their dead. Their army was in the utmost confusion when I saw it pass-

ing the heights near Sault de Navailles, and many soldiers had thrown away their arms. The desertion has since been immense.

We followed the enemy the day after to this place; and we this day passed the Adour; Marshal Sir W. Beresford, with the light division, and Colonel Vivian's brigade, upon Mont de Marsan, where he has taken a very large magazine of provisions.

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill has moved upon Aire, and the advanced posts of the centre are at Cassares.

The enemy are apparently retreating upon Agen, and have left open the direct road towards Bourdeaux.

Whilst the operations of which I have above given the report were carrying on on the right of the army, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, in concert with Rear Admiral Penrose, availed himself of an opportunity which offered on the 23rd of February to cross the Adour below Bayonne, and to take possession of both banks of the river at its mouth. The vessels destined to form the bridge could not get in till the 24th, when the difficult, and at this season of the year dangerous operation of bringing them in was effected with a degree of gallantry and skill seldom equalled. Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope particularly mentions Captain O'Reilly and Lieutenant Cheshire, Lieutenant Douglas, and Lieutenant Collins, of the royal navy, and also Lieutenant Debenham, agent of transports; and I am infinitely indebted to Rear Admiral Penrose for the cordial assistance I received from him in preparing for this plan, and for

that which he gave Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope in carrying it into execution.

The enemy, conceiving that the means of crossing the river, which Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope had at his command, viz. rafts made of pontoons, had not enabled him to cross a large force in the course of the 23rd, attacked the corps which he had sent over on that evening. This corps consisted of 600 men of the 2nd brigade of guards, under the command of Major-General the Hon. Edward Stopford, who repulsed the enemy immediately. The rocket brigade was of great use upon this occasion.

Three of the enemy's gun-boats were destroyed this day, and a frigate lying in the Adour received considerable damage from the fire of a battery of eighteen pounders, and was obliged to go higher up the river to the neighbourhood of the bridge.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope invested the citadel of Bayonne on the 25th, and Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre moved forward with the 4th Spanish army, in consequence of directions which I had left for him. On the 27th the bridge having been completed, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope deemed it expedient to invest the citadel of Bayonne more closely than he had done before; and he attacked the village of St. Etienne, which he carried, having taken a gun and some prisoners from the enemy; and his posts are now within 900 yards of the outworks of the place.

The result of the operations which I have detailed to your

lordship is, that Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, and Navarrens are invested; and the army having passed the Adour, are in possession of all the great communications across the river, after having beaten the enemy and taken their magazines.

Your lordship will have observed with satisfaction the able assistance which I have received in these operations from Marshal Sir W. Beresford, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, Sir John Hope, and Sir Stapleton Cotton, and from all the general officers, officers, and troops acting under their orders respectively.

It is impossible for me sufficiently to express my sense of their merits, or of the degree in which the country is indebted to their zeal and ability for the situation in which the army now finds itself.

All the troops, Portuguese as well as British, distinguished themselves: the 4th division, under Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole, in the attack of St. Boes, and the subsequent endeavours to carry the right of the heights. The 3rd, 6th, and light divisions, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, Sir H. Clinton, Major-General Charles-Baron Alten, in the attack of the enemy's position on the heights; and these and the 7th division under Major-General Walker, in the various operations and attacks during the enemy's retreat.

The charge made by the 7th hussars under Lord Edward Somerset was highly meritorious.

The conduct of the artillery throughout the day deserved my entire approbation. I am likewise

much indebted to the Quarter-master-General Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant-General Sir Edward Pakenham, for the assistance I have received from them, and to Lord Fitzroy Somerset and the officers of my personal staff, and to the Marischal de Camp Don Miguel Alava.

The last accounts which I have received from Catalonia are of the 20th. The French commanders of the garrison of Llerida, Mequinenza, and Mauzón, had been induced to evacuate these places, by orders sent them by the Baron D'Eroles, in Marshal Suchet's cypher, of which he had got possession.

The troops composing these garrisons, having joined, were afterwards surrounded in the pass of Mantorell, on their march towards the French frontier, by a detachment from the Anglo-Sicilian corps, and one from the first Spanish army. Lieutenant-General Copons allowed them to capitulate, but I have not yet received from him any report on this subject, nor do I yet know what is the result.

It was expected in Catalonia that Marshal Suchet would immediately evacuate that province; and I hear that he is to join Marshal Soult.

I have not yet received the detailed reports of the capitulation of Jaca.

I enclose returns of the killed and wounded during the late operations.

I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Maj. Freemantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your lordship's protection. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Total Loss from the 14th to the 17th Feb. 1814, inclusive.

British—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 major, 7 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 3 drummers, 120 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Portuguese—1 drummer, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

General Total—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 7 captains, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 12 serjeants, 4 drummers, 151 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file, missing.

Total British and Portuguese Loss, from the 23rd to the 26th of February, 1814, inclusive.

2 Captains, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 9 serjeants, 3 drummers, 110 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 27 rank and file, missing.

Total Loss on the 27th of February.

British—1 major, 6 captains, 7 lieutenants, 1 staff, 21 serjeants, 2 drummers, 169 rank and file, killed; 2 general staff, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 7 majors, 30 captains, 49 lieutenants, 14 ensigns, 1 staff, 1 quarter-master, 67 serjeants, 11 drummers, 1,203 rank and file, 33 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Portuguese—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 4 serjeants, 59 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels,

2 majors, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, 20 serjeants, 6 drummers, 452 rank and file, wounded; 3 serjeants, 36 rank and file, missing.

St. Sever, March 4, 1814.

My Lord,—The rain which fell in the afternoon of the 1st swelled the Adour, and all the rivulets falling into that river, so considerably, as materially to impede our further progress, and to induce me on the next day to halt the army till I could repair the bridges, all of which the enemy had destroyed. The rain continued till last night, and the river is so rapid that the pontoons cannot be laid upon it.

The enemy had collected a corps at Aire, probably to protect the evacuation of a magazine which they had at that place. Sir Rowland Hill attacked this corps on the 2nd, and drove them from their post with considerable loss, and took possession of the town and magazine.

I am sorry to have to report that we lost the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Hood on this occasion, an officer of great merit and promise. In other respects our loss was not severe.

I enclose Sir Rowland Hill's report, which affords another instance of the conduct and gallantry of the troops under his command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst.

Ayre, March 3, 1814.

My Lord,—In pursuance of your lordship's instructions, I yesterday advanced with the troops under my command upon the road leading to this place on the left bank of the Adour.

Upon the arrival of the advanced guard within two miles of this town, the enemy was discovered occupying a strong ridge of hills, having his right flank upon the Adour, and thus covering the road to this place.

Notwithstanding the strength of his position, I ordered the attack, which was executed by the 2nd division under Lieutenant-Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart (which advanced on the road leading to this place, and thus gained possession of the enemy's extreme right), and by one brigade of the Portuguese division under Brigadier-General La Costa which ascended the heights occupied by the enemy at about the centre of his position.

The Portuguese brigade succeeded in gaining possession of the ridge, but were thrown into such confusion by the resistance made by the enemy, as would have been of the most serious consequence, had it not been for the timely support given by the 2nd division under Lieutenant-General Sir W. Stewart, who having previously beaten back the enemy directly opposed to him, and seeing them returning to charge the Portuguese brigade, ordered forward the first brigade of the 2nd division, which, led by Major-General Barnes, charged the enemy in the most gallant style, and beat them back, throwing their column into the greatest confusion.

The enemy made various attempts to regain the ground, but Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, having now been joined by Major-General Byng's brigade, was enabled to drive them from all their positions, and finally from this town.

By all accounts of prisoners, and from my own observations, at least two divisions of the enemy were engaged. Their loss in killed and wounded has been very great, and we have above one hundred prisoners. The enemy's line of retreat seems to have been by the right bank of the Adour, with the exception of some part of their force, which being cut off from the river by our rapid advance to this town, retired in the greatest confusion in the direction of Pau. These troops have left their arms in every direction.

I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing to your lordship the gallant and unremitting exertions of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, and the general and other officers of the 2nd division; of Major-General Fane's brigade of cavalry, and Captain Bean's troop of horse artillery, throughout the whole of the late operations; and I must, in justice, mention the gallant charge made yesterday by Maj.-General Barnes, at the head of the 50th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, and the 92nd, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, in which he was ably seconded by his Staff, Brigade-Major Wemyss and Captain Hamilton.

Major-General Byng's brigade supported the movement of Major-General Barnes, and decided the advantage of the day.

Capt. Macdonald, of the horse-artillery, distinguished himself much in attempting to rally the Portuguese troops.

I trust our loss, considering the advantageous position occupied by the enemy, has not been severe; but I have to regret the loss of

a valuable officer in the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Hood, Assist.-Adjut.-General to the 2nd division, who was unfortunately killed during the contest of yesterday.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. HILL, Lieut.-Gen.

Total British Loss from the 28th of February to the 2nd of March 1814, inclusive.

1 Lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 general staff, 1 major, 4 captains, 7 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 2 drummers, 112 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, March 11.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received last night from General Sir Thomas Graham, K. B.

*Head-quarters, Calmhout,
March 10, 1814.*

My Lord,—It becomes my painful task to report to your lordship, that an attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, which seemed at first to promise complete success, ended in failure, and occasioned a severe loss to the 1st division, and to Brigadier-Gen. Gore's brigade.

It is unnecessary for me to state the reasons which determined me to make the attempt to carry such a place by storm, since the success of two of the columns, in establishing themselves on the ramparts, with very trifling loss, must justify the having incurred the risk for the attainment of so important an object as the capture of such a fortress.

The troops employed were formed in four columns. No. 1, the left column, attacked between the Antwerp and Water Port Gates. No. 2, attacked to the right of the New Gate. No. 3, was destined only to draw attention by a false attack near the Stenbergen Gate, and to be afterwards applicable according to circumstances. No. 4, right column, attacked at the entrance of the harbour, which could be forded at low water, and the hour was fixed accordingly at half-past ten p. m. of the 8th instant.

Major General Cooke accompanied the left column. Major Gen. Skerrett and Brigadier-Gen. Gore both accompanied the right column; this was the first which forced its way into the body of the place. These two columns were directed to move along the rampart so as to form a junction as soon as possible, and then to proceed to clear the rampart, and assist the centre column, or to force open the Antwerp Gate.

An unexpected difficulty about passing the ditch on the ice, having obliged Major-Gen. Cooke to change the point of attack, a considerable delay ensued, and that column did not gain the rampart till half-past eleven.

Meanwhile the lamented fall of Brigadier-Gen. Gore, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George Carleton, and the dangerous wound of Major-General Skerrett, depriving the right column of their able direction, it fell into disorder, and suffered great loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The centre column having been forced back with considerable loss by the heavy fire of the place (Lieutenant-Col. Morrice its commander, and Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Elphinstone commanding the 33rd regiment, being both wounded), was re-formed under Major Muttlebury, marched round and joined Major-General Cooke, leaving the left wing of the 55th to remove the wounded from the glacis. However, the guards, too, had suffered very severely during the night, by the galling fire from the houses on their position, and by the loss of the detachment of the 1st guards, which, having been sent to endeavour to assist Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton, and to secure the Antwerp Gate, was cut off, after the most gallant resistance, which cost the lives of many most valuable officers.

At day break the enemy having turned the guns of the place, opened their fire against the troops on the unprotected rampart, and the reserve of the 4th column (the Royal Scotch) retired from the Water Port Gate, followed by the 33rd. The former regiment getting under a cross fire from the place and Water Port redoubt, soon afterwards laid down their arms.

Major-General Cooke then despairing of success, directed the retreat of the guards, which was conducted in the most orderly manner, protected by the remains of the 69th regiment, and of the right wing of the 55th (which corps repeatedly drove the enemy back with the bayonet) under the Major-General's immediate direction. The General afterwards found it impossible to withdraw these weak battalions, and having thus, with the genuine feelings of a true soldier, devoted himself, he surrendered to save the lives of the gallant men remaining with him.

I should wish to do justice to the great exertions and conspicuous gallantry of all those officers who had the opportunities of distinguishing themselves. I have not as yet been able to collect sufficient information.

Major-General Cooke reports to me his highest approbation generally of all the officers and men employed near him, particularly mentioning Colonel Lord Proby, Lieutenant-Colonels Rooke, commanding the Coldstream Guards, Mercer, of the 3rd Guards, commanding the light companies of the brigade (the latter unfortunately among the killed), Majors Muttelbury and Hog, of the 69th and 55th, as deserving of his warm praise. He laments, in common with the whole corps, the severe loss to the service of those distinguished officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton, commanding the 1st Guards, and Lieutenant-Col. the Hon. James Macdonald, of that regiment. These officers fell, with many others, at the Antwerp Gate, all behaving with the greatest intrepidity; and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, with the remainder of the detachment, was forced to surrender.

The service of conducting the columns was ably provided for by Lieut.-Colonel Carmichael Smyth, of the Royal Engineers (he himself accompanied Major-Gen. Cooke, as did also Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Wood, commanding royal artillery), who attached officers to lead each column, viz. Captain Sir George Hoste, and Lieutenant Abbey, to the left; and Lieut. Sparling to the right; and Captain Edward Michell, royal artillery, who volunteered his services, to

the centre column, each having a party of sappers and miners under his command.

Lieutenant Abbey was dangerously wounded, and Captain Michell was covered with wounds, in the act of escalading the scarp-wall of the place, but I trust there are good hopes of his not being lost to the service.

Your lordship will readily believe, that though it is impossible not to feel the disappointment of our ultimate failure in this attack, I can only think at present with the deepest regret of the loss of so many of my gallant comrades.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. Returns will be transmitted as soon as they can possibly be received; meanwhile I send the most correct nominal list that can be obtained, of the officers killed, wounded, and prisoners. T. G.

*Bergen-op-Zoom, March
10, 1814.*

Sir,—I have now the honour of reporting to your Excellency, that the column which made the attack on the Antwerp side got into the place about eleven o'clock on the night of the 8th, by the clock of this town; but at half-past eleven, by the time we were regulated by, a delay having occurred at Bourgbliet, occasioned by my finding it necessary to change the point of attack, on account of the state of the ice at the first intended spot. Every exertion was made by Lieutenant-Col. Smyth and Capt. Sir G. Hoste, of the royal engineers, in getting on the ladders and planks requisite for effecting

the enterprise, and in directing the placing them for the descent into the ditch, the passing the feet in the ice, and ascending the ramparts of the body of the place; during which operation several men were lost by a fire from the rampart. After we were established on the rampart, and had occupied some houses, from whence we might have been much annoyed, and had sent a strong patrol towards the point to which Major-General Skerrett and Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton had entered, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton with part of the 1st guards, to secure the Antwerp gate, and to see if he could get any information of the column under Lieut.-Colonel Morrice. Lieut.-Colonel Clifton reached the gate, but found that it could not be opened by his men, the enemy throwing a very heavy fire upon a street leading to it. It was also found that they occupied an outwork, commanding the bridge, which would effectually render that outlet useless to us. I heard nothing more of this detachment, but considered it as lost, the communication having been interrupted by the enemy.

Lieut.-Colonel Rooke, with part of the 3rd guards, was afterwards sent in that direction, drove the enemy from the intermediate rampart, and reached the gate, when he found it useless to attempt any thing, and ascertained that the outwork was still occupied. We were joined in the course of the night by the 33rd, 55th, and 2nd battalion of 69th regiment, but the state of uncertainty as to what had passed at other points, determined me not to weaken the force now collected, by attempting to

carry points which we could not maintain, or penetrate through the streets with the certain loss of a great number of men, particularly as I heard that the troops at the Water Port Gate, under Lieut.-Colonel Miller, were very seriously opposed. I sent the 33rd to reinforce him.

The enemy continued a galling fire upon us, and at one time held the adjoining bastion, from the angle of which they completely commanded our communication with the exterior, and brought their guns at that angle to bear against us. They were charged and driven away by Majors Muttlebury and Hog, with the 69th and 55th, in a very spirited and gallant style.

Finding that matters were becoming more serious, and being still without any information from other points, excepting that of the failure of Lieut.-Col. Morrice's column near the Nourd Gate, I determined, at the suggestion of Colonel Lord Proby, to let part of the troops withdraw, which was done at the ladders where they entered.

About day light the enemy having again possessed themselves of the before-mentioned bastion, they were again driven from it by Majors Muttlebury and Hog; with their weak battalions, in the same gallant manner. I soon afterwards began sending off some more men, when Lieut.-Colonel Jones, who had been taken prisoner in the night, came to me, (accompanied by a French officer, who summoned me to surrender) and informed me that Lieutenant Colonel Muller, and the troops at the Water Port Gate, had been

obliged to surrender, and were marched prisoners into the town, when I also learnt the fate of Lieutenant Colonel Clifton's detachment, and of Major General Skerrett, Major General Gore, and Lieutenant Colonel Carleton, and that the troops which had followed them had suffered very much, and had been repulsed from the advanced points along the rampart where they had penetrated to, I was convinced that a longer continuance of the contest would be an useless loss of lives, and without a prospect of relief as we were situated. I therefore consented to adopt the mortifying alternative of laying down our arms.

I have now to perform the just and satisfactory duty of conveying to your Excellency my sense of the merits and good conduct of the officers and soldiers in this bold and arduous enterprise: I have only a knowledge of what passed under my own observation, and I lament that the loss of Major General Skerrett, from his dangerous wounds, and of the other superior officers employed at the other points of attack, prevents me from giving such detailed praise of the merits of the officers and soldiers, as I have no doubt they deserve.

I beg to repeat my sense of the distinguished conduct of Colonel Lord Proby; Lieutenant Colonel Rooke and Mercer, commanding the 3rd guards, and light infantry, distinguished themselves by their activity and bravery; and Majors Nuttlebury and Hog, of the 69th and 55th regiments, deserve my warm praise for the conduct dis-

played by those corps in the charges I have before mentioned. I have every reason to know that Lieutenant Colonel Clifton conducted his detachment in the most gallant and officer-like manner, and I have to lament that his death deprives me of receiving his report of the conduct of Lieut.-Colonels M'Donald and Jones, and the officers and soldiers of the 1st guards, under his command.

I am not yet enabled to transmit an exact return of the prisoners taken at different times by the enemy, nor of the numbers taken from them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. G. COOKE, Major-Gen.
General Sir Thomas Graham.

*Head-quarters, Calmhout,
March 11, 1814.*

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Bizanet, the Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, allowed Lieut. Colonel Jones to come here with letters from General Cooke, in consequence of which I sent in my Aide-de-Camp, Major Stanhope, yesterday morning, with full powers to conclude an agreement relative to an exchange of prisoners; a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, agreeable to which, all but the wounded, were marched out from Bergen-op-Zoom yesterday, for the purpose of being embarked for England, as soon as the navigation of the river shall be open, and I trust that my conduct in pledging my honour to the strict observance of this agreement will be approved of, and that an imme-

diate release of French prisoners of corresponding ranks will take place with the least possible delay.

I must not omit this opportunity to express my entire satisfaction with the indefatigable zeal of Lieut. Colonel Jones, relative to the comfort of the prisoners, and my obligation to that officer, and to Major Stanhope, on this occasion. I am anxious, too, to do justice to the conduct of General Bizanet, which, truly characteristic of a brave man, has been marked from the first with the most kind and humane attentions to the prisoners.

He has sent me the name of an officer, prisoner in England, formerly his Aide de Camp, and I would gladly hope that, in compliment to the General, this officer would be immediately released without exchange.

Major Stanhope, who can better than any body inform your Lordship of all particulars you may wish to be informed of, is sent purposely as the bearer of my dispatches, which makes it unnecessary for me to add more.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, May 31.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieutenant General Sir Geo. Prevost, dated

Quebec, March 12, 1814.

When I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 9th of February, the American

army, under Major-General Wilkinson, continued to occupy their position on the frontier of Lower Canada, at the French Mills, on the Salmon River, near St. Regis, and at the Four Corners.

I now beg leave to acquaint you, that, between the 12th and 16th of February, the enemy abandoned their position, after partially burning their block-houses and barracks, erected with infinite labour and great expense, and also destroying their river craft and batteaux, several hundred of which have been frozen up in Salmon River, and they have succeeded in moving their ordnance and the principal part of their provisions and stores. Two regiments are stated to have proceeded to Sackett's Harbour, and the remainder of their force to Burlington and Platsburgh, where Major-General Wilkinson has now taken up his head-quarters.

I am informed the frontier positions occupied by the enemy at the close of the last campaign were given up, by the orders of the American Government, in consequence of the extreme difficulty experienced, and the enormous expence incurred, in supplying the troops allotted for their defence with provisions, and the daily decrease of their army by sickness and desertion, arising from the harassing and fatiguing duties to which their troops were exposed, from the constant apprehension of being attacked by us.

As soon as information of the enemy's movement was received, Colonel Scott, of the 103rd regiment, with a small effective force, consisting of detachments from

that corps, the 89th, and Canadian Fencibles and a picket of light cavalry from Coteau du Lac and Cornwall, passed over the ice from the latter post to the Salmon River, and arrived in time to press upon the enemy's rear-guard, which made a precipitate retreat; and about a hundred sleigh loads of provisions and stores have fallen into our possession, and the destruction of their block-houses, barracks, and boats been completed.

Colonel Scott advanced with his party without opposition into the enemy's country to Malone, Madrid, and within a few miles of Platsburg, and returned by the route of Four Corners, to his post at the Coteau du Lac.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, March 22.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received, addressed to Earl Bathurst, by the Marquess of Wellington, dated Aire, 13th and 14th March, 1814:—

Aire, March 13th, 1814.

The excessive bad weather and violent fall of rain, in the beginning of the month, having swelled to an extraordinary degree all the rivers, and rendered it difficult and tedious to repair the numerous bridges, which the enemy had destroyed in their retreat, and the different parts of the army being without communication with each other, I was obliged to halt.

The enemy retired after the affair with Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill on the 2nd, by both banks of the Adour towards Tarbes, probably with a view to be joined by the detachments from

Marshal Suchet's army, which left Catalonia in the last week in February.

In the mean time I sent, on the 7th, a detachment, under Major-General Fane, to take possession of Pau; and another on the 8th, under Marshal Sir William Beresford, to take possession of Bourdeaux.

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the Marshal arrived there yesterday (the small force which was there having in the preceding evening retired across the Garonne), and that this important city is in our possession.

Lieutenant General Don Manuel Frere joined the army this day, with that part of the 4th army under his immediate command; and I expect that Major General Pousonby's brigade of cavalry will join to-morrow.

I learnt from Major General Fane, who commands Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill's outposts, that the enemy have this day collected a considerable force in the neighbourhood of Couchez, and I therefore conclude that they have been joined by the detachment of the army of Catalonia, which, it is reported, amounts to 10,000 men.

Nothing important has occurred at the blockade of Bayonne, or in Catalonia, since I addressed your Lordship last.

Aire, March 14, 1814.

I inclose Marshal Sir William Beresford's private letter to me, written after his arrival at Bourdeaux, from which you will see that the Mayor and people of the town have adopted the White Cockade, and declared for the House of Bourbon.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford's private letter, to which Lord Wellington's dispatch refers, is dated at Bourdeaux, 12th March, 1814.

It states, in substance, that he entered the city on that day. That he was met a short distance from the town, by the civil authorities and population of the place, and was received in the city with every demonstration of joy.

The magistrates and the city guards took off the eagles and other badges, and spontaneously substituted the white cockade, which had been adopted universally by the people of Bourdeaux.

Eighty-four pieces of cannon were found in the city; and an hundred boxes of secreted arms had been produced already.

Admiralty-office, April 2.

[The annexed letter from Captain Palmer, of the *Hebrus*, detailing the capture of the French frigate *L'Etoile*, on the morning of the 27th ult. after an arduous chase of 120 miles, and a well-fought action of two hours and a quarter, in eight fathoms of water, under Capé La Hogue, is transmitted in letters from Rear-Admiral Sir R. Bickerton and Capt. Sir M. Seymour, both of whom declare themselves at a loss to express in adequate terms, their admiration of Captain Palmer's skill and decision on so interesting an occasion, and his new ship's company, his officers, and his own able and intrepid conduct.]

*His Majesty's Ship Hebrus,
March 29, 1814.*

Sir,—When the *Hannibal* and his Majesty's ship under my com-

mand separated on the morning of the 26th, in chase of the two French frigates we had fallen in with, we continued in pursuit of the one you were pleased to detach us after, the whole day with all our canvas spread. About midnight he reached the race of Alderney, and the wind scanting, we began to gain upon him fast; by the time he had run the length of Point Jobourg, leading into the Bay of La Hogue, he was obliged to attempt rounding it almost within the wash of the breakers; and here, after an anxious chase of 15 hours, and running him upwards of 120 miles, we were fortunate enough, between one and two in the morning, to bring him to battle: we crossed his stern, our jib-boom passing over his taffrail, and shot in betwixt him and the shore, in eight fathoms water, and it falling nearly calm about this time, the ships continued nearly in the same spot until the conclusion of the action. At its commencement we suffered considerably in our rigging; the enemy firing high, he shot away our fore-top-mast and fore-yard, crippled our main-mast and bowsprit, and cut away almost every shroud, stay, and brace we had. Our fire from the first, and throughout, was directed at our opponent's hull, and the ships being as close together as they could be without touching, he suffered most severely, every shot which struck passing through him. About four o'clock his mizen-mast fell by the board, and his fire ceased, when, after an obstinate contest of two hours and a quarter, he hailed us, to say that he had struck his colours. The moment we could get possession,

it became necessary to put the heads of both ships off shore, as well from the apprehension of grounding, as to get them clear from a battery which had been firing at both of us during the whole action, those on shore not being able, from the darkness, to distinguish one from the other, fortunately the tide set us round the point, and we anchored soon afterwards in Vauville Bay, in order to secure our masts as well as we were able.

The prize proves to be L'Etoile French frigate, mounting 44 guns, 28 18-pounders on the main deck, and the remainder carronades, with a complement of 320 men; she was commanded by Monsieur Henry Pierre Philibert, Capitaine de frigate, who was returning, together with La Sultane (the other frigate,) from a four months' cruise to the westward. L'Etoile is a very fine frigate, quite new, and sails well; she lost in the action 40 killed, and had upwards of 70 wounded; her masts which remained are shot through, and her hull extremely shattered, having four feet water in her hold at the time she surrendered. We are also a good deal cut up, several of our guns dismounted, and I have to regret the loss of some brave men, 13 killed and 25 wounded, some of them, I fear, dangerously. Amongst the former was a most promising young gentleman, Mr. P. A. Crawley, midshipman, who fell unhappily early in the action.

I cannot, Sir, sufficiently express to you how much I have to admire in the conduct of every one whom I had the pleasure to command upon this occasion. I beg most earnestly to recommend

Mr. R. M. Jackson, the Senior Lieutenant; as also to give my best testimony to the exertions of the junior Lieutenants, Messrs. Addis and Cocks, together with Lieuts. Griffith and M'Laughlin, of the marines. To Mr. M'Gowan, the master, I am much indebted for the skill and care with which he conducted the steerage of the ship during a period of much difficulty and peril. Mr. Maddox, the purser, very handsomely volunteered his attendance on deck, where he rendered good services.

I cannot close this letter without observing, that I derived the greatest assistance from the professional ability of Captain William Sargent of the navy, who was serving on board with me as a volunteer.

Herewith, Sir, you have lists of the killed and wounded; and I notice with great pleasure the care and attention of Mr. Boyter, surgeon, not only towards our own men, but to those of the enemy also.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDM. PALMER,
Captain of his Majesty's
ship Hebrus.

[Here follows a list of 13 killed, including a midshipman, P. A. Crawley, and 25 wounded. The prize L'Etoile had 40 killed and 71 wounded.]

Admiralty-office, July 23.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Hillyar, of his Majesty's ship Phœbe, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in

Valparaiso Bay, March 30.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the

Admiralty, that a little past three o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th instant, after nearly five months anxious search, and six weeks still more anxious look-out for the *Essex* and her companion, to quit the port of Valparaiso, we saw the former under weigh, and immediately, accompanied by the *Cherub*, made sail to close with her: on rounding the outer point of the bay, and hauling her wind for the purpose of endeavouring to weather us, and escape, she lost her main topmast, and afterwards not succeeding in an effort to regain the limits of the port, bore up, and anchored so near the shore (a few miles to the leeward of it), as to preclude the possibility of passing a-head of her without risk to his Majesty's ships. As we drew near, my intention of going close under her stern was frustrated by the ship breaking off, and from the wind blowing extremely fresh; our first fire, commencing a little past four, and continuing about ten minutes, produced no visible effect: our second, a few random shot only, from having increased our distance by wearing, was not apparently more successful, and having lost the use of our mainsail, jib, and main-stay, appearances were a little inauspicious. On standing again towards her, I signified my intention of anchoring, for which we were not ready before, with springs, to Captain Tucker, directing him to keep under weigh, and take a convenient station for annoying our opponent. On closing the *Essex*, at 35 minutes past five, the firing recommenced, and before I gained my intended position, her cable

was cut, and a serious conflict ensued; the guns of his Majesty's ship gradually becoming more destructive, and her crew, if possible, more animated, which lasted until 20 minutes past six; when it pleased the Almighty Disposer of Events to bless the efforts of my gallant companions, and my personal very humble one, with victory. My friend, Captain Tucker, an officer worthy of their Lordships' best attentions, was severely wounded at the commencement of the action, but remained on deck until it terminated, using every exertion against the baffling winds and occasional calms which followed the heavy firing, to close near the enemy; he informs me that his officers and crew, of whose loyalty, zeal, and discipline, I entertain the highest opinion, conducted themselves to his satisfaction.

I have to lament the death of four of my brave companions, and one of his; with real sorrow I add, that my first Lieutenant, Ingram, is among the number; he fell early, and is a great loss to his Majesty's service; the many manly tears which I observed this morning, while performing the last mournful duty at his funeral on shore, more fully evinced the respect and affection of his afflicted companions, than any eulogium my pen is equal to. Our lists of wounded are small, and there is only one for whom I am under anxiety. The conduct of my officers and crew, without any individual exception that has come to my knowledge, before, during, and after the battle, was such as become good and loyal subjects, zealous for the honour of their

much-loved though distant King and country.

The defence of the Essex, taking into consideration our superiority of force, the very discouraging circumstance of her having lost her maintop mast, and being twice on fire, did honour to her brave defenders, and most fully evinced the courage of Captain Porter, and those under his command. Her colours were not struck until the loss in killed and wounded was so awfully great, her shattered condition so seriously bad, as to render further resistance unavailing.

I was much hurt on hearing that her men had been encouraged, when the result of the action was evidently decided, some to take to their boats, and others to swim on shore: many were drowned in the attempt; 16 were saved by the exertions of my people, and others, I believe between 30 and 40, effected their landing. I informed Capt. Porter, that I considered the latter, in point of honour, as my prisoners; he said the encouragement was given when the ship was in danger from fire, and I have not pressed the point. The Essex is completely stored and provisioned for at least six months, and although much injured in her upper works, masts, and rigging, is not in such a state as to give the slightest cause of alarm, respecting her being able to perform a voyage to Europe with perfect safety. Our main and mizen masts and main-yard are rather seriously wounded: these, with a few shot holes between wind and water, which we can get at without lightening, and a loss of canvas and cordage, which we can partly replace from

our well-stored prize, are the extent of the injuries his Majesty's ship has sustained.

I feel it a pleasant duty to recommend to their Lordships' notice, my now Senior Lieutenant, Pearson, and Messrs. Allan, Gardner, Porter, and Daw, midshipmen; I should do very great injustice to Mr. Geo. O'Brien, the Mate of the Emily merchantman, who joined a boat's crew of mine in the harbour, and pushed for the ship the moment he saw her likely to come to action, were I to omit recommending him to their Lordships; his conduct, with that of Mr. N. Murphy, Master of the English brig Good Friends, were such as to entitle them both to my lasting regard, and prove that they were ever ready to hazard their lives in their country's honourable cause. They came on board when the attempt was attended with great risk, and both their boats were swamped. I have before informed their Lordships, that Mr. O'Brien was once a Lieutenant in his Majesty's service (may now add, that youthful indiscretions appear to have given place to great correctness of conduct), and as he has proved his laudable zeal for its honour, I think, if restored, he would be found one of its greatest ornaments. I enclose returns of killed and wounded: and if conceived to have trespassed on their Lordships' time by this very long letter, hope it will be kindly ascribed to the right cause—an earnest wish that merit may meet its due reward.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES HILLYAR.

P. S. There has not been found a
N 2

ship's book, or paper of any description (charts excepted), on board the *Essex*, or any document relative to the number serving in her previous to the action. Captain Porter informs me, that he had upwards of 260 victualled; our prisoners, including 42 wounded, amount to 161: 23 were found dead on her decks, 3 wounded were taken away by Captain Downes of the *Essex*, jun. a few minutes before the colours were struck, and I believe 20 or 30 reached the shore; the remainder were killed or drowned.

[Here follows a list of 4 killed and 7 wounded on board the *Phœbe*, including First Lieutenant William Ingram among the former. On board the *Cherub* were 1 killed and 3 wounded, including Captain Tucker, severely.—Total, 5 killed and 10 wounded.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing street, April 26.

Major Lord W. Russel arrived last night at this office, bringing a dispatch from the Marquess of Wellington, to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy:

Toulouse, April 12.

My Lord,—I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that I entered this town this morning, which the enemy evacuated during the night, retiring by the road of Carcassone.

The continued fall of rain, and the state of the roads, prevented me from laying the bridge till the morning of the 8th, when the Spanish corps, and the Portuguese artillery, under the immediate orders

of Lieutenant General Don Manuel Freyre, and the head quarter crossed the Garonne.

We immediately moved forward to the neighbourhood of the town; and the 18th hussars, under the immediate command of Col. Vivian, had an opportunity of making a most gallant attack upon a superior body of the enemy's cavalry, which they drove through the village of Croix d'Orade, and took about 100 prisoners, and gave us possession of an important bridge over the river Ers, by which it was necessary to pass, in order to attack the enemy's position. Colonel Vivian was unfortunately wounded upon this occasion, and I am afraid I shall lose the benefit of his assistance for some time.

The town of Toulouse is surrounded on three sides by the canal of Languedoc and the Garonne.—On the left of that river, the suburb which the enemy had fortified with strong field works in front of the ancient wall, formed a good *tête de pont*.

They had likewise formed a *tête de pont* at each bridge of the canal, which was besides defended by the fire in some places of musketry, and in all of artillery from the ancient wall of the town. Beyond the canal to the eastward, and between that and the river Ers, is a height which extends as far as Montaudrau, and over which pass all the roads to the canal and town from the eastward, which it defends; and the enemy, in addition to the *tête de pont* on the bridges of the canal, had fortified the height with five redoubts, connected by lines of entrenchments, and had, with extraordinary diligence, made every preparation for defence.—

They had likewise broken all the bridges over the Ers within our reach, by which the right of their position could be approached.— The roads, however, from the Ariege to Toulouse being impracticable for cavalry or artillery, and nearly so for infantry, as reported to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 1st inst. I had no alternative, excepting to attack the enemy in this formidable position.

It was necessary to move the pontoon bridge higher up the Garonne, in order to shorten the communication with Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill's corps, as soon as the Spanish corps had passed; and this operation was not effected till so late an hour on the 9th, as to induce me to defer the attack till the following morning.

The plan according to which I determined to attack the enemy, was for Marshal Sir W. Beresford, who was on the right of the Ers with the 4th and 6th divisions, to cross that river at the bridge of Croix d'Orade, to gain possession of Mont Blanc, and to march up the left of the Ers to turn the enemy's right, while Lieutenant Gen. Don Manuel Freyre, with the Spanish corps under his command, supported by the British cavalry, should attack the front. Lieut. General Sir S. Cotton was to follow the Marshal's movement, with Major General Lord E. Somerset's brigade of hussars; and Colonel Vivian's brigade, under the command of Colonel Areutchild, was to observe the movement of the enemy's cavalry on both banks of the Ers beyond our left.

The 3rd and light divisions, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir T. Picton and Major

General Charles Baron Alten, and the brigade of German cavalry, were to observe the enemy on the lower part of the canal, and to draw their attention to that quarter by threatening the *tête de pont*, while Lieut. General Sir R. Hill was to do the same on the suburb on the left of the Garonne.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford crossed the Ers, and formed his corps in three columns of lines in the village of Croix d'Orade, the 4th division leading, with which he immediately carried Mont Blanc.— He then moved up the Ers in the same order, over more difficult ground, in a direction parallel to the enemy's fortified position; and as soon as he reached the point at which he turned it, he formed his lines and moved to the attack.— During these operations Lieutenant General Don Manuel Freyre moved along the left of the Ers to the front of Croix d'Orade, where he formed his corps in two lines with a reserve on a height in front of the left of the enemy's position, on which height the Portuguese artillery was placed; and Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry in reserve in the rear.

As soon as formed, and that it was seen that Marshal Sir William Beresford was ready, Lieutenant General Don Manuel Freyre moved forward to the attack. The troops marched in good order under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and showed great spirit, the General and all his staff being at their head; and the two lines were soon lodged under some banks immediately under the enemy's entrenchments; the reserve and Portuguese artillery, and British cavalry, continuing on the heights

on which the troops had first formed. The enemy, however, repulsed the movement of the right of General Freyre's line round their left flank, and having followed up their success, and turned our right by both sides of the high road leading from Toulouse to Croix d'Orade, they soon compelled the whole corps to retire. It gave me great satisfaction to see, that although they suffered considerably in retiring, the troops rallied again as soon as the light division, which was immediately on their right, moved up; and I cannot sufficiently applaud the exertions of Lieut. Gen. Don Manuel Freyre, the Officers of the Staff of the 4th Spanish army, and of the Officers of the General Staff, to rally and form them again.

Lieut. General Mendizabal, who was in the field as a volunteer, General Espellata, and several Officers of the Staff, and chiefs of corps, were wounded upon this occasion; but General Mendizabal continued in the field. The regiments De Tirad and De Cantabria, under the command of Colonel Sicilio, kept their position under the enemy's entrenchments, until I ordered them to retire.

In the mean time Marshal Sir W. Beresford, with the 4th division, under the command of Lieut. General Sir L. Cole, and the 6th division, under the command of Lieutenant Gen. Sir H. Clinton, attacked and carried the heights on the enemy's right, and the redoubt which covered and protected that flank; and he lodged those troops on the same heights with the enemy, who were, however, still in possession of four redoubts and the entrenchments and fortified houses.

The badness of the roads had induced the Marshal to leave his artillery in the village of Mont Blanc; and some time elapsed before it could be brought to him, and before Lieutenant General Don Manuel Freyre's corps could be reformed and brought back to the attack; as soon as this was effected, the Marshal continued his movement along the ridge, and carried, with General Pack's brigade of the 6th division, the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the centre. The enemy made a desperate effort from the canal to regain these redoubts, but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and the 6th division continuing its movement along the ridge of the height, and the Spanish troops continuing a corresponding movement upon the front, the enemy were driven from the two redoubts and entrenchments on the left, and the whole range of heights were in our possession. We did not gain this advantage, however, without severe loss, particularly in the brave 6th division. Lieut. Col. Coghlan, of the 61st, an officer of great merit and promise, was unfortunately killed in the attack of the heights. Major General Pack was wounded, but was enabled to remain in the field; and Colonel Douglas, of the 8th Portuguese regiment, lost his leg; and I am afraid I shall be deprived for a considerable time of his assistance.

The 36th, 42nd, 79th, and 61st regiments, lost considerable numbers, and were highly distinguished throughout the day.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability and conduct of Marshal Sir W. Beresford throughout the operations of the day; nor that of

Lieut. Generals Sir L. Cole, and Sir H. Clinton; Major Generals Pack and Lambert, and the troops under their command. Marshal Sir W. Beresford particularly reports the good conduct of Brigadier General D'Urban, the Quarter Master General, and Gen. Brito Mozinho, the Adjutant General of the Portuguese army.

The 4th division, although exposed on their march along the enemy's front to a galling fire, were not so much engaged as the 6th division, and did not suffer so much; but they conducted themselves with their usual gallantry.

I had also every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre, Lieut. General Don Gabriel Mendizabal, Marescal de Campo Don Pedro de la Barcena, Brigadier Gen. Don J. De Espelata, Marescal de Campo Don A. Garces de Marcilla, and Chief of the Staff Don E. S. Salvador, and the Officers of the Staff of the 4th army. The officers and troops conducted themselves well in all the attacks which they made subsequent to their being re-formed.

The ground not having admitted of the operations of the cavalry, they had no opportunity of charging.

While the operations above detailed were going forward on the left of the army, Lieutenant Gen. Sir Rowland Hill drove the enemy from their exterior works in the suburbs, on the left of the Garonne, within the ancient wall. Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton likewise, with the 3rd division, drove the enemy within the *tête de pont* on the bridge of the canal nearest to the Garonne; but the troops

having made an effort to carry it, they were repulsed, and some loss was sustained. Major General Brisbane was wounded, but I hope not so as to deprive me for any length of time of his assistance; and Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, of the 45th, an officer of great merit, was killed.

The army being thus established on three sides of Toulouse, I immediately detached our light cavalry to cut off the communication by the only road practicable for carriages which remained to the enemy, till I should be enabled to make arrangements to establish the troops between the canal and the Garonne.

The enemy, however, retired last night, leaving in our hands General D'Harispe, General Burrot, General St. Hilaire, and 1,600 prisoners. One piece of cannon was taken on the field of battle; and others, and large quantities of stores of all descriptions, in the town.

Since I sent my last report, I have received an account from Rear Admiral Penrose, of the successes in the Gironde of the boats of the squadron under his command.

Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie crossed the Garonne, nearly about the time that Admiral Penrose entered the river, and pushed the enemy's parties under General L'Huillier, beyond the Dordogne. He then crossed the Dordogne on the 4th, near St. Andre de Cubzac, with a detachment of the troops under his command, with a view to the attack of the fort of Bloye. His Lordship found Gen. L'Huillier and Gen. Des Barreaux posted near Etauliers, and made his

disposition to attack them, when they retired, leaving about 300 prisoners in his hands. I enclose the Earl of Dalhousie's report of this affair.

In the operation which I have now reported, I have had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the Quarter Master and Adjutant General, and the Officers of their departments respectively; from Mariscal de Campo Don Louis Wimpfen, and the Officers of the Spanish Staff, and from Major Gen. Alava, from Colonel Dickson, commanding the Allied artillery, from Lieut. Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and the Officers of my personal Staff.

I send this dispatch by my Aide de Camp, Major Lord Wm. Russell, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the late operations.

*On the Heights near Blaye,
April 6.*

My Lord,—On the 4th I crossed the Dordogne at St. Andre de Cubzac, and advanced next morning with the troops I stated in my last letter to your Lordship, my second brigade, my caçadores, and the 7th Portuguese regiment, four guns, and one squadron of the 12th light dragoons.

I learned that Generals L'Huilier and Des Barreaux, with 300 cavalry, and 1,200 infantry, had retired by Etauliers. I therefore moved on that point, intending to turn back again on Blaye, if I

found these officers had continued their retreat on Saintes. General L'Huilier commanding, thought proper to remain at Etauliers, and drew out his corps on a large open common near that, occupying some woods in front of it.

The flank companies of the 6th and Brunswickers soon cleared those woods, and Major Jenkinson's guns had a fair field for his practice. The infantry and cavalry gave way, and retired through Etauliers, leaving scattered parties to shift for themselves. One of these, about 80 men, was gallantly charged by the weak squadron of the 12th dragoons, under Major Bridger, and taken prisoners.

In all we took about 30 officers and 250 or 300 men. Great numbers dispersed in the woods, and, in a short time, it is thought, the whole of their infantry conscripts will leave them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DALHOUSIE.

My loss yesterday was very trifling.

Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Field Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, in action with the enemy from the 22nd of March to the 8th of April, inclusive.

Total British Loss—3 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 24 rank and file, 30 horses, wounded; 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, 9 horses missing.

Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of his Excel-

lency Field Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in the attack of the enemy's fortified position covering Toulouse on the 10th day of April.

Total British loss—2 lieutenant colonels, 6 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 278 rank and file, 55 horses, killed; a general staff, 3 lieutenant colonels, 4 majors, 31 captains, 69 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 3 staff, 86 serjeants, 11 drummers, 1,564 rank and file, 54 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 14 rank and file, 1 horse missing.

Portuguese loss—1 lieutenant colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 70 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 5 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 37 serjeants, 4 drummers, 465 rank and file, 1 horse wounded.

Spanish loss—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 193 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 2 colonels, 3 lieutenant colonels, 4 majors, 18 captains, 22 lieutenants, 30 ensigns, 5 staff, 1,634 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 horse missing.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM,
Adjutant Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, April 27.

Lieutenant Lord George Lenox arrived last night at this office, bringing a dispatch from Field Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy:—

Toulouse, April 19.

My Lord,—On the evening of the 12th instant, Colonel Cook arrived from Paris, to inform me of the events which had occurred in that city to the night of the 7th instant. He was accompanied by Colonel St. Simon, who was directed by the Provisional Government of France to apprise Marshal Soult and Marshal Suchet of the same event.

Marshal Soult did not at first consider the information to be so authentic as to induce him to send his submission to the Provisional Government; but he proposed that I should consent to a suspension of hostilities, to give him time to ascertain what had occurred; but I did not think it proper to acquiesce in this desire. I enclose the correspondence which passed on this occasion.

In the mean time I concluded (on the 15th) a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the General Officer commanding at Montauban, of which I enclose a copy; and the troops being prepared for moving forward, they marched on the 15th and the 17th instant towards Castlenaudary.

I sent forward on the 16th another officer, who had been sent from Paris to Marshal Soult; and I received from him the following day the letter of which I enclose a copy, brought by the General of Division Count Gazan, who informed me, as indeed appears by the Marshal's letter, that he had acknowledged the Provisional Government of France.

I therefore authorized Major General Sir George Murray, and Marechal de Campo Don Louis Wimpfen to arrange with General

Gazan a Convention for the suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under my command, and the French armies under the command of Marshals Soult and Suchet, of which I enclose a copy.

This convention has been confirmed by Marshal Soult, though I have not yet received the formal ratifications, as he waits for that of Marshal Suchet.

This General, apprehending that there might be some delay in the arrangement of the convention with Marshal Soult, has in the mean time sent here Col: Richard, of the staff of his army, to treat for a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the army under his immediate command; and I have directed Major Gen. Sir George Murray, and the Mareschal de Campo Don Louis Wimpfen, to agree to the same articles with this officer, as I had before agreed as relating to the army under Marshal Suchet with Count Gazan.

No military event of importance has occurred in this quarter since I made my last report.

It gives me much concern to have to lay before your Lordship the enclosed reports from Major General Colville and Major General Howard, of a sortie from the citadel of Bayonne on the morning of the 14th instant, in which Lieutenant General Sir John Hope having been unfortunately wounded, and his horse killed under him, he was made prisoner.

I have every reason to believe that his wounds are not severe, but I cannot but regret that the satisfaction generally felt by the army upon the prospect of the honourable termination of their labours,

should be clouded by the misfortune and sufferings of an officer so highly esteemed and respected by all.

I sincerely lament the loss of Major General Hay, whose services and merits I have had frequent occasion to bring under your Lordship's notice.

By a letter from Lieutenant General William Clinton, of the 6th, I learn that he was about to carry into execution my orders of the 4th and 8th of March, to withdraw from Catalonia, in consequence of the reduction in Catalonia of the force under Marshal Suchet.

Upon the breaking up of this army, I perform a most satisfactory duty in reporting to your Lordship my sense of the conduct and merit of Lieutenant General William Clinton, and of the troops under his command since they have been employed in the Peninsula. Circumstances have not enabled those troops who have so brilliant a share in the operations of the war, as their brother officers and soldiers on this side of the Peninsula; but they have not been less usefully employed; their conduct when engaged with the enemy has always been meritorious; and I have had every reason to be satisfied with the General Officer commanding, and with them.

I send this dispatch by my Aide de Camp, Lord George Lenox, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the occasion of the sortie from Bayonne.

Baucaut, April 14.

My Lord,—It is to my infinite regret that owing to the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of Lieutenant General Sir John Hope, the duty devolves on me of informing your Lordship of a sortie which the enemy made this morning at three o'clock, from the entrenched camp in front of the citadel of Bayonne, with false attacks in front of the posts of the 5th division, &c. at Auglet and Bellevue.

I am happy to say, that the ground which had been lost on this side was all recovered, and the picquets re-posted on their original points by seven o'clock.

The injury done to the defences is as little as could be well supposed, in an attack made in the force this one was, and will, I hope, be mostly repaired in the course of this night. The casualties are what we have to regret most; on a rough guess Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald estimates them at 400 men.

I much lament to have to mention the death of Major General Hay, general officer of the night. His last words were (a minute before he was shot) an order to hold the Church of St. Etienne, and a fortified house adjoining, to the last extremity.

Major Gen. Stopford is wounded, not, I hope, severely; among the killed, are, I am sorry to say, Lieutenant Colonel Sir H. Sullivan and Captain Crofton, of the Guards; Lieut. Colonel Townsend is prisoner, as are also Captain Herries, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General; and Lieutenant Moore, Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Hope.

Not wishing, however, to lose any time in sending off this report, I have requested Major General Howard will detail for your Lordship's further information the circumstances of the attack, and its repulse, having been myself at the time with the 5th division.

Sir John Hope's horse was shot and fell upon him, which prevented his extricating himself.—We hear that he is wounded in the arm, and a French officer speaks also of a wound in his thigh; but we trust this may have reference to his former injury. The boot of his left leg was found under his horse.

To a flag of truce, the proposal was rejected of Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald's being admitted to see him; but we now expect that Captain Wedderburn, and what other assistance he may require, will be admitted to him, upon the condition of their not returning.

The arrival of the 62nd and 84th regiments on the other side from Vera this day, will allow of my strengthening the force on this, by withdrawing from that in front of Auglet.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed)

C. COLVILLE.

To Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington,
K. G. &c. &c.

*Camp near Bayonne,
April, 15, 1814.*

Sir,—In consequence of Lieutenant General Sir John Hope, having been wounded and taken prisoner, it falls to my lot to have the honour to detail to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the result of

an attack made by the enemy on our position in front of the citadel of Bayonne on the 14th instant.

Yesterday morning, a considerable time before day-break, the enemy made a sortie and attack in great force, principally on the left and centre of our position of St. Etienne, in front of the citadel. The left of the position was occupied by picquets of Major-General Hay's brigade: the brigade itself had been directed to form in case of alarm near the village of Boucaut, as it was merely serving provisionally on this side of the Adour; the centre by picquets of the 2nd brigade of guards, and the right by picquets of the 1st brigade of guards. Major-General Hay was the general officer of the day in command of the line of outposts; and I regret much to say, was killed shortly after the attack commenced, having just given directions that the church of St. Etienne should be defended to the last. The enemy, however, by great superiority of numbers, succeeded in getting in towards the left of the village, and got momentary possession of it, with the exception of a house occupied by a picquet of the 38th regiment, under Captain Forster of that corps, and who maintained himself till the support coming up, Major-General Hinuber, with the 2nd line battalion, King's German Legion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bock, immediately attacked and re-took the village.

The enemy attacked the centre of our position likewise in great numbers, and by bearing in great force on one point, after a sharp resistance, they succeeded in compelling

one of our picquets to retire, and which enabled him to move up a road in the rear of the line of picquets of the centre of the position, and which compelled the other picquets of the 2nd brigade of guards to fall back till the support arrived up to their assistance, when the enemy was immediately charged, and the line of posts re-occupied as before. Major-General Stopford, I regret to say, was wounded, when the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Guise. In consequence of the enemy having gained temporary possession of some houses which had been occupied by the picquets of the centre of the position, Col. Maitland found the enemy was in possession of ground on the rear of his left, and immediately advanced against him rapidly with the 3rd battalion 1st guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Stewart, on a ridge of ground which runs parallel with the roads, and Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford of the Coldstream, ascending the hill at the same time by a simultaneous charge, these two corps immediately dislodged the enemy, and re-occupied all the posts which we had before possessed; and from the time the enemy was dislodged, he did not show the least disposition to renew the attack. Colonel Maitland expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of both his officers and men, and also his obligation to Lieutenant-Col. Woodford, for his prompt concurrence in the movements above-mentioned.

It was towards the right that Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope was taken. In endeavouring to bring up some troops to the sup-

port of the picquets, he came unexpectedly in the dark on a party of the enemy; his horse was shot dead and fell upon him, and not being able to disengage himself from under it, he was unfortunately made prisoner. I regret to say that from a letter I have received from him, I find he was wounded in two places, but in neither of them dangerously; you will easily conceive, Sir, that only one feeling, that of the greatest regret, pervades all the troops at the Lieutenant-General's misfortune.

The enemy having commenced their attack between two and three o'clock in the morning, a considerable part of the operations took place before daylight, which gave them a great advantage from their numbers; but whatever end they might propose to themselves by their attack, I am happy to say it has been completely frustrated, as they effected no one object by it, except setting fire to one house in the centre of our position, which, from being within three hundred yards of their guns, they had rendered perfectly untenable before, whenever they chose to cannonade it. From the quantity of fire of every description which the enemy brought on us, you will easily conceive our loss could not be inconsiderable. In Major-General Hay, who was well known to you, his Majesty's service has lost a most zealous and able officer, who has served a considerable time in this army with great distinction. The loss of the enemy must, however, have been severe, as he left many dead behind him, and he was afterwards observed burying a good number of men. In regard to prisoners we had no opportunity of

making many, from the facility the enemy possessed of immediately retiring under the guns of their works.

To Major-Generals Hinuber and Stopford, and Colonel Maitland, commanding brigades, as well as to Colonel Guise, who took the command of the 2nd brigade of guards after Major-General Stopford was wounded, I beg to express my best thanks for their exertions and promptitude during the affair, as well as to Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Upton, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Dashwood, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division, from both of whom I received every assistance, and also from Captain Battersby, my Aid-de-Camp, till he was wounded. I must also express my thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel McDonald, the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the left column, for his assistance, he having joined me after Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope was wounded. Indeed, all the troops throughout the whole business behaved with the greatest gallantry.

I am, &c.

(Signed) K. A. HOWARD,
Commanding 1st Division.

P. S. I omitted to mention that Major-General Bradford had moved up one battalion of the 24th Portuguese regiment of his brigade, in the support of the brigade of the King's German Legion, when Major-General Hinuber drove the enemy from the village of St. Etienne, in the early part of the morning. Colonel Maitland also reports to me, that he received great assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, of the Royal Engineers, who had been charged

with the construction of the different points of defence on the right of the position.

To Maj.-Gen. the Hon.

Charles Colville.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of his Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in a sortie made by the Garrison of Bayonne, on the morning of the 14th April, 1814.

Total British Loss—1 general staff, 1 major, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 129 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 16 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 27 serjeants, 5 drummers, 370 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 general staff, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 218 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—8 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, May 8, 1814.

Captain Milnes, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, K. B. has arrived at this office, bringing a dispatch, addressed by his lordship to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy.

Genoa, April 20, 1814,

My Lord,—My dispatch of the 6th instant will have made your lordship acquainted with the occupation of Spezia, and with the movement of the troops down to that period.

Upon my arrival at Leghorn, I

learnt that there were only two thousand men in Genoa. The possession of that harbour and fortress was of such very great importance, that I determined to move on as rapidly as possible, and to take advantage of its defenceless state: not succeeding, I had a safe retreat upon Spezia, from whence I might advance the infantry by Pontremoli towards the Po.

Upon my arrival at Sestri, I found that the enemy had been reinforced at Genoa. The garrison consisted of between 5 and 6,000 men.

The roads in the mountains being very bad, and the means of transport as well by land as by sea, being limited, I was not able to concentrate the army till the 14th.

On the 8th, the enemy was dislodged from the strong country near Sestri.

On the 12th, Major-General Montresor's division drove the enemy from Mount Fascia and Nervi; and on the 13th established himself in the advanced position of Sturla. The country was extremely mountainous and difficult, and the troops met with considerable opposition.

On the 16th, dispositions were made for attacking the enemy, who had taken a very strong position in front of Genoa; his left upon the forts Richelieu and Tecla, his centre occupying the village of St. Martino, and from thence extending to the sea, through a country the most impassable I ever saw, thickly covered with country houses, only communicating with each other by narrow lanes between high walls.

On the 17th at day-break the attack began,

The 3rd Italians, under Lieut.-

Colonel Ceravignac, attacked with great spirit a height in front of Fort Tecla; drove away the enemy, and took three mountain guns.

A part of the 3d Italians moved up the hill towards Fort Richelieu: while Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, descending from Mount Fascia, with the Calabrese and Greeks, got possession of the highest part of the hill above the fort, and some of his men pushed forward actually under the wall, when the garrison, afraid of being taken by escalade, surrendered.

Fort Tecla was hastily evacuated, and the greater part of the enemy's force made prisoners.

The fortunate possession of these strong forts, together with the heights, completely exposed the enemy's left, which in consequence retired.

The attacks upon the enemy's right were made in three columns by Major-General Montresor's division, supported by that of Lieutenant-General Macfarlane. The troops advanced with great vigour, and although the intersected state of the country enabled the enemy to maintain himself for a considerable period, his left being turned, he was obliged at last to retire precipitately into the town. The impossibility of making use of artillery, and the cover every where afforded both to the attackers and defenders, prevented any serious loss on either side.

At noon, the army, under cover of the houses, took a position within 600 yards of the narrowest and most assailable front of the town, from whence the very bottom of the wall was discovered, and the defences could be easily destroyed.

Preparations were immediately and with great activity made by Lieut.-Col. Lemoine, commanding the artillery, and Captain Tylden, the principal engineer officer, for the construction of the necessary batteries; and it was hoped that an assault might have been given on the following day.

On the same day Sir Edward Pellew's squadron came in sight, and anchored in front of Nervi.

In the evening a deputation of the inhabitants, accompanied by a French officer, came to beg that I would not bombard the town; they urged me to agree to a suspension of arms for a few days; during which, from the accounts from France, it would appear, that peace must be made. I answered, that these were arguments to use to the French commandant, but not to me. It was for the French general to abandon a town he could not defend, and for me to push an advantage which fortune had put within my reach.

The next morning several communications passed between myself and the French general, whose object was to gain time, in the hope that some arrangement elsewhere might avert the necessity of his surrender; but as I would not listen to his propositions, it was at last agreed that commissioners should be appointed on either side: by whom the enclosed convention was made, and the French garrison will march out to-morrow morning.

It is now three years since Lieut.-Gen. Macfarlane has acted as my second in command; and upon this, as upon all occasions, I am most thankful for his cordial and honourable co-operation and assistance.

To Major-General Montresor I am also much indebted: all the operations intrusted to his charge were conducted with great judgment and vigour.

All the officers and troops of his Majesty have acted to my entire satisfaction.

The Sicilian troops, under Brigadier-General Roth, were engaged equally with our own, and displayed the greatest bravery. The utmost respect and confidence mutually prevails.

The Italian levy completely fulfilled the expectations I had always formed of them.

In the whole course of the service, the navy have borne a distinguished part.

To Captain Sir Josias Rowley, who conducted the naval part of the expedition, I have to express my particular acknowledgments; I am equally indebted for his advice, as for his hearty and most effectual co-operation.

From the energy and bravery of the Hon. Capt. Dundas, who was principally charged with the directions ashore, and who took an active part with his marines and guns in the military operations, the army derived the utmost assistance.

I regret to say, that in this service, Lieutenant Mapleton, First of the Edinburgh, was wounded. I beg to recommend him, through your lordship, to the favourable consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Captain Hamilton, of the Rainbow, rendered essential service to the advanced corps of the army.

I have the honour to enclose returns of the killed and wounded.

There have been found in Ge-

noa a very considerable amount of naval and military stores, of which exact returns will be transmitted as soon as they can be prepared.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. C. BENTINCK,
Lieut.-General.

CONVENTION concluded between Lieut.-Gen. Macfarlane, stipulating in the name of his Excellency Lord Wm. Bentinck, Commander-in-Chief of the combined Army acting on the coast of Genoa, and Sir Charles Rowley, Bart. Commander of the Squadron under the orders of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander-in-Chief of the English fleet in the Mediterranean, on one part; and the Chevalier Dubignon, Colonel, commanding the 28th Legion of Gendarmerie, and the Chevalier Chopia, Inspector of Revenues in the 28th Military Division, stipulating, in the name of Baron Fresia, General of Division, Chief Commandant of the Fortress of Genoa, on the other part.

Art. I. The Fortress of Genoa shall be given up to the combined English and Sicilian troops. All hostilities, therefore, cease from this moment between the troops and the garrison of Genoa.

Art. II. The said combined troops shall take possession of the city of Genoa to-morrow morning, at five o'clock; that is to say, they shall occupy at that hour the gates Pille and del Arco, as well as the quarter of La Pace, situated between those gates. They shall likewise occupy, at the same hour, Fort Quetzé, and all the other ex-

terior forts and gates, successively, during the same day.

Art. III. Three ships of war shall enter at the same hour into the port of Genoa.

Art. IV. The French troops shall remain in possession of the remaining part of the town, until Thursday the 21st instant, at eight in the morning. On that day they shall set out for France by the shortest way. In case they should take the road of Nice, the English government engages to furnish three vessels to provide for the conveyance of their baggage.

Art. V. They shall pursue the military route fixed by the regulations, and they are on no account to be molested on their march, either by the troops of his Britannic Majesty, or those of his allies.

Art. VI. The French troops shall march out with drums beating, matches lighted, with their arms and baggage, and with all the honours of war. They shall take with them six pieces of cannon, and the powder containing the necessary quantity of ammunition for the said cannon, and likewise one hundred and twenty cartridges per man.

Art. VII. All persons forming part of the said French troops shall take with them all the effects and baggage that belong to them, it being well understood that under this meaning are comprehended the private magazines of the forces, but not those of government.

Art. VIII. Two commissaries shall be appointed to-morrow morning, in order to draw up an inventory of the magazines and property of the French government; and the seals of the British

government shall be affixed thereon, leaving, however, at the disposition of the French troops, as much as will be sufficient for their subsistence until the 21st instant, and besides biscuit, rations for four days, for the number of troops at present under arms, and in garrison at Genoa.

Art. IX. Every thing belonging to the French marine will be delivered over to-morrow to the British navy.

Art. X. The sick and wounded of the French army shall remain in the hospitals of the place until they be cured. They shall be treated and subsisted as heretofore, at the expence of the French government.

There shall remain at Genoa a commissary and a medical officer, in order to regulate the stipulations of the tenth article, and send the military back to France after their recovery.

Art. XI. In case any thing should require to be regulated, commissaries will be appointed on both sides to that effect.

Done at St. François d'Albero, this 18th day of April, 1814.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the allied British and Sicilian armies before Genoa, between the 13th and 17th April, 1814:

Total loss—One ensign, thirty-six rank and file, killed; one major, three captains, one lieutenant, two staff, seven serjeants, one drummer, 159 rank and file, wounded.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 8, 1814.

A dispatch was this day received from Vice Admiral Sir E. Pellew,
O

Bart. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which the following is a copy.

*His Majesty's Ship Caledonia,
Genoa Mole, April 14, 1814.*

Sir,—I have great pleasure in announcing to their Lordships the surrender of this fortress last night by capitulation. I have the honour to enclose the terms.

At the request of Lord William Bentinck, I came hither with the ships named in the margin,* leaving the remainder of the fleet to watch Toulon, under the orders of Rear Admiral Sir Richard King; and on my arrival on the morning of the 17th, the batteries had just opened their fire, and were warmly engaged with those which had been opened by the assailants. I have desired Sir Josias Rowley to make a report of that part of the service which devolved upon the naval force employed on this service, and beg to recommend those whom he has pointed out to their Lordships' favour; but it remains for me to state, that the manner in which the whole service has been conducted by Sir Josias Rowley claims my sincere acknowledgments, and their Lordships will, I am sensible, receive it with a just consideration of his uniform zeal and merits.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD PELLEW.

John Wilson Croker, Esq.
Secretary to the Admiralty.

* *Caledonia, Boyne, Union, Prince of Wales, and Pembroke.*

*His Majesty's Ship America,
off Genoa, April 18, 1814.*

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that in pursuance of my

communication of the 31st ultimo, from Leghorn roads, I sailed from thence on the 7th of April, with his excellency Lieutenant General Lord William Bentinck on board. After various communications with the troops of Spezia and other parts of the coast, we anchored off Recce, in the gulf of Genoa, on the 11th. The Honourable Captain Dundas had, with the Edinburgh, Rainbow, and some of the flotilla, during my absence, co-operated with the advance of the army with his usual activity and zeal.

On the 13th, the transports having arrived from Sicily, the troops were immediately landed, and the ships and gun-boats moved on in advance with the army.

On the 17th, every preparation being made for the attack, at daylight the army moved forwards to drive the enemy from their positions without the town of Genoa. The gun and mortar vessels, with the ships' boats, armed with carro-nades, were advanced along the sea line to attack the batteries; the greater part of the marines, under the command of Captain Rea, royal marines, were also embarked in the transports boats, ready to land as occasion might require. As soon as the troops advanced, the whole of the gun-vessels and boats opened their fire with such effect, that on the landing of the seamen and marines, and preparing to storm, the enemy deserted their batteries, and the whole of the sea line, without the walls, which were instantly taken possession of, and soon turned on the place; by this means drawing off a considerable portion of the enemy's fire. The arrival of the *Caledonia* af-

forded you, Sir, an opportunity of witnessing the remaining operations, and the spirited fire which was kept up at the battery, under the directions of Lieutenants Bazalgette and White, against a very superior one of the enemy, by which I regret to state, that Lieutenant Bewick, of the *Pylades*, an officer of much promise, was killed.

My warmest thanks are due to the whole of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines, which I had the honour to have placed under my orders, for their zealous and active co-operation while under my command. I was particularly indebted to Captain Brace, for his able assistance; he was so good as to direct the advance of the boats and gun-vessels. Captains Dundas and Hamilton had, as usual, been most assiduous in forwarding the operations of the troops; and my thanks are due to Captains Power and Wemyss, for their ready assistance. Captain Flinn had volunteered to head a party of seamen, which were landed with scaling-ladders, to storm one of the hill forts, had it been necessary. Captain Thompson, in the *Aboukir*, who, assisted by the ships and vessels as per margin,* blockaded the fort, conducted with much effect a false attack to the westward of the town, which drew off a considerable number of the enemy's troops. I have again occasion to notice the good conduct of the Sicilian flotilla, which were well led by Lieutenant Pengally. I beg that I may be permitted to bring to your notice Lieutenant Bazalgette,

* *Aboukir*, *Iphigenia*, *Furieuse*, *Swallow*, *Cephalus*.

senior of this ship, whose services I have long had reason to appreciate. The active officer, Lieutenant Mappleton of the *Edinburgh*, I am sorry to say, has been wounded, while on service with the army. I am indebted to Lieutenant Bailey, principal agent of the transports, for the zeal and ability with which he has conducted the service of that department.

I beg leave to enclose a return of killed and wounded of the ships and vessels of the squadron. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. ROWLEY.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of seamen and marines employed in an attack on Genoa, 17th April, 1814.

Total—Two killed, eight wounded, one missing.

(Signed)

JOS. ROWLEY, Captain.

N. B.—Two wounded in Sicilian gun-boats not included.

List of the enemy's ships and vessels of war captured at Genoa, on the surrender of that fortress, April 18, 1814.

Brilliant, of 74 guns, ready for launching.

Coureur brig, of 16 twenty-four pounders, and 2 long nine-pounders.

Renard brig, of 14 twenty-four pounders, and 2 long nine-pounders.

Endymion brig, of 14 twenty-four pounders, and 2 long eight pounders.

Sphinx brig, of 18 guns, new, equipping.

Unknown, of 74 guns, in frame.

EDWARD PELLEW.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-street,
May 10, 1814.*

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General Lord Lynedock, K. B. dated

Antwerp, May 5, 1814.

My Lord,—I have the honour to state to your lordship, that, agreeably to the terms of the convention of Paris of the 23rd ult. this fortress, with the different forts depending on it, was finally evacuated by the remaining French troops this morning.

Major General Kunigl, the commissioner of the allied powers, having signified to me his wish, that, according to his instructions, British troops should occupy it, the second division, under the command of Major General Cooke, and the first brigade of the 1st division were marched in; and after the different guards were relieved, the new garrison received the commissioner with military honours.

The magistrates then assembled on the parade, and the mayor, recommending Antwerp to the protection, and its future fate to the favour of the allies, presented the keys of the town to General Kunigl, who received them in the name of the allied sovereigns.

It is impossible to describe with what demonstrations of enthusiastic joy the inhabitants expressed their approbation of this interesting scene.

All the marine establishments remain in the hands of the French. I have had the most satisfactory communications with the French Admiral Gourdon, commanding;

and I have no doubt of the utmost harmony prevailing between the French and English of all descriptions, during the time the town shall continue to be occupied by a British garrison.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Letter from Lieut. Gen. Drummond to Sir George Prevost.

*His Majesty's Ship Prince
Regent, off Oswego, Lake
Ontario, May 7, 1814.*

Sir,

I am happy to have to announce to your Excellency the complete success of the expedition against Oswego.

The troops mentioned in my dispatch of the 3rd inst. viz. six companies of De Watteville's regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Fischer, the light company of the Glengary light infantry under Captain M'Millan, and the whole of the second battalion royal marines under Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, having been embarked with a detachment of the royal artillery under Captain Cruttenden, with two field pieces, a detachment of the rocket company under Lieutenant Stevens, and a detachment of sappers and miners under Lieut. Gosset of the royal engineers, on the evening of the 3rd instant I proceeded on board the Prince Regent at day-light on the 14th, and the squadron immediately sailed. The wind being variable, we did not arrive off Oswego until noon the following day. The ships lay-to within long gun shot of the battery, and the gun boats under Captain Collier were sent close in for the purpose of inducing the

enemy to shew his fire, and particularly the number and position of his guns; this service was performed in a most gallant manner, the boats taking a position within point blank shot of the fort, which returned the fire from four guns, one of them heavy. The enemy did not appear to have any guns mounted on the town side of the river.

Having sufficiently reconnoitred the place, arrangements were made for its attack, which it was decided should take place at eight o'clock that evening; but at sun-set a very heavy squall blowing directly on the shore, obliged the squadron to get under weigh, and prevented our return until the next morning, when the following disposition was made of the troops and squadron by Commodore Sir James Yeo and myself: The Princess Charlotte, Wolfe, and Royal George, to engage the batteries, as close as the depth of water would admit of their approaching the shore; the Sir Sidney Smith schooner to scour the town, and keep in check a large body of militia who might attempt to pass over into the fort; the Moira and Melville brigs to tow the boats with the troops, and then cover their landing by scouring the woods on the low point towards the foot of the hill by which it was intended to advance to the assault of the fort.

Captain O'Connor had the direction of the boats and gun-boats destined to land the troops, which consisted of the flank companies of De Watteville's regiment, the company of the Glengary light infantry, and the second battalion of the royal marines, being all that could be landed at one embarkation. The four battalion compa-

nies of the regiment of Watteville, and the detachment of artillery, remaining in reserve on board the Princess Charlotte and Sir Sidney Smith schooner.

As soon as every thing was ready, the ships opened their fire, and the boats pushed for the point of disembarkation in the most regular order. The landing was effected under a heavy fire from the fort, as well as from a considerable body of the enemy drawn up on the brow of the hill and in the woods. The immediate command of the troops was entrusted to Lieutenant Colonel Fischer, of the regiment De Watteville, of whose gallant, cool, and judicious conduct, as well as of the distinguished bravery, steadiness, and discipline of every officer and soldier composing this small force, I was a witness, having, with Commodore Sir James Yeo, the deputy-adjutant-general, and the officers of my staff, landed with the troops. I refer your excellency to Lieutenant Colonel Fischer's letter enclosed, for an account of the operations. The place was gained in ten minutes from the moment the troops advanced. The fort being every where almost open, the whole of the garrison, consisting of the third battalion of artillery, about four hundred strong, and some hundred militia, effected their escape, with the exception of about sixty men, half of them severely wounded.

I enclose a return of our loss, amongst which I have to regret that of Captain Holtaway, of the royal marines. Your excellency will lament to observe in the list the name of that gallant, judicious, and excellent officer Captain Mulcaster, of the royal navy, who

landed at the head of two hundred volunteers, seamen from the fleet, and received a severe and dangerous wound, when within a few yards of the guns, which he was advancing to storm, which I fear will deprive the squadron of his valuable assistance for some time at least.

In noticing the co-operation of the naval branch of the service, I have the highest satisfaction in assuring your Excellency that I have, throughout this, as well as every other occasion, experienced the most zealous, cordial, and able support from Sir James Yeo. It will be for him to do justice to the merits of those under his command; but I may nevertheless be permitted to observe, that nothing could exceed the coolness and gallantry in action, or the unwearied exertions on shore, of the captains, officers, and crews of the whole squadron.

I enclose a memorandum of the captured articles that have been brought away, in which your excellency will perceive with satisfaction seven heavy guns, that were intended for the enemy's new ship. Three thirty-two pounders were sunk by the enemy in the river, as well as a large quantity of cordage and other naval stores. The loss to them, therefore, has been very great; and I am sanguine in believing, that by this blow they have been deprived of the means of completing the armament, and particularly the equipment of the large man of war, an object of the greatest importance.

Every object of the expedition having been effected, and the captured stores embarked, the troops returned, in the most perfect order,

on board their respective ships at four o'clock this morning, when the squadron immediately sailed, the barracks in the town, as well as those in the fort, having been previously burnt, together with the platforms, bridge, &c. and the works in every other respect dismantled and destroyed, as far as was practicable.

[The General concludes with expressions of the utmost admiration of the officers and men engaged in the expedition.]

(Signed) GORDON DRUMMOND.

DOWNING-STREET, AUGUST 8,
1814.

Dispatches, of which the following are an extract and copy, have been this day received from Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, by Earl Bathurst, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War and Colonies.

*Head Quarters, Montreal,
July 10, 1814.*

I have the honour to report to your Lordship, the safe arrival at Michilimackinac, on the 18th of May last, of Lieut. Col. M'Doual, with the whole of the reinforcements of troops and seamen, and of the supplies of stores and provisions, with which he had sailed from Nottawasaga river on the 25th of April preceding.

The difficulties experienced in conducting open and deeply laden batteaux across so great an extent of water as Lake Huron, covered with immense fields of ice, and agitated by violent gales of wind, could only have been surmounted by the zeal, perseverance, and abilities of the officers commanding this expedition: for nineteen days it was nearly one continued strug-

gle with the elements; during which time the dangers, hardships, and privations, to which the men were exposed, were sufficient to discourage the boldest amongst them, and at times threatened the total destruction of the flotilla. By uncommon exertions, however, the obstacles to the progress of the boats were surmounted, and the whole, with the exception of one only (the lading of which was saved), reached the place of their destination, to the great joy of the garrison, who had been anxiously looking out for the timely relief. Measures were taken by Colonel M'Doual, immediately after his arrival, to strengthen the defences of the fort; and I have had the satisfaction of hearing from him as late as the 18th of June, that the works had assumed so formidable an attitude, as to leave him no apprehensions of the result of any attack which the enemy might make upon this post.

Colonel M'Doual reports to me the arrival at the fort of nearly two hundred of the western warriors, under Mr. Dickson, a reinforcement which he considers highly important. He describes these western warriors to be a warlike and determined race, on whom great reliance may be placed.

*Head Quarters, Montreal,
July 13, 1814.*

My Lord,—Since my dispatch to your Lordship of yesterday's date, I have received from Lieutenant-General Drummond, Major-General Riall's official report of the sortie made from the lines at Chippawa, which, together with the lieutenant-general's letter, I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship.

I do not understand that the enemy, since the action, have attempted to advance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst.

Kingston, July 10, 1814.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of Major General Riall's official report on the subject of the landing of the enemy between Chippawa and Fort Erie on the 3rd instant, and of the major General's attack upon their position on the 5th.

It is highly satisfactory to observe, that the gallantry and steadiness of British soldiers was conspicuous throughout the conduct of every individual engaged; and that the second regiment of Lincoln militia, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, which composed part of the advance under Lieutenant Colonel Pearson, equally distinguished themselves, although their brave and vigorous efforts proved unavailing against the prodigious superiority, in point of numbers, which the enemy possessed, and which induced the major-general to withdraw his small force to the position at Chippawa.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GORDON DRUMMOND,

Lieutenant-General commanding.
His excellency Sir George
Prevost, Bart.

Chippawa, July 6.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that the enemy effected a landing on the morning of the 3rd inst. at the Ferry, opposite Black Rock, having driven in the piquet of the garrison of Fort Erie. I was made acquainted with this circumstance about eight in the morning,

and gave orders for the immediate advance to Chippawa of five companies of the Royal Scots under Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, to reinforce the garrison of that place. Lieutenant Colonel Pearson had moved forward from thence with the flank companies of the 100th, some militia, and a few Indians, to reconnoitre their position and numbers: he found them posted on the ridge parallel with the river, near the ferry, and in strong force. I received information from Major Buck, that they had also landed a considerable force above Fort Erie. In consequence of the king's regiment, which I had every reason to expect the day before from York, not having arrived, I was prevented from making an attack that night.

The following morning, the 4th, a body of their troops were reported to be advancing by the river; I moved to reconnoitre, and found them to be in considerable force, with cavalry and artillery, and a large body of riflemen. Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson was in advance during this reconnoissance with the light company of the Royal Scots, and the flank company of the 100th, and a few of the 19th light dragoons, four of whom, and eight horses, were wounded in a skirmish with the enemy's riflemen.

Having been joined by the king's regiment on the morning of the 5th, I made my dispositions for attack at four o'clock in the afternoon. The light companies of the Royal Scots and 100th regiment, with the 2nd Lincoln militia, formed the advance under Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson. The Indian warriors were throughout

on our right flank in the woods. The troops moved in three columns, the third (the King's regiment) being in advance. The enemy had taken up a position with his right resting on some buildings and orchards, close on the river Niagara, and strongly supported by artillery; his left towards the wood, having a considerable body of riflemen and Indians in front of it.

Our Indians and militia were shortly engaged with the enemy's riflemen and Indians, who at first checked their advance, but the light troops being brought to their support, they succeeded, after a sharp contest, in dislodging them, in a very handsome style. I placed two light 24 pounders, and a five and a half-inch howitzer, against the right of the enemy's position, and formed the Royal Scots and the 100th regiment, with the intention of making a movement upon his left, which deployed with the greatest regularity, and opened a very heavy fire.

I immediately moved up the King's regiment to the right, while the Royal Scots, and 100th regiment were directed to charge the enemy in front, for which they advanced with the greatest gallantry, under a most destructive fire. I am sorry to say, however, in this attempt they suffered so severely, that I was obliged to withdraw them, finding their further efforts against the superior number of the enemy would be unavailing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon and Lieutenant Colonel the Marquis of Tweedale, commanding these regiments, being wounded, as were most of the officers belonging to each, I directed a retreat to be made upon Chippawa, which was

conducted with good order and regularity, covered by the King's regiment, under Major Evans, and the light troops under Lieutenant Colonel Pearson; and I have pleasure in saying, that not a single prisoner fell into the enemy's hands, except those who were disabled from wounds.

From the report of some prisoners we have made, the enemy's force amounted to about six thousand men, with a very numerous train of artillery, having been augmented by a very large body of troops, which moved down from Fort Erie immediately before the commencement of the action. Our own force, in regular troops, amounted to about fifteen hundred,* exclusive of the militia and Indians, of which last description there were not above three hundred. Fort Erie, I understand, surrendered upon capitulation on the 3rd inst.

Although the affair was not attended with the success which I had hoped for, it will be highly gratifying to you to learn, that the officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry. I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson for the very great assistance I have received from him, and for the manner in which he led his light troops into the action: Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Major Evans, command the King's regiment, merit my warmest praise for the good example they showed at the head of their respective regiments.

The artillery, under the com-

mand of Captain Mackonochie, was ably served, and directed with good effect; and I am particularly obliged to Major Lisle, of the 19th light dragoons, for the manner in which he covered and protected one of the twenty-four pounders, which had been disabled. I have reason to be highly satisfied with the zeal, activity, and intelligence of Captain Holland, my aide-de-camp; Captain Elliott, deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general, staff-adjutant Greig, and Lieutenant Fox of the Royal Scots, who acted as major of brigade during the absence of Major Glegg at Fort George. The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Dixon, of the second Lincoln militia, has been most exemplary; and I am very much indebted to him for it on this as well as on other occasions, in which he has evinced the greatest zeal for his Majesty's service. The conduct of the officers and men of this regiment has also been highly praiseworthy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson has reported to me, in the most favourable terms, the excellent manner in which Lieutenant Horton, with a part of the 19th light dragoons, observed the motions of the enemy, while he occupied the position he took on his first landing; and during his advance to this place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. RIALL, Major-general,
Lieut.-Gen Drommond.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the right division, in action with the enemy, in advance of Chippawa, July 5, 1814.

Total killed—3 captains, 3 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 135 rank and file.

Total wounded—Three field officers, five captains, 18 subalterns, 18 serjeants, 277 rank and file.

* The Royal Scots, 500; first batt. King's, 480; 100th reg. 450; with one troop of the 18th light dragoons, and a proportion of royal artillery.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Aug. 10, 1814.

[Transmitted by Sir J. C. Sherbrooke.]

Moore Islands, Passamaquoddy Bay, July 12.

Sir,—Having sailed from Halifax on the 5th instant, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Nicholls of the Royal Engineers, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Dunn, I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that we arrived at Shelburne, the place of rendezvous, on the evening of the 7th instant, where I found Captain Sir Thomas Hardy, in his Majesty's ship *Ramilies*, with two transports, having on board the 102nd regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Herries, which had arrived the day before. I did not fail to lay before Sir Thomas Hardy my instructions, and to consult with him on the best means of carrying them into execution.

As we concurred in opinion, that the success of the enterprize with which we were entrusted would very materially depend upon our reaching the point of attack previous to the enemy being apprised of our intentions, that officer, with his accustomed alacrity and decision, directed the ships of war and transports to get under weigh early on the following morning; and we yesterday, about 3 o'clock p. m. anchored near to the town of Eastport.

On our approach to this island, Lieutenant Oates (your Excellency's Aide-de-Camp, whom you had permitted to accompany me

on this service) was detached in a boat bearing a flag of truce, with a summons (a copy of which is transmitted), addressed to the officer commanding, requiring that *Moose Island* should be surrendered to his Britannic Majesty. This proposal was not accepted; in consequence of which, the troops which were already in the boats pulled off, under the superintendance of Captain Senhouse of the Royal Navy, whose arrangements were so judicious as to insure a successful issue; but previous to reaching the shore, the colours of the enemy on *Fort Sullivan* were handed down; and on our landing, the capitulation was agreed to, of which the copy is enclosed. We found in the Fort a detachment of the 40th regiment of American infantry, consisting of six officers, and about eighty men, under the command of Major Putnam, who surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

This Fort is situated on an eminence commanding the entrance to the anchorage, and within it is a block-house, and also four long 10 pounders, one eighteen pound carronade, and four field-pieces. The extent of the island is about four miles in length, and two in breadth, and in a great state of cultivation. The militia amount to about 250, and the population is calculated at 1,500.

We have also occupied *Allens* and *Frederick Islands*, so that the whole of the islands in this Bay are now subject to the British flag.

It is very satisfactory to me to add, that this service has been effected without any loss or casualty among the troops employed in it.

To Captain Sir Thomas Hardy I consider myself under the greatest obligations; having experienced every possible co-operation, with an offer to disembark from his squadron any proportion of seamen or marines which I considered necessary.

I beg to acknowledge my thanks to you in allowing your Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Oates, to accompany me upon this service. He has been of great assistance to me, and will have the honour of delivering this dispatch. He has also in his possession the colours and standard found in Fort Sullivan.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. PILKINGTON.

Lieut.-Col. Deputy Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-street, Sept. 20,
1814.*

Captain Jervois, Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Drummond, arrived this morning with a dispatch from Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is an extract:—

*Head-quarters, Montreal,
August 5.*

I have the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship Lieutenant General Drummond's detail of the distinguished exertions of that division of the army near the falls of Niagara, on the 25th of last month, when the skill of his Majesty's Generals, and the valour and discipline of his troops,

were eminently conspicuous; and I beg leave to join the Lieutenant General, in humbly soliciting his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's gracious consideration of the meritorious services of the officers particularised in his report.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Captain Jervois, Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Drummond; having shared in the events of the 25th, he can satisfy your Lordship's inquiries respecting them, and he is well calculated, from his local knowledge, to give your Lordship full information upon the state of the Upper Province.

*Head quarters, Upper Canada,
near Niagara Falls, 27th of
July.*

Sir,—I embarked on board his Majesty's schooner Netley, at York, on Sunday evening, the 24th inst. and reached Niagara at day-break the following morning. Finding from Lieut.-Col. Tucker that Major General Riall was understood to be moving towards the Falls of Niagara to support the advance of his division, which he had pushed on to that place on the preceding evening, I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, with the 89th regiment and a detachment of the Royals and King's drawn from Fort George and Mississaga, to proceed to the same point, in order that, with the united force, I might act against the enemy (posted at Street's Creek, with his advance at Chip-pawa) on my arrival, if it should be found expedient. I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Tucker, at the same time, to proceed on the right bank of the river, with three

hundred of the 41st, and about two hundred of the Royal Scots, and a body of Indian Warriors, supported (on the river) by a party of armed seamen, under Captain Dobbs, Royal Navy. The object of this movement was to disperse or capture a body of the enemy which was encamped at Lewiston. Some unavoidable delay having occurred in the march of the troops up the right bank, the enemy had moved off previous to Lieutenant Colonel Tucker's arrival. I have to express myself satisfied with the exertions of that officer.

Having refreshed the troops at Queenston, and having brought across the 41st, Royals, and Indians, I sent back the 41st and 100th regiments to form the garrisons of the Forts George, Mississaga, and Niagara, under Lieutenant Colonel Tucker, and moved, with the 89th, and detachments of the Royals and King's, and light company of the 41st, in all about 800 men, to join Major General Riall's division at the Falls.

When arrived within a few miles of that position, I met a report from Major General Riall, that the enemy was advancing in great force. I immediately pushed on, and joined the head of Lieutenant Colonel Morrison's column, just as it reached the road leading towards the Beaver Dam over the summit of the hill at Lundy's lane. Instead of the whole of Major General Riall's division, which I expected to have found occupying this position, I found it almost in the occupation of the enemy, whose columns were within 600 yards of the top of the hill, and the surrounding woods filled

with his light troops. The advance of Major General Riall's division, consisting of the Glengarry Light Infantry, and Incorporated Militia, having commenced their retreat upon Fort George, I countermanded these corps, and formed the 89th regiment and the Royal Scots detachments, and 41st light companies, in the rear of the hill, their left resting on the great road; my two twenty-four pounder brass field guns a little advanced in front of the centre on the summit of the hill; the Glengarry Light Infantry on the right, the battalion of Incorporated Militia, and the detachment of the King's Regiment on the left, of the great road; the squadron 19th Light Dragoons in the rear of the left on the road. I had scarcely completed this formation, when the whole front was warmly and closely engaged. The enemy's principal efforts were directed against our left and centre. After repeated attacks, the troops on the left were partially forced back, and the enemy gained a momentary possession of the road. This gave him, however, no material advantage, as the troops which had been forced back formed in rear of the 89th regiment, fronting the road, and securing the flank. It was during this short interval that Major General Riall, having received a severe wound, was intercepted as he was passing to the rear, by a party of the enemy's cavalry, and made prisoner. In the centre, the repeated and determined attacks of the enemy were met by the 89th regiment, the detachments of the Royals and Kings, and the light company 41st regiment, with the most per-

fect steadiness and intrepid gallantry, and the enemy was constantly repulsed with very heavy loss. In so determined a manner were these attacks directed against our guns, that our artillerymen were bayoneted by the enemy in the act of loading, and the muzzles of the enemy's guns were advanced within a few yards of our's. The darkness of the night, during this extraordinary conflict, occasioned several uncommon incidents: our troops having for a moment been pushed back, some of our guns remained for a few minutes in the enemy's hands; they were, however, not only quickly recovered, but the two pieces, a six-pounder and a five and an half inch howitzer, which the enemy had brought up were captured by us, together with several tumbrils; and in limbering up our guns at one period, one of the enemy's six pounders was put, by mistake, upon a limber of our's, and one of our six-pounders limbered on one of his: by which means the pieces were exchanged; and thus, though we captured two of his guns, yet, as he obtained one of our's, we have gained only one gun.

About nine o'clock (the action having commenced at six) there was a short intermission of firing, during which it appears the enemy was employed in bringing up the whole of his remaining force, and he shortly afterwards renewed his attack with fresh troops, but was every where repulsed with equal gallantry and success. About this period the remainder of Major-General Riall's division, which had been ordered to retire on the advance of the enemy, consisting

of the 103rd regiment under Col. Scott; the head-quarter division of the Royal Scots; the head-quarter division of the 8th or King's; flank companies 104th; some detachments of militia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Inspecting Field-Officer, joined the troops engaged; and I placed them in a second line, with the exception of the Royal Scots, and flank companies 104th, with which I prolonged my front line on the right, where I was apprehensive of the enemy's out-flanking me. The enemy's efforts to carry the hill were continued until about midnight, when he had suffered so severely from the superior steadiness and discipline of his Majesty's troops that he gave up the contest, and retreated with great precipitation to his camp beyond the Chippawa. On the following day he abandoned his camp, threw the greatest part of his baggage, camp-equipage, and provisions into the Rapids; and having set fire to Street's Mills and destroyed the bridge at Chippawa, continued his retreat in great disorder towards Fort Erie. My light troops, cavalry, and Indians, are detached in pursuit, and to harass his retreat, which I doubt not he will continue until he reaches his own shore.

The loss sustained by the enemy in this severe action cannot be estimated at less than fifteen hundred men, including several hundreds of prisoners left in our hands; his two commanding Generals, Brown and Scott, are said to be wounded; his whole force, which has never been rated at less than five thousand, having been engaged. Enclosed I have the

honour to transmit a return of our loss, which has been very considerable. The number of troops under my command did not for the first three hours exceed sixteen hundred men; the addition of the troops under Colonel Scott did not increase it to more than two thousand eight hundred of every description.

A very difficult but at the same time a most gratifying duty remains, that of endeavouring to do justice to the merits of the officers and soldiers by whose valour and discipline this important success has been obtained. I was very early in the action deprived of the services of Major General Riall, who, I regret to learn, has suffered the amputation of his arm in the enemy's possession; his bravery, zeal, and activity have always been conspicuous.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Deputy-Adjutant-General, I am so deeply indebted for his valuable assistance previous to, as well as his able and energetic exertions during this severe contest, that I feel myself called upon to point your Excellency's attention to the distinguished merits of this highly deserving officer, whose services have been particularly conspicuous in every affair that has taken place since his arrival in this province. The zeal and intelligence displayed by Major Glegg, Assistant-Adjutant-General, deserve my warmest approbation. I much regret the loss of a very intelligent and promising young officer, Lieutenant Moorson, 104th regiment, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, who was killed towards the close of the action. The active exertions of Captain Elliot, Deputy Assistant-

Quarter-Master General, of whose gallantry and conduct I had occasion, on two former instances, to remark, were conspicuous. Major Maule, and Lieutenant Le Breton, of the Quarter-Master General's Department, were extremely useful to me; the latter was severely wounded.

Amongst the officers from whose active exertions I derived the greatest assistance, I cannot omit to mention my Aides-de-Camp Captains Jervis and Loring, and Captain Holland, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Riall; Captain Loring was unfortunately taken prisoner by some of the enemy's dragoons, whilst in the execution of an order.

In reviewing the action from its commencement, the first object which presents itself, as deserving of notice, is the steadiness and good countenance of the squadron 19th light Dragoons, under Major Lisle, and the very creditable and excellent defence made by the incorporated militia battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, who was dangerously wounded, and a detachment of the 8th (King's regiment) under Captain Campbell. Major Kirby succeeded Lieutenant Colonel Robinson in the command of the incorporated militia battalion, and continued very gallantly to direct its efforts; this battalion has only been organised a few months, and, much to the credit of Captain Robinson, of the King's regiment (Provincial Lieutenant Colonel), has attained a highly respectable degree of discipline.

In the reiterated and determined attacks which the enemy made on our centre, for the purpose of

gaining, at once, the crest of the position, and our guns, the steadiness and intrepidity displayed by the troops allotted for the defence of that post, were never surpassed: they consisted of the second battalion of the 89th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, and after the Lieutenant Colonel had been obliged to retire from the field, by a severe wound, by Major Clifford; a detachment of the Royal Scots, under Lieut. Hemphill, and after he was killed, Lieutenant Fraser; detachment of the 8th, (or King's), under Captain Campbell; light company 41st regiment, under Captain Glew; with some detachments of militia, under Lieutenant Colonel Parry, 103rd regiment; these troops repeatedly, when hard pressed, formed round the colours of the 89th regiment, and invariably repulsed the desperate efforts made against them. On the right the steadiness and good countenance of the 1st battalion Royal Scots, under Lieut.-Col. Gordon, in some very trying moments, excited my admiration. The King's regiment (1st battalion), under Major Evans, behaved with equal gallantry and firmness, as did the light company of the Royals, detached under Captain Stewart, the grenadiers of the 103rd, detached under Captain Browne, and the flank companies of the 104th, under Captain Leonard: the Glengarry light infantry under Lieut.-Colonel Battersby, displayed most valuable qualities as light troops; Colonel Scott, Major Smelt, and the officers of the 103rd, deserve credit for their exertions in rallying that regiment, after it had been thrown into momentary dis-

order; Lieutenant Colonel Pearson, Inspecting Field-Officer, directed the advance with great intelligence; and Lieut.-Col. Drummond, of the 104th, having gone forward with my permission early in the day, made himself actively useful in different parts of the field, under my direction: these officers are entitled to my best thanks, as is Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, Inspecting Field-Officer, for his exertions after his arrival with the troops under Col. Scott: the field artillery, so long as there was light, was well served.

The credit of its efficient state is due to Capt. Mackonachie, who has had charge of it since his arrival with this division. Capt. M'Lauchlan, who has charge of the batteries at Fort Mississager, volunteered his services in the field on this occasion; he was severely wounded. Lieut. Tomkins deserves much credit for the way in which the two brass 24-pounders, of which he had charge, were served; as does Serjeant Austin, of the rocket company, who directed the Congreve rockets, which did much execution. The zeal, loyalty, and bravery with which the militia of this part of the province have come forward to co-operate with his Majesty's troops in the expulsion of the enemy, and their conspicuous gallantry in this, and in the action of the 4th instant, claim my warmest thanks.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without recommending, in the strongest terms, the following officers, whose conduct during the late operations has called for marked approbation; and I am induced to hope that your Excel-

lency will be pleased to submit their names for promotion to the most favourable consideration of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, viz. Captain Jervois, my Aide-de-Camp; Captain Robinson, 8th (King's) regiment, (provincial Lieut.-Col.) commanding the incorporated militia; Captain Elliot, deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Captain Holland, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Riall; and Captain Glew, 41st regiment.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Captain Jervois, my Aide-de-Camp, who is fully competent to give your Excellency every further information you may require.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

G. DRUMMOND, Lieut.-Gen.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, and taken Prisoners of the Right Division of the Army in Upper Canada, under the command of Lieutenant-General Drummond, in action, with the enemy near the Falls of Niagara, 25th July.

General total—1 captain, 3 subalterns, 1 deputy assistant-adjutant-general, 4 serjeants, 75 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-general, 1 major-general, 1 inspecting field officer, 1 deputy assistant quarter-master-general, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 8 captains, 15 subalterns, 31 serjeants, 5 drummers, 482 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 2 quarter-masters, 11 serjeants, 5 drummers, 171 rank and file missing; 1 aide-de-camp, 4 captains, 4 subalterns, 1 quarter-master, 4 serjeants, 28 rank and file, prisoners; 14 horses killed,

14 horses wounded, 12 horses missing: total killed, 84; total wounded, 559; total missing, 193; total prisoners, 42.—Total 878.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-street, Oct. 10,
1814.*

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, was yesterday received from Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart.:—

*Head-quarters, Montreal,
Aug. 27.*

My Lord, —The successful result of the gallant enterprize against the enemy's small vessels lying off Fort Erie, as detailed in the enclosed extract of a dispatch from Lieut.-General Drummond, having encouraged the expectation that a favourable period had arrived for attacking the enemy in their entrenchments, the Lieut.-General was induced to order an assault upon Fort Erie, and the works connected with it, before the break of day on the 15th instant.

It is with deep concern I have now to acquaint your Lordship, that notwithstanding there was the fairest prospect of success at the commencement of the attack, our troops were afterwards obliged to retire without accomplishing their object, and with very considerable loss.

To Lieutenant General Drummond's official report on this subject (a copy of which I have the honour of transmitting), I beg

leave to refer your lordship for the causes of our failure. It is, however, highly satisfactory to know, that until the unfortunate explosion took place, and until his Majesty's troops, by their near approach to the abbatis in front of the entrenchments, met such difficulties in penetrating as were found to be insurmountable without the aid of light, they behaved with their usual gallantry and discipline, and had gained, by their determined efforts, advantages which accident alone appears to have compelled them to forego.

By accounts from Lieut.-Gen. Drummond to the 18th instant, I find he has since the 15th been joined by the 82nd regiment, and that the 6th was on its way to, and would probably be with the right division by this time, together with other reinforcements which are proceeding thither.

I have the honour, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst, &c.

Extract of a letter from Lieut.-General Drummond to his Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart. dated Camp before Fort Erie, August 13, 1814.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting your Excellency with the capture of two of the three armed schooners which were anchored off Fort Erie, and which very much annoyed our left flank. This enterprise was executed in a very gallant style by Captain Dobbs, and a party of about 70 seamen and marines, who embarked last night in six batteaux, which I had caused to be carried across to Lake Erie for that purpose.

I have this morning opened the

fire of the battery on Fort Erie, and though the distance is found to be great, yet I hope a sufficient effect will be produced.

*Camp before Fort Erie,
August 15, 1814.*

Sir,—Having reason to believe that a sufficient impression had been produced on the works of the enemy's fort, by the fire of the battery which I had opened on it on the morning of the 13th, and by which the stone building had been much injured, and the general outline of the parapet and embrasures very much altered, I determined on assaulting the place; and accordingly made the necessary arrangements for attacking it, by a heavy column directed to the intrenchments on the side of Snake-hill, and by two columns to advance from the battery, and assault the fort and intrenchments on this side.

The troops destined to attack by Snake-hill, (which consisted of the King's regiment and that of De Watteville's, with the flank companies of the 89th and 100th regiments, under Lieutenant Colonel Fischer, of the regiment De Watteville), marched at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in order to gain the vicinity of the point of attack in sufficient time.

It is with the deepest regret I have to report the failure of both attacks, which were made two hours before daylight this morning. A copy of Lieut.-Colonel Fischer's report, herewith enclosed, will enable your excellency to form a tolerably correct judgment of the cause of the failure of that attack. Had the head of the column (which had entered the

place without difficulty or opposition) been supported, the enemy must have fled from his works, (which were all taken, as was contemplated in the instructions, in reverse), or have surrendered.

The attack on the fort and intrenchments leading from it to the Lake was made at the same moment by two columns; one under Lieut.-Colonel Drummond, 104th regiment, consisting of the flank companies 41st and 104th regiments, and a body of seamen and marines under Captain Dobbs, of the royal navy, on the fort; the other, under Colonel Scott, 103rd, consisting of the 103rd regiment, supported by two companies of the royals, was destined to attack the entrenchments. These columns advanced to the attack, as soon as the firing upon Colonel Fischer's column was heard, and succeeded, after a desperate resistance, in making a lodgment in the fort through the embrasures of the demi-bastion, the guns of which they had actually turned against the enemy, who still maintained the stone building, when most unfortunately some ammunition, which had been placed under the platform, caught fire from the firing of the guns to the rear, and a most tremendous explosion followed, by which almost all the troops which had entered the place were dreadfully mangled. Panic was instantly communicated to the troops (who could not be persuaded that the explosion was accidental), and the enemy, at the same time pressing forward, and commencing a heavy fire of musketry, the fort was abandoned, and our troops retreated towards the battery. I immediately pushed

out the 1st battalion Royals, to support and cover the retreat, a service which that valuable corps executed with great steadiness.

Our loss has been very severe in killed and wounded: and I am sorry to add that almost all those returned "missing," may be considered as wounded or killed by the explosion, and left in the hands of the enemy.

The failure of these most important attacks has been occasioned by circumstances which may be considered as almost justifying the momentary panic which they produced, and which introduced a degree of confusion into the columns which, in the darkness of the night, the utmost exertions of the officers were ineffectual in removing.

The officers appear invariably to have behaved with the most perfect coolness and bravery; nor could any thing exceed the steadiness and order with which the advance of Lieut.-Col. Fischer's brigade was made, until emerging from a thick wood, it found itself suddenly stopped by an abattis, and within a heavy fire of musketry and guns from behind a formidable intrenchment. With regard to the centre and left columns, under Colonel Scott, and Lieut.-Colonel Drummond, the persevering gallantry of both officers and men, until the unfortunate explosion, could not be surpassed. Colonel Scott, 103rd, and Lieut.-Colonel Drummond, 104th, regiments, who commanded the centre and left attacks, were unfortunately killed; and your Excellency will perceive that almost every officer of those columns was either killed or wounded by

the enemy's fire, or by the explosion.

My thanks are due to the under-mentioned officers, viz. to Lieutenant Colonel Fischer, who commanded the right attack; to Major Coore, Aide de Camp to your Excellency, who accompanied that column; Major Evans, of the King's, commanding the advance; Major Villatte, De Watteville's; Captain Basden, Light company 89th; Lieutenant Murray light company 100th; I also beg to add the name of Captain Powell, of the Glengarry light infantry, employed on the staff as deputy assistant in the quarter master general's department, who conducted Lieut.-Colonel Fischer's column, and first entered the enemy's intrenchments, and by his coolness and gallantry particularly distinguished himself; Major Villatte, of De Watteville's regiment, who led the column of attack and entered the intrenchments; as did Lieutenant Young, of the King's regiment, with about fifty men of the light companies of the king's and De Watteville's regiments; Captain Powell reports, that Serjeant Powell, of the 19th dragoons, who was perfectly acquainted with the ground, volunteered to act as guide, and preceded the leading subdivision in the most intrepid style.— In the centre and left columns, the exertions of Major Smelt, 103rd regiment, who succeeded to the command of the left column, on the death of Colonel Scott; Captains Leonard and Shore, of the 104th flank companies; Captains Glew, Bullock, and O'Keefe, 41st flank companies; Captain Dobbs, royal navy, commanding a party of volunteer seamen and marines, are

entitled to my acknowledgments, (they are all wounded). Nor can I omit mentioning, in the strongest terms of approbation, the active, zealous, and useful exertions of Captain Elliot, of the 103rd regiment, deputy assistant quarter master general, who was unfortunately wounded and taken prisoner; and Captain Barney, of the 89th regiment, who had volunteered his services as a temporary assistant in the engineer department, conducted the centre column to the attack, in which he received two dangerous wounds.

To Major Phillot, commanding royal artillery, and Captain Sabine, who commanded the battery as well as the field guns, and to the officers and men of that valuable branch of the service, serving under them, I am to express my entire approbation of their skill and exertions. Lieutenant Charlton, royal artillery, entered the fort with the centre column, fired several rounds upon the enemy from his own guns, and was wounded by the explosion. The ability and exertions of Lieutenant Philpot, royal engineers, and the officers and men of that department, claim my best acknowledgments.

To Lieutenant Colonel Tucker, who commanded the reserve, and to Lieutenant Colonel Pearson, Inspecting Field Officer, and Lieutenant Colonel Battersby, Glengarry light infantry, and Captain Walker, incorporated militia, I am greatly indebted for their active and unremitting attention to the security of the outposts.

To the Deputy Adjutant General, and Deputy Quarter Master General, Lieutenant Colonel Harvey, and Lieutenant Colonel Myers,

and to the officers of their departments respectively, as well as to Captain Foster, my military secretary, and the officers of my personal staff, I am under the greatest obligations for the assistance they have afforded me. My acknowledgments are due to Captain D'Alton, of the 90th regiment, Brigade Major to the right division; and to Lieutenant Colonel Nichol, Quarter Master General of militia. The exertions of Deputy Commissary General Turquand, and the officers of that department, for the supply of the troops; and the care and attention of Staff Surgeon O'Maly, and the medical officers with the division, to the sick and wounded, also claim my thanks.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GORDON DRUMMOND,
Lieutenant General.

His Excellency Sir George
Prevost, Bart. &c.

Camp, August 15, 1814.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, for the information of Lieutenant General Drummond, that, in compliance with the instructions I received, the brigade under my command, consisting of the 8th, and De Watteville's regiment, the light companies of the 89th and 100th, with a detachment of artillery, attacked this morning at two o'clock the position of the enemy on Snake-hill, and to my great concern failed in its attempt.

The flank companies of the brigade, who were formed under the orders of Major Evans, of the King's regiment, for the purpose of turning the position between Snake-hill and the lake, met with a check at the abbatis, which was found impenetrable, and was pre-

vented by it, to support Major De Villatte, of De Watteville's, and Captain Powell, of the Quarter Master General's department, who, actually with a few men, had turned the enemy's battery.

The column of support, consisting of the remainder of De Watteville's and the King's regiment, forming the reserve, in marching too near the Lake, found themselves entangled between the rocks and the water, and by the retreat of the flank companies, were thrown into such confusion, as to render it impossible to give them any kind of formation during the darkness of the night, at which time they were exposed to a most galling fire of the enemy's battery, and the numerous parties in the abbatis; and I am perfectly convinced, that the great number of missing are men killed, or severely wounded, at that time, when it was impossible to give them any assistance.

After day break, the troops formed and retired to the camp.

I enclose a return of casualties.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

J. FISCHER.

Lieut. Col. De Watteville's
Regiment.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Right Division, in the Assault of Fort Erie, the 15th of August, 1814.

Total.—Killed,—2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file.

Wounded—1 deputy assistant quarter master general, 1 major, 8 captains, 11 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 master, 12 seamen, 20 serjeants, 2 drummers, 250 rank and file.

Missing—1 deputy assistant quarter master general, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 midshipman, 1 adjutant, 7 seamen, 41 sergeants, 3 drummers, 479 rank and file.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Nov. 26.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Lieutenant Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart. addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:—

*Head Quarters, Plattsburg,
State of New York, Sep-
tember 11.*

My Lord,—Upon the arrival of the reinforcements from the Garonne, I lost no time in assembling three brigades on the frontier of Lower Canada, extending from the river Richelieu to the St. Lawrence; and in forming them into a division, under the command of Major General De Rottenburg, for the purpose of carrying into effect his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands, which had been conveyed to me by your Lordship, in your dispatch of the 3rd of June last. As the troops concentrated and approached the line of separation between this Province and the United States, the American army abandoned its entrenched camp on the river Chazy, at Chaplain; a position I immediately seized, and occupied in force on the 3rd inst. The following day the whole of the left division advanced to the village of Chazy, without meeting the least opposition from the enemy.

On the 5th it halted within eight

miles of this place, having surmounted the difficulties created by the obstructions in the road, from the felling of trees, and the removal of bridges. The next day the division moved upon Plattsburg, in two columns, on parallel roads; the right column led by Major General Powers's brigade, supported by four companies of light infantry, and a demi-brigade, under Major Gen. Robinson; the left by Major General Brisbane's brigade. The enemy's militia, supported by his regulars, attempted to impede the advance of the right column, but were driven before it from all their positions, and the column entered Plattsburg.—This rapid movement having reversed the strong position taken up by the enemy at Dead Creek, it was precipitately abandoned by him, and his gun-boats alone left to defend the ford, and to prevent our restoring the bridges, which had been imperfectly destroyed, an inconvenience soon surmounted.—Here I found the enemy in the occupation of an elevated ridge of land on the south branch of the Saranac, crowned with three strong redoubts and other field works, and block houses armed with heavy ordnance, with their flotilla (the Saratoga, 26 guns; Surprise, 20 guns; Thunderer, 16 guns; Preble, 7 guns; 10 gun-boats, 14 guns) at anchor out of gun-shot from the shore, consisting of a ship, a brig, a schooner, a sloop, and 10 gun-boats. I immediately communicated the circumstance to Captain Downie, who had been recently appointed to command the vessels on Lake Champlain, consisting of a ship, a brig, 2 sloops and 12 gun-boats, (the Confiance

36 guns; Linnet, 18 guns; Broke, 10 guns; Shannon, 10 guns; 12 gun-boats, 16 guns), and requested his co-operation; and in the mean time batteries were constructed for the guns brought from the rear.

On the morning of the 11th, our flotilla was seen over the isthmus which joins Cumberland-head with the main land, steering for Plattsburg-Bay. I immediately ordered that part of the brigade, under Major General Robinson, which had been brought forward, consisting of four light infantry companies, 3rd battalion 27th, and 70th regiments; and Major General Powers's brigade, consisting of the 3rd, 5th, 1st battalion 27th, and 58th regiments, to force the ford of the Saranac, and advance, provided with scaling ladders, to escalate the enemy's works upon the heights: this force was placed under the command of Major General Robinson. The batteries opened their fire the instant the ships engaged.

It is now, with deep concern, I inform your Lordship, that, notwithstanding the intrepid valour with which Captain Downie led his flotilla into action, my most sanguine hopes of complete success were not long afterwards blasted, by a combination, as it appeared to us, of unfortunate events, to which naval warfare is peculiarly exposed. Scarcely had his Majesty's troops forced a passage across the Saranac, and ascended the height on which stand the enemy's works, when I had the extreme mortification to hear the shout of victory from the enemy's works, in consequence of the British flag being lowered on

board the *Confiance* and *Linnet*; and to see our gun-boats seeking their safety in flight. This unlooked-for event depriving me of the co-operation of the fleet, without which the further prosecution of the service was become impracticable, I did not hesitate to arrest the course of the troops advancing to the attack, because the most complete success would have been unavailing, and the possession of the enemy's works offered no advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in acquiring possession of them.

I have ordered the batteries to be dismantled, the guns withdrawn, and the baggage, with the wounded men who can be removed, to be sent to the rear, in order that the troops may be sent to Chazy to-morrow, and on the following day to Champlain, where I propose to halt until I have ascertained the use the enemy propose making of the naval ascendancy they have acquired on Lake Champlain. I have the honour to transmit herewith* returns of the loss sustained by the left division of this army in its advance to Plattsburg, and in forcing a passage across the river Saranac.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE PREVOST.

Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, &c.

* This Return was published in the Gazette of the 19th instant.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 26.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Sir J. L. Yeo, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the Lakes of Canada, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated on

board his Majesty's ship *St. Lawrence*, at Kingston.

September 24, 1814.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Captain Pring, late Commander of his Majesty's brig *Linnet*. It appears to me, and I have good reason to believe, that Capt. Downie was urged, and his ship hurried into action before she was in a fit state to meet the enemy. I am also of opinion that there was not the least necessity for our squadron giving the enemy such decided advantages, by going into their bay to engage them; even had they been successful, it would not in the least have assisted the troops in storming the batteries; whereas, had our troops taken their batteries first, it would have obliged the enemy's squadron to quit the bay, and given ours a fair chance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES LUCAS YEO,
Commodore and Commander
in Chief.

*United States ship Saratoga,
Plattsburg Bay, Lake Champlain,
Sept. 12, 1814.*

Sir,—The painful task of making you acquainted with the circumstances attending the capture of his Majesty's squadron, yesterday, by that of the Americans, under Commodore McDonough, it grieves me to state, becomes my duty to perform, from the ever-to-be-lamented loss of that worthy and gallant officer, Captain Downie, who unfortunately fell early in the action.

In consequence of the earnest solicitation of his Excellency Sir George Prevost for the co-operation of the naval force on this Lake to attack that of the enemy, who were placed for the support of their works at Plattsburg, which it was proposed should be stormed by the troops, at the same moment the naval action should commence in the bay; every possible exertion was used to accelerate the arming of the new ship, that the military movements might not be postponed at such an advanced season of the year longer than was absolutely necessary.

On the 3rd inst. I was directed to proceed in command of the flotilla of gun-boats to protect the left flank of our army advancing towards Plattsburg; and on the following day, after taking possession and paroling the militia of Isle la Motte, I caused a battery of three long eighteen-pounder guns to be constructed for the support of our position abreast of Little Chazy, where the supplies for the army were ordered to be landed.

The fleet came up on the 8th instant, but for want of stores for the equipment of the guns, could not move forward until the 11th; at daylight we weighed, and at seven were in full view of the enemy's fleet, consisting of a ship, brig, schooner, and one sloop, moored in line, abreast of their encampment, with a division of five gun-boats on each flank; at forty minutes past seven, after the officers commanding vessels and the flotilla had received their final instructions as to the plan of attack, we made sail in order of battle.— Captain Downie had determined

on laying his ship athwart-haue of the enemy, directing Lieutenant M'Ghee of the Chub, to support me in the Linnet, in engaging the brig to the right, and Lieutenant Hicks, of the Finch, with the flotilla of gun-boats, to attack the schooner and sloop on the left of the enemy's line.

At eight the enemy's gun-boats and smaller vessels commenced a heavy and galling fire on our line; at ten minutes after eight, the Confiance having two anchors shot away from her larboard bow, and the wind baffling, was obliged to anchor (though not in the situation proposed) within 2 cables' length of her adversary; the Linnet and Chub soon afterwards took their allotted stations, something short of that distance, when the crews on both sides cheered, and commenced a spirited and close action; a short time, however, deprived me of the valuable services of Lieut. M'Ghee, who, from having his cables, bowsprit, and main boom shot away, drifted within the enemy's line, and was obliged to surrender.

From the light airs and smoothness of the water, the fire on each side proved very destructive from the commencement of the engagement, and with the exception of the brig, that of the enemy appeared united against the Confiance. After two hours severe conflict with our opponent, she cut her cable, run down, and took shelter between the ship and schooner, which enabled us to direct our fire against the division of the enemy's gun-boats and ship which had so long annoyed us during our close engagement with the brig, without any return on our part; at this

time the fire of the enemy's ship slackened considerably, having several of her guns dismounted, when she cut her cable and wind-ed her larboard broadside to bear on the Confiance, who, in vain, endeavoured to effect the same operation; at 33 minutes after 10, I was much distressed to observe the Confiance had struck her colours. The whole attention of the enemy's force then became directed towards the Linnet; the shattered and disabled state of the masts, sails, rigging, and yards, precluded the most distant hope of being able to effect an escape by cutting the cable; the result of doing so, must in a few minutes have been, her drifting alongside the enemy's vessels, close under our lee; but in the hope that the flotilla of gun-boats, who had abandoned the object assigned them, would perceive our wants and come to our assistance, which would afford a reasonable prospect of being towed clear, I determined to resist the then destructive cannonading of the whole of the enemy's fleet, and at the same time dispatched Lieutenant H. Drew, to ascertain the state of the Confiance. At 45 minutes after ten, I was apprised of the irreparable loss she had sustained by the death of her brave commander (whose merits it would be presumption in me to extol), as well as the great slaughter which had taken place on board; and observing from the manœuvres of the flotilla, that I could enjoy no further expectations of relief, the situation of my gallant comrades who had so nobly fought, and even now fast falling by my side, demanded the surrender of his Majesty's brig entrusted-

ed to my command; to prevent a useless waste of valuable lives, and, at the request of the surviving officers and men, I gave the painful orders for the colours to be struck.

Lieutenant Hicks, of the Finch, had the mortification to strike on a reef of rocks, to the eastward of Crab island, about the middle of the engagement, which prevented his rendering that assistance to the squadron, that might, from an officer of such ability, have been expected.

The misfortune which this day befel us by capture, will, Sir, I trust, apologize for the lengthly detail which, in justice to the sufferers, I have deemed necessary to give of the particulars which led to it; and when it is taken into consideration that the *Confiance* was sixteen days before on the stocks, with an unorganized crew composed of several drafts of men who had recently arrived from different ships at Quebec, many of whom only joined the day before, and were totally unknown either to the officers or to each other, with the want of gunlocks, as well as other necessary appointments not to be procured in this country, I trust you will feel satisfied of the decided advantage the enemy possessed, exclusive of their great superiority in point of force, a comparative statement [the account of the British force has not been transmitted] of which I have the honour to annex. It now becomes the most pleasing part of my present duty to notice to you the determined skill and bravery of the officers and men in this unequal contest; but it grieves me to state, that the loss sustained in maintaining it has been so great;

that of the enemy, I understand, amounts to something more than the same number.

The fine style in which Captain Downie conducted the squadron into action, amidst a tremendous fire, without returning a shot, until secured, reflects the greatest credit to his memory, for his judgment and coolness, as also on Lieutenants M'Ghee and Hicks for so strictly attending to his example and instructions: their own accounts of the capture of their respective vessels, as well as that of Lieutenant Robertson who succeeded to the command of the *Confiance*, will, I feel assured, do ample justice to the merits of the officers and men serving under their immediate command; but I cannot omit noticing the individual conduct of Lieutenants Robertson, Creswick, and Hornby, and Mr. Bryden, master, for their particular exertion in endeavouring to bring the *Confiance's* starboard side to bear on the enemy, after most of their guns were dismounted on the other.

It is impossible for me to express to you my admiration of the officers and crew serving under my personal orders; their coolness and steadiness, the effect of which was proved by their irresistible fire directed towards the brig opposed to us, claims my warmest acknowledgments, but more particularly for preserving the same so long after the whole strength of the enemy had been directed against the *Linnet* alone. My first Lieutenant, Mr. Wm. Drew, whose merits I have before had the honour to report to you, behaved on this occasion in the most exemplary manner.

By the death of Mr. Paul; acting

second lieutenant, the service has been deprived of a most valuable and brave officer; he fell early in the action. Great credit is due to Mr. Giles, purser, for volunteering his services on deck; to Mr. Mitchell, surgeon, for the skill he evinced in performing some amputations required at the moment, as well as his great attention to the wounded during the action, at the close of which the water was nearly a foot above the lower deck, from the number of shot which struck her between wind and water. I have to regret the loss of the boatswain, Mr. Jackson, who was killed a few minutes before the action terminated. The assistance I received from Mr. Muckle, the gunner, and also from Mr. Clark, master's mate, Messrs. Towke and Sinclair, midshipmen, the latter of whom was wounded in the head, and Mr. Guy, my clerk, will, I hope, recommend them, as well as the whole of my gallant little crew, to your notice. I have much satisfaction in making you acquainted with the humane treatment the wounded have received from Commodore McDonough; they were immediately removed to his own hospital on Crab Island, and were furnished with every requisite. His generous and polite attention to myself, the officers, and men, will ever hereafter be gratefully remembered.

Enclosed I beg leave to transmit you the return of killed and wounded, and have

The honour to be, &c.

DANIEL PRING,

Captain,

late of his Majesty's sloop
Linnet.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Sept. 27, 1814.

Captain Smith, Assistant Adjutant General to the troops under the command of Major General Ross, arrived this morning with a dispatch from that officer, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:

*Tonnant, in the Patuxent,
August 30, 1814.*

My Lord,—I have the honour to communicate to your Lordship, that on the night of the 24th inst. after defeating the army of the United States on that day, the troops under my command entered and took possession of the city of Washington.

It was determined between Sir A. Cochrane and myself to disembark the army at the village of Benedict, on the right bank of the Patuxent, with the intention of cooperating with Rear Admiral Cockburn, in an attack upon a flotilla of the enemy's gun-boats, under the command of Commodore Barney. On the 20th inst. the army commenced its march, having landed the previous day without opposition: on the 21st it reached Nottingham, and on the 22nd moved on to Upper Marlborough, a few miles distant from Pig Point, on the Patuxent, where Adm. Cockburn fell in with and defeated the flotilla, taking and destroying the whole. Having advanced to within sixteen miles of Washington, and ascertaining the force of the enemy to be such as might authorize an attempt at carrying his capital, I determined to make it, and accord-

ingly put the troops in movement on the evening of the 23rd. A corps of about 1,200 men appeared to oppose us, but retired after firing a few shots. On the 24th the troops resumed their march, and reached Bladensburg, a village situated on the left bank of the eastern branch of the Potowmac, about five miles from Washington.

On the opposite side of that river the enemy was discovered strongly posted on very commanding heights, formed in two lines, his advance occupying a fortified house, which, with artillery, covered the bridge over the eastern branch, across which the British troops had to pass. A broad and straight road, leading from the bridge to Washington, ran through the enemy's position, which was carefully defended by artillery and riflemen.

The disposition for the attack being made, it was commenced with so much impetuosity by the light brigade, consisting of the 85th light infantry and the light infantry companies of the army, under the command of Colonel Thornton, that the fortified house was shortly carried, the enemy retiring to the higher grounds.

In support of the light brigade I ordered up a brigade under the command of Colonel Brooke, who, with the 44th regiment, attacked the enemy's left, the 4th regiment pressing his right with such effect as to cause him to abandon his guns. His first line giving way, was driven on the second, which, yielding to the irresistible attack of the bayonet, and the well-directed discharge of rockets, got into confusion and fled, leaving the British masters of the field. The

rapid flight of the enemy, and his knowledge of the country, precluded the possibility of many prisoners being taken, more particularly as the troops had, during the day, undergone considerable fatigue.

The enemy's army, amounting to 8 or 9,000 men, with 3 or 400 cavalry, was under the command of General Winder, being formed of troops drawn from Baltimore and Pennsylvania. His artillery, ten pieces of which fell into our hands, was commanded by Commodore Barney, who was wounded and taken prisoner. The artillery I directed to be destroyed.

Having halted the army for a short time, I determined to march upon Washington, and reached that city at eight o'clock that night. Judging it of consequence to complete the destruction of the public buildings with the least possible delay, so that the army might retire without loss of time, the following buildings were set fire to and consumed:—the Capitol, including the Senate-house and House of Representation, the arsenal, the Dock-yard, Treasury, War-office, President's-palace, Rope-walk, and the great Bridge across the Potowmac: in the dock-yard a frigate nearly ready to be launched, and a sloop of war, were consumed. The two bridges leading to Washington over the eastern branch had been destroyed by the enemy, who apprehended an attack from that quarter. The object of the expedition being accomplished, I determined, before any greater force of the enemy could be assembled, to withdraw the troops, and accordingly commenced retiring on the night of the 25th,—

On the evening of the 29th we reached Benedict, and re-embarked the following day. In the performance of the operation I have detailed, it is with the utmost satisfaction I observe to your Lordship, that cheerfulness in undergoing fatigue, and anxiety for the accomplishment of the object, were conspicuous in all ranks.

To Sir Alexander Cochrane my thanks are due, for his ready compliance with every wish connected with the welfare of the troops, and the success of the expedition.

To Rear-admiral Cockburn, who suggested the attack upon Washington, and who accompanied the army, I confess the greatest obligation for his cordial cooperation and advice.

Colonel Thornton, who led the attack, is entitled to every praise for the noble example he set, which was so well followed by Lieutenant Colonel Wood and the 85th light infantry, and by Major Jones of the 4th foot, with the light companies attached to the light brigade.

I have to express my approbation of the spirited conduct of Colonel Brooke and of his brigade; the 44th regiment, which he led, distinguished itself under the command of Lieutenant Col. Mullens; the gallantry of the Foot, under the command of Major Faunce, being equally conspicuous.

The exertions of Capt. Mitchell, of the royal artillery, in bringing the guns into action, were unremitting; to him, and to the detachment under his command, including Captain Deacon's rocket brigade, and the marine rocket corps, I feel every obligation.— Captain Lempriere, of the royal artillery, mounted a small detach-

ment of the artillery drivers, which proved of great utility.

The assistance afforded by Captain Blanchard, of the royal engineers, in the duties of his department was of great advantage. To the zealous exertions of Captains Wainwright, Palmer, and Money, of the Royal Navy, and to those of the officers and seamen who landed with them, the service is highly indebted; the latter, Capt. Money, had charge of the seamen attached to the marine artillery. To Capt. M'Dougall, of the 85th foot, who acted as my Aide de Camp, in consequence of the indisposition of my Aide de Camp, Captain Falls, and to the officers of my staff, I feel much indebted.

I must beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the zeal and indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Evans, Acting Deputy Quarter Master General. The intelligence displayed by that officer in circumstances of considerable difficulty, induces me to hope he will meet with some distinguished mark of approbation. I have reason to be satisfied with the arrangements of Assistant Commissary General Lawrence.

An attack upon an enemy so strongly posted could not be effected without loss. I have to lament that the wounds received by Colonel Thornton, and the other officers and soldiers left at Bladensburgh, were such as prevented their removal. As many of the wounded as could be brought off were removed, the others being left with medical care and attendants. The arrangements made by Staff Surgeon Baxter for their accommodation have been as satisfactory as circumstances would admit of.—

The Agent for British Prisoners of War very fortunately residing at Bladensburgh, I have recommended the wounded officers and men to his particular attention, and trust to his being able to effect their exchange when sufficiently recovered.

Captain Smith, Assistant Adjutant General to the troops, who will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection, as an officer of much merit and great promise, and capable of affording any further information that may be requisite.

Sanguine in hoping for the approbation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and of his Majesty's Government, as to the conduct of the troops under my command,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROB. ROSS, Major Gen.

I beg leave to enclose herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of the 24th instant, together with a statement of the ordnance, ammunition, and ordnance stores taken from the enemy between the 19th and 25th August, and likewise sketches of the scene of action and of the line of march.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Major Gen. Ross, in action with the Enemy, on the 24th August, 1814, on the Heights above Bladensburgh.

Total—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 56 rank and file, 10 horses, killed; 2 lieutenant colonels, 1 major, 1 captain, 14 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 serjeants, 155 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Ordnance Stores taken from

the Enemy by the Army under the Command of Major General R. Ross, between the 19th and 25th August, 1814.

Total amount of cannon taken—206.

500 barrels of powder.

100,000 rounds of musket-ball cartridge.

40 barrels of fine grained powder.

A large quantity of ammunition of different natures made up.

The navy yard and arsenal having been set on fire by the enemy before they retired, an immense quantity of stores of every description was destroyed, of which no account could be taken; seven or eight very heavy explosions during the night denoted that there had been large magazines of powder.

(Signed)

F. G. J. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, A. Q. M.

N. B. The remains of near 20,000 stand of arms were discovered, which had been destroyed by the enemy.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 27, 1814.

Captain Wainwright of his Majesty's ship *Tonnant*, arrived this morning at this office with dispatches from Vice Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which the following are copies:—

Tonnant, in the Patuxent, Sept. 2, 1814.

Sir—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the proceedings of his Majesty's combined sea and land forces since my arrival with

the fleet within the capes of Virginia; and I beg leave to offer my congratulations to their Lordships upon the successful termination of an expedition, in which the whole of the enemy's flotilla under Commodore Barney has been captured or destroyed; his army though greatly superior in number, and strongly posted with cannon, defeated at Bladensburgh—the city of Washington taken, the capitol, with all the public buildings, military arsenals, dock-yard, and the rest of their naval establishments, together with a vast quantity of naval and military stores, a frigate of the largest class ready to launch, and a sloop of war afloat; either blown up or reduced to ashes.

Such a series of successes in the centre of an enemy's country, surrounded by a numerous population, could not be acquired without loss, and we have to lament the fall of some valuable officers and men: but considering the difficulties the forces had to contend with, the extreme heat of the climate, and their coming into action at the end of a long march, our casualties are astonishingly few.

My letters of the 11th of August will have acquainted their Lordships of my waiting in the Chesapeake, for the arrival of Rear Admiral Malcolm, with the expedition from Bermuda.

The Rear Admiral joined me on the 17th, and as I had gained information from Rear Adm. Cockburn, whom I found in the Potowmac, that Commodore Barney, with the Baltimore flotilla, had taken shelter at the head of the Patuxent, this afforded a pretext for ascending that river to attack him near its source, above Pig

Point, while the ultimate destination of the combined force was Washington, should it be found that the attempt might be made with any prospect of success. To give their Lordships a more correct idea of the place of attack, I send a sketch of the country upon which the movements of the army and navy are pourtrayed; by it their Lordships will observe that the best approach to Washington is by Port Tobacco, upon the Potowmac, and Benedict, upon the Patuxent, from both of which are direct and good roads to that city, and their distances nearly alike: the roads from Benedict divide about five miles inland; the one by Piscataway and Bladensburgh, the other following the course of the river, although at some distance from it, owing to the creeks that run up the country; this last passes through the towns of Nottingham and Marlborough to Bladensburgh, at which town the river called the Eastern Branch, that bounds Washington to the eastward, is fordable, and the distance is about five miles.—There are two bridges over this river at the city; but it was not to be expected that the enemy would leave them accessible to an invading army.

Previously to my entering the Patuxent, I detached Captain Gordon, of his Majesty's ship Seahorse, with that ship and the ships and bombs named in the margin,* up the Potowmac, to bombard Fort Washington (which is situated on the left bank of that river, about ten or twelve miles below the city), with a view of destroying that

* Euryalus, Devastation, Ætna, Meteor, Manby and Erebus.

fort, and opening a free communication above, as well as to cover the retreat of the army, should its return by the Bladensburgh road be found too hazardous from the accession of strength the enemy might obtain from Baltimore; it was also reasonable to expect, that the militia from the country to the northward and westward would flock in, so soon as it should be known that their capital was threatened.

Captain Sir Peter Parker, in the *Menelaus*, with some small vessels, was sent up the Chesapeake above Baltimore, to divert the attention of the enemy in that quarter; and I proceeded, with the remainder of the naval force and the troops, up this river, and landed the army upon the 19th and 20th at Benedict.

So soon as the necessary provisions and stores could be assembled and arranged, Major General Ross, with his army, moved towards Nottingham, while our flotilla, consisting of the armed launches, pinnaces, barges, and other boats of the fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Cockburn, passed up the river, being instructed to keep upon the right flank of the army, for the double purpose of supplying it with provisions, and, if necessary, to pass it over to the left bank of the river, into Calvert county, which secured a safe retreat to the ships should it be judged necessary.

The army reached Nottingham upon the 21st, and on the following day arrived at Marlborough; the flotilla continued advancing towards the station of Commodore Barney, about three miles above Pig Point, who although much superior in force to that sent against

him, did not wait an attack, but at the appearance of our boats, set fire to his flotilla, and the whole of his vessels, excepting one, were blown up.

For the particulars of this well-executed service, I must refer their Lordships to Rear Admiral Cockburn's report, No. 1, who, on the same evening, conveyed to me an account of his success, and intimation from Major-General Ross, of his intention to proceed to the city of Washington, considering, from the information he had received, that it might be assailed, if done with alacrity; and in consequence had determined to march that evening upon Bladensburgh. The remaining boats of the fleet were immediately employed in conveying up the river supplies of provisions for the forces upon their return to Nottingham, agreeably to an arrangement made by the rear admiral, who proceeded on in company with the army.

The report No. 2, of Rear Admiral Cockburn's, will inform their Lordships of the brilliant successes of the forces, after their departure from Marlborough, where they returned upon the 26th, and having reached Benedict upon the 29th, the expedition was embarked in good order.

On combined services, such as we have been engaged in, it gives me the greatest pleasure to find myself united with so able and experienced an officer as Major-General Ross, in whom are blended those qualities so essential to promote success, where co-operation between the two services becomes necessary; and I have much satisfaction in noticing the unanimity that prevailed between the army and navy, as I have also in stating

to their Lordships that Major-General Ross has expressed his full approbation of the conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines acting with the army.

I have before had occasion to speak of the unremitting zeal and exertion of Rear-Adm. Cockburn during the time he commanded in the Chesapeake under my orders; the interest and ability which he has manifested throughout this late arduous service justly entitle him to my best thanks, and to the acknowledgments of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Rear-Admiral Malcolm, upon every occasion, and particularly in his arrangement for the speedy re-embarkation of the troops, rendered me essential assistance; and to him, as well as to Rear Admiral Codrington, captain of the fleet, I am indebted for the alacrity and order with which the laborious duties in the conveying of supplies to the army were conducted.

For the conduct of the captains and officers of the squadron employed in the flotilla, and with the army, I must beg leave to refer their Lordships to the reports of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, and to call their favourable consideration to those whom the rear-admiral has had occasion to particularly notice. While employed immediately under my eye, I had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with their zealous emulation, as well as that of every seaman, and marine, to promote the service in which they were engaged.

Captain Wainwright, of his Majesty's ship *Tonnant*, will have the honour to deliver this dispatch to you; and, as he was actually employed both with the flotilla and with the army in the whole of their

proceedings, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to him for any farther particulars.

I have not yet received any returns from the ships employed in the Potowmac, the winds having been unfavourable to their coming down; but by the information I gain from the country people, they have completely succeeded in the capture and destruction of Fort Washington, which has been blown up.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER COCHRANE.

Vice-Admiral and Commander
in Chief.

John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*On board the Resolution Tender,
off Mount Calvert, Monday
night, 22nd August, 1814.*

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that after parting from you at Benedict on the evening of the 20th instant, I proceeded up the Patuxent with the boats and tenders, the marines of the ships being embarked in them, under the command of Captain Robyns, (the senior officer of that corps in the fleet), and the marine artillery, under Captain Harrison, in their two tenders; the *Severn* and *Hebrus* frigates, and the *Manly* sloop, being directed to follow us up the river, as far as might prove practicable.

The boats and tenders I placed in three divisions; the first under the immediate command of Captains Sullivan (the senior commander employed on the occasion) and Badcock; the second, under Captains Money and Somerville; the third, under Captain Ramsay; the whole under the superintendance and immediate management of

Captain Wainwright, of the *Tonnant*, Lieutenant James Scott (1st of the *Albion*) attending as my *aide-de-camp*.

I endeavoured to keep with the boats and tenders as nearly as possible abreast of the army under Major-General Ross, that I might communicate with him as occasion offered, according to the plan previously arranged; and about mid-day yesterday I accordingly anchored at the ferry-house opposite Lower Marlborough, where I met the general, and where the army halted for some hours, after which he marched for Nottingham, and I proceeded on for the same place with the boats. On our approaching that town, a few shots were exchanged between the leading boats and some of the enemy's cavalry; but the appearance of our army advancing caused them to retire with precipitation. Captains Nourse and Palmer, of the *Severn* and *Hebrus*, joined me this day with their boats, having found it impracticable to get their ships higher than *Benedict*.

The major-general remained with the army at Nottingham, and the boats and tenders continued anchored off it during the night; and soon after day-light this morning, the whole moved again forward; but the wind blowing during the morning down the river, and the channel being excessively narrow, and the advance of our tenders consequently slow, I judged it advisable to push on with the boats, only leaving the tenders to follow as they could.

On approaching *Pig Point* (where the enemy's flotilla was said to be), I landed the marines

under Captain Robyns on the left bank of the river, and directed him to march round and attack, on the land side, the town situated on the point, to draw from us the attention of such troops as might be there for its defence, and the defence of the flotilla: I then proceeded on with the boats, and, as we opened the reach above *Pig Point*, I plainly discovered Commodore Barney's broad pendant in the headmost vessel, a large sloop, and the remainder of the flotilla extending in a long line astern of her. Our boats now advanced towards them as rapidly as possible; but on nearing them, we observed the sloop bearing the broad pendant to be on fire, and she very soon afterwards blew up. I now saw clearly that they were all abandoned, and on fire, with trains to their magazines; and out of the seventeen vessels which composed this formidable and so much vaunted flotilla, sixteen were in quick succession blown to atoms, and the seventeenth (in which the fire had not taken) we captured. The commodore's sloop was a large armed vessel; the others were gun-boats, all having a long gun in the bow, and a carronade in the stern; the calibre of the guns and number of the crew of each differed in proportion to the size of the boat, varying from 32 pounders and sixty men to 18-pounders and forty men. I found here, lying above the flotilla, under its protection, thirteen merchant schooners, some of which not being worth bringing away, I caused to be burnt; such as were in good condition I directed to be moved to *Pig Point*. Whilst employed in

taking these vessels, a few shot were fired at us by some of the men of the flotilla from the bushes on the shore near us; but Lieut. Scott, whom I had lauded for that purpose, soon got hold of them, and made them prisoners. Some horsemen likewise showed themselves on the neighbouring heights, but a rocket or two dispersed them; and Captain Robyns, who had got possession of Pig Point without resistance, now spreading his men through the country, the enemy retreated to a distance, and left us in quiet possession of the town, the neighbourhood, and our prizes.

A large quantity of tobacco having been found in the town at Pig Point, I have left Captain Robyns, with the marines, and Captain Nourse, with two divisions of the boats, to hold the place, and ship the tobacco into the prizes; and I have moved back with the third division to this point, to enable me to confer on our future operations with the major-general, who has been good enough to send his aide-de-camp to inform me of his safe arrival, with the army under his command, at Upper Marlborough.

In congratulating you, Sir, which I do most sincerely, on the complete destruction of this flotilla of the enemy, which has lately occupied so much of our attention, I must beg to be permitted to assure you, that the cheerful and indefatigable exertions on this occasion of Captains Wainwright, Nourse, and Palmer, and of Captain Sullivan, the other commanders, officers, and men, in the boats you have placed under my orders, most justly entitle them to my warmest acknowledgments and my earnest

recommendation to your favourable notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. COCKBURN,
Rear-Admiral.

Vice-Admiral the Hon.
Sir Alexander Cochrane,
K. B. &c. &c. &c. &c.

*His Majesty's Sloop Manly,
off Nottingham, Patuxent,
27th Aug. 1814.*

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that, agreeably to the intentions I notified to you in my letter of the 22nd instant, I proceeded by land on the morning of the 23rd to Upper Marlborough, to meet and confer with Major-General Ross as to our further operations against the enemy; and we were not long in agreeing on the propriety of making an immediate attempt on the city of Washington.

In conformity, therefore, with the wishes of the general, I instantly sent orders for our marine and naval forces at Pig Point to be forthwith moved over to Mount Calvert, and for the marines, marine artillery, and a proportion of the seamen, to be there landed, and with the utmost possible expedition to join the army, which I also most readily agreed to accompany.

The major-general then made his dispositions, and arranged that Captain Robyns, with the marines of the ships, should retain possession of Upper Marlborough, and that the marine artillery and seamen should follow the army to the ground it was to occupy for the night. The army then moved on, and bivouaked before dark, about five miles nearer Washington.

In the night, Captain Palmer of the Hebrus, and Captain Money of the Trave, joined us with the seamen and with the marine artillery under Captain Harrison. Captain Wainright, of the Tonnant, had accompanied me the day before, as had also Lieutenant James Scott (acting first lieutenant) of the Albion.

At daylight the morning of the 24th, the major-general again put the army in motion, directing his march upon Bladensburgh; on reaching which place, with the advanced brigade, the enemy was discovered drawn up in force on a rising ground beyond the town; and by the fire he soon opened on us as we entered the place, gave us to understand he was well protected with artillery. General Ross, however, did not hesitate in immediately advancing to attack him, although our troops were almost exhausted with the fatigue of the march they had just made, and but a small proportion of our little army had yet got up; this dashing measure was, however, I am happy to add, crowned with the success it merited; for, in spite of the galling fire of the enemy, our troops advanced steadily on both his flanks, and in his front; and as soon as they arrived on even ground with him, he fled in every direction, leaving behind him ten pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of killed and wounded; amongst the latter commodore Barney, and several other officers; some other prisoners were also taken, though not many, owing to the swiftness with which the enemy went off, and the fatigues our army had previously undergone.

It would, Sir, be deemed pre-

sumption in me to attempt to give you particular details respecting the nature of this battle; I shall therefore only remark generally, that the enemy, eight thousand strong, on ground he had chosen as best adapted for him to defend, where he had had time to erect his batteries, and concert all his measures, was dislodged as soon as reached, and a victory gained over him by a division of the British army, not amounting to more than fifteen hundred men, headed by our gallant general, whose brilliant achievement of this day it is beyond my power to do justice to, and indeed no possible comment could enhance.

The seamen, with the guns, were, to their great mortification, with the rear division during this short but decisive action; those, however, attached to the rocket brigade, were in the battle, and I remarked with much pleasure the precision with which the rockets were thrown by them, under the direction of First Lieutenant Lawrence of the marine artillery; Mr. Jeremiah M'Daniel, master's mate of the Tonnant, a very fine young man, who was attached to this party, being severely wounded, I beg permission to recommend him to your favourable consideration. The company of marines I have on so many occasions had cause to mention to you, commanded by First Lieutenant Stephens, was also in the action, as were the colonial marines, under the temporary command of Captain Reed, of the 6th West India regiment (these companies being attached to the light Brigade), and they respectively behaved with their accustomed zeal and bravery. None other of the naval department

were fortunate enough to arrive up in time to take their share in this battle, excepting Captain Palmer, of the Hebrus, with his aide-de-camp, Mr. Arthur Wakefield, midshipman of that ship, and Lieutenant James Scott, first of the Albion, who acted as my aide-de-camp, and remained with me during the whole time.

The contest being completely ended, and the enemy having retired from the field, the general gave the army about two hour's rest, when he again moved forward on Washington. It was, however, dark before we reached the city; and on the general, myself, and some officers, advancing a short way past the first houses of the town, without being accompanied by the troops, the enemy opened upon us a heavy fire of musketry from the capitol and other houses: these were therefore almost immediately stormed by our people, taken possession of, and set on fire, after which the town submitted without further resistance.

The enemy himself, on our entering the town, set fire to the navy yard, filled with naval stores, a frigate of the largest class, almost ready for launching, and a sloop of war lying off it, as he also did to the fort which protected the sea approach to Washington.

On taking possession of the city, we also set fire to the president's palace, the treasury, and the war-office; and in the morning Captain Wainwright went with a party to see that the destruction in the navy yard was complete, when he destroyed whatever stores and buildings had escaped the flames of the preceding night; a large quantity of ammunition and ord-

nance stores were likewise destroyed by us in the arsenal, as were about two hundred pieces of artillery of different calibres, as well as a vast quantity of small arms. Two rope-walks of a very extensive nature, full of tar rope, &c. situate at a considerable distance from the yard, were likewise set fire to and consumed. In short, Sir, I do not believe a vestige of public property, or a store of any kind, which could be converted to the use of the government, escaped destruction: the bridges across the eastern branch of the Potowmac were likewise destroyed.

This general devastation being completed during the day of the 25th, we marched again at nine that night on our return, by Bladensburg, to upper Marlborough.

We arrived yesterday evening at the latter without molestation of any sort, indeed without a single musket having been fired; and this morning we moved on to this place, where I have found his Majesty's sloop Manly, the tenders, and the boats, and I have hoisted my flag, *pro tempore*, in the former. The troops will probably march to-morrow, or the next day at farthest, to Benedict, for re-embarkation, and this flotilla will of course join you at the same time.

In closing, Sir, my statement to you of the arduous and highly important operations of this last week, I have a most pleasing duty to perform, in assuring you of the good conduct of the officers and men who have been serving under me. I have been particularly indebted, whilst on this service, to Captain Wainwright, of the Tonnant, for the assistance he has invariably afforded me; and to

Captains Palmer and Money, for their exertions during the march to and from Washington. To Captain Nourse, who has commanded the flotilla during my absence, my acknowledgments are also most justly due, as well as to Captains Sullivan, Badcock, Somerville, Ramsay, and Bruce, who have acted in it under him.

Lieutenant James Scott, now first Lieutenant of the Albion, has on this occasion rendered me essential services; and as I have had reason so often of late to mention to you the gallant and meritorious conduct of this officer, I trust you will permit me to seize this opportunity of recommending him particularly to your favourable notice and consideration.

Captain Robyns (the senior officer of marines with the fleet), who has had, during these operations, the marines of the ships united under his orders, has executed ably and zealously the several services with which he has been intrusted, and is entitled to my best acknowledgments accordingly; as is also Captain Harrison, of the marine artillery, who, with the officers and men attached to him, accompanied the army to and from Washington.

Mr. Dobie, surgeon of the *Melpomene*, volunteered his professional services on this occasion, and rendered much assistance to the wounded on the field of battle, as well as to many of the men taken ill on the line of march.

One colonial marine killed, one master's mate, two serjeants, and three colonial marines wounded, are the casualties sustained by the naval department; a general list of the killed and wounded of the

whole army will of course accompany the report of the major-general.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

G. COCKBURN,
Rear-Admiral.

Vice-Admiral the Hon.

Sir Alex. Cochrane,

K. B. &c. &c. &c.

P. S. Two long 6-pounder guns intended for a battery at Nottingham, were taken off and put on board the *Brune*, and one taken at Upper Marlborough was destroyed.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Oct. 17, 1814.

Capt. Macdougall arrived early this morning with a dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by Colonel Brook, of which the following is a copy:—

On board H. M. S. Tonnant, Chesapeake, Sept. 17, 1814.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the division of troops under the command of Major General Ross effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th of September, near North Point, on the left point of Patapsco River, distant from Baltimore about thirteen miles, with the view of pushing a reconnoissance, in co-operation with the naval forces, to that town; and acting thereon as the enemy's strength and positions might be found to dictate.

The approach on this side to Baltimore lies through a small peninsula formed by the Patapsco and Back River, and generally from two to three miles broad,

while it narrows in some places to less than half a mile.

Three miles from North Point the enemy had entrenched himself quite across this neck of land, towards which (the disembarkation having been completed at an early hour) the troops advanced.

The enemy was actively employed in the completion of this work, deepening the ditch, and strengthening its front by a low abatis, both which, however, he precipitately abandoned on the approach of our skirmishers, leaving in our hands some few dragoons, being part of his rear-guard.

About two miles beyond this post our advance became engaged; the country was here closely wooded, and the enemy's riflemen were enabled to conceal themselves. At this moment the gallant General Ross received a wound in his breast which proved mortal. He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his king and country.

Thus fell at an early age one of the brightest ornaments of his profession; one who, whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command; who was not less beloved in his private, than enthusiastically admired in his public character; and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprise, and devotion to the service.

If ever it were permitted to a soldier to lament those who fall in battle, we may indeed in this instance claim that melancholy privilege.

Thus it is, that the honour of

addressing your Lordship, and the command of this army, have devolved upon me, duties which, under any other circumstances, might have been embraced as the most enviable gifts of fortune: and here I venture to solicit, through your Lordship, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's consideration to the circumstances of my succeeding, during operations of so much moment, to an officer of such high and established merit.

Our advance continuing to press forward, the enemy's light troops were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of about six thousand men, six pieces of artillery, and some hundred cavalry, were discovered posted under cover of a wood, drawn up in a very dense order, and lining a strong paling, which crossed the main road nearly at right angles. The creeks and inlets of the Patapsco, and Back Rivers, which approach each other at this point, will in some measure account for the contracted nature of the enemy's position.

I immediately ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The light brigade, under the command of Major Jones, of the 4th, consisting of the 85th light infantry, under Major Gubbins, and the light companies of the army under Major Pringle, of the 21st, covered the whole of the front, driving in the enemy's skirmishers with great loss on his main body. The 4th regiment, under Major Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained unperceived a lodgment close upon the enemy's left. The remainder of the right brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant

Colonel Mullins, consisting of the 44th regiment under Major Johnson, the marines of the fleet under Captain Robyns, and a detachment of seamen under Captain Money, of the Trave, formed line along the enemy's front, while the left brigade under Colonel Pater-son, consisting of the 21st regiment, commanded by Major Whitaker, the 2nd battalion marines by Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm, and a detachment of marines by Major Lewis, remained in columns on the road, with orders to deploy to his left, and press the enemy's right, the moment the ground became sufficiently open to admit of that movement.

In this order, the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than fifteen minutes, the enemy's force, being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, with a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair from five to six hundred in killed and wounded; while at the most moderate computation, he is at least one thousand *hors de combat*. The 5th regiment of militia, in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated.

The day being now far advanced, and the troops (as is always the case on the first march after disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the enemy had been dispossessed. Here I received a communication from Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, informing me that

the frigates, bomb ships, and flotilla of the fleet, would on the ensuing morning take their stations as previously proposed.

At day-break on the 13th, the army again advanced, and at ten o'clock I occupied a favourable position eastward of Baltimore, distant about a mile and a half, and from whence I could reconnoitre at my leisure the defences of that town.

Baltimore is completely surrounded by strong but detached hills, on which the enemy had constructed a chain of palisaded redoubts, connected by a small breast-work: I have, however, reason to think that the defence to the northward and westward of the place were in a very unfinished state. Chinkapin Hill, which lay in front of our position, completely commands the town; this was the strongest part of the line, and here the enemy seemed most apprehensive of attack. These works were defended, according to the best information which we could obtain, by about fifteen thousand men, with a large train of artillery.

Judging it perfectly feasible, with the description of forces under my command, I made arrangements for a night attack, during which the superiority of the enemy's artillery would not have been so much felt, and Capt. M'Dougal, the bearer of these dispatches, will have the honour to point out to your Lordship those particular points of the line which I had proposed to act on.

During the evening, however, I received a communication from the Commander in Chief of the naval forces, by which I was informed, that in consequence of the

entrance to the harbour being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the enemy, a naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impracticable.

Under these circumstances, and keeping in view your Lordship's instructions, it was agreed between the Vice-Admiral and myself, that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in storming the heights.

Having formed this resolution, after compelling the enemy to sink upwards of twenty vessels in different parts of the harbour, causing the citizens to remove almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland, obliging the government to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding states, harassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from many remote districts, causing the enemy to burn a valuable rope-walk, with other public buildings, in order to clear the glacis in front of their redoubts, besides having beaten and routed them in a general action, I retired on the 14th, three miles from the position which I had occupied, where I halted during some hours.

This tardy movement was partly caused by an expectation that the enemy might possibly be induced to move out of the entrenchments and follow us; but he profited by the lesson which he had received on the 12th, and towards the evening I retired the troops about three miles and a half further, where I took up my ground for the night.

Having ascertained at a late hour on the morning of the 15th,

that the enemy had no disposition to quit his intrenchments, I moved down, and re-embarked the army at North Point, not leaving a man behind, and carrying with me about two hundred prisoners, being persons of the best families in the city, and which number might have been very considerably increased, was not the fatigue of the troops an object principally to be avoided.

I have now to remark to your Lordship, that nothing could surpass the zeal, unanimity, and ardour, displayed by every description of force, whether naval, military, or marine, during the whole of these operations.

I am highly indebted to Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, Commander in Chief of the naval forces, for the active assistance and zealous co-operation which he was ready, upon every occasion, to afford me; a disposition conspicuous in every branch of the naval service, and which cannot fail to ensure success to every combined operation of this armament.

Captain Edward Crofton, commanding the brigade of seamen appointed to the small arms, for the animated and enthusiastic example which he held forth to his men, deserves my approbation—as do also Captains Nourse, Money, Sullivan, and Ramsay, royal navy, for the steadiness and good order which they maintained in their several directions.

I feel every obligation to Rear-Admiral Cockburn, for the counsel and assistance which he afforded me, and from which I derived the most signal benefit.

To Colonel Paterson, for the

steady manner in which he brought his column into action, I give my best thanks.

The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Mullins deserved every approbation for the excellent order in which he led that part of the right brigade under his immediate command, while charging the enemy in line.

Major Jones, commanding the light brigade, merits my best acknowledgments, for the active and skilful dispositions by which he covered all the movements of the army.

The distinguished gallantry of Captain De Bathe, 95th light infantry, has been particularly reported to me, and I beg to record my own knowledge of similar conduct on former occasions.

To Major Faunce, 4th regiment, for the manner in which he gained and turned the enemy's left, as well as for the excellent discipline maintained in that regiment, every particular praise is due.

The exertions of Major Gubbins, commanding the 85th light infantry; and of Major Kenny, commanding the light companies, were highly commendable.

Captain Mitchell, commanding the royal artillery; Captain Carmichael, a meritorious officer of that corps; and Lieutenant Lawrence, of the marine artillery, are entitled to my best thanks; as is Captain Blanchard, commanding royal engineers, for the abilities he displayed in his particular branch of the service.

To Lieutenant Evans, 3rd dragoons, acting Deputy-Quarter-Master-General to this army, for the unremitting zeal, activity, and perfect intelligence, which he evinced in the discharge of the

various and difficult duties of his department; I feel warmly indebted; and I beg to solicit, through your Lordship, a promotion suitable to the high professional merits of this officer.

Captain M'Dougal, Aide-de-Camp to the late General Ross (and who has acted as Assistant Adjutant-General, in the absence of Major Debbeig through indisposition), is the bearer of these dispatches, and having been in the confidence of General Ross, as well as in mine, will be found perfectly capable of giving your Lordship any further information relative to the operation of this army which you may require; he is an officer of great merit and promise, and I beg to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c.

A BROOK, Col. commanding.
Return of the Killed and Wounded in action with the enemy near Baltimore, on the 12th of September, 1814.

General Staff—1 major general, 2 horses, killed; 1 horse wounded.

Royal artillery—6 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marine Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

4th Regiment, 1st Battalion—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 3 serjeants, 10 rank and file, wounded.

21st Regiment, 1 Battalion—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 77 rank and file, wounded.

44th Regiment, 1st Batt.—11 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 2 subalterns, 5 serjeants, 78 rank and file, wounded.

85th Light Infantry—3 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 26 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Marines, 2nd Battalion,—4 rank and file killed; 10 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Marines, 3rd Battalion—2 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines from the ships attached to the 2nd Battalion—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines under the command of Captain Robyns—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 9 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 general staff, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 11 serjeants, 229 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.

General Staff—Major General Robert Ross.

21st Fusileers—Lieut. Grace.

Wounded.

21st Fusileers—Brevet Major Renny, slightly; Lieut. Leavocq, severely.

44th Regiment—Brevet Major Cruice, slightly; Capt. H. Green-shields, dangerously (since dead); Capt. G. Hill, Lieut. R. Cruice, Ensign J. White, severely.

85th Light Infantry—Captains W. P. de Bathe and J. D. Hicks, Lieutenant G. Wellings, slightly.

Royal Marines—Captain John Robyns, severely.

(Signed)

HENRY DEBBEIG, Major,
A. D. A. A. General.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 17, 1814.

Captain Crofton, acting Captain of his Majesty's ship the Royal Oak, arrived this morning at this Office, with dispatches from Vice Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which the following are copies:—

His Majesty's ship Tomant, Chesapeake, Sept. 17.

Sir,—I request that you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the approaching equinoctial new moon rendering it unsafe to proceed immediately out of the Chesapeake with the combined expedition, to act upon the plans which had been concerted previous to the departure of the Iphigenia; Major General Ross and myself resolved to occupy the intermediate time to advantage, by making a demonstration upon the city of Baltimore, which might be converted into a real attack, should circumstances appear to justify it; and as our arrangements were soon made, I proceeded up this river, and anchored off the mouth of the Patapsco, on the 11th instant, where the frigates and smaller vessels entered, at a convenient distance for landing the troops.

At an early hour next morning, the disembarkation of the army, was effected without opposition, having attached to it a brigade of 600 seamen, under Capt. Edward Crofton (late of the Leopard); the second battalion of marines; the marines of the squadron, and the colonial black marines. Rear Admiral Cockburn accompanied the General, to advise and arrange as

might be deemed necessary for our combined efforts.

So soon as the army moved forward I hoisted my flag in the *Surprise*, and with the remainder of the frigates, bombs, sloops, and the rocket ship, passed further up the river, to render what co-operation could be found practicable.

While the bomb vessels were working up, in order that we might open our fire upon the enemy's fort at day-break next morning, an account was brought to me, that Major-General Ross, when reconnoitring the enemy, had received a mortal wound by a musket ball, which closed his glorious career before he could be brought off to the ship.

It is a tribute due to the memory of this gallant and respected Officer, to pause in my relation, while I lament the loss that his Majesty's service and the army, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments, have sustained by his death. The unanimity, the zeal which he manifested on every occasion, while I had the honour of serving with him, gave life and ease to the most arduous undertakings. Too heedless of his personal security when in the field, his devotion to the care and honour of his army has caused the termination of his valuable life. The Major General has left a wife and family, for whom I am confident his grateful country will provide.

The skirmish which has deprived the army of its brave General was a prelude to a most decisive victory over the flower of the enemy's troops. Colonel Brook, on whom the command devolved, having pushed forward our force to within five miles of Baltimore,

where the enemy, about 6 or 7,000, had taken up an advanced position, strengthened by field pieces, and where he had disposed himself apparently with the intention of making a determined resistance, fell upon the enemy with such impetuosity, that he was obliged soon to give way, and fly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed and wounded, and two pieces of cannon.

For the particulars of this brilliant affair, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Rear Admiral Cockburn's dispatch, transmitted herewith.

At day-break the next morning, the bombs having taken their stations within shell range, supported by the *Surprise*, with the other frigates and sloops, opened their fire upon the fort that protected the entrance of the harbour, and I had now an opportunity of observing the strength and preparations of the enemy.

The approach to the town on the land side was defended by commanding heights, upon which was constructed a chain of redoubts, connected by a breast work, with a ditch in front, an extensive train of artillery, and a show of force that was reported to be from 15 to 20,000 men.

The entrance by sea, within which the town is retired nearly three miles, was entirely obscured by a barrier of vessels sunk at the mouth of the harbour, defended inside by gun boats, flanked on the right by a strong and regular fortification, and on the left by a battery of several heavy guns.

These preparations rendering it impracticable to afford any essen-

tial co-operation by sea, I considered that an attack on the enemy's strong position by the army only, with such disparity of force, though confident of success, might risk a greater loss than the possession of the town would compensate for, while holding in view the ulterior operations of this force in the contemplation of his Majesty's Government; and, therefore, as the primary object of our movement had been already fully accomplished, I communicated my observations to Colonel Brook, who, coinciding with me in opinion, it was mutually agreed that we should withdraw.

The following morning the army began leisurely to retire; and so salutary was the effect produced on the enemy by the defeat he had experienced, that notwithstanding every opportunity was offered for his repeating the conflict, with an infinite superiority, our troops re-embarked without molestation; the ships of war dropped down as the army retired.

The result of this demonstration has been the defeat of the army of the enemy, the destruction, by themselves, of a quantity of shipping, the burning of an extensive rope-walk, and other public erections, the causing of them to remove their property from the city, and above all, the collecting and harassing of his armed inhabitants from the surrounding country; producing a total stagnation of their commerce, and heaping upon them considerable expenses, at the same time effectually drawing off their attention and support from other important quarters.

It has been a source of the greatest gratification to me, the

continuance of that unanimity existing between the two services, which I have before noticed to their Lordships; and I have reason to assure them that the command of the army has fallen upon a most zealous and able officer in Colonel Brook, who has followed up the system of cordiality that had been so beneficially adopted by his much lamented chief.

Rear Admiral Cockburn, to whom I confided that part of the naval service which was connected with the army, evinced his usual zeal and ability, and executed his important trust to my entire satisfaction.

Rear Admiral Malcolm, who regulated the collection, debarkation, and re-embarkation of the troops, and the supplies they required, has merited my best thanks for his indefatigable exertions; and I have to express my acknowledgments for the counsel and assistance which in all our operations, I have received from Rear Admiral Codrington, the Captain of the fleet.

The Captains of the squadron who were employed in the various duties afloat, were all emulous to promote the service in which they were engaged, and, with the officers acting under them, are entitled to my fullest approbation.

I beg leave to call the attention of their Lordships to the report Rear Admiral Cockburn has made of the meritorious and gallant conduct of the Naval Brigade; as well as to the accompanying letter from Colonel Brook, expressing his obligations to Captain Edward Crofton, who commanded, and Captains T. B. Sullivan, Rowland, Money, and Robert Ramsay, who had charge of divisions; and I

have to recommend these officers, together with those who are particularly noticed by the Rear Admiral, to their Lordships' favourable consideration.

Captain Robyns, of the Royal Marines, who commanded the marines of the squadron on this occasion, and in the operations against Washington, being severely wounded, I beg leave to bring him to their Lordship's recollection, as having been frequently noticed for his gallant conduct during the services on the Chesapeake, and to recommend him, with Lieutenant Sampson Marshall, of the Diadem, who is dangerously wounded, to their Lordships' favour and protection.

First Lieutenant John Lawrence of the Royal Marine Artillery, who commanded the rocket brigade, has again rendered essential service, and is highly spoken of by Colonel Brook.

Captain Edward Crofton, who will have the honour of delivering this dispatch, is competent to explain any further particulars; and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' protection, as a most zealous and intelligent officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE,
Vice Admiral and Commander
in Chief.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

*His Majesty's ship Severn,
in the Patapsco,
Sept. 15 1814.*

Sir,—In furtherance of the instructions I had the honour to receive from you on the 11th inst. I landed at day-light on the 12th with Major General Ross and the

force under his command, at a place the General and myself had previously fixed upon, near to North Point, at the entrance of the Patapsco; and in conformity with his wishes, I determined on remaining on shore, and accompanying the army to render him every assistance within my power during the contemplated movements and operations; therefore, so soon as our landing was completed, I directed Captain Nourse, of this ship, to advance up the Patapsco with the frigates, sloops, and bomb ships; to bombard the fort, and threaten the water-approach to Baltimore, and I moved on with the army and seamen (under Captain Edward Crofton) attached to it, on the direct road leading to the above-mentioned town.

We had advanced about 5 miles (without other occurrence than taking prisoners a few light horsemen), when the General and myself, being with the advanced guard, observed a division of the enemy posted at a turning of the road, extending into a wood on our left; a sharp fire was almost immediately opened upon us from it; and as quickly returned with considerable effect by our advanced guard, which, pressing steadily forward, soon obliged the enemy to run off with the utmost precipitation, leaving behind him several men killed, and wounded; but it is with the most heartfelt sorrow I have to add, that in this short and desultory skirmish, my gallant and highly valued friend, the Major General, received a musket ball through his arm into his breast, which proved fatal to him on his way to the water-side for re-embarkation.

Our country, Sir, has lost in

him one of its best and bravest soldiers, and those who knew him, as I did, a friend most honoured and beloved; and I trust, Sir, I may be forgiven for considering it a sacred duty I owe to him to mention here, that whilst his wounds were binding up, and we were placing him on the bearer, which was to carry him off the field, he assured me the wounds he had received in the performance of his duty to his country caused him not a pang; but he felt alone, anxiety for a wife and family dearer to him than his life, whom, in the event of the fatal termination he foresaw, he recommended to the protection and notice of his Majesty's Government, and the country.

Colonel Brook, on whom the command of the army now devolved, having come up, and the body of our troops having closed with the advance, the whole proceeded forward about two miles further, where we observed the enemy in force drawn up before us (apparently about six or seven thousand strong); on perceiving our army, he fled off into a large and extensive wood on his right, from which he commenced a cannonade on us from his field pieces, and drew up his men behind a thick paling, where he appeared determined to make his stand. Our field guns answered his with evident advantage, and so soon as Colonel Brook had made the necessary dispositions, the attack was ordered, and executed in the highest style possible. The enemy opened his musketry on us from his whole line, immediately as we approached within reach of it, and kept up his fire till we reached and

entered the wood, when he gave way in every direction, and was chased by us a considerable distance with great slaughter, abandoning his post of the Meeting-house, situated in this wood, and leaving all his wounded and two of his field guns in our possession.

An advance of this description against superior numbers of an enemy so posted, could not be effected without loss. I have the honour to enclose a return of what has been suffered by those of the naval department, acting with the army on this occasion; and it is, Sir, with the greatest pride and pleasure I report to you, that the brigade of seamen with small arms commanded by Captain Edward Crofton, assisted by Captain Sullivan, Money, and Ramsay, (the three senior commanders with the fleet) who commanded divisions under him, behaved with a gallantry and steadiness which would have done honour to the oldest troops, and which attracted the admiration of the army. The seamen under Mr. Jackson, master's mate of the *Tonnant*, attached to the rocket brigade, commanded by the First Lieutenant Lawrence, of the marines, behaved also with equal skill and bravery. The marines landed from the ships under the command of Captain Robyns, the senior officer of that corps, belonging to the fleet, behaved with their usual gallantry.

Although, Sir, in making to you my report of this action, I know it is right I should confine myself to mentioning only the conduct of those belonging to the naval department; yet I may be excused for venturing further to state to you generally the high admiration

with which I viewed the conduct of the whole army, and the ability and gallantry with which it was managed and headed by its brave Colonel, which insured to it the success it met with.

The night being fast approaching, and the troops much fatigued, Colonel Brook determined on remaining for the night on the field of battle; and on the morning of the 13th, leaving a small guard at the Meeting-house to collect and protect the wounded, we again moved forward towards Baltimore, on approaching which it was found to be defended by extremely strong works on every side, and immediately in front of us by an extensive hill, on which was an entrenched camp, and great quantities of artillery, and the information we collected, added to what we observed, gave us to believe there were at least within their works from 15 to 20,000 men. Colonel Brook lost no time in reconnoitering these defences, after which he made his arrangement for storming, during the ensuing night, with his gallant little army, the entrenched camp in our front, notwithstanding the difficulties which it presented.—The subsequent communications which we opened with you, however, induced him again to relinquish the idea, and therefore yesterday morning the army retired leisurely to the Meeting-house, where it halted for some hours to make the necessary arrangements respecting the wounded and the prisoners taken on the 12th, which being completed, it made a further short movement in the evening towards the place where it had disembarked, and where it arrived this morning for re-embarkation, with-

out suffering the slightest molestation from the enemy, who, in spite of his superiority of number, did not even venture to look at us during this slow and deliberate retreat.

As you, Sir, were in person with the advanced frigates, sloops, and bomb vessels, and as, from the road the army took, I did not see them after quitting the beach, it would be superfluous for me to make any report to you respecting them. I have now, therefore, only to assure you of my entire satisfaction and approbation of the conduct of every officer and man employed under me, during the operations above detailed, and to express to you how particularly I consider myself indebted to Captain Edward Crofton (acting captain of the Royal Oak,) for the gallantry, ability, and zeal, with which he led on the brigade of seamen in the action of the 12th, and executed all the other services with which he had been intrusted since our landing; to Capt. White (acting Captain of the Albion) who attended me as my Aide de Camp the whole time, and rendered me every possible assistance, to Captains Sullivan, Money, and Ramsay, who commanded divisions of the brigade of seamen; to Lieutenant James Scott of the Albion whom I have had such frequent cause to mention to you on former occasions, and who in the battle of the 12th commanded a division of seamen, and behaved most gallantly, occasionally also acting as an extra Aide-de-camp to myself. Captain Robyns, who commanded the marines of the fleet, and who was severely wounded during the engagement, I also beg to recommend to your favourable notice and consideration, as

well as Lieutenant George C. Urmston, of the Albion, whom I placed in command of the smaller boats, to endeavour to keep up a communication between the army and navy, which he effected by great perseverance, and thereby rendered us most essential service. In short, Sir, every individual seemed animated with equal anxiety to distinguish himself by good conduct on this occasion, and I trust therefore the whole will be deemed worthy of your approbation.

Captain Nourse, of the Severn, was good enough to receive my flag for this service; he rendered me great assistance in getting the ships to the different stations within the river; and when the storming of the fortified hill was contemplated, he hastened to my assistance with a reinforcement of seamen and marines; and I should consider myself wanting in candour and justice, did I not particularly point out, Sir, to you, the high opinion I entertain of the enterprize and ability of this valuable officer, not only for his conduct on this occasion, but on the very many others on which I have employed him since with me in the Chesapeake.

I have, &c. G. COCKBURN,
Rear-Admiral.

Vice-Admiral the Hon.

Sir Alexander Coch-
rane, K. B. Command-
er-in-Chief, &c. &c.
&c.

*His Majesty's Ship Tonnant,
Chesapeake, Sept. 12, 1814.*

Sir,—In my dispatch of the 2nd instant, recounting the success of our expedition against Washing-

ton, I acquainted you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the winds had been unfavourable for the return of the ships which were detached up the Potomac, under Captain J. A. Gordon of the Sea-horse, to co-operate against the capital; but that I had heard of their having accomplished the destruction of Fort Washington. I have now the honour not only to confirm this report, but to transmit for their Lordships' information, a copy of Captain Gordon's detail of his proceedings, in which his further success has exceeded my most sanguine expectations; having forced the populous city of Alexandria to capitulate, and having brought down the river in triumph, through a series of obstacles and determined opposition, a fleet of twenty-one enemy's vessels. The difficulties which presented themselves to these ships in ascending the river, impeded by shoals and contrary winds, and the increased obstacles which the enemy had prepared against their return, with a confident hope of obstructing their descent, were only to be overcome by the most indefatigable exertions.

I trust, therefore, that the resolution and gallantry displayed by every one employed upon this service, which deserve my warmest applause, will be further honoured by the approbation of their Lordships. I have, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

*Sea-horse, Chesapeake,
Sept. 9, 1814.*

Sir,—In obedience to your or-

ders, I proceeded into the River Potomac, with the ships named in the margin, on the 17th of last month; but from being without pilots to assist us through that difficult part of the river called the Kettle-Bottoms, and from contrary winds, we were unable to reach Fort Washington until the evening of the 27th. Nor was this effected but by the severest labour. I believe each of the ships was not less than 20 different times a-ground, and each time we were obliged to haul off by main strength; and we were employed warping for five whole successive days, with the exception of a few hours, a distance of more than fifty miles.

The bomb-ships were placed on the evening of the 27th, and immediately began the bombardment of the Fort, it being my intention to attack it with the frigates at day-light the following morning. On the bursting of the first shell, the garrison were observed to retreat; but supposing some concealed design, I directed the fire to be continued. At eight o'clock, however, my doubts were removed by the explosion of the powder-magazine, which destroyed the inner buildings, and at day-light on the 28th we took possession. Besides the principal fort, which contained two fifty-two pounders, two thirty-two pounders, and eight twenty-four pounders, there was a battery on the beach of five eighteen pounders, a martello tower, with two twelve-pounders, and loop holes for musketry, and a battery in the rear of two twelve and six six-pound field-pieces. The whole of these guns were already spiked by the

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enemy, and their complete destruction, with their carriages also, was effected by the seamen and marines sent on that service, in less than two hours. The populous city of Alexandria thus lost its only defence; and, having buoyed the channel, I deemed it better to postpone giving any answer to a proposal made to me for its capitulation until the following morning, when I was enabled to place the shipping in such a position as would ensure assent to the terms I had decided to enforce.

To this measure I attribute their ready acquiescence, as it removed that doubt of my determination to proceed, which had been raised in the minds of the inhabitants by our army having retired from Washington: this part of our proceedings will be further explained by the accompanying documents.

The Hon. Lieutenant Gordon of this ship was sent on the evening of the 28th to prevent the escape of any of the vessels comprised in the capitulation, and the whole of those which were seaworthy, amounting to 21 in number, were fitted and loaded by the 31st.

Captain Baker, of the *Fairy*, bringing your orders of the 27th, having fought his way up the river past a battery of five guns and a large military force, confirmed the rumours, which had already reached us, of strong measures having been taken to oppose our return; and I therefore quit-
ted Alexandria without waiting to destroy those remaining stores which we had not the means of bringing away.

Contrary winds again occur

R

sioned us the laborious task of warping the ships down the river, in which a day's delay took place, owing to the Devastation grounding. The enemy took advantage of this circumstance to attempt her destruction by three fire-vessels, attended by five row-boats; but their object was defeated by the promptitude and gallantry of Captain Alexander, who pushed off with his own boats, and being followed by those of the other ships, chased the boats of the enemy up to the town of Alexandria. The cool and steady conduct of Mr. John Moore, midshipman of the Seahorse, in towing the nearest fire vessel on shore, whilst the others were removed from the power of doing mischief by the smaller boats of the Devastation, entitles him to my highest commendation.

The Meteor and the Fairy, assisted by the Anna Maria dispatch boat, a prize gun-boat, and a boat belonging to the Euryalus, with a howitzer, had greatly impeded the progress of the enemy in their works; notwithstanding which, they were enabled to increase their battery to eleven guns, with a furnace for heating shot. On the 3rd, the wind coming to the N. W. the Etna and the Erebus succeeded in getting down to their assistance, and the whole of us, with the prizes, were assembled there on the 4th, except the Devastation, which, in spite of our utmost exertion in warping her, still remained five miles higher up the river. This was the moment when the enemy made his greatest efforts to effect our destruction.

The Erebus being judiciously

placed by Captain Bartholomew in an admirable position for harassing the workmen employed in the trenches, was attacked by three field-pieces, which did her considerable damage before they were beaten off. And another attempt being made to destroy the Devastation with fire vessels, I sent the boats under Captain Baker to her assistance: nothing could exceed the alacrity with which Captain Baker went on this service, to which I attribute the immediate retreat of the boats and fire-vessels. His loss, however, was considerable, owing to their having sought refuge under some guns in a narrow creek thickly wooded, from which it was impossible for him to dislodge them.

On the 5th at noon, the wind coming fair, and all my arrangements being made, the Seahorse and Euryalus anchored within short musket-shot of the batteries, while the whole of the prizes passed betwixt us and the shoal; the bombs, the Fairy, and Erebus, firing as they passed, and afterwards anchoring in a favourable position for facilitating, by means of their force, the further removal of the frigates. At three p. m. having completely silenced the enemy's fire, the Seahorse and Euryalus cut their cables, and the whole of us proceeded to the next position taken up by the troops, where they had two batteries, mounting from fourteen to eighteen guns, on a range of cliffs of about a mile extent, under which we were of necessity obliged to pass very close. I did not intend to make the attack that evening, but the Erebus grounding within range, we were necessarily called

into action. On this occasion the fire of the Fairy had the most decisive effect, as well as that of the Erebus, while the bombs threw their shells with excellent precision, and the guns of the batteries were thereby completely silenced by about eight o'clock.

At day-light on the 6th I made signal to weigh, and so satisfied were the whole of the parties opposed to us of their opposition being ineffectual, that they allowed us to pass without further molestation. I cannot close this detail of operations, comprising a period of 23 days, without begging leave to call your attention to the singular exertion of those whom I had the honour to command, by which our success was effected. Our hammocks were down only two nights during the whole time; the many laborious duties which we had to perform were executed with a cheerfulness which I shall ever remember with pride, and which will ensure, I hope, to the whole of the detachments, your favourable estimation of their extraordinary zeal and abilities.

To Captain Napier I owe more obligations than I have words to express. The Euryalus lost her bowsprit, the head of her foremast, and the heads of all her topmasts, in a tornado which she encountered on the 25th, just as her sails were clued up, whilst we were passing the Flats of Maryland Point, and yet, after twelve hours work on her refittal, she was again under weigh, and advancing up the river. Captain Napier speaks highly of the conduct of Lieutenant Thomas Herbert on this as well as on every other of the many trying occa-

sions which have called his abilities into action. His exertions were also particularly conspicuous in the prizes, many of which, already sunk by the enemy, were weighed, masted, hove down, caulked, rigged, and loaded, by our little squadron, during the three days which we remained at Alexandria.

It is difficult to distinguish amongst officers who had a greater share of duty than often falls to the lot of any, and which each performed with the greatest credit to his professional character. I cannot omit to recommend to your notice the meritorious conduct of Captains Alexander, Bartholomew, Baker and Kanah, the latter of whom led us through many of the difficulties of the navigation; and particularly to Captain Roberts, of the Meteor, who, besides undergoing the fatigues of the day, employed the night in coming the distance of ten miles to communicate and consult with me upon our further operations preparatory to our passing the batteries.

So universally good was the conduct of all the officers, seamen, and marines of the detachment, that I cannot particularise with justice to the rest; but I owe it to the long tried experience I have had of Mr. Henry King, first Lieutenant of the Seahorse, to point out to you, that such was his eagerness to take the part to which his abilities would have directed him on this occasion, that he even came out of his sick bed, to command at his quarters, whilst the ship was passing the batteries; nor can I ever forget how materially the service is indebted to Mr. Alexander Louthian, the Master,

for both finding and buoying the channel of a navigation, which no ship of similar draft of water had ever before passed with their guns and stores on board, and which, according to the report of a seaman now in this ship, was not accomplished by the President American frigate, even after taking her guns out, under a period of forty-two days.

Enclosed is a list of killed and wounded, and also of the vessels captured.

I have, &c.

JAMES A. GORDON, Captain.
To Sir Alexander Cochran, Commander-in-Chief, &c.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Oct. 9.

Major Addison arrived yesterday with a dispatch from Lieut.-General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B. addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:—

Castine, at the entrance of the Penobscot, Sept. 18, 1814.

My Lord,—I have now the honour to inform your Lordship, that after closing my dispatch on the 26th ultimo, in which I mentioned my intentions of proceeding to the Penobscot, Rear-Admiral Griffith and myself lost no time in sailing from Halifax, with such a naval force as he deemed necessary, and the troops as per margin, to accomplish the object we had in view.

Very early in the morning of the 30th, we fell in with the Rifle-

man sloop of war, when Captain Pearse informed us, that the United States frigate the Adams had got into the Penobscot; but from the apprehension of being attacked by our cruisers, if she remained at the entrance of the river, she had run up as high as Hamden, where she had landed her guns, and mounted them on shore for her protection.

On leaving Halifax, it was my original intention to have taken possession of Machias, on our way hither; but on receiving this intelligence, the Admiral and myself were of opinion that no time should be lost in proceeding to our destination, and we arrived here very early on the morning of the 1st instant.

The fort of Castine, which is situated upon a peninsula of the eastern side of the Penobscot, near the entrance of that river, was summoned a little after sun-rise, but the American officer refused to surrender it, and immediately opened a fire from four twenty-four pounders upon a small schooner that had been sent with Lieut.-Col. Nicholls (commanding Royal Engineers) to reconnoitre the work.

Arrangements were immediately made for disembarking the troops; but before a landing could be effected, the enemy blew up his magazine, and escaped up the Majetaquados River, carrying off in the boats with them two field pieces.

As we had no means of ascertaining what force the Americans had on this peninsula, I landed a detachment of royal artillery, with two rifle companies of the 60th and 98th regiments, under Col.

Douglas, in the rear of it, with orders to secure the isthmus, and to take possession of the heights which command the town; but I soon learned that there were no regulars at Castine, except the party which had blown up the magazine, and escaped, and that the militia which were assembled there had dispersed immediately on our landing.

Rear Admiral Griffith and myself next turned our attention to obtaining possession of the Adams, or, if that could not be done, to destroying her. The arrangement for this service having been made, the Rear-Admiral entrusted the execution of it to Capt. Barrie, Royal Navy, and as the co-operation of a land force was necessary, I directed Lieut.-Colonel John, with a detachment of artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62nd, and 98th regiments, and one rifle company of the 60th, to accompany and co-operate with Captain Barrie on this occasion; but as Hamden is twenty-seven miles above Castine, it appeared to me a necessary measure of precaution first to occupy a post on the western bank, which might afford support if necessary to the force going up the river, and at the same time prevent the armed population, which is very numerous to the southward and westward, from annoying the British in their operations against the Adams.

Upon inquiry I found that Belfast, which is upon the high road leading from Hamden to Boston, and which perfectly commands the bridge, was likely to answer both these purposes, and I consequently directed Major General Gosselin to occupy that place with

the 29th regiment, and to maintain it till further orders.

As soon as this was accomplished and the tide served, Rear Admiral Griffith directed Captain Barrie to proceed to his destination, and the remainder of the troops were landed that evening at Castine.

Understanding that a strong party of militia from the neighbouring township had assembled at about four miles from Castine on the road leading to Blue Hill, I sent out a strong patrol on the morning of the second, before day-break. On arriving at the place, I was informed that the militia of the county had assembled there on the alarm guns being fired at the Fort at Castine upon our first appearance, but that the main body had since dispersed and returned to their respective homes. Some stragglers were, however, left, who fired upon our advanced guard, and then took to the woods; a few of whom were made prisoners. No intelligence having reached us from Captain Barrie on Saturday night, I marched with about seven hundred men and two light field pieces upon Buckston at three o'clock on Sunday morning the 4th instant, for the purpose of learning what progress he had made, and of affording him assistance if required. This place is about eighteen miles higher up the Penobscot than Castine, and on the eastern bank of the river. Rear Admiral Griffith accompanied me on this occasion, and as we had reason to believe that the light guns which had been taken from Castine were secreted in the neighbourhood of Buckston, we threatened to destroy the town unless they were delivered up, and

the two brass 3 pounders on travelling carriages were in consequence brought to us in the course of the day, and are now in our possession.

At Buckston we received very satisfactory accounts of the success which had attended the force employed up the river. We learned, that Captain Barrie had proceeded from Hamden up to Bangor; and the Admiral sent an officer in a boat from Buckston to communicate with him, when finding there was no necessity for the troops remaining longer at Buckston, they marched back to Castine the next day.

Having ascertained that the object of the expedition up the Penobscot had been attained, it was no longer necessary for me to occupy Belfast; I, therefore, on the evening of the 6th, directed Major General Gosselin to embark the troops and to join me here.

Macchias being the only place now remaining where the enemy had a post between the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy bay, I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Pilkington to proceed with a detachment of royal artillery and the 29th regiment to occupy it; and as naval assistance was required, Rear Admiral Griffith directed Captain Parker, of the Tenedos, to co-operate with Lieutenant Colonel Pilkington on this occasion.

On the morning of the 9th, Captain Barrie, with Lieutenant Colonel John, and the troops which had been employed with him up the Penobscot, returned to Castine. It seems the enemy blew up the Adams, on his strong position at Hamden being at-

tacked; but all his artillery, two stands of colours, and a standard, with several merchant vessels, fell into our hands. This, I am happy to say, was accomplished with very little loss on our part; and your Lordship will perceive, by the return sent herewith, that the only officer wounded in this affair is Captain Gell of the 29th grenadiers.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit a copy of the report made to me by Lieut. Col. John on this occasion, in which your Lordship will be pleased to observe, that the Lieut.-Col. speaks very highly of the gallantry and good conduct displayed by the troops upon this expedition, under very trying circumstances; and I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the names of those officers upon whom Lieut.-Colonel John particularly bestows praise. The enterprise and intrepidity manifested by Lieut.-Colonel John, and the discipline and gallantry displayed by the troops under him, reflect great honour upon them, and demand my warmest acknowledgments; and I have to request your lordship will take a favourable opportunity of bringing the meritorious and successful services performed by the troops employed on this occasion under the view of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

As Rear Admiral Griffith will no doubt make a detailed report of the naval operations on this occasion, I forbear touching upon this subject further than to solicit your Lordship's attention to that part of Colonel John's report, in which he "attributes the success

of this enterprize to the masterly arrangements of Captain Barrie, royal navy, who conducted it."

I have much pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that the most perfect unanimity and good understanding has prevailed between the naval and military branches of the service, during the whole progress of this expedition.

I feel it my duty to express, in the strongest terms, the great obligations I am under to Rear Admiral Griffith, for his judicious advice and ready co-operation on every occasion; and my thanks are likewise due to all the captains of the ships employed, for the assistance they have so willingly afforded the troops, and from which the happiest results have been experienced.

I have reason to be well satisfied with the gallantry and good conduct of the troops; and have to offer my thanks to Major-Gen. Gosselin, Colonel Douglas, and the commanding officers of corps, for the alacrity shown by them, and the strict discipline which has been maintained.

To the heads of departments and to the officers of the general and of my personal staff, I am much indebted for the zealous manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

Major Addison, my military secretary, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch. He has been with me during the whole of these operations, and is well enabled to afford your Lordship any further information you may require. I have entrusted the colours and standard taken from the enemy to Major Addison, who will

receive your Lordship's commands respecting the further disposal of them; and I take the liberty of recommending him as a deserving officer to your Lordship's protection. I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. C. SHERBROOKE.

N. B. The returns of killed, wounded, and missing, and of artillery and ordnance stores taken are enclosed.

September 18.

P. S. The Martin sloop of war having been delayed, affords me an opportunity of informing your Lordship, that I have received a private communication from Lieut. Colonel Pilkington, acquainting me that he had landed at some distance from Machias on the evening of the 10th instant, and, after a very difficult night's march, that he had taken possession of the fort, without loss, early the next morning.

Twenty-four pieces of cannon, of different calibres, fell into our hands on this occasion, more than half of which the enemy had rendered unserviceable.

Brigadier-Gen. Brewer, who commanded the militia in this district, and some other respectable persons, has sent a letter addressed to Lieut.-Colonel Pilkington and Captain Parker, of which the enclosed, No. 4, is a copy, and the next day was appointed to receive these gentlemen, for the purpose of accepting the terms therein offered. Lieut.-Colonel Pilkington says, that as soon as this is done he shall transmit me his official report, which I will forward to your Lordship by the

first opportunity. The Lieutenant Colonel further mentions the great assistance he received from Captain Parker, of the royal navy, and the naval forces employed under him; and says, that the conduct of the troops is deserving of great praise. I have great pleasure in congratulating your Lordship upon the whole of the country between Penobscot river and Passamaquoddy Bay being now in our possession.

(Signed)

J. C. SHERBROOKE.

(Inclosure No. 1.)

Bangor, on the Penobscot River, Sept. 8, 1814.

Sir—In compliance with your Excellency's orders of the 1st instant, I sailed from Castine with the detachment of royal artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62nd, and 89th regiments, and one rifle company of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, which composed the force your Excellency did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of co-operating with Captain Barrie, of the royal navy, in an expedition up this river.

On the morning of the 2nd, having proceeded above the town of Frankfort, we discovered some of the enemy on their march towards Hamden, by the eastern shore, which induced me to order Brevet Major Croasdaile, with a detachment of the 98th, and some riflemen of the 60th regiment, under Lieutenant Wallace, to land and intercept them, which was accomplished, and that detachment of the enemy (as I have since learned) were prevented from join-

ing the main body assembled at Hamden. On this occasion the enemy had one man killed, and some wounded. Major Croasdaile re-embarked without any loss. We arrived off Bald Head Cove, three miles distant from Hamden, about five o'clock that evening, when Captain Barrie agreed with me in determining to land the troops immediately. Having discovered that the enemy's picquets were advantageously posted on the north side of the Cove, I directed Brevet Major Riddle, with the grenadiers of the 62nd, and Captain Ward, with the rifle company of the 60th, to dislodge them, and take up that ground, which duty was performed under Major Riddle's directions, in a most complete and satisfactory manner by about seven o'clock; and before ten at night, the whole of the troops, including eighty marines under Captain Carter, (whom Captain Barrie had done me the honour to attach to my command), were landed and bivouacked for the night, during which it rained incessantly. We got under arms at five o'clock this morning; the rifle company forming the advance under Captain Ward; Brevet Major Keith, with the light company of the 62nd, bringing up the rear; and the detachment of marines under Captain Carter moving upon my flanks, while Captain Barrie, with the ships and gunboats under his command, advanced at the same time up the river, on my right, towards Hamden. In addition to the detachment of royal artillery under Lieutenant Garston, Capt. Barrie had landed one 6-pounder, a six and half-inch howitzer, and a

rocket apparatus, with a detachment of sailors under Lieutenants Symonds, Botely, and Slade, and Mr. Sparling, master of his Majesty's ship *Bulwark*.

The fog was so thick, it was impossible to form a correct idea of the features of the country, or to reconnoitre the enemy, whose number were reported to be fourteen hundred, under the command of Brigadier-General Blake. Between seven and eight o'clock, our skirmishers in advance were so sharply engaged with the enemy, as to induce me to send forward one-half of the light company of the 29th regiment, under Captain Coaker, to their support. The column had not advanced much further before I discovered the enemy drawn out in a line, occupying a very strong and advantageous position in front of the town of Hamden, his left flanked by a high hill commanding the road and river, on which were mounted several heavy pieces of cannon; his right extending considerably beyond our left, resting upon a strong point d'appui, with an 18-pounder and some light field pieces in advance of his centre, so pointed as completely to rake the road, and a narrow bridge at the foot of a hill, by which we were obliged to advance upon his position. As soon as he perceived our column approaching, he opened a very heavy and continued fire of grape and musketry upon us; we, however, soon crossed the bridge, deployed, and charged up the hill to get possession of his guns, one of which we found had already fallen into the hands of Captain Ward's rifle-

men in advance. The enemy's fire now began to slacken, and we pushed on rapidly, and succeeded in driving him at all points from his position; while Captain Coaker, with the light company of the 29th, had gained possession of the hill on his left, from whence it was discovered that the Adams frigate was on fire, and that the enemy had deserted the battery which defended her.

We were now in complete possession of the enemy's position above, and Captain Barry, with the gun-boats, had secured that below the hill. Upon this occasion twenty pieces of cannon fell into our hands of the naval and military force, the return of which I enclose; after which Captain Barrie and myself determined on pursuing the enemy towards Bangor, which place we reached without opposition; and here 2 brass 3-pounders, and 3 stand of colours, fell into our possession. Brigadier-General Blake also in this town, surrendered himself prisoner, and with other prisoners, to the amount of 121, were admitted to their paroles. Eighty prisoners taken at Hamden are in our custody. The loss sustained by the enemy I have not had it in my power correctly to ascertain; report states it to be from 30 to 40 in killed, wounded, and missing.

Our own loss, I am happy to add, is but small, viz. one rank and file killed; one captain, seven rank and file, wounded; one rank and file missing. Captain Gell, of the 29th, was wounded when leading the column, which deprived me of his active and useful

assistance; but I am happy to add, he is recovering.

I have, &c. (Signed)
HENRY JOHN, Lieut.-Col.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 8.

Captain Senhouse, of his Majesty's sloop the *Martin*, has arrived this afternoon at this office, bringing a dispatch from Rear Admiral Griffith, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which, and of its enclosures, the following are copies:—

His Majesty's ship Endymion, off Castine, entrance of the Penobscot River, Sept. 9, 1814.

Sir,—My letter of the 23rd of August, from Halifax, by the *Rover*, will have made you acquainted with my intention of accompanying the expedition then about to proceed under the command of his Excellency Sir John Sherbrooke, K. B. for this place.

I have now the honour to inform you, that I put to sea on the 26th ultimo, with the ships and sloop named in the margin, and ten sail of transports, having the troops on board, and arrived off the Metinicus Islands on the morning of the 31st, where I was joined by the *Bulwark*, *Tenedos*, *Rifleman*, *Peruvian*, and *Picton*. From Captain Pearce, of the *Rifleman*, I learned, that the United States frigate *Adams* had a few days before got into Penobscot; but not considering herself in safety there had gone on to Hamden, a place twenty-seven miles higher up the river, where her guns had been landed, and a po-

sition was fortifying for her protection.

Towards evening the wind being fair and the weather favourable, the fleet made sail up the Penobscot Bay, Captain Parker, in the *Tenedos*, leading. We passed between the Metinicus and Green Islands about midnight, and steering through the channel formed by the Fox Islands and Owl's Head, ran up to the eastward of Long Island, and found ourselves at day-light in the morning in sight of the fort and town of Castine. As we approached, some show of resistance was made, and a few shot were fired; but the fort was soon after abandoned and blown up. At about eight a. m. the men of war and transports were anchored a little to the northward of the peninsula of Castine, and the smaller vessels taking a station nearer in for covering the landing, the troops were put on shore, and took possession of the town and works without opposition.

The General wishing to occupy a post at Belfast, on the western side of the bay, (through which the high road from Boston runs), for the purpose of cutting off all communication with that side of the country, the *Bacchante* and *Rifleman* were detached with the troops destined for this service, and quiet possession was taken, and held, of that town, as long as was thought necessary.

Arrangements were immediately made for attacking the frigate at Hamden, and the General having proffered every military assistance, six hundred picked men, under the command of Lieut.-

Colonel John, of the 60th regiment, were embarked the same afternoon, on board his Majesty's sloops Peruvian and Sylph, and a small transport. To this force were added the marines of the Dragon, and as many armed boats from the squadron as was thought necessary for disembarking the troops and covering their landing, and the whole placed under the command of Captain Barrie, of the Dragon; and the Lieut.-Col. made sail up the river at 6 o'clock that evening.

I have the honour to enclose Captain Barrie's account of his proceedings; and taking into consideration the enemy's force, and the formidable strength of his position, too much praise cannot be given him, the officers and men under his command, for the judgment, decision and gallantry with which this little enterprise has been achieved.

So soon as accounts were received from Captain Barrie that the Adams was destroyed, and the force assembled for her protection dispersed, the troops stationed at Belfast were embarked, and arrangements made for sending them to take possession of Macchias, the only place occupied by the enemy's troops between this and Passamaquoddy Bay. I directed Captain Parker, of his Majesty's ship *Tenedos*, to receive on board Lieut.-Colonel Pilkington, Deputy Adjutant-General, who is appointed to command, and a small detachment of artillery and riflemen, and to take under his command the *Bacchante*, Rifleman, and *Picton* schooner, and proceed to the attack of that place. He sailed on the 6th instant, and most likely,

by this time, the troops are in possession of it. After destroying the defences they are directed to return here.

The inhabitants of several townships east of this have sent deputations here to tender their submission to the British authority; and such of them as could give reasonable security that their arms would be used only for the protection of their persons and property, have been allowed to retain them. This indulgence was absolutely necessary in order to secure the quiet and unoffending against violence and outrage from their less peaceable neighbours, and for the maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of the country. All property on shore, bona fide belonging to the inhabitants of the country in our possession, has been respected. All public property, and all property afloat, has been confiscated.

Sir John Sherbrooke conceiving it to be of importance that the Government should be informed, without delay, of our successes here, has requested that a vessel of war may take his dispatches to England.

I have, in compliance with his wishes, appropriated the *Martin* for that service, and Captain Senhouse will take a copy of this letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty. I have the honour to be,

EDW. GRIFFITH.

To Vice-Admiral the Hon.

Sir Alexander Cochrane,

K. B. &c. &c. &c.

*His Majesty's Sloop Sylph,
off Bangor, in the Penobscot, Sept. 3, 1814.*

Sir,—Having received on board

the ships named in the margin, a detachment of twenty men of the royal artillery, with one five and half-inch howitzer, commanded by Lieut. Garston; a party of eighty marines, commanded by Captain Carter, of the Dragon; the flank companies of the 29th 62nd, and 98th regiments, under the command of Captains Gell and Coaker, Majors Riddel, Keith, and Croasdaile, and Captain M'Pherson; also a rifle company of the 7th battallion of the 60th regiment, commanded by Captain Ward; and the whole under the orders of Lieut.-Colonel John, of the 60th regiment; I proceeded agreeably to your order, with the utmost dispatch, up the Penobscot. Light variable winds, a most intricate channel, of which we were perfectly ignorant, and thick foggy weather, prevented my arriving off Frankfort before two p. m. of the 2nd inst. Here Colonel John and myself thought it advisable to send a message to the inhabitants; and having received their answer, we pushed on towards Hamden, where we received intelligence that the enemy had strongly fortified himself. On our way up, several troops were observed on the east side of the river making for Brewer; these were driven into the woods without any loss on our side, by a party under the orders of Major Croasdaile, and the guns from the boats. The enemy had one killed, and several wounded.

At five p. m. of the 2nd inst. we arrived off Ball's Head Cove, distant three miles from Hamden.

Colonel John and myself landed on the south side of the Cove, to reconnoitre the ground and obtain intelligence. Having gained the hills, we discovered the enemy's

picquets advantageously posted near the highway leading to Hamden, on the north side of the Cove.

We immediately determined to land one hundred and fifty men, under Major Riddel, to drive in the picquets, and take up their ground. This object was obtained by seven o'clock, and notwithstanding every difficulty, the whole of the troops were landed on the north side of the Cove by ten o'clock; but it was found impossible to land the artillery at the same place. The troops bivouacked on the ground taken possession of by Major Riddel. It rained incessantly during the night. At day-break this morning the fog cleared away for about a quarter of an hour, which enabled me to reconnoitre the enemy by water; and I found a landing-place for the artillery about two-thirds of a mile from Ball's Head. Off this place the troops halted till the artillery were mounted, and by six the whole advanced towards Hamden.

The boats under the immediate command of Lieutenant Pedler, the first of the Dragon, agreeable to a previous arrangement with Colonel John, advanced in a line with the right flank of the army. The Peruvian, Sylph, Dragon's tender, and Harmony transport, were kept a little in the rear in reserve.

Our information stated the enemy's force at fourteen hundred men, and he had chosen a most excellent position on a high hill. About a quarter of a mile to the southward of the Adams frigate he had mounted eight 18-pounders. This fort was calculated to command both the highway, by which our troops had to advance, and the river. On a wharf close to the

Adams, he had mounted fifteen 18-pounders, which completely commanded the river, which at this place is not above three cables length wide, and the land on each side is high and well wooded.

A rocket boat under my immediate direction, but manœuvred by Mr. Ginton, gunner, and Mr. Small, midshipman of the Dragon, was advanced about a quarter of a mile a-head of the line of boats.

So soon as the boats got within gunshot, the enemy opened his fire upon them from the hill and wharf, which was warmly returned. Our rockets were generally well directed, and evidently threw the enemy into confusion. Meantime our troops stormed the hill with the utmost gallantry. Before the boats got within good grape shot of the wharf battery, the enemy set fire to the Adams, and he ran from his guns the moment our troops carried the hill.

I joined the army about ten minutes after this event. Colonel John and myself immediately determined to leave a sufficient force in possession of the hill, and to pursue the enemy, who was then in sight of the Bangor road, flying at full speed. The boats and ships pushed up the river, preserving their original position with the army. The enemy was too nimble for us, and most of them escaped into the woods on our left.

On approaching Bangor, the inhabitants, who had opposed us at Hamden, threw off their military character, and as magistrates, select men, &c. made an unconditional surrender of the town. Here the pursuit stopped.

About two hours afterwards, Brigadier-General Blake came

into the town, to deliver himself as a prisoner.

The general and other prisoners, amounting to one hundred and ninety-one, were admitted to their parole.

Enclosed I have the honour to forward you lists of the vessels we have captured or destroyed, and other necessary reports. I am happy to inform you our loss consists only of one seaman, belonging to the Dragon, killed; Captain Gell, of the 29th, and seven privates, wounded; one rank and file missing.

I cannot close my report without expressing my highest admiration of the very gallant conduct of Colonel John, the officers and soldiers under his command; for, exclusive of the battery before-mentioned, they had difficulties to contend with on their left which did not fall under my observation, as the enemy's field pieces in that direction were masked. The utmost cordiality existed between the two services, and I shall ever feel obliged to Colonel John for his ready co-operation in every thing that was proposed. The officers and men bore the privations inseparable from our confined means of accommodation with a cheerfulness that entitles them to my warmest thanks.

I can form no estimate of the enemy's absolute loss. From different stragglers I learn, that exclusive of killed and missing, upwards of thirty lay wounded in the woods.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT BARRIE, Captain
of his Majesty's ship
Dragon.

(CAPITULATION.)

To Captain Hyde Parker, commanding the Naval Force, and Lieutenant-Col. Andrew Pilkington, commanding the Land Force of his Britannic Majesty, now at Macchias.

Gentlemen,

The forces under your command having captured the forts in the neighbourhood of Macchias, and taken possession of the territory adjacent within the county of Washington, and the situation of the country being such between the Penobscot river and the Passamaquoddy bay, as to preclude the hope that an adequate force can be furnished by the United States for its protection; we propose a capitulation, and offer for ourselves and in behalf of the officers and soldiers of the brigade within the county of Washington, to give our parole of honour, that we will not, directly or indirectly, bear arms, or in any way serve against his Britannic Majesty King George the Third, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Successors and Allies, during the present war between Great Britain and the United States, upon condition we have your assurance, that while we remain in this situation, and consider ourselves under the British Government until further orders, we shall have the safe and full enjoyment of our private property, and be protected in the exercise of our usual occupations.

JOHN BREWER, Brigadier-General, 2nd brigade, 10th division, for the officers and soldiers of the 3rd regiment in the said brigade.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Lieut.-

Colonel commanding 1st regiment, 2nd brigade, 10th division for himself, officers, and soldiers in the said regiment.

These terms have been granted and approved of by us,

HYDE PARKER, Captain of his Majesty's ship Tenedos.

A. PILKINGTON, Lieutenant Colonel commanding.
Machias, Sept. 13, 1814.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Oct. 24, 1814.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Sherbrooke, K. B. was yesterday received at this office:

Halifax, Sept. 28, 1814.

My Lord,

Having now received Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington's official report of the capture of Machias, I do myself the honour of forwarding it for your Lordship's information.

I beg leave to call the attention of your Lordship to the zeal and activity displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington on this occasion, as well as the discipline and good conduct evinced by the officers and troops under his command in the execution of this service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. C. SHERBROOKE.

Machias, September 14, 1814.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that I sailed from Penobscot Bay with the brigade you was pleased to place under my command, consisting of a detachment of royal artillery,

with a howitzer, the battalion companies of the 29th regiment, and a party of the 7th battalion 60th foot, on the morning of the 9th instant, and arrived at Bucks Harbour, about ten miles from this place, on the following evening.

As the enemy fired several alarm guns on our approaching the shore, it was evident he was apprehensive of an attack; I therefore deemed it expedient to disembark the troops with as little delay as possible; and Captain Hyde Parker, commanding the naval force, appointed Captain Stanfell to superintend this duty, and it was executed by that officer with the utmost promptitude and decision.

Upon reaching the shore, I ascertained that there was only a pathway through the woods by which we could advance and take Fort O'Brien, and the battery in reverse; and as the guns of these works commanded the passage of the river upon which the town is situated, I decided upon possessing ourselves of them, if practicable, during the night.

We moved forward at 10 o'clock p. m. and after a most tedious and harassing march, only arrived near to the fort at break of day, although the distance does not exceed five miles.

The advanced guard, which consisted of two companies of the 29th regiment, and a detachment of riflemen of the 60th regiment, under Major Todd, of the former corps, immediately drove in the enemy's picquets, and upon pursuing him closely, found the fort had been evacuated, leaving their colours, about five minutes before we entered it. Within it, and the battery, there are two 24-pound-

ers, three 18-pounders, several dismounted guns, and a block-house. The party which escaped amounted to about seventy men of the 40th regiment of American infantry, and thirty of the embodied militia: the retreat was so rapid, that I was not enabled to take any prisoners. I understand there were a few wounded, but they secreted themselves in the woods.

Having secured the fort, we lost no time in advancing upon Machias, which was taken without any resistance; and also two field-pieces.

The boats of the squadron under the command of Lieutenant Bouchier of the royal navy, and the royal marines under Lieutenant Welchman, were detached to the eastern side of the river, and were of essential service in taking two field-pieces in that quarter.

Notwithstanding that the militia were not assembled to any extent in the vicinity of the town, I was making the necessary arrangements to advance into the interior of the country, when I received a letter from Brigadier-General Brewer, commanding the district, wherein he engages that the militia forces within the county of Washington shall not bear arms or in any way serve against his Britannic Majesty during the present war. A similar offer having been made by the civil officers and principal citizens of the county, a cessation of arms was agreed upon, and the county of Washington has passed under the dominion of his Britannic Majesty.

I beg leave to congratulate you upon the importance of this accession of territory which has been wrested from the enemy: it em-

braces about one hundred miles of sea-coast, and includes that intermediate tract of country which separates the province of New Brunswick from Lower Canada.

We have taken twenty-six pieces of ordnance, serviceable and unserviceable, with a proportion of arms and ammunition, returns of which are enclosed; and I have the pleasing satisfaction to add, that this service has been effected without the loss of a man on our part.

I cannot refrain from expressing, in the strongest manner, the admirable steadiness and good conduct of the 29th regiment, under Major Hodge. The advance, under Major Todd, are also entitled to my warmest thanks.

A detachment of thirty seamen from his Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, under Mr. Bruce, master's mate, were attached to the royal artillery under the command of Lieutenant Daniell, of that corps, for the purpose of dragging the howitzer, as no other means could be procured to bring it forward; and to their unwearied exertions, and the judicious arrangement of Lieutenant Daniell, I am indebted for having a five and a half inch howitzer conveyed through a country the most difficult of access I ever witnessed.

To Captain Parker, of his Majesty's ship *Tenedos*, who commanded the squadron, I feel every obligation; and I can assure you the most cordial understanding has subsisted between the two branches of the service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. PILKINGTON, Lieut.-Col.

Deputy Adjutant Gen.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B. &c.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Nov. 16.

Extract of a dispatch from Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, Bart. to Earl Bathurst, dated head-quarters.

Montreal, Sept. 30, 1814.

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

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant General Drummond to Lieutenant General Sir G. Prevost, dated

*Camp before Fort Erie,
Sept. 19, 1814.*

My letter to your Excellency of the 17th gave a short account of the result of an attack made by the enemy on my batteries and

position on that day. I have now the honour to transmit a copy of Major General De Watteville's report, together with a return of killed, wounded, and missing, on that occasion.

To the information which your Excellency will derive from those documents, I have to add, that as soon as the firing was heard, I proceeded towards the advance, and found the troops had moved from camp, and the Royals and 89th had been pushed by Major General De Watteville into the wood on the right towards No. 3 battery, and that the 82nd was moving to the support of the batteries on the left. At this moment it was reported to me that the enemy had gained possession of the batteries No. 2 and 3, and that our troops were falling back; a report which the approach of the fire confirmed (your Excellency will have in recollection that the whole line of operations lay in a thick wood); I immediately directed Lieutenant Colonel Campbell to detach one wing of the 6th regiment to support the 82nd in an attack which I ordered to be made for the recovery of battery No. 2. I directed Major General De Watteville to superintend this movement; Major General Stovin took the direction of the troops and guns left in reserve. I threw forward the Glengarry light infantry into the wood in front of the centre, to check the advance of the enemy, and support the troops retiring from that point; both these movements were executed to my entire satisfaction, and being combined with a judicious attack made by Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, with part of the 1st brigade, consisting

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of the 1st battalion of the Royal Scots, supported by the 89th; the enemy was every where driven back, and our batteries and entrenchments regained, not, however, before he had disabled the guns in No. 3 battery and exploded its magazine. The enemy did not again attempt to make a stand, but retreated in great disorder to the fort, and was followed by our troops to the glacis of the place.

To Major General De Watteville's report I must refer your Excellency for the cause of the enemy's success in the first instance, viz. the overwhelming number of the enemy, to which we had only the King's and De Watteville's regiments to oppose. The spirit which the troops displayed in all the subsequent operations deserves the highest commendations, and entitles them to my warmest approbation. I have only to regret that the scene of action (a thick wood) was so unfavourable to the display of the valuable qualities which are inherent in British troops. The charge made by the 82nd regiment under Major Proctor, and detachments of the 6th under Major Taylor, led to the recovery of the battery No. 2, and very much decided the precipitate retrograde movement made by the enemy from the different points of our position, of which he had gained a short possession.

Major General De Watteville reports most favourably of the steadiness evinced by the 1st Battalion Royal Scots, under Lieutenant Colonel Gordon (commanding 1st brigade), and the remains of the 2nd battalion 89th, under Captain Basden. I myself witnessed the good order and spirit with which

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the Glengarry light infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Battersby, pushed into the wood, and by their superior fire drove back the enemy's light troops. Lieut. Colonel Pearson, Inspecting Field Officer, accompanied this part of his demi-brigade, and I am sorry to say, received a severe, though I hope not a dangerous wound. To Major General De Watteville, who commanded in camp, and by whom the first directions were given and arrangements made, I am under great obligations for the judgment displayed by him, and for his zeal and exertions during the action.— My acknowledgments are also due to Major General Stovin, who arrived at my head quarters a few hours before the attack, for the assistance I received from him. I cannot sufficiently appreciate the valuable assistance which I have received from Col. Myers, Deputy Quarter Master General, and Lieutenant Colonel Harvey, Deputy Adjutant General, during the present service, and which have been of the more importance, as, from my own state of health of late (in consequence of my wound), I have not been able to use those active exertions which I otherwise might. I avail myself of this opportunity of again expressing my sincere concern at the loss which this division of the army sustained, by the accident which deprived it of the services of Major General Couran, from whose energy and ability much was justly to be expected. To Major Glegg, Assistant Adjutant General; to Captains Chambers and Powell, Deputy Assistants Quarter Master General; to Captain Foster, Military Secretary; Lieutenant Colonel Hager-

man, Provincial Aide de Camp; and to Lieutenant Nesfield, 89th regiment, acting Aide de Camp, who have rendered me every assistance in their respective situations, my best acknowledgments are due; they are likewise due to Major D'Alton, Brigade Major, with the right division, for his uniform correctness, zeal, and attention to his duty.

To Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of the 6th regiment, I am also much indebted, as well in his capacity of Commanding Officer of that excellent corps, as in that of senior officer of the reserve of this division. Colonel Fischer, of De Watteville's regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Ogilvie, of the King's, are entitled to my thanks. The zeal and exertions of Major Phillot, commanding the Royal Artillery; Captains Walker and Sabine, and the officers and men of that corps, have been unremitting, and merit every commendation. I have reason to be pleased with the activity and zeal which Major Lisle, and the officers and men of the squadron of the 19th light dragoons, have uniformly displayed.

The enemy, it is now ascertained, made the sortie with his whole force, which, including the militia volunteers by which he has lately been joined, could not consist of less than five thousand. About two hundred prisoners fell into our hands, and I cannot estimate the enemy's loss in killed and wounded at less than that number.

The dreadful state of the roads and of the weather, it having poured with rain almost incessantly for the last ten days, renders every movement of ordnance or heavy stores exceedingly difficult. By great

exertions the commanding artillery officer has succeeded in moving the battery guns and mortars, with their stores, &c. towards the Chip-pawa, to which place I mean to withdraw them for the present.

*Camp, before Fort Erie,
Sept. 19, 1814.*

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, that the enemy attacked, on the 17th, in the afternoon, at three o'clock, our position before Fort Erie, the second brigade, under Colonel Fischer, composed of the 8th and De Watteville's regiments, being on duty.

Under cover of a heavy fire of his artillery from Fort Erie, and much favoured by the nature of the ground, and also by the state of the weather, the rain falling in torrents at the moment of his approach, the enemy succeeded in turning the right of our line of picquets without being perceived, and with a very considerable force attacked both the picquets and support in their flanks and rear; at the same time another of the enemy's columns attacked in front the picquets between No. 2 and No. 3 batteries, and having succeeded in penetrating by No. 4 picquet, part of his force turned to his left, and thereby surrounded our right, and got almost immediate possession of No. 3 battery. The enemy then directed his attacks with a very superior force towards No. 2 battery, but the obstinate resistance made by the picquets, under every possible disadvantage, delayed considerably his getting possession of No. 2 battery, in which, however, he at last succeeded.

As soon as the alarm was given, the 1st brigade being the next for

support, composed of the Royal Scots, the 82nd, and 9th regiments, under Lieutenant Colonel Gordon; received orders to march forward; and also the light demi-brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Pearson; the 6th regiment remaining in reserve under Lieutenant Colonel Campbell. From the Concession-road, the Royal Scots, with the 89th as support, moved by the New-road, and met the enemy near the block-house, on the right of No. 3 battery, whom they engaged, and by their steady and intrepid conduct, checked his further progress. The 82nd regiment, and three companies of the 6th regiment were detached to the left, in order to support No. 1 and 2 batteries: the enemy having at that time possession of No. 2 battery, and still pushing forward seven companies of the 82nd, under Major Proctor, and the three companies of the 6th, under Major Taylor, received directions to oppose the enemy's forces, and immediately charged them with the most intrepid bravery, driving them back across our entrenchments, and also from No. 2 battery, thereby preventing their destroying it, or damaging its guns in a considerable degree; Lieutenant Colonel Pearson, with the Glengarry light infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Battersby, pushed forward by the centre road, attacked and carried with great gallantry the new intrenchment then in full possession of the enemy.

The enemy being thus repulsed at every point, was forced to retire with precipitation to their works, leaving prisoners and a number of their wounded in our hands. By five o'clock the intrenchments

were again occupied, and the line of picquets established as it had been previous to the enemy's attack.

I have the honour to inclose a return of casualties, and the report of the officer commanding the Royal Artillery, respecting the damage done to the ordnance and the batteries, during the time they were in the enemy's possession.

I have, &c.

L. DE WATTEVILLE, Major Gen.

Return of Casualties of the Right Division of the army, in action with the Enemy, Camp before Fort Erie, Sept. 17, 1814.

General Total — 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 105 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenant colonels, 3 captains, 10 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 13 serjeants, 1 drummer, 147 rank and file, wounded; 2 majors, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 assistant-surgeon, 21 serjeants, 2 drummers, 280 rank and file missing.

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

Extract of a Letter from Sir G. Prevost to Earl Bathurst, dated

Head-quarters, Montreal, October 4, 1814.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the inclosed extract of a letter I have just received from Lieut. Gen. Drummond:—

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-General Drummond to his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost, dated

District Head-quarters, Falls of Niagara, Sept. 24.

The troops, fell back at 8 o'clock

Foreign Office, Dec. 26, 1814.

Mr. Baker arrived this afternoon at this Office, with a Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Majesty and the United States of America, signed at Ghent, on the 24th instant, by Admiral Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, Esq. and William Adams, Esq. D. D. L. Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty; and by John Quincy Adams, J. A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, Esqrs. Plenipotentiaries on the part of the said United States.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS,

Passed in the Second Session of the Fifth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—54 George III. A. D. 1813-14.

An act to enable his Majesty to accept the services of a proportion of the militia out of the united kingdom, for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

An act for continuing to his Majesty certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain; and on pensions, offices, and personal estates, in England; for the service of the year 1814.

An act for raising the sum of 22,000,000*l.* by way of annuities.

An act to continue, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, an act, passed in the last session of parliament, intituled an act to continue and amend an act of the present session, to prevent the issuing and circulating of pieces of gold and silver, or other metal, usually called tokens, except such as are issued by the banks of England and Ireland respectively.

An act to indemnify such persons in the united kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and for extending the times limited for those purposes respectively, until the 25th day of March, 1815; and to permit such persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attorneys and solicitors, to make and

file the same, on or before the 1st day of Hilary term, 1815.

An act to stay, until the 20th day of April, 1814, proceedings in actions, under an act, passed in the 43rd year of his present Majesty, to amend the laws relating to spiritual persons.

An act to continue, until the 25th day of March, 1815, and amend an act for regulating the drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of sugar from Ireland.

An act to provide for the charge of the addition to the public funded debt of Great Britain, for the service of the year 1814.

An act for fixing the commencement and termination of licences, to be granted for the distillation of spirits from corn or grain in Scotland.

An act to amend an act, passed in the 51st year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled an act to permit the interchange of the British and Irish militias respectively.

An act for extending the provisions of an act, passed in the 46th year of his present Majesty (for making better provision for soldiers) to serjeants of the militia.

An act to enable his Majesty to augment the sixtieth regiment to ten battalions, by enlistment of foreigners.

An act for giving effect to certain engagements of his Majesty with the emperor of all the Russias and the king of Prussia, for furnishing a part of the pecuniary succours for assisting his Majesty's said allies, in supporting the expenses of the war with France.

An act to provide that property vested in the accountant-general of the high court of Chancery as such, shall, upon his death, removal, or resignation, vest, from time to time, in those who shall succeed to the office.

An act for the more easy recovery of debts in his Majesty's colony of New South Wales.

An act to explain an act of the 41st year of his present Majesty, for declaring what persons shall be disabled from sitting and voting in the House of Commons of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

An act to enable his Majesty to accept the services of a proportion of the militia of the city of London, out of the united kingdom, for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

An act for raising the sum of 10,500,000*l.* by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1814.

An act to enable his Majesty to accept the services of the local militia, out of their counties, under certain restrictions, and until the 25th day of March, 1815.

An act to explain and amend an act, passed in the present session of parliament, for enabling his Majesty to accept the services of a proportion of the militia out of the united kingdom, for the vigorous prosecution of the war; and to extend the provisions thereof to

the regiment of miners of Cornwall and Devon.

An act for charging an equalising duty on Scotch salt brought to England.

An act to continue, until the 25th day of March, 1815, an act of the 52nd year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual preservation of the peace, by enforcing the duties of watching and warding.

An act to amend an act of the 53rd year of his Majesty's reign, intituled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors in England.

An act for further continuing, until the 25th day of March, 1815, certain bounties and drawbacks, on the exportation of sugar from Great Britain; and for suspending the countervailing duties and bounties on sugar, when the duties imposed by an act of the 49th year of his present Majesty shall be suspended.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for repealing the duties of customs on madder imported into Great Britain; and for granting other duties in lieu thereof; to continue in force until the 5th day of January, 1817.

An act to rectify a mistake in an act of the present session of parliament, for repealing the duties of customs on madder imported into Great Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors in England.

An act to charge an additional duty of customs on brandy, imported into Great Britain for the purpose of exportation, and which

shall be taken out of warehouse for home consumption, before the 31st day of March, 1814.

An act to continue until the 25th day of March, 1815, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, several laws relating to the transportation of felons and other offenders, and to the authorizing the removal of offenders to temporary places of confinement in England and Scotland.

An act for the regulating of his Majesty's royal marine forces while on shore.

An act to amend the several acts for preventing the illicit distillation of spirits in Ireland.

An act to continue, until the 25th day of March, 1815, an act, made in the parliament of Ireland, in the 27th year of his present Majesty, for the better execution of the law and preservation of the peace within counties at large, as amended by an act of the 36th of his Majesty.

An act for the further regulation of the trade to and from the places within the limits of the charter of the East India Company.

An act to extend the period for allowing importations from, and exportations to the places within the limits of the charter of the East India Company, in ships not British built, until the 1st day of January, 1815.

An act to repeal the duties of customs payable on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into Great Britain from any port or place within the limits of the charter granted to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and to grant

other duties in lieu thereof; and to establish further regulations for the better security of the revenue on goods so imported; and to alter the periods of making up and presenting certain accounts of the said company to parliament; to continue in force until the 10th day of April, 1819.

An act for repealing an act made in the 51st year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual administration of the office of a justice of the peace, in such parts of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey as lie in and near the metropolis; and for making other provisions in lieu thereof; and to continue in force until the 1st day of June, 1820, and from thence until the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the then next session of parliament.

An act for allowing a certain proportion of the London militia to enlist into the regular forces for the vigorous prosecution of the war; also, a certain proportion to enlist annually into the regular forces; and for completing the said militia.

An act for raising the sum of 5,000,000*l.* by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1814.

An act to remove doubts respecting the payment of drawback on the exportation of French wine in certain cases.

An act to continue, until the 1st day of July, 1814, an act made in the 49th year of his present Majesty's reign, to suspend the importation of British or Irish-made spirits into Great Britain and Ireland respectively.

An act to repeal an act of the

52nd year of his present Majesty, for the punishment of persons destroying stocking or lace frames, or any articles in such frames, and to make other provisions instead thereof.

An act to vest in trustees certain messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, for extending the present lines and works, and for erecting other works and buildings at and near Portsmouth and Hulsea, in the county of Southampton.

An act to continue, until the 20th day of May, 1814, an act passed in this session of parliament, intituled an act to stay, until the 20th day of April, 1814, proceedings in actions, under an act passed in the 43rd year of his present Majesty, to amend the laws relating to spiritual persons.

An act to continue the period for purchasing the legal quays in the port of London.

An act for altering the period during which writs of assistance shall remain in force.

An act to continue, until the 25th day of March, 1817, an act of the 52nd year of his present Majesty, to regulate the separation of damaged from sound coffee, and to permit dealers to send out any quantity of coffee not exceeding eight pounds weight, without permit.

An act to revive and make perpetual certain acts for consolidating and extending the several laws in force, for allowing the importation and exportation of certain articles into and from certain ports in the West Indies.

An act to revive and continue, until the expiration of nine months

after the conclusion of the war with the United States of America, an act made in the last session of parliament, to authorize the importation and exportation of certain articles into and from the West Indies, South America, and Newfoundland.

An act to amend so much of an act of his present Majesty, for repealing the several duties of customs, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, as relates to the duties payable on salt exported.

An act to revive and further continue until nine months after the conclusion of the present war, an act of the 7th year of king George II, for the free importation of cochineal and indigo.

An act to revive and continue, during the continuance of any act imposing any restriction on the governor and company of the bank of England, with respect to payments in cash, an act of the 52nd year of his present Majesty, for making more effectual provision for preventing the current gold coin of the realm from being paid or accepted for a greater value than the current value of such coin; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to enable the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury to issue exchequer bills, on the credit of such aids or supplies as have been or shall be granted by parliament for the service of Great Britain for the year 1814.

An act to discontinue proceedings in certain actions already commenced, and to prevent vexatious suits against spiritual persons, under an act passed in the 43rd year of his present Majesty; and fur-

ther to continue, until the 20th day of July, 1814, an act of the present session of parliament, for staying proceedings under the said act.

An act for fixing the rates of subsistence to be paid to inn-keepers and others on quartering soldiers.

An act to amend and render more effectual an act of his present Majesty, for encouraging the art of making new models and casts of busts, and other things therein mentioned; and for giving further encouragement to such arts.

An act to repeal the schedule annexed to an act of the 45th year of his present Majesty, by which the drawbacks and bounties on sugar exported are to be ascertained, and substituting another in lieu thereof; and to permit the importation of sugar, coffee, and other articles, the produce of Martinique, Mariegalante, Saint Eustatia, Saint Martin, and Saba, under the same duties and regulations as similar articles of the British plantations, to continue until the 5th day of April, 1815.

An act to continue, during the present hostilities with the United States of America, an act of the 43rd year of his present Majesty, for the better protection of the trade of the united kingdom.

An act to allow ships taken and condemned for being used in carrying on the slave trade to be registered as British built ships.

An act for the better preventing the embezzlement of his Majesty's cordage.

An act to amend an act of the 22nd year of his present Majesty, intituled an act to prevent the granting in future any patent office,

to be exercised in any colony or plantation, now or at any time hereafter belonging to the crown of Great Britain, for any longer term than during such time as the grantee thereof, or person appointed thereto, shall discharge the duty thereof in person, and behave well therein.

An act to amend several acts for erecting or establishing public infirmaries or hospitals, in Ireland, so far as relates to the surgeons and apothecaries of such infirmaries or hospitals.

An act to amend several acts for enabling his Majesty's postmaster general of Ireland to purchase premises for the enlargement of the general post office in the city of Dublin.

An act to continue, until the 5th day of July, 1815, certain temporary or war duties of customs on the importation of goods, wares, and merchandize in Great Britain.

An act to repeal certain duties on French goods imported into Great Britain, and on foreign hides exported to France, and to grant other duties on French goods so imported.

An act to repeal the duties on teak-wood and other ship timber imported from the East Indies; and to repeal so much of an act of the 19th year of his late Majesty, as exempts captains of vessels coming from the East Indies, from penalties for having foreign-made sails.

An act to allow *viva voce* verdicts to be returned to the high courts and circuit courts of judicary of Scotland, in certain cases; and for allowing appeals to the circuit courts of judicary, in civil cases, to a certain amount.

An act for the better regulation of ecclesiastical courts in Ireland; and for the more easy recovery of church rates and tithes.

An act to permit the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, and flour, from any part of the united kingdom, without payment of duty, or receiving of bounty.

An act for the further improvement of the land revenue of the crown.

An act to revive and continue, until the 5th day of July, 1819, the manufacture of Maidstone geneva.

An act for permitting a trade between the United Provinces and certain colonies now in his Majesty's possession.

An act to continue, until the 5th day of July, 1815, certain additional duties of excise in Great Britain.

An act for granting to his Majesty a sum of money to be raised by lotteries.

An act for raising the sum of 1,716,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Irish currency, by treasury bills, for the service of Ireland, for the year 1814.

An act for raising the sum of 24,000,000*l.* by way of annuities.

An act to amend an act of the 53rd year of his present Majesty, for repealing the duties payable on the importation of wine, the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, and its dependencies, and charging other duties in lieu thereof.

An act to repeal so much of an act passed in the 9th and 10th year of the reign of King William the 3rd, and of another act passed in the 28th year of his present Majesty, as respects the removal of

wool, within a certain distance of the sea.

An act for raising the sum of 6,000,000*l.* by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1814.

An act for raising the sum of 1,500,000*l.* by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1814.

An act to continue, until the 5th day of July, 1815, and to amend several acts for granting certain rates and duties, and for allowing certain drawbacks and bounties on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into and exported from Ireland, and to grant until the said 5th day of July, 1815, certain new duties on the importation, and to allow drawbacks on the exportation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, into and from Ireland, and to make further regulations for securing the collection of the said duties.

An act to grant his Majesty duties upon auctions in Ireland, in lieu of former duties thereon, and to provide for the regulating and securing the collection of the said duties, and to prevent frauds therein.

An act for the more effectual regulation of the receipts and issues of his Majesty's treasury, and for securing the due application of money coming into the hands of the public accountants in Ireland.

An act for regulating the time of holding the Michaelmas quarter sessions in England.

An act for raising the sum of 3,000,000*l.* by way of annuities, for the service of Ireland.

An act for regulating the payment of army prize-money; and to provide for the payment of un-

claimed and forfeited shares to Chelsea hospital.

An act to grant duties of excise on certain sorts of glass made in Ireland, and to grant and allow certain countervailing duties and drawbacks in respect thereof.

An act to amend the several acts for regulating and securing the collection of the duties of spirits distilled in Ireland.

An act for the charge of the further addition to the public funded debt of Great Britain, for the service of the year 1814.

An act to explain and extend an act, passed in the 43rd year of his present Majesty, intituled an act for remedying defects in the law relative to the building and repairing of county bridges, and other works maintained at the expense of the inhabitants of counties in England, and for extending the said act to bridges and other works maintained at the expense of hundreds.

An act to amend so much of an act, passed in the 43rd year of her late Majesty queen Elizabeth, as concerns the time of appointing overseers of the poor.

An act to secure the payment of stamp duties on probates and letters of administration, and on receipts for property obtained by legacy, or intestacy, in Ireland.

An act for regulating the payment of navy prize-money, and the transmission of accounts and payment of balances to Greenwich hospital.

An act to grant additional annuities to judges of the courts of session, judiciary, and exchequer, in Scotland, who had resigned their offices before the last augmentation

of salaries granted to the judges of those courts.

An act to enable his Majesty to grant additional annuities to the judges of the court of King's-bench, judges of the courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer, in Ireland, on the resignation of their offices.

An act to amend an act, passed in the 5th year of queen Elizabeth, intituled an act containing divers orders for artificers, labourers, servants of husbandry, and apprentices.

An act to continue until the 1st day of August, 1815, several laws relating to the duties on glass made in Great Britain; for granting an excise duty on common glass bottles imported; and for the further prevention of frauds in the exportation of glass.

An act to empower the auditor general of the accounts in Spain and Portugal to examine accounts of public expenditure in France.

An act to continue, until the 25th day of March, 1815, an act of the 44th year of his present Majesty, to continue the restrictions contained in several acts of his present Majesty on payments of cash by the Bank of England.

An act to repeal the schedule annexed to an act of the 47th year of his present Majesty, by which the drawbacks and bounties on sugars exported from Ireland are to be ascertained, and to substitute another schedule in lieu thereof; and to permit the importation into Ireland of sugar, coffee, and other articles, the produce of Martinique, Mariegalante, Guadaloupe, Saint Eustatia, Saint Martin, and Saba, under the same duties and regulations, as similar articles of the Bri-

tish plantations; to continue until the 5th day of April, 1815.

An act for the more effectual prevention of child-stealing.

An act to continue until the end of the next session of parliament, several acts relating to the British white herring fishery.

An act to grant, until the 10th day of April, 1819, certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into Ireland, from any port or place within the limits of the charter granted to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and to establish further regulations for the better security of the revenue on goods so imported.

An act for maintaining and keeping in repair certain roads and bridges made in Scotland; for the purpose of military communication; and for making more effectual provision for maintaining and repairing roads made, and bridges built in Scotland, under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners for Highland roads and bridges.

An act to remove doubts as to the duties and taxes heretofore imposed and levied under the authority of the several governments in the East Indies.

An act to remove doubts as to the allowance of drawbacks upon bibles and books of prayer to the king's printers, under an act passed in the 34th year of his present Majesty.

An act to render valid certain indentures for the binding of parish apprentices, and certificates of the settlement of poor persons.

An act to repeal two acts of the 30th and 32nd years of King

Charles the 2nd, for burying in woollen, and for indemnifying persons against penalties for offences committed against the said acts.

An act to amend an act of the 13th year of his present Majesty to explain, amend, and reduce into one act, the statutes now in force for the amendment and preservation of the public highways within England and for other purposes.

An act to prevent the embezzlement of certain property belonging to the hospital for seamen at Greenwich, and to amend so much of an act of the parliament of Ireland of the 33rd year of his present Majesty as relates to payments to out-pensioners of the said hospital residing in Ireland.

An act to continue certain acts of the parliament of Ireland for preventing the importation of arms, gunpowder, and ammunition, and the making, removing, selling and keeping of gunpowder, arms, and ammunition with licence.

An act for the further encouragement of fever hospitals in Ireland.

An act to vest in his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, for ever, part of the ground and buildings now belonging to the society of King's Inn, Dublin, for the erecting thereon a repository for public records in Ireland.

An act to amend an act, made in the last session of parliament, for the relief of insolvent debtors in Ireland.

An act to amend an act of the parliament of Ireland, for preventing the pernicious practice of burning land, and for the more effectual destroying of vermin.

An act to repeal the several laws

for recovery of small sums due for wages, in Ireland; and to make other provisions for recovery of such wages.

An act to extend, as far as relates to the building of new churches, an act of the parliament of Ireland passed in the 33rd year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the 2nd, intituled an act for reviving and amending an act passed in the 23rd year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, 'an act for amending, continuing, and making more effectual, the several acts now in force in this kingdom, for the more easy recovery of tithes and other ecclesiastical dues of small value, and also for the more easy providing a maintenance for parish clerks,' so far only as the same relates to the more easy providing a maintenance for parish clerks, and to encourage the building of new churches.

An act to grant to his Majesty certain stamp duties in Ireland, and to explain and amend an act made in the fifty-second year of his Majesty's reign, for granting stamp duties in Ireland.

An act to repeal certain duties upon letters and packets, sent by the post within Ireland; and to grant other duties in lieu thereof.

An act to amend several acts relating to the revenues, matters, and things under the management of the commissioners of customs and port duties, and of the commissioners of inland excise and taxes in Ireland.

An act to repeal the additional duties of excise on French wine imported, and of spirits exported from the warehouses; and authorizing the re-payment of the additional duty in respect of French

wines found in dealer's stocks; and authorizing the commissioners of excise duties to repay or remit duties paid on liquors lost by accidental staving before landing.

An act to alter the mode of declaring the value of goods imported into or exported from Great Britain.

An act to amend an act of the 39th and 40th year of his present Majesty, to prevent frauds and abuses in the trade of hops.

An act to permit the importation of tobacco and snuff into the port of Plymouth.

An act to continue until the end of the next session of parliament, an act made in the 46th year of his present Majesty, for permitting the importation of masts, yards, bowsprits, and timber for naval purposes, from the British colonies in North America.

An act to alter and extend an act passed in the 8th year of king George the 1st, for relief of shipwrecked mariners and distressed persons, being his Majesty's subjects, in the kingdom of Portugal.

An act to permit the exportation to foreign parts from Scotland and Ireland of linen cloth without stamps.

An act to amend the several acts for regulating the Foundling Hospital in Dublin.

An act to grant to his Majesty rates and duties, and to allow drawbacks and bounties on certain goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into, and exported from Ireland, in lieu of former rates and duties, drawbacks, and bounties.

An act to continue, until three months after the ceasing of any restriction imposed on the bank of England from issuing cash in pay-

ment, the several acts for confirming and continuing the restrictions on payments in cash by the bank of Ireland.

An act to provide for the better execution of the law in Ireland, by appointing superintending magistrates and additional constables in counties in certain cases.

An act to repeal the duty payable in Ireland on certain houses or tenements, under the annual value of ten pounds.

An act for better enabling the commissioners of stamps to make allowances for spoiled stamps on policies of insurance in Great Britain, and for preventing frauds relating thereto.

An act to continue, until the 1st day of Jan. 1816, and to amend several acts for allowing importations from, and exportations to the places within the limits of the charter of the East India Company, in ships not of British built, and for the better maintenance and care of Lascars and other Asiatic seamen arriving in this kingdom.

An act to further explain and amend an act of the 50th year of his present Majesty's reign, for repealing certain parts of several acts relating to the limiting the number of persons to be carried by stage coaches in Ireland.

An act for enabling the commissioners of the northern light-houses to purchase the island and light of May, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, for enabling the commissioners of the Treasury to advance a certain sum of money towards that purpose, and for amending several acts in regard to the northern light-houses.

An act for rendering the pay-

ment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.

An act to enable the trustees appointed by an act of the 49th year of his present Majesty, for the improvement of the passage across the Frith of Forth, called the Queen's-ferry, to carry the same into execution.

An act to rectify a mistake in an act of this session of parliament, for raising the sum of 24 millions by way of annuities.

An act to amend several acts of the parliament of Ireland, for granting certain annuities.

An act to alter so much of an act, made in the 52nd year of his present Majesty, as relates to the duties payable in respect of killing of game.

An act to permit the exportation of tea to the British colonies in America, Guernsey, Jersey, Europe, and Africa, without payment of duty.

An act to repeal the duties granted by an act passed in the 11th year of his present Majesty, for repairing, amending, and supporting the several harbours and sea-ports in the isle of Man, and for granting new duties in lieu thereof; and for giving further powers to the commissioners appointed under the said act.

An act for better securing the stamp duties on sea insurances made in London, and for altering the period for taking out stamp-office certificates by attorneys and others in England.

An act to take away corruption of blood, save in certain cases.

An act to alter the punishment in certain cases of high treason.

An act for the better regulation of the drivers of licensed hackney

coaches; for explaining and amending an act passed in the 48th year of his present Majesty, relating to hackney coaches; and for authorizing the licensing of a limited number of hackney chariots.

An act for imposing an excise duty on silk handkerchiefs sold by the East India Company for home consumption.

An act to regulate, until the end of the next session of parliament, the trade in spirits between Great Britain and Ireland, reciprocally.

An act to consolidate and amend the regulations contained in several acts of parliament, for imposing and levying of fines upon parishes, townlands, and other places, in respect of the unlawful distillation of spirits in Ireland.

An act to repeal an act passed in the 52nd year of his present Majesty for better regulating the office of agent-general for volunteers and local militia, and for the more effectually regulating the said office, and to make further provisions for the regulation of the office of agent-general.

An act to repeal certain parts of an act made in the 12th year of the reign of his present Majesty, for regulating the making, keeping, and carriage of gun-powder, within Great Britain.

An act to regulate the payment of drawback on paper allowed to the universities in Scotland.

An act for further amending and enlarging the powers of an act of the 46th year of his present Majesty, intituled an act for consolidating and rendering more effectual the several acts for the purchase of buildings and further improvement of the streets and places

near to Westminster-hall, and the two Houses of Parliament, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to repeal an act for establishing regulations respecting aliens arriving in or resident in this kingdom, in certain cases, and for substituting other provisions until the end of the next session of parliament in lieu thereof.

An act to amend the several acts for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies and copyright of printed books, to the authors of such books, or their assigns.

An act for the better regulation of the conduct of the business of the office of works, and the expenditure thereof.

An act to continue, for one year, certain acts for the better prevention and punishment of attempts to seduce persons serving in his Majesty's forces by sea or land from their duty and allegiance to his Majesty, or to incite them to mutiny or disobedience.

An act for the better regulation of the several ports, harbours, roadsteads, sounds, channels, bays, and navigable rivers in the united kingdom, and of his Majesty's docks, dock-yards, arsenals, wharfs, moorings, and stores therein, and for repealing several acts passed for that purpose.

An act to enable his Majesty to settle an annuity upon her royal highness the Princess of Wales during the joint lives of his Majesty and of her Royal Highness.

An act for settling and securing an annuity on Arthur duke of Wellington, and his heirs: and for empowering the Lord High Treasurer, or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to advance out of the

consolidated funds of Great Britain a sum of money in lieu of such annuity to purchase an estate, in order to accompany the said title, in consideration of the eminent and signal services performed by the said Duke of Wellington to his Majesty and to the public; and for making further provision for the disposal of a sum of money granted by an act of the last session of parliament, for purchasing an estate for the said duke, then marquis of Wellington.

An act for settling and securing an annuity on lord Beresford, and the persons to whom the title of lord Beresford shall descend, in consideration of his eminent services.

An act for settling and securing an annuity on lord Combermere, and the two next persons to whom the title of lord Combermere shall descend in consideration of his eminent services.

An act for settling and securing an annuity on lord Exmouth, and the persons to whom the title of lord Exmouth shall descend, in consideration of his eminent services.

An act for settling and securing an annuity on lord Hill, and the persons to whom the title of lord Hill shall descend, in consideration of his eminent services.

An act for settling and securing an annuity on lord Lynedoch, and the persons to whom the title of lord Lynedoch shall descend, in consideration of his eminent services.

An act for applying a certain sum of money arisen, or to arise, from certain duties granted to his Majesty during the continuance of the present war, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1814;

and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

An act to amend the laws respecting the attestation of instruments of appointment and revocation made in exercise of certain powers in deeds, wills, and other instruments.

An act for making certain regulations respecting the postage of ship-letters, and of letters in Great Britain.

An act to repeal certain provisions in local acts for the maintenance and regulation of the poor, and to make other provisions in relation thereto.

An act to empower the commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to restore seizures, or remit or mitigate fines, penalties, or forfeitures incurred, concerning any laws relating to the customs or excise, or navigation and trade of Great Britain.

An act for repealing the duties payable in Scotland upon distillers wash, spirits, and licences, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

An act to alter and amend certain of the powers and provisions of several acts passed for the redemption and sale of the land tax, and for making further provision for the redemption thereof.

An act for letting to farm the post-horse duties.

An act to explain and amend several acts relating to spiritual persons holding of farms, and for enforcing the residence of such persons on their benefices in England, for one year, and from thence until six weeks after the meeting of the then next session of parliament.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the local militia in Great Britain for the year 1814.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia of Ireland, and for making allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers of the said militia during peace.

An act to continue so much of an act, made in the 43rd year of his present Majesty's reign for authorizing the billeting and subjecting to military discipline certain yeomanry corps and officers of cavalry or infantry as relates to such corps in Ireland.

An act to amend an act passed in the 49th year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled an act for amending and reducing into one act of parliament the several laws for raising and training the militia of Ireland.

An act to provide for the preserving and restoring of peace in such parts of Ireland as may at any time be disturbed by seditious persons, or by persons entering into unlawful combinations or conspiracies.

An act to render more easy and effectual redress for assaults in Ireland.

An act to continue, until the 25th day of March, 1816, an act for regulating the trade to the Isle of Malta; and to revive and continue, for the same period, several acts relating to the trade to the Cape of Good Hope; and to the bringing and landing certain prize goods in Great Britain.

An act to impose a countervailing duty of excise on bleaching powder imported from Ireland.

An act for the effectual examination of accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the colonial revenues in the islands of Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta, Trinidad, and in the settlements of the Cape of Good Hope, for five years.

An act to allow a bounty on the exportation from Great Britain of British made cordage.

An act for the more easy apprehending and trying of offenders escaping from one part of the united kingdom to the other

An act to revive and continue, until the 1st day of June, 1820, and to amend several acts for the more effectual prevention of depredations on the river Thames and its vicinity.

An act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of three millions for the service of Great Britain, and for applying the sum of 200,000*l.* British currency for the service of Ireland.

An act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain, and of the miners of Cornwall and Devon, and for granting allowances, in certain cases, to subaltern officers, adjutants, surgeons mates, and serjeant-majors of militia, until the 25th day of June, 1815.

An act for appointing commissioners for carrying into execution an act of this session of parliament, for granting to his Majesty a duty on pensions and offices in England; and an act made in the 38th year of his present Majesty, for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1798.

REMARKABLE TRIALS AND LAW CASES.

TESTAMENTARY CAUSES.

Arches Court, Doctors'-Commons, Friday, May 20.—*Adams v. Kneebone.*—This was a case of appeal from the Consistorial Court of Exeter, brought by Mr. Thomas Adams, the brother and sole executor of the will of Mr. Thomas Adams, late of St. Winton, in Cornwall, deceased, against Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Thomas Kneebone, the niece and administratrix of the effects of Mrs. Jemfer Adams, the widow of the deceased. The suit was originally instituted in the Court of Exeter, by Mrs. Kneebone, in impeachment of the validity of the will of Mr. Thomas Adams; and the Judge of that Court, upon the evidence there taken, pronounced against its validity, and revoked the probate which had been granted; from which decision, the present appeal to this Court was prosecuted by Mr. Thomas Adams, the executor.

The will in question was contained in two papers, both of them dated the 16th of May, 1799; the first, attested by Dr. Hall, the physician, who attended the deceased, and Mr. Philip Carnsew, a hair-dresser, who lived in the neighbourhood; and the second by Carnsew, and two neighbours of the names of Solomons and Curteys. Mr. Adams died three

days after the execution of these papers. The effect of both was pretty nearly the same, that of making a small provision for the testator's wife, but bequeathing the greater part of his property to his brother Thomas and his family, and appointing him executor; there was, however, a clause giving the residue of the property to Mr. Thomas Adams in the latter will, which there was not in the prior one. A probate was obtained of this latter will, in which all the testator's relatives appeared to acquiesce, no proceedings being taken to impeach its validity for 7 years afterwards. In September, 1806, Dr. Hall, who took the deceased's instructions for and prepared the first will, (from which the second was prepared by an attorney), died, and in October following, proceedings were instituted by some of the deceased's relatives, calling upon the executor to bring in the probate, and prove the will by witnesses; but in January following, the first will, which had never till then made its appearance, was found to be in the possession of Mr. Philip Carnsew, one of the witnesses, and the proceedings were shortly afterwards discontinued. From this time the executor continued in undisturbed possession of the probate until December, 1811, when Mrs. Kneebone, as the administratrix of

the deceased's widow, who had survived him only about 2 years, instituted the present suit.

The evidence, in support of the will in the Court at Exeter, fully proved the death, hand-writing, and good character of Dr. Hall, the framer of it, by way of showing, in order to supply the want of his evidence, the improbability that he would have been a party to the transaction, had it been otherwise than perfectly fair and correct, or the deceased incapable of knowing the nature of the act he did.

Mr. Philip Carnsew, however, spoke in direct derogation of his own act, and swore, in the most positive terms, to the testator's total incapacity, during the whole of the transactions in question. The rest of the evidence threw but little light on the subject, as the other subscribing witnesses were unable, from the great lapse of time since the transactions, and their being uninterested in them, to speak, with any great degree of positiveness or precision, to the facts in question. Upon this evidence the Judge of the Court at Exeter founded his decision against the validity of both wills, and pronounced the deceased to have died intestate. Upon the appeal to this Court, a variety of new matter was introduced in pleadings on both sides, and many additional witnesses examined, and the case therefore came on for a hearing upon the general complexion of the evidence, as taken in both Courts.

It appeared that the deceased was a farmer, and possessed of considerable property at St. Winnon and its neighbourhood. On

the Saturday preceding his death, he was seized with a fever, occasioned, as was supposed, by a cold he had taken, in being exposed to wet in the course of his farming concerns, and he was in consequence attended by Dr. Hall, in his medical capacity. Having expressed his wish, "to settle his mind," as he termed it, Dr. Hall was spoken to on the subject, and he accordingly took his instructions verbally; and reducing the same into writing, the paper was duly executed by the deceased, and attested by Dr. Hall, and at his request by Philip Carnsew, who had been sent for to take the hair off the deceased's breast, preparatory to the application of a blister. Dr. Hall then took the paper to Mr. Hext, an attorney, at Lostwithiel, since also dead; and in a subsequent conversation with Adams, told him his will was not half a will, and that Mr. Hext was preparing another, which Carnsew was directed to fetch; he accordingly did so, and according to his own account, Mr. Hext then tore off the seal from the first will, saying it was of no use, but that he must get three witnesses to the other, on account of the freehold property. Carnsew then carried both papers to Mr. Adams, the deceased's brother, who went out to fetch witnesses, and returning with two, this second will was executed in their presence, and attested by them and Carnsew. The latter then took both papers to Mr. Hext, to see that they were correct, and afterwards delivered them to Mr. T. Adams, who returned him the cancelled one as of no use, and he, as stated, threw it into a drawer with some refuse

papers, and knew not afterwards what was become of it, until he accidentally found it, on making a search by desire of the professional persons concerned in the cause. The rest of the evidence went principally to the degree of regard entertained by the deceased for the parties interested; his recognition to his family and others in conversation of his will and its contents; the acquiescence of the wife and relations in it for so many years; and Carnsew's declarations of animosity to the executor, on account of his enforcing payment of a debt due from him by legal proceedings.

It was contended, on the part of the next of kin, that no part of the evidence, in support of the will, was sufficiently strong to weigh against the positive evidence of Carnsew, as to the deceased's total incapacity, and, therefore, the decree of the Court below, founded upon the proof of that fact, ought to be affirmed.

On the other hand it was argued, that Carnsew was not entitled to credit; and setting his evidence aside, the evidence of Dr. Hall's good character and hand-writing, corroborated by the collateral facts of the case, was sufficient to uphold the will, and justify a reversal of the decision appealed from.

Sir John Nicholl recapitulated the circumstances of the case. He observed that the party now impeaching the validity of the will was the niece of the testator's widow, had lived with her until her death, and had acquired, by deed of gift from her, the same interest that she had herself in the property in question under the

will. She must, therefore, have obtained an ample knowledge of the circumstances connected with the making of the will, and have had the same motives for instituting a judicial inquiry into them. By not having done so, however, for so many years, every presumption of law arising from thence was as strong against her as it was in favour of the act impeached. Mr. Carnsew was the only one of the subscribing witnesses now alive who could give any distinct account of the transaction in question. He was a witness, common to both parties, they being equally entitled to call for his evidence. That evidence was most material in the present case, and must, therefore, meet with the most rigorous scrutiny, as, if he was to be believed, there was an end of both wills. It was, however, by no means to be concluded, on the other hand, that if he was discredited, the will must necessarily be established. The Court must form its judgment on that point from the whole circumstances of the case, and their probability and concurrence with each other, as there had been cases, as observed by the Counsel, in which wills had been established against the evidence of a very numerous body of witnesses, all speaking in derogation of their own act. A contrary position would be grievous in the extreme, and lead to the grossest instances of fraud, by witnesses conspiring together, and agreeing in one uniform and positive narration of fact. He then entered into a minute examination of Carnsew's evidence, and contrasted one part of it with another, and the whole with the evidence

of the other witnesses, and was of opinion that, looking to the evidence, there was in support of the deceased's capacity, the respectability of Dr. Hall's character, and the improbability that he should lend himself, without having the least interest in the transaction, to the fabrication of a will, and the imposing it upon a man in a deranged state of mind, and afterwards busy himself in getting a more complete one prepared by an attorney, contrary to Carnsew's suggestion of fraud. Looking also to the fairness of the execution of the will, and the procurement of the witnesses by the executor, indiscriminately, and without any instructions to them, contrary to Carnsew's suggestion of subornation; observing, too, the evidence of the deceased's capacity, his silence at the times when he is described by Carnsew as raving, cursing, and swearing, and his recognition of the will and its contents, by saying to one witness, that his executor would pay her for her trouble in attending upon him; and to another, (his nephew), by calling him to his bedside, and telling him what he had left him, in direct contradiction to Carnsew's assertion, that the will was never read over to him (the deceased), nor did he know the contents of it; and all this, confirmed by the conduct of the widow, proved to have been in the house during the whole transaction, though Carnsew asserted she was not, and acquiescing till her death in the non-impeachment of the will. Looking to this mass of evidence, the Court could come to no other conclusion than that Carnsew was a most corrupt and per-

jured witness, and his act must therefore be taken in opposition to his evidence. The will then appeared the act of a capable testator, and the law therefore presumed his knowledge of its contents. This presumption was, however, strongly augmented by the widow's acquiescence, and the proof of the testator's strong regard for his brother and nephew, the persons principally benefitted. It was a very common notion amongst persons not conversant in law, that an executor takes every thing not given by the will, after payment of debts. Dr. Hall may have entertained this idea (not conceiving the bequest of an estate for 4 years only to his brother to be repugnant to the deceased's intention of giving him the residue), until undeceived by Mr. Hext, and the Court was bound to presume, that Mr. Hext would not have inserted the residuary clause, unless he had previously ascertained from Dr. Hall that it was consonant to the deceased's instructions to him. Under all the circumstances, therefore, the Court was satisfied, as well from the presumption of law, as from the facts of the case, both being concurrent, that the paper in question was sufficiently proved to contain the will of the deceased, and the same was pronounced for accordingly, and the probate thereof confirmed to the executor in reversal of the decision of the Court below; but in consideration of the next of kin having only supported that decision in this court, and of its appearing that Carnsew had been induced to perjure himself so grossly, not at her instigation, but merely from motives of revenge

towards the executor, the Court gave no costs.

Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons.—Nicholls and Nicholls, by their Guardian, against Nicholls.

—This was a proceeding relative to the validity of the will of Mr. Thomas Nicholls, deceased, an attorney, at Southampton, which was propounded on the part of his two children, who were the universal legatees named in it, and opposed by Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Nicholls, the deceased's widow.

It appeared that Mr. Nicholls died in January, 1813, leaving the parties in the cause the only persons entitled to his property in case of his intestacy. The will in question was made under the following rather singular circumstances:—Mr. Nicholls was upon terms of intimacy with a Mr. King, of Southampton, they having frequent occasion to transact business together, the former as the solicitor, and the latter as the steward, of Sir Charles Mills. Upon these occasions they were in the habit of ridiculing the general prolixity of members of the legal profession, and drawing leases, and other instruments, as specimens of the brevity with which it was possible to draw them. On the 30th July, 1803, (the date of the will in question), they dined together, and after dinner a conversation taking place on the old subject, Mr. King handed a paper to Mr. Nicholls, which he said was his will, and asked him if it was not a valid one, as much as if it had been spun out by a lawyer. It contained a general bequest of all his property to his wife and children, with an admonition rela-

tive to their conduct in life. Nicholls replied, "It was not only a valid one, but a devilish good one." He then took a sheet of paper, and wrote the will in question in these terms: "I leave my property between my two children; I hope that they will be virtuous and independent, and that they will worship God, and not black coats." He then signed it, and handing it over to King, said, "There, there is as good a will as I shall probably ever make." After he was gone, King signed his name as a witness, endorsed it, and deposited it among some papers of his own. Mr. Nicholls was at this time a widower, but afterwards married the present defendant. In his last illness, Mr. King, who had, as he said, forgotten the transaction in question, urged him to make his will, to which he replied "he did not know but that the law would make as good a disposal of his property as he should; but when he got better, he would, in compliance with his friends' wishes, make his will." This he never did; after his death Mrs. Nicholls applied to Mr. King, saying, she could find no will amongst the deceased's papers, but if there was one, she thought it was most likely to be in his (King's) possession, from his intimacy with her husband. He accordingly searched, but found only the paper in question, which he delivered to Mrs. Nicholls, telling her it was of no consequence, and she might put it in the fire if she pleased. Mr. King concluded his deposition by stating it as his opinion, that the deceased never meant the paper to operate as his will, but merely as one of

those specimens which he was in the habit of making, to shew that he could exceed him (King) in brevity; and in verification of this opinion, he exhibited his own will, which had given rise to the other. The rest of the evidence went principally to prove the deceased's regard for his wife, and that he lived very happily with her.

Sir John Nicholl recapitulated the evidence, but principally that of Mr. King; and observed, that if that was to be received, the will must be pronounced against, as wanting the great requisite,—the *animus testandi*. He was of opinion, that the evidence must be received, because it was that of a witness made so by the testator himself; a witness, who was bound to come forward, even at the instance of the parties opposing the will, that they might have the benefit of his cross-examination. The evidence, however, of such a witness, if in derogation of his own act, was to be listened to with extreme caution; and the question therefore was, whether Mr. King was entitled to belief. He appeared to be a friend of the deceased's: the transaction described by him, though whimsical, was nevertheless probable; and the will was made as a specimen of brevity in imitation of King's; the disposing parts of both were to the same effect, and so were the admonitory parts; and it was therefore evident that the one was a strong imitation of the other, but in fewer words. The deceased did not intend that it should be witnessed by King, and gave no directions for its preservation. It was a strong circumstance, too, that the will made no alteration

in the manner in which the law would have disposed of the deceased's property, had he died at that time; and it was therefore not likely to have been written *animo testandi*, but as a specimen of brevity only. He afterwards married, and lived very happily with his wife; and his declarations during his illness rather showed his attention to die intestate, as he merely expressed his intention of making his will when he should get better, to satisfy those who desired it of him. During all this, no mention was made of the paper in question: it appeared to have been dismissed from his mind ever since the occasion that gave rise to it, and the Court could not but think, that when handed by deceased to King, it was not intended by him to operate after his death; and therefore, though exercising every possible caution as to the evidence of a witness in derogation of his own act, it was bound to pronounce against the will; which was done accordingly, and letters of administration decreed to the widow.

Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons.—Fox against Evans and Evans.—This was a proceeding relative to the validity of the will of Francis Evans, Esq. late of Harrow-villa, Middlesex; deceased, which was propounded on the part of Miss Sarah Fox, spinster, one of the executors, and opposed by Mrs. Alicia Evans, and Francis Evans, Esq. the widow and son of the deceased.

It appeared that Mr. Evans was a gentleman of very respectable connections in Ireland, and had in

the former part of his life resided in various parts of that country; but family differences induced him to retire from it in 1802, the period at which a separation by mutual consent took place between him and Mrs. Evans. From that time Mr. Evans took up his residence in various parts of England, and being in want of a person to superintend his domestic arrangements, he, in May, 1806, made choice of Miss Fox for that purpose, she having applied to him in answer to an advertisement for a governess to his niece. He was shortly afterwards seized with a paralytic affection, from the effects of which, added to the increasing infirmities of age, he suffered considerably. Through the interference of his son at this juncture, a reconciliation was effected between the deceased and his wife, and he accordingly invited her to take up her residence with him, at Bronsea-castle, Dorset, his then residence. In October, 1807, she complied with this invitation, and then found Miss Fox officiating in the superintendance of Mr. Evans's domestic affairs; but she quitted Bronsea-castle in November following, in consequence of the criminal intimacy which she suspected to exist between Miss Fox and Mr. Evans. From this time Mr. Evans's health declined considerably, and he travelled to Cheltenham and various other places for its re-establishment, accompanied by Miss Fox; but at last took up his residence with her at Harrow-villa, the scene of the transaction in question. The will, it appeared, was here drawn up by the deceased, in the summer of 1809. He kept it by him until

the 5th of July, 1810, when he ordered his carriage, intending to drive to the house of his friend Richard Cooke, Esq. at Caldecott-hill, but meeting him on the road, they returned together. They proceeded into Mr. Evans's library, where he told Mr. Cooke he had a favour to ask of him, as he was going to make his will, and leave him an executor, and pointing to a drawer in the table, said he would find the will there, adding, how necessary it was for every body not to be without a will, but particularly for him. The will was then produced, and purported to devise the testator's freehold property to his son, subject to the settlement made on his marriage with Miss Lock, daughter of John Lock, Esq. of America-square, London. It also gave an annuity of 600*l.* to Miss Fox, and another of 200*l.* to Miss Nixon, during life, secured upon certain copyhold lands, ultimately reverting to Mr. Francis Evans, jun. It also gave to Miss Fox any house the testator might reside in at his death, with the furniture, plate, linen, horses, carriages, &c.; and concluded with a bequest to her of all the rest of his personal property, and appointed her and William Johnson, Esq. of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, executors. Mr. Evans then desired Mr. Cooke to draw up the codicil, appointing himself an additional executor, and giving him and the other executors 500*l.* each for their trouble, which he accordingly did, and both papers were then executed in the presence of Mr. Fox, Miss Fox's father, and another witness.

The validity of these two instruments was opposed by Mrs. and

Mr. Evans, upon the two grounds of an undue ascendancy exercised over the testator's mind by Miss Fox, and his total incapacity, as well at the time of making the will, as before, and subsequent to it; and in support of this, a variety of circumstances were adduced. It was stated, that Miss Fox had taken advantage of the deceased's infirmity of mind to produce a criminal connection between them; that they afterwards lived in open adultery, and she introduced her father and mother into the house as inmates, and endeavoured to estrange his affections as much as possible from his son, and his family; that they conspired together to obtain the deceased's property, and often spoke of the will as having been obtained by a plot of their's, and treated the deceased as insane, as in fact he was; that in the spring of 1810, he began to commit the most extravagant acts, purchasing large quantities of poultry, jewellery, &c. for which he had no occasion, destroying the furniture, &c. about the house, ordering dinner at a particular hour, and then insisting upon having it, though raw, two or three hours sooner, and throwing the gravy and sauce over those at the table. Several letters, also, pompously and improperly addressed, and otherwise indicative of insanity, were produced, as having been written to persons with whom he had formerly corresponded in the most accurate manner, and by whom he was esteemed, as in fact he was till then, a man of uncommon judgment. And one instance in particular of his insanity, which happened on the very day

the will was executed, was much relied on. He was walking on that day in Lord Northwick's grounds at Harrow, and observing the doors open, said he would take that opportunity of paying his respects to his lordship, with whom he was acquainted. He then burst into the drawing-room, where Lord Northwick, the late Mr. Perceval, and lady, and a large party were assembled, with his dress much disordered, and his face pale, and disfigured by a blow he had received from Mr. Fox. His whole appearance and conduct were such as to convince Lord Northwick of his derangement, and he accordingly called for the assistance of his servants, and delivered the deceased into the custody of Mr. Fox and his daughter, who had by that time come up. He was shortly afterwards placed in the care of keepers, and in November following, a commission of lunacy having issued, an inquisition was held, and the Jury returned a verdict of insanity without lucid intervals, from the first of July preceding, five days prior to the transaction of the will. He was then removed to Dr. Willis's at Hoxton, where he died in October, 1811.

In reply to this, circumstances were adduced on the part of Miss Fox, to show that she possessed the deceased's confidence, but without any undue means; that his displeasure was very great against his son for not coming to see him, and he often declared it would be thousands out of his way: that Miss Fox's connection with the deceased, far from being notorious, was hardly known, and her father was introduced into the

house to manage the deceased's farming concerns, with a salary of 40*l.* per annum, only on account of the deceased's good opinion of his skill in those matters; that the blow he gave the deceased was given under the impulse of irritation, as having been struck by him, but the matter was amicably adjusted next day: that the deceased continued of sound mind, managing his affairs, and drawing drafts on his bankers, until the 12th of July, 1810, and even wished Miss Fox to go with him the day the will was executed, but excused her solely on account of ill health; and that the transaction at Lord Northwick's was the effect of intoxication, and not of insanity, the deceased having that day drank very freely upon an empty stomach, but the next day having recovered, he spoke of the circumstances as a good joke only.

A great mass of evidence was adduced in proof of these different representations of the case on either side, and the arguments of counsel heard at great length thereon, during three days, it being contended on the one hand, that there was no proof of undue influence or control over the deceased, but that the will was the spontaneous act of a capable testator; and, on the other hand, that not only was an undue control proved, but also actual and positive incapacity, for a period long antecedent and subsequent to the making of the will, as well as at the very time.

Sir John Nicholl recapitulated the circumstances of the case. He was of opinion, that the acts of extravagance committed by the deceased, coupled with what hap-

pened on the very day of the will, and the verdict of the jury upon the inquisition, left no doubt of the deceased's having been afflicted with insanity. Where there was *prima facie*, no proof of this, the presumption of law was always in favour of the testamentary act in question; but when it was otherwise, the *onus probandi* was thrown upon the party setting up the act; and the question, therefore, in the present case was, whether the papers in question were executed by the deceased during a lucid interval. He then entered into an examination of the doctrine of lucid intervals, as laid down by Lord Thurlow, defining it to be that positive proof must be shown of the disorder having been wholly thrown off for the time: there must be a complete lucid interval applying to the particular act in question, for if there was but a single word "sounding the folly," it was conclusive against the presumption of a lucid interval sufficient for legal purposes. Corroborative circumstances, however, such as whether the act was a natural disposition, or in favour of persons exercising an undue control, might considerably influence the inquiry, as they were material to shew the probability of the act being the spontaneous exertion of the deceased's mind; and the present case was, therefore, to be examined upon these principles. He then entered into the private history of the deceased and Miss Fox, remarking particularly upon her father's conduct in using such violence towards a poor paralytic old man like the deceased; and observing that, with all the Court's

caution in listening to the evidence of servants in the house, still these circumstances must have their weight. They were, however, strongly confirmed by the account given of the deceased's incoherent correspondence; and the very fact of his wishing his wife and son to visit him when living in a state of open prostitution with this girl was in itself a proof of insanity. A further confirmation was afforded in the transaction at Lord Northwicks; and the Court could not but think the attempt to give it the colour of intoxication to have proceeded from fraudulent motives. Looking, then, at this evidence, it was not only sufficient to throw the burden of proving capacity upon the parties setting up the will, but it likewise proved the influence they exercised over the deceased; and it would be difficult to imagine the evidence that would be sufficient to sustain a will under such circumstances. Mr. Fox must have known of his daughter's prostitution: and this, added to his general conduct, did not go far to confirm his good character and hand-writing, in attestation of the act in question. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Cooke were both renouncing executors, and had released their legacies: the latter was also the writer of the codicil in his own favour. It was therefore probable, that they had expectations from the bounty of the executrix; and though this was not sufficient to discredit them, it must necessarily raise the presumption of their evidence being somewhat biassed. There was no reason to believe that the deceased's declarations of having made his will referred to either of the papers in question: and

they had the effect of disinheriting his son from one considerable part of his property, only to make an unreasonable provision for a woman with whom he lived in public adultery. The will itself bore strong internal marks of confusion and irregularity, and appeared to have been copied from some other not before the court. It was written very irregularly, with some names partly omitted in places, and others repeated in a varied manner, altogether showing the deceased's confusion at the time, and, in the language of Lord Thurlow, "sounding his folly." So far, therefore, from any lucid interval being proved, there was every presumption of the continuance of the disorder, a presumption confirmed not only by the general state of the evidence, but also by the contents and appearance of the will itself. The Court was, therefore, bound to pronounce against its validity; and considering the active part taken by Miss Fox in this transaction, with all its attendant obloquy, the Court felt that it would not sufficiently mark its disapprobation of such practices, and hold out a discouragement of them for public example, did it not condemn her in the costs incurred. Costs decreed accordingly.

Lady Frances Elizabeth Brudenell Wilson, and the Right Hon. Charles Abbott, Speaker of the House of Commons, against Sir Berkeley William Guise, Bart.— This was a question upon the admission of an allegation, pleading a nuncupative codicil to the will of William Wright, Esq. late of Chelsea, deceased.

Mr. Wright died on the 13th of February, 1814, having on the 5th of August, 1800, made his will, appointing Lady Wilson and the Honourable Charles Abbott, executors, and bequeathing to the former the residue of his property, after payment of his debts, and some specific legacies. He had also subsequently made several codicils to this will, and the allegation now offered pleaded that the deceased, on the 11th of February, two days only before his death, being very ill, addressed himself to two or three persons who were with him, and declared his intention to give one thousand pounds out of the money he had invested in the Bank to a friend of his. The words used by him for this purpose were reduced into writing on the 15th of March, after his death, and attested by the persons in whose presence they were uttered.

The admission of this allegation to proof was opposed on the ground, that the statute 29 Car. 2, commonly called the statute of frauds, required that no written will should be revoked or altered by a subsequent nuncupative one, unless the same be in the lifetime of the testator reduced into writing and approved by him, and proved to have been so by three admissible witnesses; and that no nuncupative will should be proved by witnesses after six months from the making, unless reduced into writing within six days, nor should it be proved till fourteen days after the testator's death, nor until the relations should have been cited to oppose the same, if they thought proper. From the facts, however, stated in this alle-

gation, it appeared that the money in the Bank included both generally and specifically in the residuary clause of the regularly executed will, was the fund out of which the nuncupative legacy was to be paid. This therefore was an alteration by the nuncupative codicil of the disposition of the property made by that will within the meaning of the act, and as the provisions of that act requiring the words of nuncupation to be reduced into writing within six days had not been complied with, the nuncupative codicil was void, and the allegation pleading it inadmissible.

It was contended, on the other hand, that the allegation was admissible, because the court was not justified in shutting out the parties, by a rejection of it, from an investigation of the case by which it might appear that the requisites of the act had been complied with, as in the case of *Brown and Mauby* in 1770.

Sir John Nicholl recapitulated the facts of the case, and observed, it was clear that the money in the Bank was given both generally and specifically by the residuary clause of the will, and it was equally so that the effect of the nuncupative codicil would be to alter this bequest. The act, on account of its general objects, was to be strictly construed and enforced to its fullest extent. It was, therefore, imperative upon the Court in this case, and left it no discretion. The Court would have wished to have had the authority of some case to justify a further investigation of the present one by sending the allegation to proof, but none such had

been cited. In that of *Brown v. Manby*, the words were pleaded to have been written in the deceased's life-time, and with his privity, and therefore it was possible the requisites of the act might appear on proof to have been complied with, and upon that ground the allowances admitted; but in the present case the facts pleaded showed demonstratively the impossibility that they could have been so. He therefore felt himself bound to reject the allegation; but as the will was opposed on the ground of incapacity, and might ultimately be invalidated upon that ground, in which case the nuncupative codicil would not then contravene the act by altering a more regular disposition of the property, but would only be open to the usual opposition from the next of kin, and as they might be deprived of the benefit of that opposition, by the six months allowed by the act for that purpose being by that time elapsed, the Court postponed pronouncing its judgment until all the next of kin should have been cited to become parties to the proceeding.

Harris against Bedford, formerly Mannooch.—This was a question as to the validity of the will of Francis Fagg Mannooch, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspecting Field Officer of the Volunteer Corps for the South-West District, and of Fareham, Hants, deceased, at the instance of Lieut.-Henry Harris, R. N. one of the executors, against Catherine, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Bedford, formerly Mannooch, and widow of the deceased.

Colonel Mannooch, it appeared, died in June 1809, and the will

in question was dated the 7th of January preceding. It was all of the testator's hand-writing, and spoke of his wife and children in the most affectionate terms. It bequeathed the greater part of his property to his natural son, Lieut. Harris, assigning as his reason for it, that his wife and legitimate daughter were amply provided for by his marriage settlement; but concluded thus, "This being written with my own hand, I am led to believe, from counsel's opinion, that it will stand good in the eye of the law; I therefore, revoking all former wills, have hereunto set my hand and seal," &c. The will was duly signed, but without a seal, and the usual clause of attestation was added, purporting that it had been duly executed in the presence of witnesses; but none such appeared subscribed to it.

The evidence in support of this paper went to establish the deceased's regard for Lieutenant Harris, his hand-writing to the will, and a recognition of his intention that it should operate, by his reading it over to his wife, and declaring so to her, and then depositing it in his writing-case.

It was opposed by Mrs. Bedford's counsel, on the ground, that the presumption of law, afforded by the clause of attestation to the paper, of an intention in the mind of the testator to execute his will in the presence of witnesses, had not been satisfactorily repelled by the evidence produced; that he lived a sufficient time afterwards without having done so; and it was, therefore, to be presumed that he had abandoned his intention.

Sir John Nicholl, said, the Court

was bound to presume an intention to complete the imperfect paper: and the only question was, whether that presumption was sufficiently repelled in evidence. The strong language of the will, and the deliberation with which it appeared to have been made, were such as to require but slight circumstances to do so. The testator was a military man, unacquainted with the forms of business, and had been led to believe, from counsel's opinion, that the will would be valid without witnesses; he might, therefore, have copied the clause of attestation from some form, without knowing the legal effect of it; his wife and daughter were amply provided for by his marriage settlement; and this will was, therefore, especially designed to provide for his natural son, in conformity to the regard he was proved invariably to have felt for him. Nothing could be stronger than the terms in which that intention was expressed in the will; the deceased was a man of reserved habits, except to his wife, in whom he placed the greatest confidence; to her he reads his will, declares it to be so, and again deposits it in her presence; this amounts to a republication of the paper; and the Court having no doubt, under all the circumstances, of the deceased's intention that it should operate after his death, felt itself bound to pronounce for its validity as the will of the deceased.

Doe ex dim. Hicks v. Ring.—In this case the only question was, whether the reversion of an estate, to which the testator was entitled, passed under a devise of "all his effects" to his wife.

Mr. Serjeant Blossett, for the devisee, the lessor of the plaintiff, said, that the will was so short, that little argument as to his intention by this word could be adduced either way. It had been always held, that words were to be taken in the sense in which the testator employed them throughout the will, however dissimilar that meaning might be from the proper or ordinary sense. Thus in *Doe ex dim. Tofield v. Tofield*, 11 East, 246, it was held, that real property might pass under the words "*personal estates*," it being manifest from the whole of the instrument that such was the deviser's intention. In the case before the Court, the duty of the testator required the disinheriting of the heir at law, in favour of a reputed wife and her children: and it was quite certain that he intended to do so; the only question being, whether that intention was sufficiently expressed in the will. He knew that his personal effects were only of the value of 118*l.* whereas his real were worth 40*l.* per annum; and it was clear he knew that he was entitled to this reversionary estate, for an offer was made him to purchase it a little while before his death. He called in four witnesses to attest his will, being one more than the statute requires for the passing of real estate. If the Court were satisfied that the testator's intention was to pass real property under the word *effects*, it was insignificant what was the exact meaning of the word; but if the Court were not so satisfied, the etymological meaning was in the Learned Serjeant's favour, if any thing: in the etymology of the word there was nothing that implied

any thing *personal* in contradiction to *real*. The word meant *property acquired* in general, and it was only a secondary meaning which confined that property to *personal*. In the four decisions which were to be found on this word, in East's Reports, three held it to extend to real, and only one confined it to personal estate; and by the lower classes of people particularly, it was frequently used to signify real estate. He quoted Cowp. 298, in which, although the devise was of the residue of the testator's "effects, both real and personal," a good deal turned on the meaning of the word *effects*, which was argued to mean only personal property, and it was contended that real effects meant only chattels; but Lord Mansfield denied that the word *effects* was *ex vi termini* so confined. The word had been used to signify real property by the legislature, who made it felony in a bankrupt to conceal his monies or *effects*. This extended to real property, although in a criminal case the most rigid construction would be put upon a word. He cited 2 New, 221, 1 East, 33, 3 East, 516, in which the word from the context received an opposite construction, and 11 East, 290.

Lord Ellenborough. — In all these cases there was context; but when all explanatory context is absent, have you any case where the words *effects per se* is held to extend to real estate?

Mr. Serjeant Blosset admitted he could carry it no further than the *dicta* of Lord Mansfield, and the intention in the will to pass every thing, to which the most extended sense would be given.

Mr. Best, *contra*, was stopped by the Court.

Lord Ellenborough said, that unfortunately there was here a destitution of any thing that could enlarge the word beyond its natural, ordinary, and obvious sense, which was confined to personal property. There was a great number of acts of parliament in which the word extended to nothing but personal property. If the heir at law was not disinherited, he was entitled.

Mr. Justice Bayley. — In case of doubt, the heir would be entitled to judgment; and here the word is equivocal.

Rule to enter a nonsuit.

LANCASTER ASSIZES, THURSDAY,
SEPT. 8.

Before Sir John Bayley and a Special Jury.

Bootle, Esq. M. P. and Others, v. Blundell, Esq. — Sir W. Garrow stated the case to the jury. It was an issue out of the Court of Chancery, and the plaintiffs were Wilbraham Bootle, Esq. a member of parliament, and other persons, devisees of the late Mr. Henry Blundell, of Ince, near Liverpool, and the defendant was Charles Blundell, Esq. the son and heir of Henry Blundell. The question to be tried was, whether the late Mr. Henry Blundell, at the time he made his will in July 1809, and his codicil in May 1810, was of sound mind. That at both those periods he was of sound mind, he should show beyond all doubt. To make the subject more intelligible to the jury, the learned advocate

said he would enter a little into the history of the late Mr. Blundell, of Ince. This gentleman, with an ample patrimony, had from early life an ardent passion for the cultivation of the fine arts. He had travelled the continent, and had resided at Rome, occasionally visiting other places most deserving notice, as containing the valuable and classical remains of antiquity. In collecting these monuments of ancient grandeur, he spared neither pains nor cost; and it was his pride and ambition to have it said that the finest collection of antique statues was in the possession of a private English gentleman. Having imported these valuable remains of the Grecian and Roman artists, he erected a superb pantheon at Ince, the place of his residence in this country, and directed that it should be constantly open for the gratuitous inspection of men of taste and learning. This pantheon was his chief delight, and the chief object of his expenditure; but notwithstanding all its cost, he increased the value of his estates sixfold, and the whole of his immense property he certainly at one time proposed to leave to his son, the present defendant. He had besides that son, two daughters, who were married, the one to a Mr. Tempest, and the other to a Mr. Stoner, both men of fortune, but they had large families. Mr. Blundell, the father, though desirous his son should inherit his property, yet wished, in the event of his son not marrying, or not having issue, that his daughters' children should have the property settled upon them. This, the learned counsel said, was the subject of

remonstrance on the part of the defendant, who conceived that the intention his father had manifested would have the effect of disinheriting him. He contended with his father, that he had a right to the whole of his property, his sisters being provided for. The testator, considering that if he left his daughters and their children to the future liberality of their brother, the defendant, they would not derive the ultimate benefit he intended them, resolved to settle upon them a considerable portion of his property, and by his will thereupon he left the defendant about 15,000*l.* a-year, including the Ince estate, and as much more he left to his daughters. By a codicil he provided, that if his son disputed his will, he should defray all the expense of the litigation. After his death, the defendant insisted that his father was not in a capacity to make either the will or the codicil, and he accordingly contested both. It was true, that when Mr. Blundell executed his testamentary dispositions, he was in an advanced stage of life, nearly 90 years of age: his sight was greatly impaired, and he was extremely deaf; but it would be shown that he was in full possession of all his intellectual faculties. The learned attorney-general assured the jury, he should make out such a strong and irresistible case, as would not leave a particle of doubt on the minds of the jury as to the sanity of the deceased testator. He first read the depositions of the solicitor who made the will and codicil. It showed that Mr. Blundell was perfectly aware of the contents, that he had the draughts read over to

him, and entirely approved of them. Dr. M'Cartney, the physician who attended him, described him as a man of a vigorous mind; in a state competent to business; incapable of being imposed upon, but at times subject to lethargy, arising from the jaundice, which, however, he always soon got the better of. He should have had no hesitation in attesting his will at any period of his life.

It was proved by other witnesses, that Mr. Blundell, within the year he died, had meditated a plan for the establishment of an academy for the fine arts, for the benefit and emulation of artists in the northern part of the kingdom, and that he gave 1,600l. towards it. It was also shown, that about the same period he edited and printed fifty copies of a grand edition of the engravings of the Statues and monuments in his Pantheon; the letter-press of which was most ably and classically written by himself; and that one copy he intended for the British Museum.

Mr. Topping, the defendant's counsel, now said, he was authorized by his client, Mr. Charles Blundell, not to keep up the cause any longer. It was a vast stake for which Mr. Blundell was contending, and conceiving himself to have been disinherited, he thought he had a right to have it proved in a court of justice that he had been disinherited in due form by a will duly executed. It was impossible to resist the weight of the evidence, and therefore he cheerfully submitted.—Verdict for plaintiff.

PREROGATIVE COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Fisher and Wheeler against Mills.—This was a suit to try the validity of the will of Mr. Andrew Mills, late of Streatham, Surrey, deceased, at the instance of Mr. Robert Fisher, of Streatham, and Mr. Henry Wheeler, jun. of the Stock Exchange, the executors, against Mr. John Mills, the deceased's nephew, and one of his next relatives.

It appeared that the deceased was a wheelwright, and carried on his trade in a small house at Streatham, the lower part of which served for his workshop, and the upper contained two rooms, in which he lived without any servant. By his labour and habits of economy, he had saved property in the funds and elsewhere to the amount of about three thousand pounds. He had nephews and nieces to the number of ten or twelve; but it did not appear that he kept up any great intimacy with them. He was in the habit of receiving many attentions from the families of the two executors who lived in the neighbourhood, particularly from that of Mr. Fisher, whose shop adjoined the deceased's residence, and with whom he frequently took his meals, &c. Mrs. Fisher and her daughters attended, and sat up with him in his last illness. He died on the 20th of July, 1812, at the advanced age of seventy-four, and for about two years preceding had been subject to occasional deafness. His infirmities increased so as to confine him to his bed for the last five or six weeks of his life, during the lat-

ter part of which he was totally blind. On the 6th of July preceding his death, Mrs. Wheeler applied, as was stated, by the directions of the deceased, to Mr. Noy, an attorney in the neighbourhood, and gave him instructions for a will, which was drawn up immediately by him, and executed the same day. By this will the testator gave legacies of from 100l. to 250l. stock to several of his relations, and after some trifling pecuniary legacies, the residue of his property to Mr. Robert Fisher and Mrs. Wheeler, sen. appointing the former and Mr. Henry Wheeler, jun. executors. On the 9th of July a second application was made to Mr. Noy, by Mr. Fisher, stating that the deceased was not quite satisfied with his will, as his book-debts, household furniture, &c. which were included in the residue of his property bequeathed to Mr. Fisher and Mrs. Wheeler jointly, he meant to leave exclusively to Mr. Fisher. Mr. Noy accordingly prepared a codicil, embracing this alteration, but confirming the will in other respects; and being introduced to the deceased by Mr. Fisher, as a person who was come about his book-debts, the codicil was executed. On the 11th of July, Mr. Noy was again applied to, and attended at the deceased's house, where he met Mr. Fisher and Mrs. Wheeler, who told him that *they* thought it would be better for the deceased to dispose of his property by one instrument than by two, and that the residue of his general property was to be given to Mr. Fisher only, as Mrs. Wheeler was to have the remaining part of his funded property after payment of the legacies

charged on it. They then gave him the will and codicil, and the alterations required, being, as he described them, but trivial; he drew up, on the spot, the new will, and was then introduced by Mr. Fisher and Mrs. Wheeler into the deceased's bed-room to get it executed, for which purpose he was lifted up in bed by Miss Fisher, who was attending him. Mr. Noy then, as he stated, read the will over to him, pausing at the end of each legacy, and the deceased expressed his assent by inclining his head. A pen was then put into his hand, which was guided by Miss Fisher, and the will signed. The words of publication were then repeated to him, and he again nodded his head. He survived eighteen days from this period, and then died.

The three testamentary papers were exhibited in the cause, the two former ones appearing to be cancelled; and they were opposed by the next of kin, on the ground of a confederacy amongst the Fishers and Wheelers to obtain the deceased's property, and his total incapacity to know or understand the nature and object of the act he was performing at the time of executing the papers in question, to prove which a number of witnesses were examined.

Sir John Nicholl recapitulated their evidence, and observed it was not so material to inquire into the motives of the parties, in paying attention to the deceased, if the effect should appear to have been produced, and he to have really entertained an intention to benefit them by his will. The short account given of the execution of the codicil was also immaterial, as that was not the ques-

tion at issue between the parties; it was sufficient to observe, that if fairly executed by the testator, with an ample knowledge of its contents, it would have the effect of recognizing and rendering legal the will it refers to, respecting which the testator's mind might have been previously fluctuating. The circumstances attending the execution of the last will were certainly such as to excite the vigilant attention of the Court; the consolidation of the two instruments into one appeared to have been effected by agreement of the parties interested, but it was not negatived that this might not have been done by desire of the deceased; he was deaf and blind, and had been for some time confined to his bed; it was to be lamented, that, in such a situation, the deceased's real intentions had not, at the time of executing the will, been more pointedly ascertained; but still, if those intentions were proved, the Court was bound to pronounce for the will. He might have understood what was going on, though prevented by his infirmities from expressing his assent more perfectly than he did; and it was to be presumed that he would not have lent his hand, as he did, for guidance to sign the will, had he not intended it as an expression of his concurrence in that act. There was no proof of the case of control by the parties interested set up on the part of the next of kin; they had pleaded only occasional deafness in the deceased, but that was no proof of his incapacity. One of the witnesses who attended him constantly, stated only an occasional wandering of his mind, and that only within a fortnight of his

death, but the will in question was executed eighteen days prior to that event. Another, who called upon him within that time, proved that he conversed very collectedly about the sale of some wood belonging to him, and other matters of business. His deafness was said to be only occasional; deafness was a disorder always greater or less according to the state of the body; cold, amongst various other causes, tended greatly to augment it; and it was not improbable but that the deceased's deafness might have been greatly diminished by so long a confinement to his bed. It was material to look to the contents of the wills: the greater part of the property was given to the Fishers and Wheelers, for whom he had a great regard, living on terms of great intimacy, and receiving numerous civilities from them. Now, if their intentions had been fraudulent, the first will would not have given so much to his relations, and comparatively so little to them; they might have introduced a few trifling legacies to give a colour to the transaction, but they would not have done so to the extent of that will. It was, therefore, most probable that the augmentation of the bequests to these parties in the latter will originated with the testator himself, though by what means could not appear, as the instructions came from the parties; but if that will, when read, was adopted by the deceased, it was equally valid as if prepared pursuant to his own verbal or written instructions. The fact of its execution then took place in the presence of one of the deceased's own relations; there was no appearance of any con-

straint being used, and the act was positively supported by the evidence of the two subscribing witnesses. Under these circumstances, the Court was of opinion that the mind of the testator went along with the act of guiding his hand to sign the paper in question, which must, therefore, be pronounced for, as containing his will, but without costs against the next of kin.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Consistory Court, Doctors' Commons.

Parnell (acting by Thomas Rownell, his Committee), against Parnell.—This was a question as to the competency of a lunatic to prosecute, by the agency of his committee, a suit against his wife, for a divorce, by reason of adultery.

A libel was offered to the Court on the part of the plaintiff, stating that the parties (Mr. Peter Parnell, and Ann his wife, of Islington, Middlesex) were married in June 1790; that they lived together from that period, until some time in the year 1807, and had two children, a son and a daughter. About that time, the intellects of the husband became deranged, and he was in consequence removed to a house for the reception of insane persons. His malady continuing with but little prospect of abatement, upon the necessary inquisition being taken, ascertaining that fact, letters patent were issued by the Court of Chancery, appointing Mr. Rownell committee of the lunatic's person and property. The libel then proceeded to state, that shortly after the cohabitation of the parties had thus necessarily

ceased, the wife formed an adulterous intercourse with one Philip Crask; that she passed as his wife, and had several children by him; with a detail of other particulars tending to support the charge of adultery.

The admission of this pleading to proof was opposed by the wife's counsel, on the ground that the power of the committee of a lunatic extended only to the protection of his property; that in a civil proceeding, between a man and his wife, for a divorce *à mensâ et thoro*, the complaining party alone was entitled to sue, and that the judicial separation which would be effected between the parties by a sentence of divorce, had already, in effect, taken place, in consequence of the lunatic's situation.

Sir William Scott observed, that it had not been stated in argument; and it was certainly not within his experience of the practice of the Court, that a suit of this nature had ever before occurred. It was impossible, therefore, to decide upon the objections taken in the present case from precedent, but the decision must be ruled by principle and analogy. In this point of view, the question seemed to divide itself into two considerations: 1st, whether a lunatic has a right to seek a remedy for his wife's profligacy; and, 2dly, if he has, whether there is any other mode of doing so than the one which has been adopted in the present case. Upon the first point, it appeared absurd to assert that the husband's being visited with the affliction of mental derangement was sufficient to exonerate the wife from the obligation of fidelity imposed by the marriage contract; and that she should be

suffered with impunity to live in a state of open profligacy, and engraft a spurious issue upon the property of the lunatic husband: this would be admitting that there exists a wrong, for which it is impossible to apply a remedy; a proposition which no system of jurisprudence, however imperfect, will distinctly recognize. The situation of a lunatic is such as to call for redress of injuries more urgently than any other. If, then, he has the right which has been claimed, and which the Court is of opinion that he has in the present instance, the only remaining question is, by what means it is to be enforced; and to this the answer seems obvious, that it must be by the same means by which his other rights are protected—the agency of his committee; to him is committed the general power of protecting the person, the estates, and the personal property of the lunatic; and the injury which either or all of these might sustain, by the wife's course of life, is sufficient to justify the present proceeding. It is true, instances have occurred where the committee has applied to the Court of Chancery for directions as to the commencement of any legal proceeding; but this is only where the propriety of such a proceeding is at all doubtful; and in which case, the committee, who is only the substitute of the Lord Chancellor, does well to resort to him, as the legal protector of all lunatics and infants, for directions. This Court, however, has no such protecting power, and can only decide upon the matter at issue between parties, according to the rules laid down by its law and

practice. Upon the question of analogy, the case seems equally clear; in other cases of legal imbecility of mind, such as that of infants, &c. their guardians have the power of bringing suits even to the dissolution of the important contract of matrimony. Upon each consideration, therefore, it appears clear that the lunatic has the right, by his committee, of asking for a sentence of this Court, so materially affecting his own and his children's interests; and, therefore, the libel now offered for that purpose is admissible to proof.—Admitted accordingly.

Consistory Court, Doctors' Commons.

Foulkes against Foulkes.—This was an application to the Court for an augmentation of the alimony allotted to Philippa, the wife of Mr. John Foulkes, solicitor, on her obtaining a sentence of divorce by reason of cruelty and adultery, and it was founded on the fact of an increase in the husband's income since the sentence.

It appeared that the divorce was pronounced for in December 1802. At that time Mr. Foulkes's income arose principally from his practice as a solicitor; and the Court, under all the circumstances of the case, had allotted to the wife 150*l.* per annum, conceiving that sum, with reference to the husband's circumstances, to be as much as was necessary for her support in the decent state of retirement in which it was to be presumed she would live, under her peculiar situation. Upon the death of Mrs. Foulkes's mother in 1803, Mr. Foulkes succeeded, in right of his wife, under his mar-

riage settlement, to a considerable estate in Lincolnshire, but subject to a rent-charge to his wife. Upon this he gave up business as a solicitor, and devoted his time to the improvement of the estate, the rents of which, however, did not, as he stated, until very lately, exceed 600*l.* per annum, and to which Mrs. Foulkes's income, with the addition of the rent-charge, bore a larger proportion than her alimony of 150*l.* per annum allotted by the Court, did to his then income. The old leases on the estate, however, having lately fallen in, and the land having been partitioned, and let anew, Mrs. Foulkes now applied to the Court, stating, that a very considerable increase had by that means been made to Mr. Foulkes's income, out of which, therefore, she prayed a proportionate addition to that which she possessed under the order of the court, and in her own right.

This was opposed on the part of Mr. Foulkes, who claimed several deductions for expenses to which he had been exposed, on account of his newly-acquired property, which being made, it was contended that his present income was not greater in proportion to that enjoyed by his wife, than his former income was to the 150*l.* per annum allotted to her as an alimony by the Court.

A long argument took place upon the details of the property acquired, and the deductions claimed, which terminated in its being agreed by the counsel on both sides, that Mr. Foulkes's separate income should be taken at 1,061*l.* per annum, and Mrs. Foulkes's at 290*l.* per annum, both clear of

all deductions, and according to these sums it was left for the Court to decide upon the application made for an increase to the wife.

Sir William Scott recapitulated the circumstances of the case; and observed, it was a very material consideration, that the great increase in the husband's income was principally in right of his wife, —she was the source from whence it flowed, and the Court felt it necessary to advert strongly to this circumstance in making the fresh allotment required. Cases of this nature were so diversified in their circumstances, that it was not possible they could become precedents for each other: the Court must therefore compound the matter from all considerations combined. Here it appeared that the rents were now at the highest; and it would be taking the matter *in extremis* to consider the permanent value of the income at its present amount; there was a probability of speedy reduction, which must be taken into consideration. The Court would not enter too minutely into the details of the deductions claimed; but there was one, the charge for agency and expenses in the management of the estate, which was very allowable, as the property might suffer materially for the want of such necessary attention. Under all the circumstances, it appeared, that the husband's separate income was 1,061*l.* and the wife's 290*l.* per annum; and upon the view which the Court had taken of the case, it felt itself disposed to allot to the wife an additional 110*l.* per annum, making her income altogether 400*l.* per annum; which was done accordingly.

Munt v. Peyton.—This was an action of slander, brought by a gentleman, who had been formerly a surgeon in the Navy, when he was confidentially employed by persons interested in the Mediterranean prizes, and had since been in the militia service, against a Captain in the Navy, the nephew of Admiral Peyton. The plaintiff being about to be married to a Miss Winkworth, whom he has since married, the defendant arrived from abroad at Deal, where her family resided, on the 7th of August last, and hearing to whom the lady, whom he had long known, was about to be united, said, at the house of Mr. Trowsell, in the presence of her grandmother and aunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Trowsell, that the plaintiff was a lying swindling rascal; and that if Miss W. married him, she would go to ruin; that if the family were not satisfied with his assertion, a friend of his, Capt. Campbell, of Portsmouth, would corroborate the fact; that the plaintiff was a great brute and a liar, of a most savage disposition, and very unfit for a husband for Miss W.; that he was flourishing away with property he had sold abroad in the Mediterranean, which consisted of prizes made by the squadron, and that Capt. Campbell was ready to corroborate this. Miss W. was in town at this time, preparing for the marriage, which was to be celebrated the next day; and in consequence of these words, the witness, Miss Iggulden, the lady's aunt, wrote to her mother the same evening, and the marriage consequently did not take place till a week after the day for which it was fixed. Upon their

cross-examination the witnesses admitted that they had heard similar reports to the plaintiff's disadvantage two years before, but these were satisfactorily explained away before he was received as a suitor. They also admitted that the defendant's communication was made to none but intimate friends of the family, and was considered as confidential; but

Lord Ellenborough thought, that the plaintiff ought not to be nonsuited upon this evidence, which was enough to go to the Jury, whether the occasion warranted the communication, and whether it was made *bona fide* in the discharge of a friendly duty, or officiously so as to bear the character of malice.

Mr. Topping then addressed the Jury for the defendant, and called Mr. Trowsell, who proving that the communication, which was originally made to him before he sent for the lady's family, was entirely confidential.

Lord Ellenborough held, that the law threw around it its protection, and the plaintiff was nonsuited.

The witness, Miss Iggulden, referring to the letter which she had written to the lady's mother, after the speaking of the words, to refresh her memory with them, Mr. Topping objected to this proceeding, the letter not being written immediately afterwards, as a mere depository for those words, but as a free report of them for a purpose foreign to the present action.

Lord Ellenborough allowed her to adopt this proceeding; and said, that it had been held by Lord Mansfield, that this was not only

the most expedient, but the only practicable way of proving words.

Court of Common Pleas.—Saturday, Dec. 3.—Wood v. Fletcher:—Separate Maintenance.—Mr. Serjeant Lens stated, that this was an action brought by the plaintiff, who was a considerable coal-dealer, to recover of the defendant, a merchant in the city, the very small sum of 22*l.* for seven chaldron of coals furnished to Mrs. Fletcher. The facts were these. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher had for some years been separated from each other. The lady lived in Dean-street, Park-lane, and Mr. F. resided at Ealing. He should prove that the coals were delivered at Mrs. F.'s house, and as it could not be contended that they were not a necessary, the husband was bound to pay for them.

The delivery of the coals was proved. Mrs. F. gave the order for them, and the credit was given to her, and not to her husband. It appeared she had dealt with the plaintiff seven years, and had paid regularly, with the exception of the articles in question; but when the plaintiff last applied for payment, she referred him to her husband. It appeared that Mrs. F. had a complete establishment of her own, that she kept a house and servants, and must have been allowed a separate maintenance; but it was proved, that such maintenance was not secured to her by deed. It was stated, that her husband paid two sums of 75*l.* to her agent about the time this debt was contracted.

Mr. Serjeant Best, on these facts, contended defendant was not liable.

The Chief Justice said, there was no case in the books that exactly resembled the present one. He must, therefore, decide it as well as he could upon the principles laid down in other cases. The authorities were not all reconcilable to each other: but thus far had been decided, that if there was a separate maintenance, if the money was regularly paid, and the husband and wife lived separate from each other, the husband was not answerable for the debts which the wife might contract. Now, what were the facts of this case? It appeared, that the lady had, for the last seven years, been resident separate from her husband in the house which she inhabited, and to which the plaintiff had for that period been accustomed to send his goods. It appeared, that she had not ordered them as a married woman; that during the 7 years she had paid the plaintiff herself; that the plaintiff had never any intimation of her being a married woman, till long after she had ordered the goods as a single woman. When the bill was sent in, she then, for the first time, refused to pay it, on the score that she was a married woman. He had before stated, if the wife had a separate maintenance regularly paid, that the husband had been held not to be answerable. The facts proved were, that the husband and wife had lived separately; that certain payments had been made by the husband to the wife; that the husband for seven years had never been called upon by the tradesmen, who sent in goods to the wife, but that they had always been paid for by her; that two sums of 75*l.* had been

paid to her attorney, which she received. He must take it for granted, that payments to the same amount had been previously and regularly made by the husband to her; for otherwise, as she was living separate, she could not have been enabled to have supported herself separately. The payments, if regular, would amount to 300*l.*; and he had no evidence before him to show that 300*l.* a year was not a fair and ample provision for this lady, who by agreement was living from him. Taking the facts to be that the husband and wife had agreed to live separate, and had done so upon her receiving a separate maintenance from him, though there was no stipulation as to the exact sum, and considering 300*l.* a year a competent provision for a woman living apart from her husband, he was of opinion, that within the principle of the doctrines laid down, the husband was not liable.—Plaintiff nonsuited.

Court of Common Pleas.—Monday, Dec. 5.—Crim. Con.—Knight, Esq. v Lord Middleton.—This was an action under very peculiar circumstances. The plaintiff, as it appeared by the testimony of one of his own witnesses, had, in the year 1807, brought an action against Colonel Fuller for criminal conversation with his wife, and had received large damages. He afterwards went into Doctors' Commons, with the view of obtaining a divorce, but this was resisted on the ground of collusion with Colonel Fuller, and he then thought proper to withdraw the proceedings. He had, however, separated himself from his wife

since that time. In November, 1813, Mrs. Knight was delivered of a child. The plaintiff conceived Lord Middleton to be the father of it, and brought his action against his Lordship accordingly.

The evidence in support of the plaintiff's case went on two grounds. The first was to show such familiarities between the defendant and Mrs. Knight as to raise a presumption that the criminal intercourse had taken place. The second ground, and what was most relied on, was, that the conduct of Lord Middleton had been such as that the Jury must believe him to be the father of the child, and consequently that he must have committed adultery with Mrs. Knight. Upon the first point, several servants of Mrs. Knight's proved, that Lord Middleton was in the habit of visiting her at her residence at Hampton-cottage, in Warwickshire. It did not appear, however, that there was any thing very particular in those visits, as his lordship was in the habit of intimacy with her father, Lord Dormer, and her whole family. His lordship had also frequently visited her at her residence in Manchester-street, London. Lord Middleton, however, seldom visited her after it was dark, and never slept there. Other gentlemen had also visited her as well as his lordship. The circumstances of suspicion on those visits were very slight. On the second point there was nothing proved, except that Lord Middleton had called at Mary-le-bone church to see the register of baptism of the child, and had taken an extract of it. This circumstance was accounted for, by its having appeared that

he had been reported to be the father of the child, and an action threatened against him. It appeared also that he had been once seen coming from the house where the child was nursed.

Serjeant Shepherd, on the part of the defendant, submitted that there was no evidence to go to a jury, and that the plaintiff must be nonsuited.

The Chief Justice said the evidence was indeed extremely slender, but he thought it better that the case should go to the jury.

Serjeant Shepherd then stated to the Jury, that, if under those circumstances they were inclined to find for the plaintiff, the smallest coin known in this country would be sufficient to give as damages. He contended, however, that no circumstances at all were proved which could warrant a Jury in finding that an adulterous connection had taken place between his Lordship and Mrs. Knight. If the lady, in her state of separation from her husband, had produced a child, it was evident that she had committed adultery with somebody or other; but that was no proof against Lord Middleton, any more than against any other gentleman who visited her. As to the circumstances which had been stated, there was nothing which could give them a right to infer, that at any particular time or place this adulterous connection had taken place.

The Chief Justice began his charge to the Jury by informing them, that it had been held by Lord Kenyon, and had since been ruled by the Court of King's-bench, that as the action for *crim. con.* was an action to recover da-

mages for being deprived of the aid and comfort of the society of a wife, a husband that had voluntarily separated himself from that society could not maintain this action. In the case, however, where this doctrine was held, the separation had been a regular one. As it did not appear that the separation here was a regular one, he should allow the case to go to them, giving at the same time a power to the defendant's counsel (in case their verdict should be for the plaintiff) to move the Court of Common Pleas for a nonsuit on this ground. His Lordship then recapitulated the evidence, and pointed out the slightness of the grounds upon which the adulterous connection had been inferred.

The Jury, without retiring, found a verdict for the defendant.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

York Assizes.—Thursday, March 31.—Before Sir Simon Le Blanc and a Special Jury.—Price v. Sandys.—This was a cause which excited much interest in the north. The real plaintiffs were the Magistrates of the county of Durham, and the defendant was an eminent architect, residing in Manchester-square, London. It appeared that, about the year 1809, the Magistrates having determined to erect new court-houses and a gaol for the county of Durham, the defendant sent in his proposals and plans, and wished to have the superintendance of these structures, which were intended to be raised in a splendid and durable style. His terms and plans were approved of,

and the whole was placed under his control and direction. No cost was spared, and he expressly undertook that the buildings should be finished in a manner to merit the approbation, not only of the magistrates, but of every architect in the kingdom. After two years had been employed in completing the courts and gaols, and he had been paid, pursuant to his contract, the whole was found to be defective. The foundation was ill laid, weak, and inefficient, for such a weighty superstructure. It was not above two feet under ground, and was composed partly of what was called rubble, and no ways adapted to the soil. The walls, instead of being solid massy stone, were formed of two external cases, and the intervals filled up with rough rubble. Pillars, which should have been of stone, were of wood, cased with stone. The consequences of these and many other similar defects, was, that the building gave way in many of its parts. It became dangerous, and could not be applied to the purposes for which it was erected, and the greater proportion was obliged to be taken down and rebuilt. It was to recover a compensation for the loss the county had sustained by the defendant's negligence or want of skill that the present action was brought. The facts were clearly and distinctly proved by two architects, who had had the direction of several buildings and prisons.

Mr. Scarlett asked his Lordship, whether it would have any effect upon the law of the case, if he showed that the working plans and directions of the defendant had been departed from in conse-

quence of a conspiracy formed against him by those who had the subordinate contracts.

Sir Simon Le Blanc said, it certainly would not have the least weight. The defendant had undertaken to see that every part of the building was finished in a proper manner. He was paid on the ground of his presumed ability; and, therefore, whether the county had suffered by his defect of judgment or inattention, the injury and the right to satisfaction remained the same. The Jury, accordingly, under his Lordship's direction, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages twenty thousand pounds, subject to be reduced, in conformity with the opinion of an arbitrator, to whom the inspection of the items was referred.

Court of King's Bench.—Tuesday, Nov. 1.—(Special Juries.)—Gomez v. Tunno.—This was an action upon a policy of insurance upon goods on board the Spanish ship Union, of which Messrs. Fissen, brothers, were owners, from Vera Cruz to the Havannah, and back to Cadiz or Malaga. The insurance was effected on the 21st February, 1810, at eight guineas per cent.; and on the 27th July following, a permission was indorsed upon the policy, and signed by the defendant, for the ship to change her destination from Old Spain to any port in the United Kingdom, if it should be found expedient. The ship sailed from Vera Cruz on the 11th of March, and arrived at the Havannah about a month afterwards, where she found a great difficulty in procuring a cargo for Old Spain, on account of the intelligence

from the Mother Country. Consequently a letter was written to the insurance broker, dated 19th of June, desiring him to alter the insurance, as the ship was not to return to Old Spain, but to some port in the North, for which she could more easily procure a cargo. She was more than a month taking in her cargo at the Havannah, and waited three days for convoy. In the gulph of Florida she met with a hurricane, and was wrecked on the 25th of October, in company with 150 other ships, five only of her crew escaping. It was proved by the defendant that after the 31st of August commenced the winter risks, for which a higher premium than eight guineas was paid.

Mr. Park, for the defendant, admitted the lengthenment of the risk by the permission indorsed upon the policy, but contended that it did not permit an alteration of the *terminus à quo* of the insurance, which was still from Vera Cruz and the Havannah, and not directly from the Havannah, and that it was not contemplated that the ship had not then her cargo on board.

Lord Ellenborough held that the underwriters must be taken to have contemplated the possibility of all the political changes which had taken place, and which might take place with relation to Spain; and that they had consented to the ship's procuring a cargo for England, if she could not get one for Spain. It had been proved, that it was impossible to get a cargo at all for the latter country, and sooner for the former. The Jury would say whether the waiting three days for convoy was not pro-

ted by the liberty in the policy to join convoy. They found their verdict for the plaintiff.

Same v. Reid.—This was an action, under the same circumstances, upon the ship.

Mr. Park, for the defendant, contended, that the letter of the 19th of June did not convey to the underwriters such information as would induce them to turn a summer risk into a winter one. The liberty given by the policy was to touch and unload; and if the underwriters had been informed that the ship would have run the chance of lying five months at the Havannah, they would never have undertaken the risk; they merely meant by the indorsement on the policy to give the assured full opportunity of changing their destination.

Lord Ellenborough laid it down, that a policy of insurance contemplated the performance of the voyage with all reasonable expedition; but if a voyage were protracted to a subsequent year, if this were done *bonâ fide*, the underwriter would still be liable. He remembered a case before Lord Kenyon, where a ship not being able to put into a port in the north, actually came back to England, and tried again the next year, and the assured having used no undue means to protract the risk, the underwriter was held still responsible. No doubt the present became a winter risk; but if this were by no fault of the assured, but by the extraordinary occurrences of events, to which the assured was not contributory, or over which he had no control, he was still in a situation to recover

upon the policy. Upon the letter of the 19th of June, it appeared that the assured had abandoned the idea of a cargo for Spain, but if one had turned up, he would still have taken it in; and the defendant's agreement was procured to permit one for England, as late as the 27th of July, "if it should be found expedient:" this was bearing upon a winter risk, which it had been proved commenced on the 31st of August. It now appeared by the evidence, that the convoy for which the ship waited was formed by a mass of merchant-ships themselves, and did not consist of a ship or ships of war; and for the collection of such a convoy it was necessary to wait: had it been the case of armed ships, it might have been said that waiting for was different from joining; but there must necessarily be some time spent in collecting such a convoy as this ship waited three days for. The question was, whether the assured had abused this liberty, and made it the colour for delay. The Jury found for the plaintiff.

Court of King's-bench.—Thursday, Nov. 8.—Special Juries.—Warwick and another v. Scott.—This was an action upon a policy of insurance, brought by the executors of the owner of the ship Pomona, which was captured on the 1st of April, 1813, whilst proceeding to Portsmouth to join the Mediterranean or Malta convoy, with which she was about to sail, in compliance with the conditions of the policy which was effected in the club called the British Association, whose rule respecting convoy was, that ships

should be allowed to sail from their loading port direct to a place of rendezvous to join convoy, on condition, that in case of capture, so sailing, a deduction of 15% per cent. should be made from the sum insured on the loss sustained. It appeared, that the ship was chartered to Malta, left the London Dock on the 26th of March, and went down the river on the 27th and 28th. On the morning of the 28th three of the crew were pressed, and the Captain (Tucker) went on shore to try to get them off. While he was petitioning Admiral Foley, at Deal, to that effect, a signal was fired from the lugger Speculator, which was the convoy, and the Captain went on board immediately, but not before the Speculator had got under weigh. He made all dispatch, but had not time to get sailing instructions; and soon lost sight of the Speculator, from her being a mile a-head, and the weather being hazy. The crew consisted of 20 men and boys; and nine would have been a full complement. The Captain deposed, that it would not have been prudent to have worked down before: the wind had changed half an hour before he got under weigh; he should have been under weigh sooner, if his men had not been pressed.

Lord Ellenborough said, the question for the Jury was, whether this was a sailing direct from London to Portsmouth. As only three of the 20 men had been abstracted, and nine or ten would have been sufficient to man the vessel, the pressing of the three was not a justifiable cause of stopping. If the ship could have

been under weigh earlier, the defendant would not be liable; and if it had been practicable in the ordinary course of seamanship, the Captain should have sailed direct; but if a prudent man would have stopped, the plaintiffs would be entitled to recover.—Verdict for Plaintiffs.

Court of Exchequer.—Nov. 28, 1814.—*Property Tax on the Profits of Shipping.*—The Court this day delivered judgment on the following case, which applies to the general assessment of an important branch of the revenue:

The Attorney-General v. Borradaile.—The defendant was prosecuted by information of the Attorney-General, for the penalty of 50*l.* incurred by his neglect to make a return, under the Property Act, of the joint profits, as managing owner, and precedent acting partner, in the ship *Elphinstone*, of which the defendant, and other persons whose names appeared on the register, were part owners, and which ship was chartered to the East India Company.

A verdict was taken for the Crown last Michaelmas Term, in the penalty subject to the opinion of the Court, on a special verdict on the point,—1st, Whether each ship of this description was a separate adventure or concern in the nature of trade: and 2nd, If so, whether the defendant, as managing owner, and ship's husband, receiving and distributing the whole of the earnings, was the precedent acting partner, and liable to make the return of the whole of such profits, in order to a joint assessment and payment of the

Property Tax in the first instance, and before a dividend or distribution, as in other partnership concerns.

The case having been twice argued before their Lordships, the Lord Chief Baron delivered the opinion of the Court in terms, that each ship was clearly a separate adventure in the nature of trade, and was a partnership concern, of which the defendant was liable to make the return of the whole profits, as managing owner or husband, and precedent acting partner, in order to a joint assessment, in respect of each ship, distinct from any other concern.—Judgment for the Crown in one penalty of 50*l.*

This decision of the Court establishes the liability of the managing owner, or husband, of every trading ships, to return the whole profits, as precedent acting partner, under a penalty for default; and confirms the general construction and practice, under the Property Act, in regard to a joint and distinct assessment of the profits of each ship as a separate partnership adventure.

Court of King's Bench.—*Thursday, Dec. 22.*—*Carstairs, v. Stein.*—The Court was occupied from 9 o'clock in the morning till after 10 o'clock at night in trying a most important action upon the case directed by the Lord Chancellor between the assignees of Messrs. Kensington and Co. the bankers, and the assignees of Messrs. Stein, Smith, and Co. who were made defendants by the Chancellor's order, with power to examine them; a power of which the defendants' counsel availed

themselves. The question was, whether the plaintiffs had a right to prove, under the defendants' commission, a demand of 314,581*l.* 3*s.* for advances to the Scotch house of Messrs. Scott, Smith, Stein, and Co., and 55,448*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* to the London house of the defendants. It appeared that in January, 1803, the defendants opened an account with Messrs. Kensingtons, for their house in town; and on the 3rd or 4th of August afterwards, for the Scotch house, through the agency of Mr. Thomas Smith, and that it was agreed that no advance of money was to be required from the bankers, and that they were to have 20,000*l.* running at a time in bills; for the trouble of negotiating which, the bankers were to have a commission of one-half per cent. The agreement, however, was immediately departed from in practice, and the bankers were soon and perpetually in large advances to both the Scotch and the London houses, insomuch that the commission upon their advances averaged 16*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* per diem. The partners of Messrs Kensingtons' house were all examined at great length, as well as the defendants, and they contradicted each other as to the circumstance of the former house knowing that Mr. Scott, of the Scotch house, died in 1797. It appeared that Messrs. Kensingtons never knew Mr. Scott, and dealt with the Scotch house only through Mr. Thomas Smith. They admitted, however, that they heard of Mr. Scott's death in 1806, but always afterwards considered that his family derived some benefit from the trade of the Scotch firm. On the 24th of

June, 1806, the bankers entered into an agreement with Thomas Smith, reciting that the defendants kept an account (which was altered by Mr. Edward Kensington to "accounts") with the bankers, and that they had applied, and might have occasion again to apply, to the bankers, for discount and advances, and therefore Mr. Thomas Smith agreed to deposit with the bankers the lease of the defendant's premises in Fenchurch-street, and a certain policy of assurance for 8,000*l.* as a general security for the repayment of all advances, past and future, by the bankers to the defendants, or (altered to and) Messrs. Scott, Smith, Stein, and Co., or either of them. The defendants also deposited with the bankers securities in bills of exchange, and of lading of spirits, &c. the Messrs. Steins being engaged also as distillers in Scotland. These securities were changed from time to time by the defendants. The defendants' assignees now contended, that the whole of the advances in question were made under an usurious agreement for one-half per cent. under the name of commission; and that, therefore, the plaintiffs had no legal right to recover: and Lord Ellenborough left it to the Jury, whether the bankers had not, under an unfortunate lure of a large commission, been thus tempted to take more than 5*l.* per cent. for their advances. If so, the law was irresistible that this was usury. The knowledge of the circumstances was brought home to some of the partners, and the law was, that the knowledge of one partner was the knowledge of all. If Mr. J. P. Kensington

had interfered further than he did in the management of the bank, it appeared that the house would not have fallen into its misfortune. If the bankers had abided by their agreement of never being in advance, there would have been no usury, which must be taking more than 5*l.* per cent. for the loan or forbearance of money: but if the commission was connected with the fact of being in advance, and operated as an inducement thereto, then it was unquestionably usurious. It had been rightly held, that when bankers were put to trouble and inconvenience collateral to the advance of money, such as was occasioned by sending specie up to London, entailing an expense in the disposal of it, and by keeping houses and clerks in town for the management of their business, they were entitled to a fair compensation to meet these charges; but if they overstepped what was *bonâ fide* due to them for such compensation, and mixed with it the consideration of their advancement of money, that was usury. This his Lordship laid down as unquestionable law. The plaintiffs' counsel adduced evidence, that one-half per cent. was the usual charge for business, such as the bankers transacted for the defendants; but in the cases adduced, the parties mixed up the risk they were at upon the bills negotiated as part of the consideration, and his Lordship ruled that that was usury too, and refused the plaintiffs' counsel to take Messrs. Kensingtons' risk into consideration, offering to seal a bill of exceptions, in order that the question might be set at rest before the House of Lords. He concluded

his charge to the Jury, by saying, that it was not less painful to him to direct, than it would be to the Jury to find, that, in this case, the evidence was irresistible: that the commission was an inducement to the advances of money in question; and that, therefore, they were usurious, and could not be recovered at law, or proved under a commission. Both his lordship and the Jury were, however, bound to do their duty with firmness, however hardly the performance of that duty might affect those whose misfortunes ought to be treated with the tenderest respect, and who appeared to have deserved a better fate.

The Jury, nevertheless, after retiring for a very short time, found their verdict for the plaintiffs.

Guild-hall, Wednesday, December 22.—Sittings before Sir J. Mansfield.—Schneider v. Heath.—This was an action to recover the deposit money (397*l.* 2*s.*) paid on the purchase of a ship, which ship had since turned out to be unseaworthy and useless.

Alexander Hutchinson, the broker for the plaintiff, swore, that on the 23rd day of July last he was present at Lloyd's, when the ship *Juno* was put up to sale: he bought her for 1,580*l.*, and paid down a deposit of 397*l.* 2*s.* The day previous to the sale he went to the London-dock to examine the vessel; as far as he could judge she was a good vessel; but as she was in the water, it was impossible for him to inspect her hull, and keel, and lower timbers. At the time of the purchase he signed a paper of conditions, one of which was, that the vessel should be taken

with all faults whatsoever. At the same time, however, a printed representation, signed by the defendant, was put about, and read in the public room; in which it was stated, that the ship was unusually well founded, and would require very little outfit; that her hull was *particularly good, and her keel and lower timbers as sound as new.*— This representation was of course a great inducement with the witness to make his bargain. Immediately after the purchase, the ship was taken to the dock of Mr. Way, a shipwright, to be prepared for her voyage. He then had an opportunity of viewing her all over, and saw that her bottom planks were completely worm eaten, and her keel broken: he never saw a vessel in a worse state. When she was floating in the water at the London Docks these defects were completely concealed.

Mr. Woolcombe, the agent for the defendant, was next called.— He sold the ship: he had seen her before and after the sale. He had drawn up the description of her according to the best of his judgment: he did not see her keel and hull, but from the appearance of the upper parts of the vessel, he conceived that the lower were equally good. He had seen her since; her bottom was much worm-eaten, and she certainly did not answer the description which he had given of her. He would not have described her in the manner which he had, if he had known the real state of the ship.

Cross-examined.—He said, that at the time of making his representation, he really believed it to be correct. The ship belonged to a club.

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Thomas Thompson deposed, that he was foreman to Mr. Ayles, the shipwright: the ship *Juno* was brought to their dock to be examined so long ago as the 19th of March last: (this was three months before the sale, at Lloyd's): her keel was then much broken, and her hull worm-eaten. Captain Rutherford (the captain of the vessel) saw the condition in which she was, but would not let them do with her what they proposed; he told them to put her into the water again, which was done the next day; he had not seen her since, till she was taken to Mr. Way's, when he knew her to be the same.

Christopher Wynne was clerk to Ayles and Co. Captain Rutherford was present at the inspection of the *Juno* in March last, and saw that her keel was broken, and her bottom worm-eaten; she was by his order, however, put into the water again next day without any repair. One guinea was charged for the trouble. Captain Rutherford said, he should see Mr. Wilson, the agent for the owners, and would get the guinea from him. The Captain then gave the witness the ship's papers to take to Wilson, and witness left them at Wilson's house. Captain Rutherford said, he feared there would be some trouble about the ship.

John George Wilson had received some papers belonging to the *Juno*, from Captain Rutherford: he was himself merely a by-stander at the time of the sale: he was secretary to the club to which the ship belonged: it was sold for the benefit of the underwriters: the club was chiefly ship-owners, and Mr. Heath was one. He himself never saw the ship, and he knew

X

nothing about her; he saw Captain Rutherford, but never had any conversation with him about the sale of the ship or its condition. Mr. John Bedwell, one of the club, paid the guinea for putting her on the way at Ayles's dock.

Jeremiah Mackinlay, a foreman to Ayles, said, he received a guinea the day the ship went off the way: he gave a description of her state precisely similar to that of the other witnesses who saw her at the dock.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, for the defendant, contended, that when a thing was sold in public under a condition that it was to be taken with all faults, the purchaser was not afterwards at liberty to avoid his bargain, on account of any particular defect, unless a case of evident fraud could be made out. Those who sell by such a general description were not bound for specific warranty. The broker, in this case, had given such an account of the state of the ship, as he thought he was justified in giving from her appearance: this turned out to be an erroneous opinion, but there was not the slightest evidence of his having acted fraudulently.—The case, then, was exactly similar to that of *Pickering v. Down*, where it had been adjudged, that the contract must decide between the parties, unless deceit had been employed for the purpose of misrepresentation. Here the representation came solely from Woolcombe, and as far as intention went it was honest, for it was founded on his real opinion. Who, then, could be said to have committed the fraud? It did not appear that Woolcombe had acted under any instructions from others; and such

a supposition must not be presumed; it ought to be matter of proof, and not of inference.

Sir James Mansfield.—There certainly was in this case a contract to take the ship with all faults whatsoever: and it had been decided on a former occasion, that such general words are sufficient to cover any particular defect, unless fraud was committed by the seller. Fraud might be committed by the using of any means to disguise a defect, or by the making of a false representation to induce any one to buy. Now, what was the description given in this instance—it was, that the hull and keel were in a particularly sound state, and nearly as good as new. This account was utterly false: it was a gross misrepresentation, and misled the purchaser; for, would any man in his senses have bought the ship if an account of her real state had been given? It mattered not whether the man who drew up this description had done so without knowing any thing about the fact, or whether he really knew it.

It was in evidence that the ship was known to be in a very bad condition long before the sale, and that the Captain had refused to have any thing done to her. The general words of the contract could not, therefore, be allowed to protect the seller, where a great defect, perfectly well known, had been concealed; and not only that, but a false account had been put about, which induced the purchaser to make the bargain.

The jury immediately found for the plaintiff.

*Guildhall, Thursday, Dec. 23.—
Sittings before Sir J. Mansfield.*

—*Special Jury—Sandilands v. the East India Company.*—This was an action on a charter party, brought by the Captain of an East India vessel, to recover from the Company who had employed her, the amount of her freight from the East Indies to this country. There were several matters in issue, amounting in the whole to twelve, involving different questions of account and expenditure between the parties; but the main subject of dispute was, whether the Company were bound to pay the freight stipulated in the agreement. The Company undertook to pay a sum certain, in consideration that the ship's cargo should be conveyed in safety from her port in the East Indies to the port of London. It appeared, from the evidence, that the ship performed her voyage in perfect safety till her arrival at Margate, when she was found to be in such a condition that she could proceed no farther, at least without repair: the crew in consequence went on shore, and an inspector of the East India Company, who went down for the purpose of taking proper measures in this emergency, found it necessary to take out her cargo, which he afterwards sent to the London market by small craft. It was impossible for the ship to undergo proper repairs at Margate, so that she could not have carried her cargo to the port of London, unless she had first gone to some dock in the river to be refitted, and had then returned to Margate to re-ship the cargo. The Company therefore insisted by their counsel, Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, (who was assisted by Mr. Adam) that the condition of the charter-

party had not been complied with on the part of the plaintiff, and therefore that he was not entitled to recover on the agreement. The consideration on his part had failed: he had undertaken to bring the cargo to London, and had only brought it to Margate, from which place the Company had been compelled to convey their goods in crafts, hired on the occasion.

Mr. Serjeant Lens (with whom was Mr. Serjeant Best) replied, that this was a most extraordinary defence to be set up by such a great body as the East India Company. They had all the advantage of the outward and homeward voyage as far as Margate. The unfortunate accident of the ship did not keep them back one day from the market: and yet, under these circumstances, they came forward and said, that they would have their bond; all the benefits of the agreement were to accrue to them, and, for a failure in one small particular, they refused to indemnify an unfortunate gentleman, for all his labours and his expenses, employed for their service. This was, indeed, to claim for themselves the strictest measure of justice according to the very letter; but he hoped, that their object was merely to ascertain an important question, and not to ruin the fortunes of his client, who had worked for their use and advantage.

Sir James Mansfield thought the words of the charter-party clear and imperative; the plaintiff was to be paid on consideration of a contingency, which had not been fulfilled. It could not by any possibility be construed, that to stop at Margate and at London were the same things.

The Jury, however, found a verdict for the plaintiff, making proper allowances to the Company for different expenses which they had incurred.

MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES.

Court of King's Bench, Monday, Feb. 7.—Rex. v. Mary Anne Clarke.—The Attorney-General prayed the judgment of the Court upon this defendant, who had suffered it to pass against her by default, upon an indictment for publishing a libel upon the Right Hon. William Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, in a pamphlet, entitled, a Letter to that Gentleman.

The libel was read by Mr. Dealty, Deputy-Clerk of the Crown-office. It accused the prosecutor of seducing his friend's wife, procuring the husband to be sent to an unhealthy climate, and of other matters (not fit to be mentioned in a public paper).

The defendant then put in the following affidavit, which was read:—

Mary Ann Clarke maketh oath, that she feels great concern at having been betrayed into a violation of the law: that she hath been intimately acquainted with the prosecutor and his father for many years: that his father introduced the prosecutor to her previous to his going to college, as from the situation in which this deponent then lived she might do him much service in his progress through life.

That deponent did render him many and essential services; and a great degree of intimacy subsisted between her and the prosecutor's said father, to whom she also rendered many services, and with

whom she was in the habit of corresponding for a great length of time; and that she by this means became possessed of a great number of his letters, and which letters were afterwards, on occasion of a certain investigation, submitted to a Select Committee of the House of Commons; that the contents of some of these letters transpired; and as defendant was informed by the prosecutor, it was suggested to him by a member of his Majesty's Government, that if those letters were exposed to the public they would be highly detrimental to the prospects of the prosecutor and his father, and the former would be no longer able to represent the borough of Ennis, which had cost him a large sum of money; that the prosecutor became alarmed as to these letters; and immediately after they were ordered to be restored to this deponent, the prosecutor came to her in the greatest distress and agony of mind, to request the destruction of those letters; and the greater part of which he obtained possession of; and under promises of reward and favour, this deponent permitted them to be destroyed in his presence, after he had made himself acquainted with the contents. That deponent having great confidence in the prosecutor's said father, intrusted him with the keeping of many letters and papers of great importance; and amongst others, she entrusted him with a letter from a person in high authority, conveying his assurance of providing for deponent's only son. That soon after the prosecutor had gained his point, by procuring the destruction of the said letters, he totally withdrew himself from her

as a friend and visitor, where he had been previously a constant and almost a daily one, and estranged himself from all friendship towards her; and instead of the reward she had been promised, he and his father refused to return her papers which had been deposited in trust, and the prosecutor's father assured her he had destroyed them, and had burnt the said letter containing the promise of provision. And this deponent further saith, that the letters which she now hath in her possession, in the hand-writing of the said prosecutor and his father, clearly prove the truth of the above matters, respecting their correspondence with, and obligations to, this deponent, both before and since the proceedings in 1809, during a period of about fourteen years. That deponent repeatedly remonstrated with him on these matters, but finding those remonstrances unattended to, and being vexed and disappointed in her expectations, and treated with contempt, ingratitude, and indifference, she, under that influence, wrote and published the letter which is the subject of this prosecution, and which has been very little circulated.

That this deponent at first pleaded not guilty to the indictment, but being advised she could not defend herself under that plea, withdrew it, and suffered judgment to go by default, and thereby wholly submits herself to the consideration of this honourable Court. That this deponent hath two daughters, one of them approaching the age of womanhood. That she hath hitherto, under many adverse circumstances and misfortunes, given them an education, and brought them up in honour and virtue.—

And that should this honourable Court, in its wisdom, deprive her said daughters of her protection, they will be left totally destitute; and she humbly hopes, that these circumstances, and the state of her health, and that in the present case, she has been actuated by no views of a political nature, but solely by the treatment received from the prosecutor in his private capacity, will be taken into the consideration of this honourable Court.

Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Parke, and Mr. Scarlett, then addressed the Court in support of the prosecution. The Attorney-General characterized the libel as the most flagrant that had ever appeared in a court of justice, as it accused the prosecutor of nothing less than felony. There was no doubt that it was as directly meant for an engine for the purpose of extorting money, as if she had commanded a sum to be put under a stone, under threat of the like revenge. Revenge, indeed, was stated to be the motive of the pamphlet; and the public is always the bar to which these libellers drag their victims. "As yet," said Mrs. Clarke, "I have *shown up* no one who did not richly deserve to be exposed to the *public*; this is the only *revenge* I am desirous of taking on those by whom I am ill-treated; and having brought them before *that tribunal*, I rest perfectly satisfied that impartial justice will be administered." "This hint," she proceeds, "I have just thrown out by the way, as a caution to those who either do not know, or require to be reminded, that it is not my disposition to sit down quietly under the studied injury of ingratitude, and the neglect of promises given to

dupe or cajole me, by men who never meant to perform them, or who think they may at any time be broken with impunity. For the benefit, therefore, of all whom it may concern, I here announce my intention of submitting to the public, in a very short time, *two or three volumes*, which may be followed by others as opportunity shall suit, or circumstances require." So that the whole world were at the mercy of Mrs. Clarke's opportunities and circumstances. The Attorney-General hoped the sentence of the Court would, at least, teach her to hold her hand, and to refrain from the publication of future libels.

Mr. Brougham then addressed the Court in mitigation of the defendant's punishment.

Before the Court pronounced judgment upon the defendant, Mary Anne Clarke, the Attorney-General thought it his duty to intimate that he had to pray judgment against Wm. Mitchell, who had suffered it by default, under an indictment for printing the fore-mentioned libel. At the same time the Attorney-General believed him to be the ignorant agent of other persons whose names he refused to give up, and he had nothing to urge against him beyond the mere fact of his being the printer of this atrocious libel. The defendant said that he was seventy years of age, and had never received any profit from the sale of the libel.

Mr. Justice Le Blanc pronounced the judgment of the Court upon both defendants, who, he said, had acknowledged themselves guilty, the one of being the author and publisher, and the other the printer and circulator of a libel against a

private individual, of so foul a nature, that the Court would not repeat it; the charges, if true, would render the prosecutor unfit for the situation he holds, or, indeed, for any other. There was no doubt of the libellous tendency of this publication; and there could be as little that the motive in which it originated, and which induced the threat of those other volumes which the defendant, Mary Anne Clarke, stated herself to have in meditation, was the desire to raise money by the purchase of their suppression. His Lordship hoped this would be a warning to the world; how they formed hasty and imprudent connexions; and for the defendant herself, he trusted the solitude and confinement to which it would be the duty of the Court to sentence her, would induce her to review her past life, and repent of those errors which had brought her to her present situation. It was always painful to be obliged to visit the sins of the fathers upon the children; but in some cases the separation of the latter from the former might be attended with beneficial results: whether that might be the case in this instance, it was not for the Court to inquire. Taking all the circumstances into its consideration, the Court did order and adjudge, that the defendant, Mary Anne Clarke, should be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea (the King's Bench prison) for the space of nine calendar months, and at the end of that period enter into security to keep the peace for three years, in a recognizance, herself in 200*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each, and be further imprisoned till that security be given; and that the defendant, William

Mitchell, should be imprisoned in the same gaol for four calendar months.

Old Bailey, Saturday, Feb. 19.

William Sturman was indicted for setting fire to a house he tenanted in Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly, with intent to defraud the Globe Insurance Company, with whom his furniture was insured, to the amount of 1,500*l*.

Mary Wright, the first witness, deposed, that she lived servant with the prisoner at No. 9, Half-moon-street, Piccadilly. He had a wife and child, and they were the only residents in the house. She had lived with him eight days. On the 11th of January, at nine o'clock in the morning, her mistress said to her, that they were going out to dinner, and she might go out for a few hours after she had shut up the house. Mrs. Sturman went away about half-past twelve. The prisoner told her to bring some seed for a canary bird. He then showed her how to unlock a patent lock on the front door. He told her to be home at half-past eight o'clock, to leave all safe, to have a fire ready, and leave a lamp in the passage, which she did. When she went out at four o'clock, she barred the shutters, but did not draw the curtains. All the fastenings were secure when she went out. She returned at 20 minutes before eight o'clock, and found the house in flames. The door-posts of the back dining-room were in flames. There were some boards on fire lying against the door-posts, which had formerly been kept in the wine cellar, of which her master kept the key. On the other side of the

posts were papers and bundles of wood, with the strings cut. In the front parlour was a band-box, brought from Mrs. Sturman's room, full of wood and papers, close to the partition. There were also some wooden steps, and three clothes-horses, which had been usually kept down stairs, in the wash-house. There were stockings of her master's scattered about the stairs, and rags, which she had used in dusting the tables. These smelt very strong of turpentine, and she believed some of the stockings did also. A bundle of matches was lying on the wooden steps, and there was a great fire in the front parlour with two red-hot pokers in it. The lamp was removed to the back pantry. The curtains of the front parlour she found drawn. Her master's bedroom windows, and her own were opened, and his shutters closed.—The snow was deep on the ground at the time. She called for assistance, and a boy came first; Captain Kempster and his servant, who lived next door, came also, and soon extinguished the flames. The book-case and drawers, in the front parlour, were all apparently fastened when she went out, but on her return she found them all thrown open, and stripped of their contents; the bird cage was also gone. At half-past nine o'clock her master and mistress came back, and on his being told the house was robbed, he immediately cried out, "My writing-desk is gone, and I am a ruined man." Mr. Denham came a day or two afterwards, and her master told her to fetch two turpentine bottles from a cup-board in the back pantry, in which she

had never seen any bottles of turpentine before, and if they had been there, she thought she must have seen them. There was no fire in any part of the house except in the front parlour. People very often came for money, but got none.

On being cross-examined, she said the jars of oil and turpentine might have been there, as she had been only eight days with them, and had no great opportunity of looking about the house.

John Levoy deposed, that he was passing along Half-Moon-street, heard a cry of "fire," and went to No. 9, where he observed the same appearance as the last witness stated. When the prisoner returned, and was told that his writing-desk was broke open, he appeared much agitated. The fire appeared to have been recently lighted.

The firemen and the police officers who entered the house, produced the half-burnt rags and two bottles, one containing turpentine and the other oil.

Mr. Denham, secretary to the Globe Insurance, said, that when he questioned the prisoner, he could not fix his suspicions on any particular person. He told his servant to bring him two stone bottles, one containing turpentine and the ether oil; and in describing the place to her where she would find them, he had some difficulty in making her understand him. On the whole, the answers which the prisoner gave to the witness's interrogatories, were made with apparent hesitation.

Mrs. Martin, sister in law of the prisoner, proved, that on the

day in question his wife dined with her, and that he came for her about ten minutes past 8 in the evening.

Several witnesses were also called to show that the prisoner was apparently short of money, and not likely to have 500*l.* in Bank of England notes, by him, as he said he had, and which, he alleged were stolen out of his desk.

An auctioneer also proved that he had made an inventory of his furniture, which he valued at 718*l.* but which he was convinced might be bought for 600*l.*

His interest in the lease of his house had been insured for 500*l.* his furniture for 1,500*l.* and the lease itself for 1,500*l.* which, by covenant, he was bound to insure for 1,400*l.*

For the prisoner, a servant of his brother-in-law, at Hackney, proved, that he called there about four o'clock on the afternoon of the same day in question, but the family was from home. He waited about half an hour, and then went away.

A waiter at the Telegraph Chop House thought he had seen the prisoner before, but could not recollect his having dined at his master's house on the day in question.

A woman, who had lived servant with the prisoner about twelve months ago, swore, that she had seen two stone bottles, one with turpentine, and one with oil, which supplied the lamp.

Several witnesses gave him a good character. Verdict—*Guilty, Death.*

He confessed the fact before execution.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MONDAY, APRIL 18.

London adjourned Sittings after Hilary Term, 1814.

Ackerley, Esq. v. Pemberton, D. D. and Mawdsley, Clerk.— This was an action brought by a barrister residing at Bath, against the vicar general of the diocese of Chester and his surrogate, for excommunicating the plaintiff. It appeared, that the plaintiff's father having died intestate at Chester, the plaintiff refused to take out administration of his estate and effects, and was sued by certain persons having an interest in the estate, as well in the Court of Chester as in the Court of Chancery, upon a bill filed against him for an alleged intermeddling with such estate. The plaintiff was cited in the Court of Chester for not appearing, and was pronounced contumacious; and on the 29th of December 1807, sentenced to the pains of the *greater* excommunication. The *lesser* excommunication excludes a party only from the communion of the church; the *greater* incapacitates him from being a juryman, a witness, from suing at law or in equity, and upon a writ *de excommunicato capiendo* being awarded, to imprisonment in any of his Majesty's gaols till reconciled to the church. The plaintiff appealed against this sentence to the Consistorial Court of the archbishop of York, which confirmed the sentence of the Court of the bishoprick of Chester; and thence to the High Court of Delegates, consisting of three of his Majesty's justices, and four or five doctors of civil law who reversed the sentence of excommunication on the 7th of June, 1811; holding, as the law certainly is,

that there was no obligation upon any man to administer to an intestate's estate. Mr. Park stated, that the first question which would be raised was, whether this action could be maintained at all; of which, after the late case of *Beurain v. Sir William Scott* (3 Campbell, 388) which had been acquiesced in, there could be no doubt; and the second question would be, whether, if the action could ever be maintained, it could in this case, where the Court had a clear jurisdiction, however they might have mistaken the law. As to this question, Mr. Park contended, that they had not a jurisdiction to compel a man to take upon himself the office of administrator. Upon the subject of damages, it was admitted that the plaintiff's expenses incurred before the appeal to the delegates was 84l. 14s. 11d., and in that appeal 179l. 19s. in addition to which the jury would give the plaintiff such compensation for the anxiety and reproach of the excommunication as they should think just; the schedule of excommunication, though transmitted to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in whose diocese the plaintiff resided, was never read in the plaintiff's parish church, on account of the immediate appeal to the court at York, and the plaintiff was absolved from excommunication on the 28th of July, 1808.

Lord Ellenborough said, there was no doubt but that the sentence was a nullity and void; for, supposing the Court had the power to excommunicate a man for not taking out letters of administration, (into which it was unnecessary to inquire, although he had no very doubtful opinion upon the subject), the plaintiff never was

required to take upon himself the administration before he was excommunicated for the refusal; he was only required to appear and show cause, so that he was never in contempt.

Mr. Abbott, for the defendants, said, he should not contend that the sentence of excommunication was right; but the latter part of the original citation cited the plaintiff to appear and take administration.

Lord Ellenborough. The offence is expressly stated to be the not appearing *in ordine ad.*, and the sentence is a nullity. His lordship then observed, that the declaration charged both the defendants to have committed the wrongs *maliciously*. Now a principal is not liable for the individual malice of his agent; the plaintiff must therefore either abandon the charge of malice against the agent, or against both the defendants.

Mr. Park said, there was no imputation of it against either.

Mr. Abbott then submitted, that upon the face of the proceedings it did not appear that the defendant, Dr. Pemberton, was answerable at all.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that the schedule of excommunication was charged to be transmitted by the *defendants* to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; it would be a point very fit for the consideration of the Court hereafter, whether the plaintiff, having joined the defendants, and stated them jointly to have committed certain wrongs, could afterwards prove against one only. He might have charged the Vicar-General with proceeding through the agency of his surrogate. It appeared that the

Vicar-General presided at the first court.

Mr. Abbott submitted, that the words before the defendant Pemberton, &c. were merely the style of the court, and did not necessarily import that he was present; and it was stated, that the surrogate vicar general decreed, &c.

Lord Ellenborough said, he should have listened to the learned counsel's objection, if there had been any person before named to which the word "surrogate" would apply; but the vicar-general was before alone spoken of; and the requisition afterwards was to appear before the said Thomas Pemberton, or his surrogate.

Mr. Abbott then addressed the jury, and contended, that if the judge of the court had jurisdiction of the subject matter, though his sentence might be reversed as erroneous, no action at law against him would lie. The sentence was certainly erroneous, because no day was assigned on which the plaintiff was to take the administration, and probably because the Court had no right to compel him to do so.

Lord Ellenborough said, he would give the defendants leave to argue these points on motion for a nonsuit; and would at present assume that the action was maintainable, the proceedings being certainly irregular. The ecclesiastical courts were armed with no other compulsory process than that of excommunication: this his lordship was aware was a great hardship, and they exercised it under a perilous responsibility.

Mr. Abbott then confined himself to the question of damages:—the pains of excommunication

never hung over the plaintiff; for the schedule was never read in the parish church, forty days after which, upon a *significavit* to the Court of Chancery, a writ *de ex-com. cap.* may be obtained, the issuing of which it would have been competent to the plaintiff to have opposed there, or he might have moved to quash it in the Court of King's Bench, where it is returnable, upon the ground of the nullity of the sentence. It had been contended by Mr. Park, that the affirmation of the Court of Appeal at York revised the sentence. This Mr. Abbott denied; but if it did, that was the action of others, and not of the defendants. The plaintiff was all this while contumacious. The question of the nullity of the sentence was never brought before the mind of the Court at York, where a common lawyer presided; and when it was before the delegates, the sentence was reversed, as well on account of the insufficiency of interest in the respondents, as on the ground of the appellant's not being compellable to administer: and the Court did not give the appellant costs. The appeal to the delegates was on account of the error of the court of York, and were the defendants to answer for the errors of others?

Lord Ellenborough charged the jury, that the plaintiff had, by the void sentence of the defendants, been placed in a situation from which he could not be relieved without incurring all the expense for which he now sought reparation in damages. It was necessary for him to appeal to the court at York for absolution from the sentence of excommunication; but with such absolution he did

not obtain an absolute discharge from the original citation and suit, which he ought to have obtained. If the court of York had put him *in statu quo*, had completely relieved him, he needed not have gone further: a suitor was not bound to tell the Court it was in error: it was rather his duty to receive the law from the Court. The plaintiff was, therefore, entitled to recover his costs of appeal to the delegates. It was true, that if the writ *de excom. cap.* had been issued, the Court of King's Bench would have relieved the plaintiff in one second: but who was to sue the writ? Not the plaintiff against himself. Malice was not imputed; but the plaintiff was seven months under a sentence of excommunication not published.

The jury gave the plaintiff 26*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

*Court of King's Bench, Wednesday,
June 1.*

Special Jury.

The King against Dixon.

This was an indictment against a baker residing in Copthall Court and Finch Lane, on behalf of whom a London Jury assessed the damages at one shilling of a trespass, against an incompetent inquest, for seizing bread, one of the loaves of which was twelve ounces deficient in weight; and the present indictment charged the defendant with the offence at common law of selling unwholesome bread. The indictment charged, that the defendant being intrusted to provide the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea with good and wholesome bread under a contract, which he had en-

tered into with that institution, did unlawfully, fraudulently, and deceitfully, for his own wicked lucre, on the 27th of November, 1813, deliver to the institution 297 quartern loaves, as and for good and wholesome bread, whereas, on the contrary, they were not such, but contained divers noxious and unwholesome ingredients not fit for the food of man.

The attorney-general stated the case on behalf of the prosecutors, by which it appeared that the Asylum then maintained and educated 1,200 children, male and female, of non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, of which institution the Duke of York is president. The defendant contracted to supply them with good household bread at three 9-32 per cent. under the assize price, from the 25th of December, 1812, for one year; with a proviso, that if any of the bread should be found of inferior quality, the quantity so found might be returned, other bread purchased at the market price elsewhere, and the contractor would pay for the same. It appeared from the evidence of the quarter-master of the institution, of the commandant (Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson), and of seven of the children, (one of whom was a female), that the bread delivered by the defendant on Saturday, the day in question, was served out to the children on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday following, every child having the 20th part of a quartern loaf for its breakfast, broken into a mess of milk-porridge. The children found their bread so rough and dry to the taste, that the majority of them rejected their breakfast, and complained to the commandant of

the badness of the bread, showing him lumps of alum of the size of a horse-bean, which they found sticking therein. The commandant caused have a dozen more of the loaves to be cut, and found them taste very sour; 83 which remained were ordered to be returned to the defendant, who did not continue to supply the Asylum longer than the expiration of his year. They had been obliged to purchase elsewhere several times before. The commandant took the piece of bread, with a lump of alum in it, which was produced in court, to the lord mayor, for whom the defendant said he did not care. His lordship attended in court to identify it. The cook of the institution proved that the milk-porridge, on the morning in question, was perfectly sweet and good. Mr. M'Gregor, surgeon to the Asylum, testified as to the unwholesomeness of alum in bread, particularly to children, some of whom were of the age of only five years. Its tendency was to produce nausea in the stomach, and constipation in the bowels.

Mr. Scarlett, for the defendant, contended, that the indictment charged him with knowing that this ingredient was in the bread, and with knowing that it was noxious, neither of which facts had been proved. The fact was, that the baking was intrusted to a foreman, and although the defendant might be civilly answerable for the acts of his servant, he was not criminally. He also contended, that alum was not noxious in the very small quantity in which it was used by the trade, and endeavoured to repel the prejudices under which they laboured. He had never known more than one

baker make a fortune by his business, and he was a biscuit baker. He admitted that under the act 37 Geo. 3, c. 98, the defendant was liable to a fine of 10*l.* and other punishment for mixing alum with his bread.

— Goodeve, the defendant's foreman, proved that the custom of the trade was to mix half a pound of alum with a sack of flour, which made 82 quartern loaves of the weight of four pounds 5½*oz.* each. It was melted in a pan of water with which the dough was made, and caused the yeast to work quicker and the bread to look finer, and the loaves to separate without robbing each other. He could not account for the *lumps* of alum in the bread. He had been eleven years in the trade, and this was the general usage. Bread might be made without alum: it was *his* custom, as foreman, to buy the alum at the oil-shops every day as he wanted it, and he brought it home concealed in a paper in his pocket; fourpence halfpenny paid for alum for a whole batch. For the last three months he had used a patent yeast, which supplied the place of alum. Raspings for dogs and pigs were made of the rejected bread. They had put boiled potatoes into the bread for the Asylum when the yeast was bad. The bread had been returned ten or a dozen times during the year.

In answer to questions from Lord Ellenborough, the witness said he was ignorant of the composition of the patent yeast, but he thought there must be something like alum in it. He charged the defendant with the alum, not by name, but included it under the word *expenses*, which compre-

hended besides, candles, wood, &c.

Dr. Birkbeck was called to prove the innocuousness of such a quantity of alum; but being a quaker, he could not be examined upon his affirmation in a criminal case, and he refused to be sworn.

Lord Ellenborough charged the jury that the defendant was dealing with noxious ingredients, and if he would do so, he must take especial care that the use of those ingredients was not overstepped, and the health of his Majesty's subjects endangered. He had no right to shelter himself under an unknown composition; but if it proved to be injurious, he was responsible, the same as a medical man who undertook to administer drugs, without a regard to their quantity and quality, or the nature of the human stomach, of all which he was bound to have a knowledge. As to the master being responsible for the acts of his servant, if he shut his eyes against a knowledge of those acts, he must take the consequences, criminal as well as civil; and one who deals in articles of food is bound so far to superintend his trade, as to prevent mischief to the public health.

The jury found the defendant guilty.

Mortimer v. Robinson.

This was an action brought by a captain in the army, now serving under Lord Wellington, against Messrs. Robinson and Lee, who were, till the 1st of August, 1812, partners, as attorneys, in Lincoln's-Inn, where the defendant Robinson still practises alone with credit and reputation; but the defendant Lee having become insolvent,

and taken the benefit of an insolvent act, had suffered judgment to this action by default. The object of the action was to recover from the defendant Robinson the sum of 2,000*l.* which the plaintiff had deposited in the hands of Mr. Lee, for the purchase of an annuity, the defendants being jointly his solicitors; and the question was, whether this was such a joint employment and entrusting of Messrs. Robinson and Lee as warranted the plaintiff to claim the money of Mr. Robinson, as the solvent partner. On the part of the defendant, it was contended, that as this sum was received by Mr. Lee as his own personal account, and embezzled by him, the plaintiff had no right to call upon Mr. Robinson for it; but Mr. Park, for the plaintiff, quoted the case of *Willett v. Chambers*, Cowper 814, in which it was held, where of two attorneys or conveyancers, one of the partners gave a separate receipt for a sum of money, still the other was liable for it. It was proved in evidence, that the plaintiff employed the defendants as his joint attorneys, and had receipts for payments to them in the year 1808, on their joint account. In 1811 he applied to them to lay out 2,000*l.* in the purchase of an annuity, and saw Mr. Lee, who told him he knew of a client, Mr. Illingworth, who wanted to grant such an annuity upon two houses, the title-deeds of which were lying on his table. Mr. Illingworth also proved that he had such a wish, and that he called at the office of his solicitors, Messrs. Robinson and Lee, several times on that business, generally seeing Mr. Lee. The plaintiff being ordered abroad to

Sicily with his regiment, directed Mr. Timbrell, the purchaser of an estate of his in Wiltshire, to pay the sum in question over to Mr. Lee; and that defendant wrote to Mr. Timbrell to pay the money into the hands of his bankers, Messrs. Child and Co. to his private account. This Mr. Timbrell accordingly did, knowing nobody in the transaction but Mr. Lee. The receipt of the sum was accordingly entered by the bankers to the private account of Mr. Lee, Messrs. Robinson and Lee having a joint account with the same bankers. The plaintiff's letters to Mr. Lee on this business were addressed to him only, and not to Messrs. Robinson and Lee. On the 15th of September, 1813, the partnership being dissolved, the plaintiff, on his return to England, wrote to the defendant Lee, directed No. 19, Lambeth Road, within the rules of the King's Bench Prison, where he then was, to ask him if he could prove by any means whether Mr. Robinson was concerned in the purchase of his annuity as well as himself, and whether the receipt of the 2,000*l.* was entered in the partnership books. This, Lord Ellenborough observed, looked as if the plaintiff began to feel the hazard of his case, about which he was anxious to obtain all the proof in his power. On the 14th of October, 1813, he wrote to Mr. Robinson, intimating that Mr. Lee had told him there was a sum due to him from the partnership concern, which might go towards paying Lee's debt to the plaintiff: he would be glad to know whether this information was correct, and how much he was to expect. This, Lord Ellenborough admitted, did look

like a proving against the separate estate of Lee; and afforded the most favourable complexion to the case contended for on the part of the defendant Robinson. This, however, was the only material circumstance upon which reliance could be placed; and in cases of this sort the law was, that both partners were liable, for money entrusted to one in the employment of both; and it was for the defendant to establish that this case came under the head of an exception to this general rule. The circumstance of the plaintiff's seeing only Mr. Lee on the subject of his business, was reconcilable with the practice of attorneys' offices, where the acquaintance and transactions might be individual and personal with one, and still the firm should be liable, unless it was plainly understood that the dealing was individual and exclusive. The communications of the other client of the defendants, Mr. Illingworth, were as much separate from Mr. Robinson as the plaintiff's: but this was not the less the employment of both.

The Jury, after retiring for about an hour, came back to hear the evidence of Mr. Illingworth read again, when they again retired: and in a short time returned with their verdict for the plaintiff,—damages 2,000*l.*

Holme, Clerk, v. Smith, D. D.—The defendant is a Doctor of Divinity, and rector of Headley, in Hampshire. The plaintiff is a clergyman, and resided at the parsonage-house at Headley. The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover a penalty for non-residence, under the 43rd Geo. III.

c. 84. and 53rd Geo. III. c. 149. The first Act enacts, that the rector shall reside on his rectory; and the latter provides, that if he cannot, or do not reside there, he shall keep a licensed curate to perform the duties of his church. It appeared, that though Dr. Smith kept no regular licensed curate, as he ought to do, under the latter Act, yet the plaintiff himself had actually resided there, and did the duties which he now came into court to complain were neglected; and the rector, though he had not so licensed the plaintiff as his curate, had actually nominated him as such to the bishop; but such nomination appeared to have been informal. Much animadversion was made by the defendant's counsel on the plaintiff's conduct in bringing this action, and the Learned Chief Justice, Sir Vicary Gibbs, made some observations of the same nature thereon, but observed, that, however improper or unbecoming a Christian, a gentleman, and a neighbour, towards the defendant, yet the action must be treated in the same manner as others of the same kind, inasmuch as the plaintiff had a right to bring such action, the defendant not having complied with the before-mentioned statutes. The annual value of the living, and the rector's absence from it, being proved, the Jury, under the direction of his Lordship, gave a verdict for 170*l.*, one-third of that value, after deducting out-goings, agreeably to the provisions of the act.

Meath Assizes, August, 1814.—*Thomas Burrowes, Esq. Plaintiff.*
—*The Inhabitants of the Barony*

of *Lower Moyfenragh, in the County of Meath, Defendants.*—Mr. Grattan stated the declaration. It was brought upon an original writ of the Court of King's-bench; it stated, that Thomas Burrowes, who sued as well for the King as for himself, complained, that certain malefactors to him, and also to Humphrey Doyle, the servant of the said Burrowes, unknown, on the 28th day of October, 1813, at Dangan, in the parish of Laracer, within the Barony of Moyfenragh, in the county of Meath, did assault and rob the said Doyle to the amount of 749*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.* the property of the said Burrowes; that said Doyle, immediately after said robbery, did make hue and cry as directed by statute, but nevertheless the said defendants have not yet made any amends to the said Burrowes, for the said robbery; nor have apprehended the bodies of the aforesaid felons, nor the body of any of them; nor have they hitherto answered for the bodies of any of them, or the body of either of them; but have permitted the said offenders and felons to escape, in contempt of the King, to the great damage of said Burrowes, &c.; and the damages were laid at 1,000*l.*

Mr. Jebb stated, that the question to be tried was of the highest importance to the public. The lands of Dangan were situate within the Barony of Moyfenragh, and had been demised by Col. Burrowes to Roger O'Connor, Esq. the now proprietor, whose rent was payable half-yearly, and was usually received by Mr. Gregory, an attorney, and the Colonel's agent—but owing to tardy

payments, Mr. G. was under the necessity of resorting to legal process. In October, 1813, the last May rent being in arrear, Mr. G. received a note from Mr. O'Connor, informing him that if he went to Dangan, the rent would be paid: but it not being convenient for Mr. G. to leave Dublin, he wrote to Mr. Humphrey Doyle, of Trim, to whom he sent a receipt, requesting him to receive the rent from Mr. O'Connor, amounting to 750*l.*

Mr. Doyle applied to Mr. O'Connor, who appointed a particular day for payment. Mr. Doyle on the day appointed, accordingly went to Dangan.

Humphrey Doyle was examined. On the day appointed for paying the rent he went to Dangan, between eleven and twelve o'clock, where Mr. O'Connor resided: a man met him at the gate, who informed him he was waiting, by Mr. O'Connor's orders, to take his horse, and directed him to the place where he would meet his master. He accordingly went to a house at a distance from the high road—it was the garden house—here he met Mr. O'Connor. They sat down, and Mr. O'Connor desired his son Roderick to go for the stocking. Roderick went, and soon returned with a stocking, in which were bank-notes. Roderick delivered the stocking to his father, who then desired him to go about his business; and the witness only remained with the elder O'Connor. After some conversation, O'Connor paid him the rent, amounting to 750*l.*, and he gave him Gregory's receipt. He asked for pen and ink to mark the notes; Mr.

O'Connor said he had no such thing. He then made a memorandum of the amount with a pencil, and put it, with the notes rolled up, in a handkerchief, and put the handkerchief into his coat pocket. He had not gone more than a few perches from the house where he received the rent, leading to the avenue where he had left his horse, when a person he did not know ran from behind a bush; his face was masked with a piece of cloth. He threw him down by a violent push, which made him trip. A second person came up. They tied him with cords by the wrists and the feet, and left him in a faint. When he recovered, he found he was tied to a tree; by much labour he contrived to get one hand into his waistcoat pocket, where he found a pen-knife, with which he cut the cord that tied his hands and legs, and also extricated himself from the tree to which he had been tied—his wrists were blackened with the cord—the whole of the money and the handkerchief were taken from him, but he knew not either of the persons who robbed him. On recovering, he returned to the garden-house, where he met Mrs. Smith, who gave him a drink of water; and in a short time Mr. O'Connor came up, to whom he told his story, as he had now related it. Mr. O'Connor seemed much surprised at the relation, and said he believed there were robbers on the demesne; two strange fellows had been lurking since Monday; he offered to bring his workmen from the barn, and search the neighbourhood; the witness said it was useless; O'Connor said, that on a

search the money might be found hid, perhaps in the thatch of some cabin; he replied, they are not to be found now; witness got his horse, and, being very weak, rode home to Trim: in the course of the day he made an affidavit of the robbery before the Rev. William Elliot, a justice of the peace for the county of Meath.

Doyle, in his cross-examination, stated, that he was not servant to any person—that he was a coroner in Meath, and Postmaster in Trim; that the robbers tied him to a laurel tree; that he was not gagged, and did not cry out lustily: that he fainted for fifteen minutes; he extricated himself by contriving to get his hand into his pocket, from which he took a knife, and cut the ropes.

Mr. M'Nally, for the defendants, said, he had seen but one record of a similar nature, which had been tried in the county of Waterford; but, in England, such actions were frequently brought. He made several observations on the improbability of the transaction, and the interest which Doyle, the witness, had, as to character and to pecuniary objects, in obtaining a verdict for Plaintiff.

Roger O'Connor being sworn, stated, that Doyle took down the amount of the notes with a pencil, folded them in a handkerchief, with the penciled memorandum, and put them into his pocket, said he was in a hurry, having to settle the account of a Mr. Bat-huert's auction; after paying the rent, he walked with him some length, then went a contrary way, and in about ten minutes heard Doyle say he was robbed. Doyle said it was no affair of his; he

would not be at the loss, for he would go to Trim, serve notice on the church-wardens, and recover the money of the county. The witness earnestly requested of him to show the spot where the robbery was committed, and raise an alarm—this he declined doing. Witness also told him, he would collect his men, meet him at night, advised a party of dragoons to be got, and said, he would assist, with his men, in searching for the felons—Doyle, at this time, alleged there was but one robber—then said, he imagined there was but one, but there might be two: he examined Doyle's arms—there were no marks of a rope, nor did he see that the cord was cut—nor did he hear any outcry—nor did any other person, though many were on the demesne and near him, hear him cry out—he at last showed a spot, where he said he was robbed; but the grass shewed no marks of pressure. Doyle begged pardon, and said that was not the place, and led the witness to another place, and said, “this is the place where I was robbed,” which was on the opposite side from the first place pointed out by him. The witness said, there were no marks of any person having been laid on the ground, nor were there any marks of the fir deal seeds on his great coat. The witness then proceeded with his workmen, to search the demesne for the robbers; he soon returned, and saw Doyle, who was complaining to the men who were thrashing in a barn, that he had been robbed. This barn was convenient to the spot where Doyle said he had been robbed.

Lord Norbury, in his charge,

brought forward all the leading features of the case, and said, the Jury should find for the plaintiff if they gave credit to the testimony of Doyle, and it appeared that he had been released from all interest and future liability for the plaintiff. As the defendant's counsel had submitted several points of law to the Court, a verdict for the plaintiff could work no injury; for, if these legal points were well grounded (and he would give no opinion on them, but leave them to the court above), the defendants would set the verdict aside.

The Jury found for the plaintiff—Damages 750*l.* with costs.

POLICE:

Queen square, Sept. 20.—Came on the case, on a summons granted against the driver of the Hackney coach, No. 644, on the application of Mr. Wilkinson, by Mr. Fielding, in virtue of his construction of the Act, on Saturday last, namely, that a complaint for misbehaviour or abuse might be exhibited against a Hackney coachman even without a ticket.

Collier, the owner of the coach, stated, that on the day when Mr. W. was taken in his coach from the Old-Bailey to Islington he was very ill, and got a man to drive for him, forgetting, unfortunately, to give him some tickets.

Mr. Fielding, the magistrate, said, that the driver must attend; for he who drove was here the offender. It was a personal offence: it was the behaviour of the driver that constituted it. The person at the bar, however, might tell his brother coachmen (al-

though the mere refusal of the ticket was only attended with the loss of the fare, there being no specific penalty for such refusal), that if omission to give the required tickets were accompanied by any abusive language or ill behaviour, the Magistrates still had the power of punishing such conduct by penalty, a power vested in them by the 9th Anne. The extraordinary construction that had been put on the new Act, that a Magistrate could not listen to any complaint whatsoever, except where a ticket should be produced astonished him beyond measure; but it showed that those who had put such construction on it had not read the act through. The misconception of the Act, which appeared to have spread far and wide, reminded him of what he had witnessed at Bow-street fifteen years ago. A hackney coach case under the 9th Anne was before the Magistrates, and the point in argument was, what was the meaning of "abusive language," for the Magistrates had read as far as "abusive language," and no farther; and after three hours of erudite and logical argument, the remainder of the clause was read, which explained all that had created debate and doubt, for the act said, "abusive language,—or any other rude behaviour." So it was with this new Hackney Coach Act; for having read that the tickets to be given by the coachman must be produced before any complaint can be heard, the concluding part of the clause was quite overlooked, which said, that a complainant must produce "some one or more of the said notes or tickets which he shall have received, or might

and ought to have received by virtue of this Act." The law now stood thus: if a coachman should refuse that ticket which he might and ought to give on its being required, such bare refusal would only be followed by the loss of the fare; for without a ticket no one was bound to pay: and if that refusal were accompanied with "abusive language, or any other rude behaviour," then the offence was punishable under the 9th Anne. He had not much respect for the Act, but its objects were attainable; and if every gentleman in the country would act as Mr. Wilkinson had done, and put his shoulders to the work, the business would be completed in a week.

The case having been thus decided, it was ordered to stand over *pro formâ* to give time for the appearance of the driver.

Detonating Balls.—Mr. John Cuthbert, of St. Martin's-lane, optician, was summoned on information, for exposing to sale, on the 26th October, certain fireworks called detonating balls.

Pace and Lavender, the officers, said that Mr. C. had a bill in his window announcing "chemical detonating balls, &c. to produce the report of a pistol without danger." Pace purchased a dozen for eighteen pence. Some of them were exploded at the Office, each emitting flame.

Mr. Cooper, chemist, of Drury-lane, convicted on a former day of having sold detonating balls, admitted, on the part of Mr. Cuthbert, that they threw out a flash, but denied their containing fire. It was a flash similar to what was

produced by striking one flint against another. It was the explosion of a species of gas; but it was not fire, because it would not burn paper.

Mr. Fielding said, that the preparation contained the igneous element; that the flash was from some species of fire. The Act had introduced the *genus generalissimum*, fire, the igneous element; and although the legislature at the time of making the law probably only contemplated "fireworks" made with gunpowder, yet as the word had been introduced, he could not restrict its meaning. It comprehended every species of fire, however produced; and there were many species of flame or fire. But the simple fact of the composition producing some sort of fire did not bring it within the contemplation of the statute. A gas light, brimstoned matches, and phosphorous boxes, were fireworks; but none of them were of that mischievous tendency meant to be guarded against by the Act. It was necessary to establish, not only that the articles complained of were fireworks, but also that they were calculated to produce serious mischief. Now these detonating balls, it had been proved, were calculated to effect abundant mischief.

Mr. Cooper observed, that the balls did not contain fire, but latent caloric; and they would go off in a vacuum not requiring the intervention of air to cause explosion. Sugar, and rubbing together two pieces of borax, would produce flame, as would many phosphoric bodies; but that flame was not fire. [Johnson defines flame to be "light emitted from fire."]

Mr. Fielding could not agree that what was called latent caloric was not a species of fire, as the balls threw out considerable flame and sparks. As it was established that these balls were not only fireworks, but that they possessed the mischievous qualities guarded against by the act, he must pronounce for conviction. The vendors of these useless and mischievous articles had said, why not punish those wanton people who explode them at public places? This was plausible but erroneous reasoning; for in the eye of the law it was more politic to punish him who provided the means of working mischief, than the individual who used those means; but for the satisfaction of the philosophical gentlemen who manufactured these balls, he would state, that should any wanton persons be brought before him for exploding these balls, he would punish to the utmost severity of the law.

Mr. Cuthbert observed, that a dozen balls could be made with twopenny worth of fulminating silver; and since fulminating silver itself, without being made into balls with glass bulbs, would explode if thrown on the ground with force, he inquired whether he would be liable to an information if he were to sell it.

Mr. Fielding feared that he would. Convicted in the penalty of 5*l.* and costs.

CONSPIRACY FOR RAISING THE FUNDS.

No trial in the present year so much interested the public, as that of the persons concerned in the fraud upon the Stock Exchange,

of the general circumstances of which an account will be found in our Chronicle for the month of February. The report at large of the trial itself occupies a bulky volume; and we can only allot for it a space sufficient for a very summary view of the principal points of the evidence, and the result of the whole.

The persons tried were *Charles Randon de Berenger, Sir Thomas Cochrane*, commonly called *Lord Cochrane*, the *Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnstone, Richard Gathorne Butt, Ralph Sandon, Alexander M'Rae, John Peter Holloway*, and *Henry Lyte*. The crime charged was a conspiracy for raising the Funds, and thereby injuring those who should become purchasers in them; the Court was the King's Bench, Guildhall, before Lord Ellenborough, on June 8th and 9th. The case for the prosecution having been stated by Mr. Gurney, the first witness called was John Marsh, master of the Packet Boat public-house, at Dover. His evidence went chiefly to prove the fact of a gentleman, drest in a grey great-coat and a red uniform under it, with a star, knocking at the door of the Ship Inn, early in the morning of February 21st, whom he assisted to get into the inn, and who said that he was the bearer of very important dispatches from France. He was fully satisfied that Berenger was this person. This evidence was confirmed by that of Gourley, a hatter, who was at that time in Marsh's house.

Mr. St. John, who was then at the Ship Inn as a traveller, deposed in like manner to the arrival of a person who asked for a post-chaise, to his dress, and to the identity of Berenger as this person.

Admiral Foley was then called to prove the receipt of a letter dispatched to him as port-admiral at Deal, by express from Dover, from a person at the Ship Inn, who signed himself R. Du Bourg, Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to Lord Cathcart, and which was proved to be in the hand writing of Berenger. The purport of the letter was to acquaint the Admiral that he was just arrived from Calais with the news of a great victory obtained by the allies over Buonaparte, who was slain in his flight by the Cossacks, and that the allied Sovereigns were in Paris, where the white cockade was universal. A post-chaise boy was then examined who drove a gentleman in that night from Dover to Canterbury, and another from Canterbury to Sittingbourn, and a third from thence to Rochester. They deposed to the receiving of Napoleons from him, and the latter boy to his dress, agreeing with the former descriptions.

Mr. Wright, of the Crown Inn at Rochester, brother to Wright of the Ship, at Dover (who was prevented from appearing by illness) next gave evidence of the person's coming to his house, of his dress in the great coat, red uniform, star, and military cap, and of his conversation relative to the news he brought; and was positive that Berenger was the man. Other innkeepers and drivers continued the chain of evidence, to that of a Dartford chaise driver, Thomas Shilling, who gave a very circumstantial account of carrying Berenger to the Marsh-gate, Lambeth, and there seeing him into a hackney-coach. The driver of this coach, William Crane, then deposed to the carrying him to No. 13,

Green-street, Grosvenor-square, and there leaving him; also to the circumstance of his red uniform under a great coat, and to his taking with him into the house a small portmanteau; and thus was completed the process of tracking Berenger from Dover to Lord Cochrane's house in London.

The next circumstance brought forwards for the prosecution was that of the fishing up by a waterman on the Thames, of a bundle containing a coat cut to pieces, a star, embroidery, &c. which was recognised by a military-accoutrement maker, to be the same that he sold on Feb. 19th. to a person who mentioned its being wanted for one who was to perform the character of a foreign officer, and who also purchased a military regimental coat, and a military cap. The person with whom Berenger lodged deposed, that on the 20th he went out in a new great coat.

With the main plot in which Berenger was the chief actor, another was stated to be connected, involving M'Rae, Sandon, Lyte, and Holloway. With respect to this, the first witness called was Thomas Vinn, an accountant, who deposed to having been applied to by M'Rae for the purpose of engaging to assist in a hoax upon the Stock-exchange, by personating a French officer along with him, which he refused to do. A female witness, a fellow-lodger with M'Rae and his wife, deposed, that M'Rae brought home, on Feb. 20, a parcel with two coats and two opera hats, the coats being like those of officers, with some white ribbon for cockades; that he said they were for the purpose of deceiving the flats, and that he must

go down to Gravesend—that on the next day she met him in London, apparently much tired, and that he brought back a bundle containing one of the coats and hats, and the cockades; and that he said he was to have 50*l.* for what he had done.

Mr. Foxall, master of the Rose Inn, at Dartford, then deposed as to receiving a note from Mr. Sandon, dated from North Fleet, on Monday, Feb. 21, desiring him to send a chaise and pair, and to have ready 4 good horses to go to London with all expedition; that in consequence, his chaise brought from North Fleet Mr. Sandon and two gentlemen with white cockades in their hats, who immediately proceeded for London with the four horses. A driver deposed to carrying these persons, the horses being decked with laurels, over London-bridge, through Lombard-street and Cheapside, and thence to Marsh-gate, Lambeth, where they got out, having taken off their military hats and put on round ones. It was then proved by Mr. Francis Bailey, that Holloway confessed before the Committee of the Stock-exchange that he was a contriver of this plot, and that Lyte confessed himself and M'Rae to have been the persons who accompanied Sandon in the post chaise.

The next body of evidence produced related to the Stock concerns of Mr. Butt, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, and Lord Cochrane. The most material points went to the close connexion between these three persons, to the vast amount of omnium which they held on the morning of the day in which the fraud took place, to the sale of the whole on that day, and to the

circumstance of Mr. C. Johnstone's having taken a new office in a court adjoining the side door of the Stock-exchange against that day for Mr. Fearn, their principal broker, without having previously acquainted him with his intention. An affidavit by Lord Cochrane was then read, which admitted the coming of Berenger to his house on Feb. 21st, but stated that he was in a green uniform, which he took off, putting on a black coat which his Lordship gave him for the purpose of waiting on Lord Yarmouth. The affidavit further averred that Lord C. had no knowledge whatever of the imposition, and stated that he had given instructions to his broker to sell out the whole of his omnium at a rise of one per cent.

Mr. Le Marchant was next examined with respect to a conversation held with Berenger; and he deposed, that having asked him how he could go to America under the command of Lord Cochrane (as he had said his intention was) with the embarrassments he lay under, B. replied that he was easy on that score, because, for the services he had rendered Lord C. and Mr. C. Johnstone, whereby a large sum might be realized in the funds or stocks, Lord C. was his friend, and had told him he had kept a private purse for him. The Hon. Alexander Murray, a prisoner in the King's Bench, also deposed to a great intimacy between Berenger and Mr. Cochrane Johnstone.

Another examination of witnesses to a considerable length was consequent upon the capture of Berenger, who had absconded, at Leith, when there was found in

his possession certain papers and bank notes, which last he was very urgent to have restored to him, but which were detained, others of corresponding value being given to him. From an entry in his memorandum book there appeared to be a sum of 540*l.* part of which he had expended, and the remainder was in the notes in his possession. All these notes, as well as most of those he had paid away, were with great industry traced to Lord Cochrane, Mr. C. Johnstone, and Mr. Butt. This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

The business on the following day commenced with the evidence for the defendants. Letters were first adduced which passed between Le Marchant and Lord Cochrane, and which went to contradict the evidence he had given.

Lord Melville was then called for the purpose of proving that admiral Sir A. Cochrane had made application to be allowed the service of Berenger, in his command on the North American station. Colonel Torrens, secretary to the commander in chief, was examined to the same point, as was Henry Golburn, Esq. The intention in these examinations was to confirm Lord Cochrane's statement, and to show a connexion between the parties independently of any other transactions. King, a tin-plate worker, next deposed to Lord C.'s being at his manufactory in Cocklane, on the morning of the 21st, whence he was called by a note, brought to him by his servant.—Dewman, a servant of Lord Cochrane's, deposed to a gentleman's coming to their house in a hackney coach, and writing the note, which he brought to his Lordship.

Mr. Tabourdin, solicitor to Berenger, was called to prove that Mr. Cochrane Johnstone had employed Berenger to make a plan for a projected building in some premises belonging to him, and had paid him money for it. Two receipts were produced for such payments, signed by Berenger, the last, for 200*l.* dated Feb. 26, 1814. This witness also absolutely denied the letter sent to Admiral Foley, at Deal, to be the hand-writing of Berenger. The Earl of Yarmouth spoke to Berenger's having been adjutant of the corps of Cumberland's sharp shooters, and thought the letter to admiral Foley very unlike his usual writing. Two other persons also deposed to their belief that this letter was not of his writing.

A series of evidence was then brought to prove an alibi with respect to Berenger. The first of the witnesses were W. Smith and his wife, who were his servants, and who swore to his sleeping at home on the night of Feb. 20th. Then followed an hostler of some livery stables at Chelsea, who swore to Berenger's being there on the evening of the 20th. Other depositions were made to the same effect, which it is not material to enumerate, since from the rank and character of the persons no regard seems to have been paid to their testimony. Here the case for the defendants terminated.

Lord Ellenborough summed up the evidence with great minuteness, making various observations on different parts. He particularly dwelt upon the evidence of the identity of the person taking a chaise from Dover, and traced to

Lord Cochrane's house, with Berenger; and of the disguise he wore, and the colour of his uniform, which he seemed to think proved in such a manner that no doubt could remain; and from these circumstances, and his subsequent change of apparel, he drew a strong inference of Lord Cochrane's privity to the plot.

The Jury retired at ten minutes after six in the evening, and returned at twenty minutes before nine with a verdict, finding all the defendants *Guilty*.

Of the subsequent proceedings relative to Lord Cochrane's application for a new trial, and a motion in arrest of judgment, some account will be found in our report of the parliamentary debates respecting Lord Cochrane. It is sufficient here to mention that these attempts were void of effect, and that on June 21 all the persons charged, with the exception of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, who had absconded, were called up to receive sentence. This was pronounced by Mr. Justice Le Blanc, and was to the following effect:— Lord Cochrane, and R. Gathorne Butt were condemned to pay to the king a fine of a thousand pounds each, and J. P. Holloway of five hundred; and these three, together with De Berenger, Sandon, and Lyte, were sentenced to imprisonment in the Marshalsea for twelve calendar months. Further, Lord Cochrane, De Berenger, and Butt, were to stand on the pillory for one hour before the Royal Exchange once during their imprisonment. This last part of their punishment was afterwards remitted.

*Court Martial on Colonel
Quentin.*

After a series of proceedings in this case which for several days strongly excited the public curiosity, the result was made known in the following General Order, dated from the Horse Guards, November, 10 :—

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct that the following copy of a letter, containing the opinion and sentence of a General Court-martial recently held for the trial of Colonel George Quentin, of the 10th, or Prince of Wales's own royal regiment of light dragoons, and the Prince Regent's pleasure thereon, shall be entered in the General Order Books, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-Gen.

—
(COPY.)

Horse Guards. Nov. 8.

Sir,—I have laid before the Prince Regent the proceedings of a General Court-martial, held at Whitehall, on the 17th of October, 1814, and continued by adjournments to the 1st of November following, for the trial of Col. George Quentin, of the 10th Royal Hussars, who was arraigned upon the following charges, viz. :—

1st Charge.—That on the 10th day of January, 1814, the regiment being on that day on duty, foraging in the valley of Macoy, in France, and the said Colonel Quentin having the command of the regiment, he did not make the proper

and timely arrangements to insure the success of the regiment in its operations of foraging, although directed so to do by the Brigade Order of 9th January, 1814, but neglected and abandoned his duty as Commanding Officer, leaving some of the divisions without orders or support when attacked by the enemy, whereby some men and horses of the regiment were taken prisoners, and the safety of such divisions hazarded; such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quentin evincing great professional incapacity, tending to lessen the confidence of the soldiers of the regiment in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War.

2nd Charge.—The said Colonel Quentin, having the command of the regiment, the day after the battle of Orthes, viz. on the 28th day of February, 1814, on the high road leading to St. Sever, in front of the village of Hagleman, department of Landes, in France, and the regiment being on that day engaged with the enemy, he the said Colonel Quentin, did not previously to, or during the period the regiment was so engaged, make such effectual attempts as he ought to have done, by his presence, and by his own personal exertions and example, to cooperate with or support the advanced divisions of the 10th hussars, under his command, but neglected and abandoned his duty as commanding officer, and thereby hazarded the safety of those divisions, and the character and

reputation of the regiment; such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quentin tending to lessen the confidence of the soldiers in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War.

3rd Charge.—That on the 10th day of April, 1814, during the battle of Toulouse, in France, the said Colonel Quentin, having the command of the regiment, and the regiment being on that day in the presence of, and attacked by, the enemy, he, the said Colonel Quentin, did not during such attack make such effectual attempts as he ought to have done by his presence and his own personal exertions, to co-operate with, or support the advanced divisions of the regiment under his command, but neglected and abandoned his duty as Commanding Officer, leaving some of the divisions, when under fire from the enemy, without orders, and thereby unnecessarily hazarding the safety and reputation of those divisions; such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quentin tending to lessen the confidence of the soldiers of the regiment in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War.

4th Charge.—For general neglect of duty, by allowing a relaxed discipline to exist in the regiment under his command when on foreign service, by which the reputation of the regiment suffered in the opinion of the Commander of

the Forces, and of the Lieutenant-General commanding the cavalry, their displeasure having been expressed, or implied, in a letter from the Adjutant-General of the forces on the Continent, addressed to Major-General Lord Edward Somerset, commanding the hussar brigade, dated on or about the 29th of March, 1814; and in the orders of the Lieutenant-General commanding the cavalry, dated the 26th of February, 1814; such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quentin being unbecoming his character as an officer, prejudicial to his Majesty's service, and subversive of all order and military regulation and discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence on the part of the prosecution, as well as what has been offered in defence, are of opinion, that Colonel Quentin is guilty of so much of the 1st charge as imputes to him having neglected his duty as Commanding Officer, on the 10th of January, by leaving some of the divisions without orders when attacked by the enemy, but acquit him of the remainder of the charge.

With respect to the second charge, the Court are of opinion that Colonel Quentin is not guilty.

With respect to the third charge, the Court are of opinion that Colonel Quentin is not guilty.

With respect to the fourth charge, the Court are of opinion that a relaxed discipline, as set forth in that charge, did exist in the regiment under Colonel Quen-

tin's command, whilst on foreign service, during the period alluded to in the letter and orders referred to in the charge; and as they cannot but consider the Commanding Officer of a regiment to be responsible for such relaxation of discipline, they therefore think themselves bound to find Col. Quentin guilty to the extent of allowing it to exist; but as they consider the letter from the Adjutant-General to the troops on the Continent, of March 30th, 1814, expressing the displeasure of the Commander of the forces, as a reprimand to Colonel Quentin adequate to the degree of blame which attached to him, the Court do not feel themselves called upon to give any sentence upon this charge in the way of further punishment, and they consider that any thing unusual in this determination will be explained by the singularity of the circumstances attending this charge, by which an officer is put upon his trial for conduct which had before been the subject of animadversion by those under whose command he was then serving, but which at the time was not considered deserving of a more serious proceeding by the Commander of the Forces; nor does it appear to have been made the subject of any remonstrance or request for a more serious investigation on the part of the officers of the regiment.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the first charge as is above expressed, and so much of the fourth charge as is above recited, with the reasons which induce the Court to feel that they are not called upon to affix any punishment to the last-

mentioned charge, do only adjudge, with reference to the first charge, that Colonel Quentin be reprimanded in such manner as his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief be pleased to direct.

The Court, however, cannot conclude these proceedings without expressing their regret, that there appears to have existed such a want of co-operation among the officers of the regiment, as to render the duties of the Commanding Officer much more arduous than they otherwise would have been.

I am to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

His Royal Highness has further been pleased to consider, that, when the Officers of a corps prefer accusations affecting the honour and professional character of their commander, nothing but the most conclusive proof of their charges before a Court-martial can justify a proceeding which must otherwise be so pregnant with mischief to the discipline of the army; and that a regard due to the subordination of the service must ever attach a severe responsibility to subordinate Officers who become the accusers of their superior. His Royal Highness, therefore, could not but regret that the Officers of the 10th Hussars should have been so unmindful of what they owe to the first principles of their profession, as to assume an opinion of their Commander's personal conduct, which neither their general experience of the service, nor their knowledge of the alleged

facts (as appears from their own evidence), could sanction or justify, —and which opinion would appear, from the proceedings, to have been utterly void of foundation, in every instance of implied attack or insinuation upon that Officer's courage and conduct before the enemy, as conveyed by the tenor of the second and third charges.

In allusion to the letter signed by the chief part of the officers, and in which the present proceedings originated, the Prince Regent has specially observed, that, exclusive of the doubt which may be entertained of their capability to form a judgment so much beyond the scope of their experience in the service, it was worthy of remark; that some who have affixed their names to that paper had never been with the regiment during the period in question, and others had never joined any military body beyond the depôt of their corps; and it might thus be deduced, that although the officers have manifested, according to the appropriate remark of the Court-martial, a want of co-operation in support of their Commander's authority, yet those who have assumed a personal observance of Colonel Quentin's conduct, and those who, though absent, appear to have acted under a mischievous influence, by joining in an opinion to his prejudice, have all cooperated in a compact against their Commanding Officer, fraught with evils of the most injurious tendency to the discipline of the service: nor did it escape the notice of his Royal Highness, that this accusation has not been the momentary offspring of irritated feel-

ings, but the deliberate issue of a long and extraordinary delay, for which no sufficient reasons, or explanation, have been assigned.

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

and situations, where they may be allowed to judge of the general and higher duties of the profession.

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

I am, &c,

(Signed) FREDERICK,
Commander in Chief.

To the Adjutant-General, &c.

The Adjutant General then read the names of the following officers:—

Colonel Charles Palmer; Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Roberts, Captains J. R. Lloyd, B. N. Harding, S. H. Stuart, George Fitzclarence, J. Smith, E. P. Turner, R. Goveen, C. Synge, Lord A. W. Hill, Edward Fox Fitzgerald; Lieutenants H. Marquess of Worcester, Charles Eversfield, H. Somerset, G. Wombwell, C. Wyndham, H. Seymour, Henry Fitzclarence, A. F. Berkeley, J. H. Powell, J. Jackson, J. A. Richardson, J. C. Green; Cornet R. B. Paliser.

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

“Gentlemen,—I have the commander in chief’s commands to signify to you His Royal Highness the Prince Regent’s pleasure, that

you no longer belong to the 10th regiment of Hussars; and the Commander in Chief enjoins you to hold yourselves in readiness to join the different regiments of cavalry to which the Prince Regent will immediately appoint you.”

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

Abstract of a Bill for more effectually Securing the Liberty of the Subject.

States, that the writ of *habeas corpus* hath been found by experience to be the most beneficial mode of restoring any person to his liberty, who hath been unjustly deprived thereof; and that extending the remedy of such writ will be highly advantageous to the public; and that the provisions of the act of the 31st Car. II. intituled “An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the subject,” only extends to cases of imprisonment for criminal matter. Enacts, that the Lord Chancellor, and any of the Judges, may issue writs of *habeas corpus* in vacation, returnable immediately, where any person is restrained of his liberty, otherwise than for some criminal matter, and except persons imprisoned for debt; and that non-obedience to such writ shall be considered as a contempt of court, and that process of contempt may issue in vacation; that although the return to any writ of *habeas corpus* shall be good in law, the Lord Chancellor, Court, or any

of the Judges, before whom such writ is returnable, may examine into the truth of the facts set forth in such return; that process of contempt may be awarded in vacation against persons disobeying writs of habeas corpus, in cases within the stat. 31 Car. II.

Abstract of an Act to amend the several Acts for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies and Copyright of Printed Books, to the Authors of such Books, or their Assigns.

The provisions of the Act of 8th of Queen Anne, and the 41st of his present Majesty are repealed as far as relates to the delivery of copies to public libraries. Enacts, instead, that eleven printed copies of every book, upon the paper upon which the largest number is printed for sale, with the maps and prints belonging thereto, shall be delivered, on demand made in writing within twelve months after publication, by authorized persons of the following libraries, viz. The British Museum, Sion College, the Bodleian at Oxford, the public Library at Cambridge, the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, the Libraries of the

four Universities of Scotland, Trinity College and the King's Inn Libraries at Dublin, to the warehouse-keeper of the company of Stationers, under the penalty, on default, of five pounds for each copy, besides the value of the copy. No copy of a subsequent edition without addition or alteration to be demanded, and additions to be printed separately and delivered. With respect to copyright, Authors and their Assigns to have the sole liberty of printing and reprinting for twenty-eight years commencing from the first publication, and if the Author be living at the end of that period, for the residue of his life. In order to ascertain the publication of books of which copies as above are demandable, the title and name of the publisher of each shall be entered at Stationers'-hall within a month after publication, and one copy shall be sent to the British Museum; and lists of all such entered books shall from time to time be transmitted by the warehouse keeper of Stationers'-hall to the person authorized by the above libraries. Authors of books already published now living and possessed of copy-right, to have the benefit of the extension of right above specified.

P A T E N T S

From November 1813, to November 1814.

John Cragg, Esq. for improvements in the facing, and exterior and interior walls of Gothic or other structures.

Mr. Maurice de Jongh, for improvements in the manufacturing of madder.

Mr. Isaac Wilson, for improvements on stove grates.

Mr. Samuel Tyrrell, for a broadcast sowing machine.

Mr. John Bateman, for an improvement on musical instruments.

Mr. Thomas Wright, for an improved composition for dyeing scarlet and other colours.

Mr. John S. Rogers, for a mode of making a species of wool into yarn.

Mr. Jos. White, for improvements in steam-engines.

Mr. W. Allamus Day, for a method of extracting the mucilaginous matter from whale oil.

Mr. W. Spratley, for an improvement on axle-trees.

Mr. Thomas Sutherland, for an improvement in the construction of copper and iron sugar pans and boilers.

Lord Cochrane, for methods of regulating the atmospherical pressure in lamps, globes, &c.

Mr. Ralph Sutton, for a security to prevent the accidental discharge of fowling-pieces, &c.

Mr. James Cavanagh Murphy, for a method of preserving timber and other substances from decay.

Mr. W. Stocker, for an improved cock for drawing liquor from casks.

Mr. John Duffy, jun. for a method of producing patterns of cloth of calico or linen.

Timothy Harris, Esq. for a machine for laying on colours, printing, flocking, and pressing, so as to produce a smooth face on paper, and other articles.

Mr. John Vallance, jun. for an apparatus for cooling worts, wash, &c.

Mr. John Kershaw and *Mr. John Wood*, for a mode of preparing flax for being spun on cotton machinery.

Mr. Joseph Bramah, for applying certain species of earth to prevent the dry rot, and serve as a substitute for lead in paint.

Mr. W. Fr. Hamilton, for improvements in optical instruments and apparatus.

Mr. Richard Price, for an improved cooking apparatus.

Mr. John Buddle, for a fire-pan or lamp, and a fire-grate, for burning inferior coals.

Mr. James Thomson, for improvements in the construction of fire-arms.

Mr. Dan. Goodall, for improvements in the manufacturing of English silk crapes.

Mr. Alex. Cock, for prevention and cure of the dry rot in timber, and preserving woollen, linen, &c. from mildew.

Mr. Roger Harlewood, for an improved folding-screen.

Mr. Edward Steers, for a method of rendering stoppers of bottles, &c. air-tight.

Mr. James Barclay and *Mr. W. Cuming*, for improved wheels and axle-trees.

Mr. John Slater, for improvement in a steam boiler and apparatus for washing and cleansing clothes, warming closets, laundries, &c.

Mr. Marc Isambard Brunel, for a method of giving durability to leather.

Mr. Matt. Murray, for improvements in hydraulic presses.

Mr. W. Alfred Noble, for an improved steam and fire-engine.

Mr. Emanuel Heaton, for improvements in the locks and breeches of fire-arms.

Mr. J. Sparks Moline, for an improved method of tanning leather.

Mr. Jos. Du Dyer, for an improvement in machinery for manufacturing nails.

Mr. George Smart, for improvements of machinery for grinding corn, &c.

Mr. James Wood, for an improvement on the German flute.

Mr. J. U. Rastrick, for a steam engine on a new construction.

Mr. Isaac Walton, for a method of making stamped fronts for stoves, fenders, tea-trays, &c.

Mr. Jos. Roberts, for an apparatus to be used for map rollers, carriage blinds, and the like.

Mr. William Whitfield, for certain improvements in carriages.

Mr. John Read, for means of raising and conveying water and other fluids by earthen pipes.

Mr. Lewis Gompertz, for im-

provements in carriages and other machines.

Mr. David Grant, for apparatus for drawing off liquids impregnated with fixed air.

Mr. J. Bernard Logier, for apparatus for facilitating the acquirement of execution on the piano-forte.

Mr. Jos. Price, for a method of making glass.

John Vancouver, Esq. for a method for painting surfaces with certain materials.

Mr. T. Abree Pickering, for the security of remittances by coaches.

Mr. William Moulton, for improved method of acting upon machinery.

Mr. William Neville, for a method of making hurdles, gates, palisades, rails, &c.

Mr. William Sellars, for a method of laying out ropes, twine, line, thread, &c. by machinery.

Mr. George Haywood, for an improved plan of turning rolls, and of rolling gun and pistol barrels.

Mr. John Stubbs Jordan, for an improved method of making the lights, and for other improvements, in horticultural buildings.

Mr. Grant Preston, for concave cabin stoves.

Mr. John Buxton, for an improved method of twisting and laying cotton, silk, and other articles.

Mr. Thomas Tindall, for improvements on the steam-engine.

Messrs. John Maberley and *John Barrow*, for a method of securing carriage glasses.

Mr. W. Fr. Hamilton, for improvements in making liquids impregnated with carbonic acid gas.

Mr. B. L. Mertian, for a method of extracting jelly from substances capable of affording it.

Mr. J. Dawson, for means of communicating motion to bodies surrounded by water or air.

Mr. J. Smith, for a spring hinge for doors and gates.

Mr. Dunnage, for a method of rowing or propelling vessels.

Mr. H. W. Vanderclift, for a method of purifying whale and seal oil.

Mr. A. Hill, for improvements in melting and working of iron.

Mr. W. Jonson, for an improved process for making salt.

Mr. W. Doncaster, for improvements in navigating vessels, accelerating the motion of carriages, &c.

Mr. T. Sykes, for improvements on fire-arms.

Mr. J. Collier, for a machine for combing wool, flax, hemp, and cotton.

Mr. J. Thomson, for a method of making ships governable.

Mr. E. C. Howard, for a method of separating insoluble substances from fluids.

Mr. T. Michell, for a machine for raising water to impel machinery.

Mr. T. S. Pauly, for improvements in fire-arms.

Mr. G. Courtald, for a spindle for the manufacture of silk thread.

Mr. S. Erard, for improvements in musical instruments.

Mr. M. Larkin, for improvements in ships windlasses.

Mr. H. W. Vanderclift, for a walking staff to contain a variety of articles.

Mr. R. Salmon, for machines for making hay.

Messrs. J. and G. Dickenson,

for improvements of machinery in making paper.

Messrs. J. Penny, and Jos. Kendall, for a method of making pill and other small boxes.

Mr. W. Lister, for an improved machine for separating corn or seeds from straw and chaff.

Messrs. J. and P. Taylor, for improvements in a weaving loom.

Mr. E. Sheffield, for improvements in manufacturing copper and other metallic substances.

Mr. J. Dobbs, for improvements in manufacturing machines for cutting and gathering grain.

Mr. A. F. Didot, for improvement in making printing types.

Mr. A. Shaw, for apparatus for cutting window and plate glass.

Mr. W. Sampson, for improvements in raising water.

Mr. R. Philips, for an improved plough.

Mr. J. Longhurst, for a barrel organ with a self-acting swell.

Mr. J. Walters, for improvements in the construction of frame timbers or binds of ships.

Mr. W. Howard, for improved apparatus for working ships' pumps, churns, &c.

Mr. L. Didot, for improvements for illuminating apartments by the combustion of tallow, &c.

Mr. W. Benicke, for an improved method of manufacturing verdigris.

Mr. E. Massey, for improved chronometers and pocket watches.

Mr. H. Hall, for an improved method of preparing and spinning hemp, flax, &c.

Mr. R. Barlow, for an instrument called the hydrostatic self-blowing machine.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials within the Bills of Mortality, London, from December 14, 1813, to December 13, 1814.

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls 1,008—Buried 1,251.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls 4,384—Buried 4,090.

Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey 11,157—Buried 10,015.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster 3,621—Buried 4,427.

DISEASES AND CASUALTIES.

Abortive and stillborn	683	Fever of all kinds	908	Pleurisy	19	Bruised	4
Abscess	71	Fistula	5	Quinsey	6	Burnt	35
Aged	1,774	Flux	10	Rash	111	Drowned	111
Ague	2	French pox	12	Rheumatism	11	Excessive drinking	10
Apoplexy and suddenly	335	Gout	53	Scurvy	8	Executed	10
Asthma	952	Gravel, stone, and strangury	12	Shingles	1	Found dead	24
Bedridden	1	Grief	1	Small Pox	638	Fractured	2
Bile	9	Head-ach	2	Sore throat	6	Frighted	3
Bleeding	21	Headmoldshot, horseshoe-head, & water in the head }	421	Sores and ulcers	11	Frozen	2
Bursten and rupture	23	Imposthume	3	St. Anthony's fire	33	Killed by a Stag	1
Cancer	81	Inflammation	1,008	Stoppage in the stomach	4	Killed by falls and several }	83
Chicken Pox	1	Influenza	2	Surfeit	25	other accidents	24
Childbed	216	Jaundice	57	St. Vitus's dance	1	Murdered	5
Colds	28	Jaw-locked	5	Swelling	1	Overjoy	1
Colick, gripes, &c.	21	Lethargy	2	Teeth	406	Poisoned	5
Consumption	4,829	Livergrown	27	Thrush	68	Scalded	6
Convulsions	3,418	Lunatic	223	Typany	4	Shot	3
Cough and hooping cough	864	Measles	817	Water in the chest	1	Smothered	1
Cramp	1	Miscarriage	1	Worms	35	Starved	1
Croup	85	Mortification	224	Bit by mad dogs	1	Suffocated	11
Diabetes	1	Overgrown Head	1	Broken limbs	2	Total 348	
Dropsy	782	Palpitation of the heart	6		4		
Eaten by Lice	1	Palsy	149				
Evil	5						

Christened, Males 10,313—Females 9,857—In all 20,170 | Buried, Males 10,287—Females 9,496—In all 19,783.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5,845	Thirty and forty	1,678	Seventy and eighty	1,343	A hundred and one	1
Between two and five	2,038	Forty and fifty	1,950	Eighty and ninety	592	A hundred and two	1
Five and ten	770	Fifty and sixty	1,810	Ninety and a hundred	88	A hundred and eight	1
Ten and twenty	649	Sixty and seventy	1,747	A hundred	1	A hundred and eleven	1
Twenty and thirty	1,268						

Increased in the burials this year 2,461.

PRICE OF STOCKS FOR EACH MONTH IN 1814—Lowest and Highest.

1814.	Bank Stock.	3 p. ct. red.	3 p. ct. cons.	4 p. ct. cons.	5 p. ct. Navy.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Irish 5 p. cent.	Omnium.	New Omnium.
Jan.	{ 234½ } { 262 }	{ 62½ } { 67½ }	{ 64½ } { 67½ }	{ 77½ } { 82½ }	{ 94½ } { 95½ }	{ 15¼ } { 16¼ }	{ 189¼ } { 193¼ }	par. 7 pr.	5 pr. 6 pr.	64½ 70¼		12½ pr. 207½ pr.	
Feb.	{ 258 } { 266 }	{ 66½ } { 72¼ }	{ 66½ } { 72¼ }	{ 82½ } { 86½ }	{ 95½ } { 99½ }	{ 16½ } { 18 }	195 201	6 pr. 8 pr.	5 pr. 7 pr.			197½ pr. 30 pr.	
March	{ 261½ } { 262½ }	{ 70¼ } { 71¼ }	{ 64¼ } { 71½ }	{ 84½ } { 85½ }	93 98¼	17¼	199	6 pr. 12 pr.	3 pr. 6 pr.	65½ 71½	97½	15 pr. 28½ pr.	
April	{ 251½ } { 259 }	{ 64½ } { 70½ }	{ 62½ } { 72½ }	{ 79½ } { 84 }	{ 91½ } { 98½ }	{ 15¼ } { 16¼ }	196 198	2 dis. 15	6 dis. 9 pr.	68		11½ pr. 28 pr.	
May	{ 250 } { 252 }	{ 65½ } { 66½ }	{ 66½ } { 67½ }	{ 81 } { 82½ }	95 97½	16 16¼	194½ 196	5 pr. 11 pr.	6 pr. 2 pr.	66¼ 66½	96	19½ pr. 21 pr.	
June	{ 248 } { 258 }	{ 66½ } { 70½ }	{ 67½ } { 67½ }	{ 81½ } { 86½ }		{ 16½ } { 17½ }	194	3 pr. 10 pr.	par. 7 pr.	66½ 70½		20½ pr. 25½ pr.	3¼ pr. 4¾ pr.
July	{ 258 } { 260 }	{ 67½ } { 69½ }	{ 67½ } { 69½ }	{ 84½ } { 84½ }	{ 96½ } { 97½ }	16½ 17	193¼ 195¼	11 pr. 18 pr.	3 pr. 6 pr.	67½ 68½	96½		1½ pr. 4 pr.
Aug.	{ 256½ } { 259 }	{ 65½ } { 68½ }	{ 65½ } { 68½ }	{ 82¼ } { 84½ }	{ 95½ } { 97 }	{ 16½ } { 17 }	194 196	13 pr. 19 pr.	4 pr. 6 pr.	66½ 68½	96¾		2½ dis. 1½ pr.
Sept.	{ 254 }	{ 65½ } { 66¼ }	{ 62½ } { 66½ }	{ 83¼ } { 84 }	{ 93¼ } { 97 }	16½	192	7 pr. 14 pr.	1 dis. 5 pr.	68 69			6¼ dis. 1½ dis.
Oct.	{ 247½ } { 250 }	{ 63½ } { 64½ }	{ 64½ } { 66½ }	{ 80 } { 81½ }	{ 95½ } { 96½ }	16 16½	188½ 189¼	9 pr. 17 pr.	2 dis. 5 pr.	67¼ 68½			4½ dis. 1½ dis.
Nov.	{ 244½ } { 249½ }	{ 62½ } { 65½ }	{ 63½ } { 63½ }	{ 79½ } { 81½ }	{ 95½ } { 97½ }	{ 15½ } { 16¼ }	188 188½	14 pr. 17 pr.	4 pr. 5 pr.	67¼ 67¼	92½ 93		4¼ dis. 1½ dis.
Dec.	{ 247½ } { 250½ }	{ 64½ } { 60 }	{ 66½ } { 66¼ }	{ 81½ } { 82¼ }	{ 97¼ } { 97¼ }	{ 16½ } { 16½ }		13 pr. 19 pr.	2 pr. 5 pr.		93¼ 93½		2½ dis. 1½ dis.

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCIES IN ENGLAND,

From Dec. 14, 1813, to Dec. 20, 1814, inclusive.

January.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
109	112	89	60	84	118	79	90	62	52	101	110

Total Bankruptcies .. 1066. Decreased from the last year .. 533.

Average Price of Corn per Quarter in England and Wales, 1814.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Jan.	78	6	46	9	41	0	26	11	51	3
Feb.	78	5	47	6	40	3	26	9	51	5
Mar.	78	1	46	8	40	2	26	8	49	3
Apr.	76	8	46	5	39	11	27	9	48	6
May	68	10	43	2	37	2	26	0	45	3
June	69	2	42	9	35	5	25	1	44	8
July	67	8	39	10	34	3	25	5	43	7
Aug.	74	8	41	8	35	9	27	4	46	1
Sept.	77	7	45	8	36	9	28	3	47	6
Oct.	75	0	45	10	37	2	27	2	46	3
Nov.	73	2	43	0	36	4	26	10	44	2
Dec.	70	9	41	5	35	2	26	2	42	10

Average of the Year.

74 7½ | 44 2½ | 37 6¼ | 26 8½ | 46 8¼

Price of the Quartern Loaf according to the Assize of Bread in London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
January	1	0½	July	0	11¼
February	1	1¼	August	1	0¼
March	1	0¾	September	1	1¼
April	1	0¼	October	1	1¼
May	0	11¾	November	1	0¼
June	0	11¾	December	1	0

Average of the Year 1 0¼½

A Statement of the Quantity of Porter brewed in London, by the twelve first houses, from the 5th July, 1813, to the 5th of July, 1814.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Barclay, Perkins, & Co....	262,476	Combe, Delafield, & Co....	95,398
Meux, Reid, & Co.	163,628	Goodwyn & Co.	62,019
Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	145,141	Elliott & Co.....	45,162
Whitbread & Co.	141,104	Taylor & Co.	42,126
Henry Meux & Co.	100,776	Hollingsworth & Co.	30,252
Felix Calvert & Co.....	100,391	Cocks and Campbell	30,162

LIST OF THE PRINCE REGENT'S MINISTERS,

As it stood at the beginning of 1814.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Earl of Harrowby	Lord President of the Council.
Lord Eldon	Lord High Chancellor.
Earl of Westmoreland	Lord Privy Seal.
Earl of Liverpool	} First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)
Right hon. Nicholas Vansittart ...	
Lord viscount Melville	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Earl Mulgrave	Master General of the Ordnance.
Lord viscount Sidmouth	} Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Lord viscount Castlereagh	
Earl Bathurst	} Secretary of State for the Department of War and the Colonies.
Earl of Buckinghamshire.....	
Right hon. Charles Bathurst	} Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Right hon. George Rose	Treasurer of the Navy.
Earl of Clancarty	President of the Board of Trade.
Right hon. F. J. Robinson	} Vice-President of the Board of Trade.
Right hon. Charles Long	
Lord Charles Somerset	} Joint Postmaster-general
Earl of Chichester	
Earl of Sandwich	} Secretaries of the Treasury.
Viscount Palmerston	
Right hon. Charles Arbuthnot ...	} Vice-Chancellor.
Richard Wharton, Esq.	
Sir William Grant	} Solicitor-General.
Sir Thomas Plumer	
Sir William Garrow	
Sir Robert Dallas.....	

PERSONS IN THE MINISTRY IN IRELAND.

Viscount Whitworth	Lord Lieutenant.
Lord Manners	Lord High Chancellor.
Right hon. Robert Peel	Chief Secretary.
Right hon. W. Fitzgerald	Chancellor of the Exchequer.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, 1814.

(Kept near London.)

	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN, INCHES.
	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	AVERAGE.	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	AVERAGE.	
January ...	30.19	28.73	29.5	48	15	26	
February ...	30.88	27.97	29.6	48	18	33.16	
March	30.5	28.30	29.41	50	18	32.41	
April	29.9	29	29.48	69	35	50	1
May	30.15	29	29.7	64	34	48.6	25
June	29.82	29.26	29.58	77	36	52	2
July	30	29.4	29.67	76	50	60	5.5
August ...	29.96	29.43	29.66	86	42	63.5	1.25
September .	30.21	29.3	29.7	75	40	57	1
October ...	29.99	28.8	29.55	67	31	51.66	7.5
November .	29.79	29	29.48	58	30	40.3	4.25
December .	29.65	28.8	29.33	56	23	41	4.5
The Year...			29.55			46.33	29.5

Mem. The Months comprise some days of the preceding Month.

STATE PAPERS.

BRITISH.

Extract from Lord William Bentinck's Official Note to the Duke de Gallo, the Neapolitan Minister.

"Bologna, April 1.

IN case of the Neapolitan Government exacting a written confirmation of the sentiments which Lord Castlereagh has verbally declared, a confirmation which has not been called for, not thinking it necessary, the undersigned is authorised to declare officially, that the English Government entirely approves of the Treaty concluded between the Austrian and Neapolitan Governments; that it consents to the addition of the territory there specified, under the same conditions made by Austria, of an active and immediate co-operation of the Neapolitan army; and that if the English government refuses to sign a definitive Treaty, it is caused by sentiments of honour and delicacy, which make it unwilling that the hereditary estate of an ancient ally should be given up without an indemnity; and the undersigned has in consequence orders to invite the Neapolitan Government to make the greatest

efforts in order to obtain the same object."

ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

*"Admiralty Office,
April 30, 1814.*

"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty cannot announce to the Fleet the termination of hostilities with France, without expressing to the petty officers, the seamen, and royal marines of his Majesty's ships, the high sense which their Lordships entertain of their gallant and glorious services during the late war.

"The patience, perseverance, and discipline; the skill, courage, and devotion, with which the seamen and marines have upheld their best interests, and achieved the noblest triumphs of the country, entitle them to the gratitude not only of their native land, which they have preserved inviolate, but of the other nations of Europe, of whose ultimate deliverance their successes maintained the hope, and accelerated the accomplishment.

"Their Lordships regret that the unjust and unprovoked aggressions of the American Govern-

ment, in declaring war upon this country, after all the causes of its original complaint had been removed, does not permit them to reduce the fleet at once to a peace establishment; but as the question now at issue in this war is the maintenance of those maritime rights which are the sure foundations of our naval glory, their Lordships look with confidence to that part of the fleet which it may be still necessary to keep in commission, for a continuance of that spirit of discipline and gallantry which has raised the British Navy to its present pre-eminence.

“In reducing the fleet to the establishment necessary for the American war, the seamen and marines will find their Lordships attentive to the claims of their respective services.

“The reduction will be first made in the crews of those ships which it may be found expedient to pay off, and from them the petty officers and seamen will be successively discharged, according to the length of their services; beginning in the first instance with all those who were in his Majesty’s service previous to the 7th of March, 1803, and have since continued in it.

“When the reduction shall have been thus made, as to the ships paid off, their Lordships will direct their attention to those which it may be found necessary to keep in commission, and, as soon as the circumstances of the war will admit, will bring home and discharge all persons having the same standing and periods of service, as those before discharged from the ships paid off; so that in a few months, the situation of individuals will be equalized; all men of a certain pe-

riod of service will be at liberty to return home to their families; and the number which it may be still necessary to retain will be composed of those who have been the shortest time in the service.

“An arrangement in itself so just, cannot, in their Lordships’ opinion, fail to give universal satisfaction; and they are induced to make this communication to the fleet, because they think that the exemplary good conduct of all the petty officers, seamen, and marines, entitle them to every confidence, and to this full and candid explanation of their Lordships’ intentions.

“Their Lordships cannot conclude without expressing their hope, that the valour of his Majesty’s fleets and armies will speedily bring the American contest to a conclusion honourable to the British name, safe for British interests, and conducive to the lasting repose of the civilized world.

By command of their Lordships,
J. W. CROKER.

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring the Cessation of Arms as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

GEORGE P. R.

Whereas a Convention for the suspension of hostilities between his Majesty and the kingdom of France, was signed at Paris on the 23rd day of April last, by the Plenipotentiary of his Majesty and the Plenipotentiary of his Royal Highness Monsieur, brother of the Most Christian King, Lieutenant Gene-

ral of the Kingdom of France; and whereas, for the putting an end to the calamities of war, as soon, and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty as follows: that is to say, that as soon as the Convention shall be signed and ratified, friendship should be established between his Majesty and the kingdom of France by sea and land in all parts of the world: and in order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which might arise with respect to prizes that might be made at sea after the signature of the said Convention, it has also been reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which might be taken in the English Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of 12 days, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention, should be restored on both sides; that the term should be one month within the British Channel and North Seas to the Canary Islands, and to the Equator; and five months in every other part of the world, without any exception, or other particular distinction of time or place. And whereas the ratifications of the said Convention were exchanged by the respective Plenipotentiaries abovementioned, on the 3rd day of this inst. May, from which day the several terms abovementioned, of 12 days, of one month, and five months, are to be computed: Now, in order that the several epochs fixed as aforesaid between his Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty should be generally known and observed, we have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his

Majesty's Privy Council, to notify the same to his Majesty's loving subjects; and we do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, strictly charge and command all his Majesty's Officers both at sea and land, and all other his Majesty's subjects whatsoever, that they forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against the kingdom of France, her Allies, her vassals, or subjects, under the penalty of incurring his Majesty's highest displeasure.

Given at the Court at Carlton House, the sixth day of May, in the 54th year of His Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

God save the King.

ADDRESS OF THE LORDS ON THE
SLAVE TRADE.

“ To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.—The Humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

“ May it Please your Royal Highness;

“ Relying with perfect confidence on the solemn assurances received by parliament in 1806 and 1810, that his Majesty's government would employ every proper means to obtain a convention of the Powers of Europe, for the immediate and universal Abolition of the African Slave Trade—we most humbly and earnestly represent to your Royal Highness, that the happy and glorious events which promise the general pacification of Christendom, the present union

and assembly of its greatest sovereigns, and the great and generous principles which they proclaim as the rule of their conduct, afford a most auspicious opportunity for interposing the good offices of Great Britain to accomplish the above noble purpose, with the weight which belongs to her rank among nations, to the services which she has rendered to European independence, and to the unanimous and zealous concurrence of her parliament and people.

“We feel ourselves authorized by our own abolition of this trade, of the guilty profit of which we enjoyed the largest share, by the fellowship of civilization, of religion, and even of common humanity, to implore the other members of the commonwealth of Europe to signalize the restoration of its order and security, by the prohibition of this detestable commerce, the common stain of the Christian name; a system of crimes by which the civilized professors of a beneficent religion spread desolation, and perpetual barbarism, among helpless savages, whom they are bound by the most sacred obligations of duty to protect, to instruct, and to reclaim.

“We humbly represent to your Royal Highness, that the high rank which this kingdom holds among maritime and colonial states, imposes a very serious duty upon the British government at this important juncture. Unless we interpose with effect to procure a general abolition, the practical result of the restoration of peace will be to revive a traffic which we have prohibited as a crime, to open the sea to swarms of piratical adven-

turers, who will renew and extend on the shores of Africa the scenes of carnage and rapine in a great measure suspended by maritime hostilities: and the peace of Christendom will kindle a thousand ferocious wars among wretched tribes ignorant of our quarrels and of our very name.

“The nations who have owed the security of their navigation to our friendship, and whom we have been happy enough to aid in expelling their oppressors, and maintaining their independence, cannot listen without respect to our voice raised in the cause of justice and humanity. Among the great states, till of late our enemies, maritime hostility has in fact abolished the trade for 20 years. No interest is engaged in it; and the legal permission to carry it on would practically be a new establishment of it, after the complete development of its horrors.

“We humbly trust, that in the moral order by which Divine Providence administers the government of the world, this great act of atonement to Africa may contribute to consolidate the safety, and prolong the tranquillity of Europe; that the nations may be taught a higher respect for justice and humanity by the example of their sovereigns; and that a treaty sanctified by such a disinterested and sacred stipulation may be more profoundly revered, and more religiously observed, than even the most equitable compacts for the regulation of power, or the distribution of territory.”

The Address was agreed to *nem. dis.* and ordered to be presented by the lords with white staves.

ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter of the Princess of Wales to the Prince Regent.

“Sir,—I am once more reluctantly compelled to address your Royal Highness, and to enclose for your inspection, copies of a note which I have had the honour to receive from the Queen, and of the answer which I have thought it my duty to return to her Majesty. It would be in vain for me to enquire in to the reasons of the alarming declaration made by your Royal Highness, that you have taken the fixed and unalterable determination never to meet me, upon any occasion, either in public or private. Of these, your Royal Highness is pleased to state yourself to be the only judge. You will perceive by my answer to her Majesty, that I have only been restrained by motives of personal consideration towards her Majesty, from exercising my right of appearing before her Majesty, at the public Drawing Rooms, to be held in the ensuing month.

“But, Sir, lest it should be by possibility supposed, that the words of your Royal Highness can convey any insinuation from which I shrink, I am bound to demand of your Royal Highness—what circumstances can justify the proceedings you have thus thought fit to adopt?

“I owe it to myself, to my Daughter, and to the Nation, to which I am deeply indebted for the vindication of my honour, to remind your Royal Highness of what you know: that after open persecution and mysterious inqui-

ries, upon undefined charges, the malice of my enemies fell entirely upon themselves; and that I was restored by the King, with the advice of his Ministers, to the full enjoyment of my rank in his Court, upon my complete acquittal. Since his Majesty's lamented illness, I have demanded, in the face of Parliament and the Country, to be proved guilty, or to be treated as innocent. I have been declared innocent—I will not submit to be treated as guilty.

“Sir, your Royal Highness may possibly refuse to read this letter. But the world must know that I have written it: and they will see my real motives for foregoing, in this instance, the rights of my rank. Occasions, however, may arise (one, I trust, is far distant) when I must appear in public, and your Royal Highness must be present also. Can your Royal Highness have contemplated the full extent of your declaration? Has your Royal Highness forgotten the approaching marriage of our daughter, and the possibility of our coronation?

“I waive my rights in a case where I am not absolutely bound to assert them, in order to relieve the Queen, as far as I can, from the painful situation in which she is placed by your Royal Highness; not from any consciousness of blame, not from any doubt of the existence of those rights, or of my own worthiness to enjoy them.

“Sir, the time you have selected for this proceeding is calculated to make it peculiarly galling.—Many illustrious Strangers are already arrived in England; among others, as I am informed, the illus-

trious heir of the House of Orange, who has announced himself to me as my future son in law. From their society I am unjustly excluded. Others are expected of rank equal to your own, to rejoice with your Royal Highness in the peace of Europe. My daughter will, for the first time, appear in the splendor and publicity becoming the approaching nuptials of the presumptive Heiress of this Empire. This season your Royal Highness has chosen for treating me with fresh and unprovoked indignity: and of all his Majesty's subjects, I alone am prevented by your Royal Highness from appearing in my place, to partake of the general joy, and am deprived of the indulgence in those feelings of pride and affection permitted to every Mother but me.

"I am, Sir,

"Your Royal Highness's

"faithful wife,

"CAROLINE P."

"Connaught-house,
May 26, 1814."

*The Queen to the Princess of
Wales.*

Windsor Castle, May 23, 1814.

The Queen considers it to be her duty to lose no time in acquainting the Princess of Wales, that she has received a communication from her son the Prince Regent, in which he states, that her Majesty's intention of holding two drawing-rooms in the ensuing month having been notified to the public, he must declare, that he considers that his own presence at her court cannot be dispensed with; and that he desires it may be distinctly understood, for reasons of which he alone can be the

judge, to be his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet the Princess of Wales upon any occasion, either in public or private.

The Queen is thus placed under the painful necessity of intimating to the Princess of Wales the impossibility of her Majesty's receiving her Royal Highness at her Drawing-Rooms.

CHARLOTTE R."

*Answer of the Princess of Wales
to the Queen.*

"Madam ;

"I have received the letter which your Majesty has done me the honour to address to me, prohibiting my appearance at the Public Drawing-Rooms which will be held by your Majesty in the ensuing month, with great surprise and regret.

"I will not presume to discuss with your Majesty topics which must be as painful to your Majesty as to myself.

"Your Majesty is well acquainted with the affectionate regard with which the King was so kind as to honour me up to the period of his Majesty's indisposition, which no one of his Majesty's subjects has so much cause to lament as myself: and that his Majesty was graciously pleased to bestow upon me the most unequivocal and gratifying proof of his attachment and approbation, by his public reception of me at his court at a season of severe and unmerited affliction, when his protection was most necessary to me. There I have since uninterruptedly paid my respects to your Majesty. I am now without appeal or protector. But I cannot so far forget my duty

to the King, and to myself, as to surrender my right to appear at any public drawing-room to be held by your Majesty.

“That I may not, however, add to the difficulty and uneasiness of your Majesty’s situation, I yield in the present instance to the will of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, announced to me by your Majesty, and shall not present myself at the Drawing Rooms of the next month.

“It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to inquire of your Majesty the reasons of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent for this harsh proceeding, of which his Royal Highness can alone be the judge. I am unconscious of offence; and in that reflection, I must endeavour to find consolation for all the mortifications I experience; even for this, the last, the most unexpected, and the most severe; the prohibition given to me alone, to appear before your Majesty, to offer my congratulations upon the happy termination of those calamities with which Europe has been so long afflicted, in the presence of the illustrious personages who will in all probability be assembled at your Majesty’s court, with whom I am so closely connected by birth and marriage.

“I beseech your Majesty to do me an act of justice, to which, in the present circumstances, your Majesty is the only person competent, by acquainting those illustrious strangers with the motives of personal consideration towards your Majesty which alone induce me to abstain from the exercise of my right to appear before your Majesty: and that I do now, as I have done at all times, defy the

malice of my enemies to fix upon me the shadow of any one imputation which could render me unworthy of their society or regard.

“Your Majesty will, I am sure, not be displeased that I should relieve myself from a suspicion of disrespect towards your Majesty, by making public the cause of my absence from court at a time when the duties of my station would otherwise peculiarly demand my attendance.

“I have the honour to be,

“Your Majesty’s most obedient
daughter-in-law and servant,
“P. CAROLINE.”

“Connaught House,
May 24, 1814.

The Queen to the Princess of Wales.

“Windsor Castle, May 25, 1814.

“The Queen has received, this afternoon, the Princess of Wales’s letter of yesterday, in reply to the communication which she was desired by the Prince Regent to make to her; and she is sensible of the disposition expressed by her Royal Highness, not to discuss with her topics which must be painful to both.

“The Queen considers it incumbent upon her, to send a copy of the Princess of Wales’s letter to the Prince Regent; and her Majesty could have felt no hesitation in communicating to the illustrious strangers who may possibly be present at her court, the circumstances which will prevent the Princess of Wales from appearing there, if her Royal Highness had not rendered a compliance with her wish to this effect unnecessary, by intimating her intention of making public the cause of her absence. “CHARLOTTE, R.”

The Answer of the Princess of Wales to the Queen.

“The Princess of Wales has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a note from the Queen, dated yesterday; and begs permission to return her best thanks to her Majesty, for her gracious condescension in the willingness expressed by her Majesty, to have communicated to the illustrious strangers, who will in all probability be present at her Majesty’s court, the reasons which have induced her Royal Highness not to be present.

“Such communication, as it appears to her Royal Highness, cannot be the less necessary on account of any publicity which it may be in the power of her Royal Highness to give to her motives; and the Princess of Wales, therefore, entreats the active good offices of her Majesty, upon an occasion wherein the Princess of Wales feels it so essential to her that she should not be misunderstood.

“CAROLINE, P.”

“Connaught Place, May 26.”

The Queen to the Princess of Wales.

“The Queen cannot omit to acknowledge the receipt of the Princess of Wales’s note, of yesterday, although it does not appear to her Majesty to require any other reply than that conveyed to her Royal Highness’s preceding letter.

“CHARLOTTE, R.”

Declaration of Blockade imposed and removed.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 31.

Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty’s principal secretaries of state,

has this day notified, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of friendly Powers resident at his Court, that the Commander in Chief of his Majesty’s naval forces off the coasts of the United States of North America, has issued a proclamation, dated at Bermuda, on the 25th day of April last, declaring all the ports, harbours, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands, and sea-coasts, of the said United States, from the point of land called Black Point to the northern and eastern boundaries between the said United States and the British provinces of New Brunswick, to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade; and that the said Commander in Chief had stationed off the ports and places above-mentioned a naval force adequate to maintain the said blockade in the most rigorous and effective manner; and that the ports and places aforesaid are and must be considered as being in a state of blockade accordingly; and that all the measures authorized by the law of nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade.

Earl Bathurst at the same time notified to the said Ministers, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the whole of the French troops, which forcibly occupied positions on the banks of the Elbe, having been removed, so as to leave that river free and secure to the vessels of his Majesty’s subjects, as well as of other nations, his Royal Highness has judged it expedient to signify his commands to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the

necessary orders may be given, that all his Majesty's ships of war, which may have been stationed at the mouth of the Elbe for the purpose of blockading the same, may be immediately withdrawn.

*The Prince Regent's Speech,
July 30th.*

“ My Lords and Gentlemen ;

“ I cannot close this Session of Parliament without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

“ When, in consequence of that calamity, the powers of Government were first intrusted to me, I found this country engaged in a war with the greater part of Europe.

“ I determined to adhere to that line of policy which his Majesty had adopted, and in which he had persevered under so many and such trying difficulties.

“ The zealous and unremitting support and assistance which I have received from you, and from all classes of his Majesty's subjects ; the consummate skill and ability displayed by the great commander, whose services you have so justly acknowledged ; and the valour and intrepidity of his Majesty's forces by sea and land, have enabled me, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to surmount all the difficulties with which I have had to contend.

“ I have the satisfaction of contemplating the full accomplishment of all those objects for which the war was either undertaken or continued ; and the unexampled exertions of this country, combined

with those of his Majesty's allies, have succeeded in effecting the deliverance of Europe from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it has ever laboured.

“ The restoration of so many of the ancient and legitimate Governments of the Continent affords the best prospect of the permanence of that peace, which, in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, I have concluded ; and you may rely on my efforts being directed, at the approaching Congress, to complete the settlement of Europe, which has been already so auspiciously begun, and to promote, upon principles of justice and impartiality, all those measures which may appear best calculated to secure the tranquillity and happiness of all the nations engaged in the late war.

“ I regret the continuance of hostilities with the United States of America. Notwithstanding the unprovoked aggression of the government of that country, and the circumstances under which it took place, I am sincerely desirous of the restoration of peace between the two nations upon conditions honourable to both. But until this object can be obtained, I am persuaded you will see the necessity of my availing myself of the means now at my disposal to prosecute the war with increased vigour.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons ;

“ I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the present year.

“ The circumstances under which the war in Europe has been

cluded, and the necessity of maintaining for a time a body of troops in British pay upon the continent, have rendered a continuation of our foreign expenditure unavoidable. You may rely, however, upon my determination to reduce the expenses of the country as rapidly as the nature of our situation will permit.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“It is a peculiar gratification to me to be enabled to assure you, that full justice is rendered throughout Europe to that manly perseverance which, amidst the convulsions on the continent, has preserved this country against all the designs of its enemies, has augmented the resources and extended the dominions of the British empire, and has proved in its result as beneficial to other nations as to our own.

“His Majesty’s subjects cannot fail to be deeply sensible of the distinguished advantages which they have possessed; and I am persuaded that they will ascribe them, under Providence, to that Constitution which it has now for a century been the object of my family to maintain unimpaired, and under which the people of this realm have enjoyed more of real liberty at home, and of true glory abroad, than has ever fallen to the lot of any nation.”

*Speech of the Prince Regent,
November 8.*

It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce the continuance of his Majesty’s lamented indisposition.

It would have given me great

satisfaction to have been enabled to communicate to you the termination of the war between this country and the United States of America.

Although this war originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of the Government of the United States, and was calculated to promote the designs of the common enemy of Europe against the rights and independence of all other nations, I never have ceased to entertain a sincere desire to bring it to a conclusion on just and honourable terms.

I am still engaged in negotiations for this purpose: the success of them must, however, depend on my disposition being met with corresponding sentiments on the part of the enemy.

The operations of his Majesty’s forces by sea and land in the Chesapeake, in the course of the present year, have been attended with the most brilliant and successful results.

The flotilla of the enemy in the Patuxent has been destroyed. The signal defeat of their land forces enabled a detachment of his Majesty’s army to take possession of the city of Washington, and the spirit of enterprize which has characterized all the movements in that quarter has produced on the inhabitants a deep and sensible impression of the calamities of a war in which they have been so wantonly involved.

The expedition directed from Halifax to the northern coast of the United States has terminated in a manner not less satisfactory. The successful course of this operation has been followed by the immediate submission of the ex-

tensive and important district east of the Penobscot river to his Majesty's arms.

In adverting to these events, I am confident you will be disposed to render full justice to the valour and discipline which have distinguished his Majesty's land and sea forces; and you will regret with me the severe loss the country has sustained by the fall of the gallant commander of his Majesty's troops in the advance upon Baltimore.

I availed myself of the earliest opportunity afforded by the state of affairs in Europe, to detach a considerable military force to the river St. Lawrence; but its arrival could not possibly take place till an advanced period of the campaign.

Notwithstanding the reverse which appears to have occurred on Lake Champlain, I entertain the most confident expectation, as well from the amount as from the description of the British force now serving in Canada, that the ascendancy of his Majesty's arms throughout that part of North America will be effectually established.

The opening of the Congress at Vienna has been retarded, from unavoidable causes, to a later period than had been expected.

It will be my earnest endeavour, in the negotiations which are now in progress, to promote such arrangements as may tend to consolidate that peace which, in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, I have had the happiness of concluding; and to re-establish that just equilibrium amongst the different Powers which will afford the best prospect of permanent tranquillity to Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.

I am happy to be able to inform you, that the revenue and commerce of the United Kingdom are in the most flourishing condition.

I regret the necessity of the large expenditure which we must be prepared to meet in the course of the ensuing year; but the circumstances under which the long and arduous contest in Europe has been carried on and concluded, have unavoidably led to large arrears, for which you will see the necessity of providing; and the war still subsisting with America, renders the continuance of great exertions indispensable.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The peculiar character of the late war, as well as the extraordinary length of its duration, must have materially affected the internal situation of all the countries engaged in it, as well as the commercial relations which formerly subsisted between them.

Under these circumstances I am confident you will see the expediency of proceeding with due caution in the adoption of such regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of extending our trade, and securing our present advantages; and you may rely on my cordial co-operation and assistance in every measure which is calculated to contribute to the prosperity and welfare of his Majesty's dominions.

Circular Letter sent by the Secretary of State for the Home De-

partment to the Commanding Officers of those Regiments of British Militia which remain embodied, together with the Opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General therein referred to :—

“ *Whitehall, Nov. 18, 1814.*

“ Sir,—Some doubts having been expressed, as to the legality of keeping the militia, or any part of it, embodied, under the present circumstances in which the country is placed, the question has been referred for the consideration of his Majesty’s Attorney and Solicitor General, a copy of whose opinion thereon I have the honour to enclose.

“ You will not fail to take the earliest opportunity of communicating the same to the regiment under your command; and you will at the same time explain to the men, that as the oath taken by the substitutes and volunteers is to serve for five years, or for such further time as the militia may remain embodied, and not (as has been erroneously supposed) during the war, no substitute or volunteer is entitled to his discharge until the militia shall have been actually disembodied. And you will add, that although it is the unquestionable right of his Majesty to keep the militia embodied notwithstanding the termination of the war with France, it is nevertheless the Prince Regent’s wish and intention to order the disembodiment of the remaining regiments to take place with as little delay as may be consistent with a due regard to the public safety: and he trusts, that until that period shall arrive, the conduct of the men will be marked by that steady

attention to their duty and to the commands of their officers, by which it has been uniformly distinguished since they have been embodied.

“ I am, Sir,

“ *SIDMOUTH.*”

“ To the Officers commanding those Regiments of British Militia which remain embodied.”

—
Lincoln’s Inn, Nov. 17, 1814.

My Lord,—We have had the honour to receive your lordship’s letter of yesterday’s date, stating that some doubts having been expressed whether the militia of Great Britain can legally be kept embodied under the present circumstance in which the country is placed, your lordship is pleased to desire, that we will take into our immediate consideration the several Acts relating to the militia, particularly the 42nd Geo. 3, cap. 90 and 91; and report to you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, our opinion whether under any, and what circumstances, it is imperative upon the King to order the immediate disembodiment of the militia.

We have accordingly considered the same, and beg leave to report to your lordship, that we are of opinion, that when once the militia have been embodied upon the occasions stated in, and according to the provisions of the Acts, there is nothing imperative in the act, as to the time at or occasion upon which the militia is to be disembodied; there is a discretion upon the subject of disembodiment the militia vested in his Majesty; subject always to the responsibility which attaches upon

the ministers of his Majesty, if they shall advise him to continue the militia embodied when no circumstances exist in which the external relations, or internal situation of the country could make the continuance of the militia in their embodied state a matter of expedience for the general welfare and benefit of his majesty's government and dominions.

It may not be improper to add, that as by the statute 42 Geo. 3, c. 90, section 111, his Majesty is empowered, in the cases there stated, to embody "the whole of the militia force of the country, or so many of the regiments, or such part or proportion of them or any of them, as his majesty shall in his wisdom think necessary, and in such manner as shall be best adapted to the circumstances of the danger;" and as by section 144, it is provided "that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, from time to time, as he shall think fit, to disembody any part or proportion of any militia embodied under the act, and from time to time again to draw out and embody any such militia so embodied, or any proportion thereof, as to his Majesty shall seem necessary."

We are of opinion, that if the external and internal situation of the country shall, at any time, in the judgment of his majesty, call for and justify a reduction of the militia force of the realm, such reduction, by disembodying, can be governed only by the sound discretion of his Majesty's ministers; and that if a partial reduction of some regiments shall at any time be ordered, it by no means follows that any other regiments or any person serving in any regiment, not included in his Majes-

ty's order for disembodying, are entitled to, or can claim to be discharged from service, but that it must be in the discretion of his majesty's government, acting upon their knowledge of facts, and upon their constitutional responsibility, if they shall see proper, to suspend any order which may have been issued, but not in fact carried into execution.

We have, &c.

W. GARROW,
S. SHEPHERD.

Lord Viscount Sidmouth, &c.

Parliamentary Report on Weights and Measures.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the original Standards of Weights and Measures in this Kingdom, and to consider the Laws relating thereto; and to report their Observations thereupon, together with their Opinion of the most effectual means for ascertaining and enforcing uniform and certain Standards of Weights and Measures to be used for the future; and to whom were referred the Reports which, upon the 26th day of May, 1758, and the 11th day of April, 1759, were made from the Committee appointed to inquire into the original Standards of Weights and Measures in this Kingdom, and to consider the Laws relating thereto; and also the Standard Weights and Measures referred to in the said Reports; have examined the Matters to them referred, and agreed upon the following Report:

Your Committee, in the first place, proceeded to inquire what measures had been taken to esta-

lish uniform weights and measures throughout the kingdom. They found that this subject had engaged the attention of Parliament at a very early period. The Statute Book from the time of Henry the Third abounds with Acts of Parliament enacting and declaring that there should be one uniform weight and measure throughout the realm; and every act complains that the preceding statutes had been ineffectual, and that the laws were disobeyed.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed in the year 1758, to inquire into the original standards of weights and measures in this kingdom, and to consider the laws relating thereto, made a very elaborate report on this subject, in which is contained all the information that is necessary with regard to the inquiry into what were the original standards of weights and measures: such parts of that report as have appeared to your Committee to be most important, are inserted in the appendix to this report.

The Committee of 1758 first give an abridged state of the several statutes which have been enacted relating to weights and measures, 1st, so far as they establish any weights and measures, or standards for the same; and 2nd, so far as any means, checks, or sanctions are provided to compel the use of the established weights and measures or to punish disobedience. The Committee then point out what appeared to them to be the principal causes which had prevented the attainment of that uniformity, so much and so wisely desired by Parliament. These are

stated to be the want of skill in the artificers, who from time to time made copies of the standards kept in the exchequer; and as these imperfect measures were again copied from, every error was multiplied, till the variety of standards rendered it difficult to know what was the real standard, or to apply any adequate remedy.

In the second place, the multiplicity of statutes made on this subject, many of which are at variance with one another, and in many of which there are partial exceptions of particular counties, and particular articles, from the operation of the acts, appeared to the Committee to be the principal cause of the various errors which were every where found to prevail.

Upon an accurate comparison of the various measures preserved in the Exchequer, and which are directed to be used for sizing and adjusting all other measures, they were found to differ materially from each other, and yet (the Committee observe) as the law now stands, all these measures must be understood to contain the like quantities, are equally legal, and may be indiscriminately used.

Of these various measures the Committee recommend the adoption of the ale gallon of 282 cubical inches, and to abolish the use of all the others. They also recommend that the troy pound should be the only standard of weight. Though your Committee agree entirely with the Report of the Committee of 1758, that there should be only one gallon for measuring all articles whatsoever, and only one denomination of weight, yet they cannot concur,

for reasons which will be hereafter stated, in the selection made by that Committee in appointing these standards.

This Report was agreed to by the House: and in the year 1765, two bills were brought in by Lord Carysfort, who was Chairman of the Committee of 1758, for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolutions of that Committee. These bills were severally read a first and second time, and committed; and the bills, as amended by the Committee, were ordered to be printed on the 8th day of May. Parliament was, however, prorogued in that year on the 25th day of May; and these Bills, which (as far as can be collected from the Journals), were approved of by the House, were thus unfortunately lost.

Since that period, little has been done to accomplish this important object. A committee was indeed appointed in the year 1790, but they do not appear to have made any progress, as your Committee have been unable to find any minutes of their proceedings.

Two acts were passed in the years 1795 and 1797, the 35th Geo. III. cap. 102, and 37 Geo. III. cap. 143, which empower Justices of the Peace to search for and destroy false weights, and to punish the persons in whose possession they are found; but no mention is made in these acts of deficient measures.

Your Committee now proceed to state what appear to them to be the principal causes which have prevented the establishment of uniform weights and measures; and to state the reasons which have induced them to differ from

the Committee of 1758, in some of their resolutions.

It appears to your Committee, that the great causes of the inaccuracies which have prevailed, are the want of a fixed standard in nature, with which the standards of measure might at all times be easily compared, the want of a simple mode of connecting the measures of length with those of capacity and weight, and also the want of proper tables of equalization, by means of which the old measures might have readily been converted into the new standards. Some rude attempts seem to have been made to establish a mode of connecting the measures of capacity with weight. In an act of the 51st of Henry Third, intituled, "Assisa Panis et Cervisiæ," it is declared, "that an English penny, called the sterling, round without clipping, should weigh 32 grains of wheat, well dried and gathered out of the middle of the ear; and 20 pence to make an ounce, 12 ounces a pound, 8 pounds a gallon of wine, and 8 gallons of wine a bushel of London."

Nothing, however, can be more uncertain and inaccurate than this method of determining the size of a gallon measure by the weight of a certain number of grains of wheat, which must vary according to the season and the nature of the soil and climate where they are produced.

In order to obtain some information as to what were the best means of comparing the standards of length, with some invariable natural standard, your Committee proceeded to examine Dr. W. Hyde Wollaston, secretary to the

Royal Society, and Professor Playfair of Edinburgh.

From the evidence of these gentlemen, it appears that the length of a pendulum making a certain number of vibrations in a given portion of time, will always be the same in the same latitude; and that the standard English yard has been accurately compared with the length of the pendulum which vibrates 60 times in a minute in the latitude of London.

The length of this pendulum is 39.13047 inches of which the yard contains 36. Any expert watch-maker can easily adjust a pendulum, which shall vibrate exactly 60 times in a minute.

The French government have adopted as the standard of their measures, a portion of an arc of the meridian, which was accurately measured. The standard metre, which is the 10,000,000th part of the quadrant of the meridian, which is engraved on the Platina scale preserved in the National Institute, has been compared with the English standard yard, by Professor Pictet of Geneva, and was found to exceed it, at the temperature of 32 degrees, by 3.3702 inches; and at the temperature of 55 degrees, by 3.3828 inches.

The standard yard may therefore be at any time ascertained, by a comparison either with an arc of the meridian, or the length of the pendulum, both of which may be considered as invariable.

The standard of linear measure being thus established and ascertained, the measures of capacity are easily deduced from it, by determining the number of cubical inches which they should contain.

The standard of weight must be derived from the measures of capacity, by ascertaining the weight of a given bulk of some substance of which the specific gravity is invariable. Fortunately that substance which is most generally diffused over the world answers this condition. The specific gravity of pure water has been found to be invariable at the same temperature: and by a very remarkable coincidence, a cubit foot of pure water (or 1,728 cubical inches) at the temperature of $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ by Fahrenheit's thermometer, has been ascertained to weigh exactly 1,000 ounces avoirdupois, and therefore the weight of 27,648 inches is equal to one pound avoirdupois.

This circumstance forms the groundwork of all the succeeding observations of your Committee.

Although in theory the standard of weight is derived from the measures of capacity, yet in practice it will be found more convenient to reverse this order.

The weight of water contained by any vessel, affords the best measure of its capacity, and is more easily ascertained than the number of cubical inches by gauging.

Your Committee therefore recommend that the measures of capacity should be ascertained by the weight of pure or distilled water contained by them, rather than by the number of cubical inches, as recommended in the 4th resolution of the Committee of 1758.

Your Committee are also of opinion, that the standard gallon, from which all the other measures of capacity should be derived,

should be made of such a size as to contain such a weight of pure water of the temperature of $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, as should be expressed in a whole number of pounds, avoirdupois, and such also as would admit of the quart and pint containing integer numbers of ounces, without any fractional parts.

If the gallon is made to contain 10 pounds of water, the quart will contain 40 ounces, and the pint 20.

This gallon recommended by your Committee, will contain 276.48 cubical inches, being nearly 3 per cent larger than the gallon or 8th part of the Winchester bushel as fixed by the Act of the 13th and 14th of William and Mary, cap. 5, which contains 268.803 cubical inches, and the bushel will contain 2211.84 cubical inches, instead of 2150.42.

Your Committee are of opinion, that this departure from the corn measure which is employed in the collection of the malt tax, and is supposed to be the most generally used throughout the kingdom, is justified by the advantages which they anticipate from the change.

General uniformity cannot be expected, unless some simple and accurate method of checking the standard measures is adopted; and as the weight of water appears to be the best and most simple method of checking measures of capacity, it is desirable that all minute fractions of weight should be avoided. There will be much less chance of error in weighing the water contained in any measure, if only one or two weights are to be employed, than if a greater number were necessary, which

would be the case if fractional parts were required.

The difficulty of remembering long fractions is also an important consideration, and would very materially impede the attainment of that general uniformity which is so much desired.

If this gallon is adopted, the bushel will contain 80lb. of water, or 2211.84 cubical inches; the quart 69.12 cubical inches, or 40 ounces of water; the pint 34.56 cubical inches, or 20 ounces of water; the half-pint will contain 17.28 cubical inches, (which is exactly 1-100th part of a cubical foot), and 10 ounces of water. Any smaller measures might with great propriety be described, according to the number of ounces of water they contained.

Your Committee are of opinion, that the simple connection which will in this manner be established between the standard of weight and measures of capacity, will greatly tend to preserve the uniformity of those measures which are found to be most liable to error. They have, besides, been induced to select this size of measure as a standard, both because it very nearly coincides with one of the standard corn measures preserved in the Exchequer, namely the standard pint marked 1602, which contains 34.8 cubical inches; and also because it possesses the advantage of bearing very simple relations to the gallon measures, which are employed in measuring ale and wine. The calculations therefore which would be necessary for ascertaining the corresponding duties, which must be charged upon exciseable liquors, would be easily made.

The proportions between the proposed gallon and the measures now in use will be found in the appendix.

Your Committee will now proceed to state their opinion with regard to the standard of weight. Although the troy pound is the only weight established by law, yet the avoirdupois pound is so much more generally known and used, that your Committee cannot hesitate to recommend it in preference to the troy pound. Your Committee are, however, inclined to recommend two exceptions: as the goldsmiths regulate their traffic by the troy weight, and considering the connection of this branch of trade with the standard of the coin, it appears advisable that gold and silver should be sold by troy weight.

Your Committee would also recommend that the apothecaries' weight should remain without any alteration, as any change in the weights employed by them in compounding their medicines, might be attended with dangerous consequences.

It appears to your Committee that the most accurate mode of ascertaining the standard pound, is to immerse in water a solid cylinder of brass containing 27,648 cubical inches, and to ascertain the difference between its weight in water and its weight in air, by means of the common hydrostatic balance. The difference between its weight in water and its weight in air, (or the weight of the volume of water occupying the same space) is the pound avoirdupois.

This method is recommended, as it has been found to be much more easy to ascertain the solid

contents of any body, by taking its external dimensions, than to find the exact contents of any measure by gauging.

In this manner, the standard of length is kept invariable, by means of the pendulum; the standard of weight by the standard of length; and the standard of capacity by that of weight.

Your Committee have not gone into any detail of the inaccuracies of the present system, as they are very fully stated in the Report of the Committee of 1758, before alluded to.

In order to preserve uniformity in the weights and measures to be used in future, your Committee would recommend that no person be allowed to make or sell any weights or measures without having obtained a licence for that purpose, on payment of a certain sum; and that all weights and measures should be marked with the name of the maker, and the initials of the person who examines them. The person who last examines the weights and measures should not be permitted to alter them; but if he finds them to be incorrect, should return them to the maker, to be properly sized and adjusted. All new weights and measures will, therefore, in this manner, undergo a double examination. Your Committee are of opinion, that the powers given to Justices of Peace by the Acts of 35 Geo. III. cap. 102, and 37 Geo. III. cap. 143, to search for and destroy deficient weights, and to punish the persons in whose possession they are found, should be extended, so as to give them the same powers with regard to false or deficient measures.

Your Committee cannot conclude without stating the opinion of Professor Playfair, with regard to the necessity of adhering strictly to one simple and general view, in appointing the standards, without departing from it for the sake of accommodating individuals, or particular classes of the community. The advantage of the public at large cannot be consulted, unless this rule is rigorously observed. The simplicity and accuracy of the system would be sacrificed by any partial exceptions; and it may be considered as certain, that unless the rules are simple, and the constructions independent of minuteness of division, an opening will be left for fraud, and for all the perplexity in which the standards of the country are at this moment involved.

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is necessary, in order effectually to ascertain and enforce uniform weights and measures to be used for the future, that all former Statutes relating thereto should be repealed.

2. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the distance between the two points in the gold studs in the brass rod, described in the Report of the Select Committee of 1758, and preserved in the custody of the Clerk of the House, ought to be the length called a yard; and that one third part thereof should be a foot, and the 12th part of the foot one inch.

3. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the length of a pendulum vibrating 60 times in a minute of time, in the latitude of London, has been ascertained to

be 39.13047 inches, of which the standard yard contains 36.

4. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all measures of length whatsoever should be taken in parts, multiples, or certain proportions of the said standard yard.

5. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a cubic foot of pure water, at the temperature of $56\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, has been ascertained to weigh exactly 1,000 ounces avoirdupois.

6. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all measures of capacity should be ascertained, by the weight of water therein contained, as well as by the number of cubical inches.

7. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all measures of the same denomination, whether of liquids or of dry goods, ought to contain the same weight of water, and the same number of cubical inches.

8. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the gallon ought to contain 10 pounds of pure water, or 276.48 cubical inches; that the quart, or 4th part of the gallon, ought to contain 40 ounces of water, or 69.12 cubical inches; that the pint, or half of the quart, ought to contain 20 ounces of water, or 34.56 cubical inches.

9. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the bushel ought to contain 8 of the said gallons, or 80lbs of water, or 2211.84 cubical inches; and that all other measures of capacity ought to be taken in parts, multiples, or proportional parts of the said gallon.

10. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the standard of weight ought to be the pound

avoirdupois, which is equal to the weight of 27.648 cubical inches of pure water, of the temperature of $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; that the 16th part of the said pound should be an ounce, and the 16th part of such ounce should be a dram; that the third part of the dram should be a scruple, and the 10th part of the scruple one grain; and that all other weights should be taken from parts, multiples, or proportional parts of this pound.

11. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all contracts, bargains, sales, and dealings, ought to be taken and adjudged to be according to the standards aforesaid, and that no person should recover the price of goods sold, or the goods themselves, or any damages on account of any contracts, bargains, sales or dealings, but according to the said standards.

12. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it ought to be penal for any person to have in his possession any measure or weight that is not agreeable to the aforesaid standards.

13. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it ought to be made highly penal for any person to make or sell any measure or weight that is not agreeable to the aforesaid standards.

14. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that for enforcing an uniformity in the weights and measures to be used for the future, no person should be permitted to make weights and measures, without having first obtained a proper licence for that purpose, on payment of a certain sum.

15. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all weights and measures to be hereafter made,

ought to be marked with the name of the maker; and after a proper examination of the weight or measure, the same to be stamped with the initials of the name of the person who has examined it.

16. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all weights exceeding one pound, should be made of brass, copper, bell-metal, or cast iron; and that all weights of one pound or under, should be of gold, silver, brass, copper, or bell metal.

17. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the standard yard mentioned in the 2nd Resolution, and a pound avoirdupois, made according to the directions before mentioned in this Report, together with models or patterns of the measures of capacity before mentioned, ought to be deposited in the Court of the Receipt of the Exchequer, and there safely kept under the seals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the Chief Baron, and the seal of office of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, and not to be opened but by the order of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Chief Baron for the time being.

18. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that models or patterns of the said standard yard, gallon and pound avoirdupois, and of the parts and multiples thereof, before mentioned, should be distributed in each county, city or corporate town, being a county within itself, in such manner as to be readily used as evidence, in all cases where measures and weights shall be questioned before the Justices of the Peace for each county or city, and for adjusting the same in a proper manner.

19. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the provisions of the Acts of the 35 Geo. III. Cap. 10; and the 37 Geo. III. cap. 143, should be extended, so as to empower Justices of the Peace to search for and destroy false measures as well as false weights, and to hear and determine, and put in execution the law with regard to weights and measures, and to inflict or mitigate such penalties as shall be thought proper, and to have such other authorities as shall be necessary for compelling the use of weights and measures agreeable to the aforesaid standards.

20. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Sheriff of each county ought to be directed to summon a jury of 12 sufficient men living within the county, to return a verdict, on the comparison to be made before them of the proportions which the new standards bear to those formerly in use in each county respectively; and according to the verdict then returned, tables of equalization should be made, and copies of the same should be distributed through each county; and that all existing contracts or rents payable in corn should be calculated according to these tables of equalization.

PUBLIC INCOME OF GREAT BRITAIN,
For the Year ending Fifth January, 1814.

An Account of the ORDINARY REVENUES and EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES constituting the PUBLIC INCOME of GREAT BRITAIN.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT:		Drawbacks, Discounts, Charges of Management, &c. paid out of the Gross Revenue.		NET PRODUCE, applicable to National Objects, and to payments into the Exchequer.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
ORDINARY REVENUES.						
<i>Permanent and Annual Taxes.</i>						
Customs	10,938,523	16 7½	2,852,210	13 10	8,086,313	2 9½
Excise	21,119,321	9 6	2,592,442	4 8½	18,526,879	4 9½
Stamps	5,873,174	14 7½	320,714	13 4½	5,552,460	1 3½
Land and Assessed Taxes	8,101,968	7 3½	298,509	3 11	7,803,459	3 4½
Post Office	2,137,437	12 5½	518,301	1 10	1,619,136	10 7¼
Pensions and Salaries	20,803	10 8	380	5 6	20,423	5 2
Hackney Coaches	13,521	0 5½	1,369	4 6	12,151	15 11½
Hawkers and Pedlars	25,551	16 3	3,306	13 1½	22,245	6 1½
	20,779	14 4½	2,578	11 3½	18,201	3 1
Total Permanent and Annual Duties	48,251,082	5 2½	6,589,812	12 0½	41,661,269	13 2
<i>Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue.</i>						
Alienation Fines	9,539	12 1	1,147	8 0	8,392	4 1
Post Fines	4,011	17 2	58	12 6	3,953	4 8
Seizures	22,638	4 7	-	-	22,638	4 7
Compositions and Proffers	586	15 2	-	-	586	15 2
Crown Lands	90,099	18 5½	2,393	13 7½	87,703	4 10

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPTS: Total sum to be accounted for.		Drawbacks, Discounts, &c. paid out of the Gross Revenue.		NET PRODUCE, applicable to National Objects, and to Payments into the Exchequer.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
WAR TAXES.						
Customs	3,818,272	14 9½	542,914	9 5	3,275,358	5 4½
Excise	6,259,884	14 7¾	142,027	14 4	6,117,857	0 3¾
Property Tax	14,889,444	15 3¾	306,158	5 9½	14,583,286	9 6¼
Arrears of Income Duty, &c.	1,620	13 8	26	18 3½	1,593	15 4½
Lottery, Net Profit (of which one-third part is for the service of Ireland).	310,800	0 0	32,133	13 6	278,666	6 6¾
Monies paid on account of the Interest of Loans raised for the Service of Ireland	3,198,475	2 10	-	-	3,198,475	2 10
On Account of Balance due by Ireland on joint Expenditure of the United Kingdom	3,956,276	0 0	-	-	3,956,276	0 0
On Account of the Commissioners, appointed by Act 35 Geo. 3. cap. 127, and 37 Geo. 3. cap. 27, for issuing Exchequer Bills for Grenada, &c.	54,200	0 0	-	-	54,200	0 0
On Account of the Commissioners for issuing Commercial Exchequer Bills, by Act 51 Geo. 3. cap. 15.	490,591	18 9	-	-	490,591	18 9
On Account of the Interest, &c. of a Loan granted to the Prince Regent of Portugal	57,170	3 0	-	-	57,170	3 0
Surplus-Fees of Regulated Public Offices.	107,355	18 3	-	-	107,355	18 3
Imprest Money repaid by sundry Public Accountants, &c. including Interest.	56,504	1 10¾	-	-	56,504	1 10¾
Other Monies paid to the Public	65,660	9 5	-	-	65,660	9 5
Total, independent of Loans	81,644,212	5 2½	7,616,673	7 5¾	74,027,538	17 8¾
Loans paid into the Exchequer, including 6,000,000 <i>l.</i> for the Service of Ireland	35,050,574	17 9	-	-	35,050,574	17 9
GRAND Total	116,694,787	2 11½	7,616,673	7 5¾	109,078,113	15 5¾

CONSOLIDATED FUND AND PERMANENT TAXES.—INCOME AND CHARGE, 1814.

STATE PAPERS.

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INCOME.	£.	s.	d.	CHARGE.	Actual Payment out of the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 5th Jan. 1814.	Future Annual Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 5th Jan. 1814.
CUSTOMS. Consolidated after reserving £62,500 per quarter, from 5th July, 1803, as directed per act 53 Geo. 3, cap. 68, to be carried to Duties pro Anno 1803, and the further sum of £1,105,000 per Annum per Act 49 Geo. 3, to be carried to Duties pro Anno 1809.....£2,326,039 6 3½ Isle of Man Duties 7,343 4 3½ Quarantine Duty 13,311 5 8 Canal & Dock Duty 27,653 19 9½	£. 2,374,347 16 0½ 14,097,967 1 8½			Total Charge for Debt created prior to 5th Jan. 1803, as it stood on 5th Jan. 1814 CIVIL LIST. His Majesty's Household, per Act 17 Geo. 3 Ditto44 Ditto52 Total COURTS OF JUSTICE. Judges of England and Wales in Augmentation of their Salaries Deficiencies of Judges Salaries in England Additional Salaries to Judges in Wales Aaron Graham, Esq. Inspector of temporary Places of Confinement for Felons John Baldwin, Esq. Receiver of the Seven Police Offices Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. Ditto, Thames Ditto	£. 23,395,925 18 8½ 898,000 0 0 60,000 0 0 70,000 0 0 1,028,000 0 0 13,050 0 0 12,962 19 7 3,200 0 0 350 0 0 18,561 7 2 6,067 16 3	£. 19,389,036 5 8 898,000 0 0 60,000 0 0 70,000 0 0 1,028,000 0 0 13,050 0 0 Uncertain. 3,200 0 0 350 0 0 Uncertain.
EXCISE. Consolidated after reserving the several Sums carried per Acts 45 and 46 Geo. 3, cap. 44, and 31, to Duties pro Anno 1805 and 1806..... STAMPS. Reserved out of Consolidated Stamp Duties, per Act 48 Geo. 3, cap. 149 ..£2,910,949 3 5½ Licences for selling Lottery Tickets...3,774 3 7	2,914,723 7 0½ 5,765,874 1 5					
INCIDENTS						} Uncertain.

INCOME.	CHARGE.			Annual Payment out of the Consolidated Fund, in the Year ended 5th Jan. 1814.			Future Annual Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 5th Jan. 1814.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Fines of Leases	2,560	0	0						
Surplus of Sugar, Malt, and Tobacco, annually granted	1,255,438	10	4	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Ditto on Annual Malt, 1810, 1811, 1812	430,882	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, 1808 to 1813	60,918	1	1	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Land Taxes, 1798 to 1813	1,082,367	10	8	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Income duty, 1799, to 1801	1,433	7	6	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Arrears of Assessed Taxes, 1798				4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Money reserved on Account of Nominees appointed by the Lords of the Treasury, in Tontine, 1789	23,778	18	11	2,500	0	0	Uncertain.		
Monies paid by divers persons	1,204,033	12	2						
Total Income, applicable to paying the Charge prior to 1803, and the Incidental Charges as they stood on the 5th of January, 1814	29,214,324	7	1	13,800	0	0	Uncertain.		
				1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
				2,333	17	0	Uncertain.		
DUTIES pro Anno 1803.									
Reserved out of Consolidated Customs	250,000	0	0						
Ditto....Consolidated Stamps.....	59,695	15	3	55	16	6	Uncertain.		
Houses & Windows, Inhabited Houses, Male Servants, and Carriages	240,375	13	4	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland.....	136,005	16	4	75	0	0	Dead.		
Total.....	686,077	4	11	650	0	0	650	0	0

CHARGE.

VICE ADMIRALTY JUDGES:—
 J. W. Compton, Esq. Vice-Admiral,
 Judge at Barbadoes

SALARIES and ALLOWANCES.

The Speaker of the House of Commons to complete his Salary of 6,000l. per ann.
 Marquis of Bute, late one of the Auditors of Impress

DUTIES pro Anno 1804.		DUTIES pro Anno 1805.		DUTIES pro Anno 1806.	
Brought from Consolidated Stamps ..	960,346 18 11	262,353 5 0	380,169 0 0	Wine 1803, 1804, and Tea.....	0
Interests, &c. on Loan for Ireland ..	330,001 18 7	52,313 16 8½	288,839 19 5¼	British Spirits, 1806	0
Total	1, 0,348 17 6	296,027 5 7	556,619 17 0	Reserved out of Consolidated Duties on Assessed Taxes	0
Brought from Consolidated Customs..		143,320 2 7	6,917 1 4	Ditto out of Consolidated Stamp Duties	0
Ditto Ditto Stamps			133,823 18 0	Interest, &c, on Loan for Ireland	0
Taken from Consolidated Letter Mo- ney			1,366,369 13 9¼	Total	0
Reserved out of Consolidated Duties on Assessed Taxes, Duty on Horses Duties taken from Consolidated Excise, Salt, Auctions, Bricks and Tiles, Cyder and Perry, Glass, Vinegar, and Wire					0
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland					0
Total					0
DUTIES pro Anno 1806.					
Wine 1803, 1804, and Tea.....					0
British Spirits, 1806					0
Reserved out of Consolidated Duties on Assessed Taxes					0
Ditto out of Consolidated Stamp Duties					0
Interest, &c, on Loan for Ireland					0
Total					0

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.		COMMISSIONERS OF WEST-INDIA ACCOUNTS.	
George Pepler, Esq. Inspector of Ton- tine Certificates	600 0 0	John Halket, Esq.	1,500 0 0
Chief Cashier of the Bank, for Fees at sundry Public Offices.	1,038 7 0	James Chapman, Esq.	1,000 0 0
Dean and Chapter of Westminster, per Act 50 Geo. 3. cap. 119	419 11 2	John Wilson, Esq.	1,000 0 0
Ditto Ditto	38 5 0	Salaries and Contingencies in the Office	6,156 6 11
For the encouragement of the Growth of Hemp and Flax in Scotland	2,956 13 8		
COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.		COMMISSIONERS OF WEST-INDIA ACCOUNTS.	
William Mackworth Præd, Esq. Chair- man	1,500 0 0	John Sargent, Esq.	435 3 3½
Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, Bart.	1,200 0 0	Salaries and Contingencies in the Office	36,330 11 1
Francis Percival Eliot, Esq.	1,200 0 0		
Richard Dawkins, Esq.	1,200 0 0		
John Anstey, Esq.	1,200 0 0		
John Wishaw, Esq.	1,200 0 0		
Philip Deare, Esq.	435 3 3½		
John Sargent, Esq.	1,200 0 0		
Salaries and Contingencies in the Office	36,330 11 1		

Uncertain.
419 11 2
38 5 0
2,956 13 8

600 0 0
1,038 7 0
419 11 2
38 5 0
2,956 13 8

1,500 0 0
1,200 0 0
1,200 0 0
1,200 0 0
1,200 0 0
1,200 0 0
1,200 0 0
435 3 3½
1,200 0 0
36,330 11 1

1,500 0 0
1,000 0 0
1,000 0 0
6,156 6 11

INCOME.	£.	s.	d.	CHARGE.	Annual Payment out of the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 5th Jan. 1814.	£.	s.	d.	Future Annual Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 5th Jan. 1814.
Duties pro Anno 1807.				MISCELLANEOUS (See Appendix, C. No. V. Public Expenditure)	79,956	5	0	Nearly the same.	
Brought from War Taxes to pay the Charge of Loan	1,200,000	0	0	PENSIONS. (See ditto)	332,412	7	4½	Nearly the same.	
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland	222,804	15	7	Total of Incidental Charges upon the Consolidated Fund, as they stood on the 5th of January, 1814.	2,595,350	6	11¼	1,416,600	
Total	1,422,804	15	7	Debt incurred in respect of 12,000,000l. raised for the Service of the year 1803	817,120	10	7	817,120	
Duties pro Anno 1808.				Debt incurred in respect of 14,500,000l. raised for the Service of the Year 1804	1,174,168	18	0	1,174,168	
Surplus of Consolidated Duties on Assessed Taxes	140,209	10	0	Debt incurred in respect of 22,500,000l. raised for the Service of the Year 1805	1,716,992	0	3½	1,716,992	
Surplus of Consolidated Stamp Duties Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland	150,000	0	0	Debt incurred in respect of 20,000,000l. raised for the Service of the Year 1806	10,288	0	0	339,288	
Total	438,877	7	8	Debt incurred in respect of 12,000,000l. part of 14,200,000l. raised for the Service of the Year 1807	1,433,762	9	1¼	1,435,522	
Duties pro Anno 1809.				Debt incurred in respect of 4,000,000l. Exchequer Bills, funded for the Service of the Year 1808.	878,055	3	0¼	878,055	
Brought from Consolidated Customs Ditto from War Taxes, to pay the Charge of Loan	105,000	0	0	Debt incurred in respect of 7,932,100l. Exchequer Bills, funded for the Service of the Year 1809.	1,377,973	8	7¼	1,377,933	
Charges of Loan	1,040,000	0	0	Debt incurred in respect of 8,311,000l. Exchequer Bills, funded for the Service of the year 1810.	1,276,432	18	10¼	1,276,549	
Charges of Loan for the Prince Regent of Portugal	57,170	3	0						
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland	177,228	18	5						
Total	1,379,399	1	5						
Duties pro anno 1810.									
Brought from Consolidated Stamps	1,200,489	14	8						
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland	305,611	16	6						
Total	1,506,101	11	2						

An Account of the Net Produce of all the PERMANENT TAXES of GREAT BRITAIN; taken for Two Years, ending respectively 5th January, 1813, and 5th January, 1814.

	In the Year ended 5th Jan. 1813:			In the Year ended 5th Jan. 1814.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
CONSOLIDATED CUSTOMS	3,824,928	12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,943,392	11	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
PERMANENT DUTY on Ditto.....	—	—	—	390,156	18	10
CONSOLIDATED CUSTOMS (Isle of Man)	6,973	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,343	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
... Ditto	14,811,233	3	6	15,871,782	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
BRITISH SPIRITS	311,300	0	0	288,839	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
.. Ditto...Ditto.....	444,172	0	0	8,535	18	1
FOREIGN Ditto.....	21,929	0	0	28,375	0	0
CONSOLIDATED STAMPS.....	5,075,670	4	11	5,340,712	10	4
LAND TAXES	1,795,766	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,084,860	7	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
INCIDENTS:						
Lottery Licences	3,166	19	0	3,774	3	7
Quarantine Duty	9,568	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,311	5	8
Canal and Dock Duty	35,608	15	2	43,653	19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Letter Money.....	1,321,000	0	0	1,406,000	0	0
Hawkers and Pedlars	18,700	0	0	18,040	0	0
Hackney Coaches	10,881	0	0	10,527	0	0
Ditto...Ditto.....	1711	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto...Ditto.....	1784	—	—	—	—	—
6d. per lb. on Pensions	1721	—	—	—	—	—
1s. ditto on Salaries	1758	—	—	—	—	—
Seizures	5,741	14	3	22,638	4	7
Proffers	629	6	8	584	15	2
Compositions	2	16	8	2	0	0
Fines and Forfeitures	2,726	5	4	1,014	15	4
Rent of a Light House	6	13	4	6	13	4
Ditto .. Alum Mines	864	0	0	864	0	0
Alienation Duty	4,807	8	8	4,069	12	0
Houses	1778	—	—	439	0	9
4-wheeled Carriages.....	1785	—	—	—	—	—
Hair powder Certificates	1795	—	—	100	0	0
Horse Dealers Licences.....	1796	—	—	100	0	0
Clocks and Watches.....	1797	—	—	—	—	—
£. 20' per Cent	—	1	8	—	—	—
Windows	1798	—	—	83	13	6
Houses	—	100	0	—	—	—
Riding Horses.....	—	—	—	42	2	0
Armorial Bearings	—	100	0	200	0	0
Male Servants	—	—	—	9	10	0
4-Wheeled Carriages.....	—	—	—	18	0	0
Dogs	—	—	—	11	0	0
Arrears of Taxes	1,389	18	0	1,092	19	4
Windows	1802	—	—	—	—	—
Houses	—	291	7	—	—	—
Horses for Husbandry	—	1,300	0	234	3	8
Ditto Riding.....	—	700	0	—	—	—
Male Servants	—	16	12	100	0	0
Dogs	—	308	14	100	0	0
4 Wheeled Carriages.....	—	200	0	400	0	0
Ditto	—	10	0	—	—	—

	In the Year ended 5th Jan. 1813.			Ditto, 5th Jun. 1813.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
-Wheeled Carriages1802.....	200	0	0	200	0	0	
Windows1804.....	4,921	0	9½	7,903	3	4¼	
Houses	1,742	3	5½	4,038	15	6½	
Horses for Riding.....	604	5	1	979	12	1	
Horses and Mules	1,784	15	3	148	4	1¾	
Horse Dealers Licences.....	115	0	3	74	16	4	
Servants	496	11	6	1,178	5	5½	
Hair Powder	4	14	6	1,010	2	9	
Armorial Bearings.....	504	4	0	634	14	2½	
Carriages	617	9	2	4,328	12	11¾	
Dogs	549	13	2½	98	6	11	
£.10 per Cent1806.....	991	16	9	1,730	2	0	
Consolidated Assessed Taxes1808.....	5,775,563	1	6¾	6,262,463	5	1	
6d. per Lib. on Pensions1809.....	5,049	8	4	1,210	3	10½	
1s. ditto on Salaries	4,208	16	0	1,412	11	7¾	
6d. ditto on Pensions.....1810.....	3,500	0	0	1,932	5	3	
1s. ditto on Salaries	2,500	0	0	119	9	10	
6d. ditto on Pensions.....1811.....	9,900	0	0	765	0	0	
1s. ditto on Salaries	12,500	0	0	1,993	0	0	
6d. ditto on Pensions.....1812.....	1,000	0	0	5,600	0	0	
1s. ditto on Salaries	2,000	0	0	11,800	0	0	
6d. ditto on Pensions.....1813.....	-	-	-	1,200	0	0	
1s. ditto on Salaries	-	-	-	2,000	0	0	
Surplus Duties annually granted, after discharging three millions Exchequer Bills charged thereon	Sugar and Malt.....	145,258	19	2	392,969	17	1½
	Additional ditto.....	672,016	0	0	692,359	0	0
	Tobacco.....	103,519	13	4	170,109	13	3¼
	Annual Malt.....	368,799	0	0	430,882	0	0
	Land Tax on Offices, &c.....	95,567	5	4½	60,918	1	1¼
	6d. per £. on Pensions 1s. ditto Salaries	1,380 112	12 12	2¼ 10¼	— —	— —	— —
Duties annually granted to discharge three millions Exchequer Bills charged thereon	Sugar and Malt	34,240,276	10	4½	35,566,134	12	9¾
	Additional Malts	2,785,224	6	3	2,778,062	18	5¾
	Annual ditto.....	139,106	0	0	211,437	0	0
	Tobacco	430,928	6	8	337,393	6	8¾
	Land Tax on offices, &c.	1,500	0	0	—	—	—
	37,597,035	3	3¼	38,893,027	18	0¼	

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. For Interest, &c. on the Permanent Debt of Great Britain unredeemed; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years, &c. (App. A.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,815,846	6	11½
II. Interest on Exchequer Bills (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,081,529	10	6
III. Civil List (C)	-	-	-	1,028,000	0	0			
IV. { Other Charges } on the { Courts of Justice } Consolidated { Mint } Fund, { Allowance to Royal Family } viz. { Salaries and Allowances } { Bounties }	-	-	-	69,692	3	0			
	-	-	-	17,333	17	0			
	-	-	-	332,412	7	4½			
	-	-	-	67,955	14	7½			
	-	-	-	79,956	5	0			
V. Civil Government of Scotland (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,595,350	6	11½
	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,176	4	8½
V I. Other Payments in Anticipation of the Exchequer Receipts; (E) viz.	-	-	-						
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, Corn, &c.	-	-	-	228,741	18	7			
Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue	-	-	-	27,700	0	0			
Militia and Deserters Warrants	-	-	-	134,614	3	4½			
VII. Navy (F)	-	-	-	11,372,513	4	11			
The Victualling Department	-	-	-	6,568,320	11	6½			
The Transport Service	3,565,790	12	11						
Miscellaneous Services	490,000	0	0						
VIII. Ordnance (G)	-	-	-	4,055,790	12	11			
X. Army (H) viz.	-	-	-						
Ordinary Services	-	-	-	18,500,985	11	0			
							21,996,624	9	4½
							3,404,527	11	11

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Extraordinary Services and Subsidies	-	-	-	22,262,951	0	0			
Deduct the Amount of Remittances and Advances to other Countries, included in Appendix I.	-	-	-	40,763,936	11	0			
	-	-	-	11,294,416	0	9			
	-	-	-				29,469,520	10	3
X. Loans, &c. to other Countries (I), viz.									
Ireland	-	-	-	4,700,416	13	4			
Sicily	600,000	0	0						
Portugal	2,000,000	0	0						
Spain	1,679,136	2	10						
Sweden	1,536,804	8	0						
Russia	1,758,436	4	2						
Prussia	1,757,669	17	0						
Austria	545,612	17	0						
Hanover	15,166	14	4						
Holland	419,996	0	2						
North of Europe	967,174	16	7						
Emperor of Morocco, &c.	14,419	0	8						
				11,294,416	0	9			
XI. Miscellaneous Services (K)									
At Home	3,507,934	4	10						
Abroad	497,890	13	6½						
				4,005,824	18	4½			
				4,525	0	0			
							4,010,349	18	4½
Principal, Interest, &c. of Commercial Exchequer Bills									
Deduct Sums, which although included in this Account, form no part of the Expenditure of Great Britain; viz.									
Loan &c. for Ireland	-	-	-	4,700,416	13	4			
Interest, and £. 1. per cent. and Management on Portuguese Loan, per Act 49 Geo. 3. 71	-	-	-	57,170	3	0			
Principal, Interest, &c. of Commercial Exchequer Bills	-	-	-	4,525	0	0			
Sinking Fund on Loan to the East India Company	-	-	-	142,091	1	11			
							118,872,813	15	1½
							15,994,832	14	1
							4,904,202	18	3
							*113,968,610	16	10½

This includes the sum of £.417,721 16 0½ for Interest, &c. paid on Imperial Loans.....

PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN, as the same stood on the 1st of February, 1814.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
TOTAL DEBT UNREDEEMED.						
At 3 per cent.						
Bank of England and Annuities, 1726.....	12,686,800	0	0			
South Sea Old and New Annuities, 1751	15,814,684	13	11½			
Consolidated Annuities	373,829,413	18	11¼			
Reduced Annuities	135,911,744	17	9			
At 4 per cent.						
Consolidated Annuities	71,335,719	2	2			
At 5 per cent.						
Consolidated Annuities	106,492,254	13	7			
Annuities, 1797 and 1802	1,438,938	14	0			
Total CAPITALS.	717,509,556	0	4¾			
Annual Interest	24,397,267	14	8¾			
Annuities for Lives or for Terms of Years	1,663,174	1	1¾			
Charges of Management.....	265,881	15	10			
Annual or other Sums payable to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, by sundry Acts of Parliament	13,010,892	81	11¾			
Total of Annual Expense	39,337,216	3	8¼			

UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT and DEMANDS OUTSTANDING on the 5th Day of January, 1814.

	Amount Outstanding.			£.	s.	d.
	£.	s.	d.			
EXCHEQUER BILLS.						
Exchequer Bills provided for	20,194,600	0	0			
..... Do.... unprovided for	27,322,200	0	0	47,516,800	0	0
TREASURY :						
Miscellaneous Services	588,789	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Warrants for Army Services	76,599	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Treasury Bills	1,813,536	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			
ARMY	-	-	-	2,478,925	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barracks	-	-	-	1,477,877	4	0
Ordnance	-	-	-	204,617	1	7
Navy	-	-	-	671,093	4	9
Civil List Advances	-	-	-	8,561,290	17	3
				58,363	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
				60,968,966	11	11$\frac{3}{4}$

FOR EIGN STATE-PAPERS.

Letter from his Excellency Don Joseph Luyando to his Excellency the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty.

Madrid, Jan. 10, 1814.

Sir,—The Regency of the kingdom orders me to communicate to your Excellency every thing that has occurred since the arrival of the Duke of San Carlos in Madrid, until his departure from that capital. Your Excellency will see in this communication an unequivocal proof of the frankness with which the Government has acted in this affair, and in the declarations made to the said duke. You will also see therein a proof still more distinguished of the fidelity of the Government to those principles which it has recognized,—not choosing even to enter into explanations, however flattering they might be, without the intervention and concurrence of the British Cabinet, as well as of those other Cabinets which, having engaged in this war, are guided by the same principles of honour to defend a cause as just as it is sacred.

The Duke of San Carlos arrived at Aranjuez in the night of the 4th instant, and being presented to the Regency, he delivered to them a letter from the King of Spain, Don Ferdinand VII, dated Valencay, in which, after mentioning the good state of his health, and of that of his dear brother and his uncle, the infants Don Carlos and Don Antonio, who were with

him; and manifesting, that he was acquainted and satisfied with the sacrifices which the nation had made for his Royal Person,—with the brave and unalterable constancy of his faithful subjects, the persevering assistance of England, the admirable conduct of her General-in-Chief, Lord Wellington, and of the Spanish Generals who had distinguished themselves,—his Majesty declared, that he had been spontaneously invited by the Emperor Napoleon, through the medium of his Ambassador, the Count de Laforest, to adjust a treaty of peace upon propositions founded on the restoration of his Royal Person; the integrity and independence of the Spanish States; and exempt from every clause unconformable to the honour, the dignity, and interest of the Spanish nation; in consequence of which, his Majesty had authorized the Duke of San Carlos to treat in the name of his Majesty, about an object so important with Count Laforest, the Plenipotentiary named by Napoleon to that effect; and that this treaty being happily concluded, he had sent it to the Regency by the said Duke, in order that the ratifications might be drawn up in due form. Your Excellency will see this treaty in the copy subjoined.

The Regency, without vacillating, without entering into any explanation or analysis of the articles of the treaty, solely looking to the decree of the General and Extraordinary Cortes of the 1st of

January, 1811, which ordains that no agreement, treaty, or even form of truce, shall be entered into with France, until his Majesty is at perfect liberty; influenced also by the treaty with Great Britain, of which one of the articles prescribes, that there shall not be peace with France without the intervention of that power; confined themselves to giving, as their only reply to the Duke of San Carlos, a letter from his Majesty, in which the above named decree was inserted, and his Majesty was informed that it was impossible to ratify such a treaty, which besides was entirely null in all its parts.

Notwithstanding that this transaction was completely terminated in the above manner, the Regency have thought it their duty to communicate the same to the Cabinet of their Allies, thus proving the rectitude of their principles. It is in pursuance of their orders, therefore, that I have the honour to beg your Excellency to transmit this document for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Great Britain. The Regency view only in this new step of Napoleon, the disgraceful necessity in which he has seen himself placed, of recanting the very principles which he had proclaimed with so much arrogance. The Regency further feel themselves compelled to devote all their cares to the continuance of the war, deeply convinced that its result must be fortunate, and encouraged by the idea of the difficult situation of France, announced by propositions and measures so contrary to the haughty character of her Chief. The regency flatter themselves, in short, that Britain,

animated by the same sentiments, will feel convinced of the necessity of continuing the same efforts till the Chief who governs France shall be reduced to an incapacity of again disturbing the tranquillity of Europe, so many years the victim of his insatiable ambition.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOSEPH LUYANDO.

KIEL, JAN. 14.

Treaty of Peace between his Majesty the King of Sweden on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Denmark on the other.

In the name of the most holy and ever blessed Trinity :

His Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the King of Denmark, impressed with a wish to put an end to the calamities of the war which has unfortunately subsisted between them, by means of a salutary peace, and to restore good understanding between their States, have for this purpose, and upon bases which will secure the duration of peace, respectively appointed the following Plenipotentiaries, viz : his Majesty the King of Sweden, the Baron Gustaf Von Wetterstedt, Court Chancellor, Commandant of the Polish Order of the Star, Knight of the Prussian Red Eagle of the First Class, Member of the Swedish Academy ; and his Majesty the King of Denmark, Mr. Edmund Von Bourke, Great Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, and Knight of the White Eagle ; who, having exchanged their full powers in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :—

Art. I. There shall henceforward be peace, friendship, and good understanding between his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the King of Denmark; the high contracting parties shall do every thing in their power to maintain perfect harmony between each other, their respective states and subjects, and avoid all measures which might be prejudicial to the peace happily restored between them.

Art. II. As his Majesty the King of Sweden has unalterably determined, in no respect to separate the interests of the Allies from his own, and as his Majesty the King of Denmark is desirous that his subjects may again enjoy all the blessings of peace; and as his Majesty has also received, through the instrumentality of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, positive assurance on the part of the Courts of Russia and Prussia, of their amicable disposition, to restore their old connections of friendship with the Danish Court, such as they existed before the breaking out of hostilities; so they solemnly charge and bind themselves on their side to neglect nothing that may tend to a speedy peace between his Majesty the King of Denmark, and their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia; his Majesty the King of Sweden engages to use his mediation with his high Allies, that this salutary object may be as speedily as possible attained.

Art. III. His Majesty the King of Denmark, for the purpose of giving a manifest proof of his wish to renew the closest relations with the high Allies of his Swedish

Majesty, and in the full conviction that the most earnest wishes are cherished on their side to restore a speedy peace, as they have solemnly declared before the breaking out of hostilities, engages to take an active part in the common cause against the Emperor of the French, to declare war against that Power, and in consequence to join an auxiliary Danish corps to the Army of North Germany, under the orders of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden; and all this according to and in pursuance of the convention that has been settled between his Majesty the King of Denmark, and his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

IV. His Majesty the King of Denmark, for himself and his successors, renounces for ever and irrevocably all his rights and claims on the kingdom of Norway, together with possession of the Bishopricks and Dioceses of Christiansand, Bergenhuus, Aggerhuus, and Drontheim, besides Nordland and Finmark, as far as the frontiers of the Russian empire.

These bishopricks, dioceses, and provinces, constituting the kingdom of Norway, with their inhabitants, towns, harbours, fortresses, villages, and islands, along the whole coast of that kingdom, together with their dependencies, (Greenland, the Ferroe Isles, and Iceland, excepted); as well as all privileges, rights, and emoluments thereto belonging, shall belong in full and sovereign property, to the King of Sweden, and make one with his united kingdom. For this purpose his Majesty the King of Denmark binds himself in the most solemn manner, as well for

him as for his successors and the whole kingdom, henceforward to make no claim, direct or indirect, on the kingdom of Norway, or its bishopricks, dioceses, islands, or any other territory thereto belonging. All the inhabitants, in virtue of this renunciation, are released from the oath which they have taken to the King and Crown of Norway.

V. His Majesty the King of Sweden binds himself, on the other hand, in the most solemn manner, to cause the inhabitants of the kingdom of Norway, and its dependencies, to enjoy, in future, all the laws, franchises, rights and privileges, such as they have hitherto subsisted.

VI. As the whole debt of the Danish Monarchy is contracted, as well upon Norway as the other parts of the kingdom, so his Majesty the King of Sweden binds himself, as Sovereign of Norway, to be responsible for a part of that debt, proportioned to the population and revenue of Norway. By public debt is to be understood that which has been contracted by the Danish Government, both at home and abroad. The latter consists of Royal and State obligations, bank-bills, and paper money formerly issued under Royal authority, and now circulating in both kingdoms.

An exact account of this debt, such as it was on the 1st of Jan. 1814, shall be taken by Commissioners appointed to that effect by both Crowns, and shall be calculated upon a just division of the population and revenues of the kingdoms of Norway and Denmark. These Commissioners shall meet at Copenhagen, within one month after the exchange of the

ratification of this treaty, and shall bring this affair to a conclusion as speedily as possible, and at least before the expiration of the present year; with this understanding, however, that the King of Sweden, as Sovereign of Norway, shall be responsible for no other portion of the debt contracted by Denmark, than that for which Norway was liable before its separation.

VII. His Majesty the King of Sweden, for himself and his successors, renounces irrevocably and for ever, in behalf of the King of Denmark, all rights and claim to the Dukedom of Swedish Pomerania, and the Principality of the island of Rugen.

These provinces, with all their inhabitants, towns, havens, fortresses, villages, islands, and all their dependencies, privileges, rights, and emoluments, shall belong in full sovereignty to the Crown of Denmark, and be incorporated with that kingdom.

For this purpose his Majesty the king of Sweden engages, in the most solemn manner, both for himself, his successors, and the whole Swedish Kingdom, never to make any claim, direct or indirect, on the said provinces, islands and territory; the inhabitants whereof, in virtue of this renunciation, are released from the oath which they have taken to the King and Crown of Denmark.

VIII. His Majesty the King of Denmark solemnly engages in like manner, to secure to the inhabitants of Swedish Pomerania, the islands of Rugen and their dependencies, their laws, rights, franchises, and privileges, such as they now exist, and are contained in the acts of the years 1810 and 1811.

As the Swedish paper-money has never been current in Swedish Pomerania, so his Majesty the King of Denmark engages to make no alteration in this respect, without the knowledge and consent of the States of the Province.

IX. As his Majesty the King of Sweden, by the 6th Article of the Treaty of alliance, entered into at Stockholm, the 3rd of March, 1813, with his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, bound himself to open, for the period of 20 years, reckoning from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the treaty, the port of Stralsund, as an *entrepot* for all colonial produce, merchandise, and manufactures, brought from England and her colonies, in English or Swedish vessels, upon payment of one per cent. *ad valorem* on the goods thus introduced, and an equal duty on their removal from thence; so his Majesty the King of Denmark engages to fulfil this existing agreement, and to renew the same in his Treaty with Great Britain.

X. The public debt which is contracted by the Royal Pomeranian Chamber, remains chargeable on the King of Denmark, as Sovereign of the Dukedom of Pomerania, who takes upon himself the stipulations agreed upon for the reduction of the said debt.

XI. The King of Denmark recognises the donations which the King of Sweden has given on the domains and revenues in Swedish Pomerania and the isle of Rugen, and which amount to the yearly sum of 48,000 Pomeranian rix dollars; his Majesty also binds himself to maintain the donatories in the full and undisturbed possession of their rights and revenues,

so that they may receive, sell, or make over the same, and that all may be paid them without any hinderance, and without duties and expenses under whatsoever name.

XII. Their Majesties the King of Sweden and the King of Denmark mutually engage never to divert from their original destination monies appropriated to objects of beneficence or public utility, in the countries thus reciprocally obtained by the present treaty, namely, the Kingdom of Norway and the Dukedom of Swedish Pomerania, with their respective dependencies.

The King of Sweden, in pursuance of this mutual agreement, engages to support the Universities of Norway, and the King of Denmark that of Grieswald.

The payment of all public offices both in Norway and Pomerania, is to remain a charge upon the acquiring power, reckoning from the day of taking possession.

Pensioners are to receive the pensions assigned to them by the preceding Government without interruption or change.

XIII. As the King of Sweden, so far as is practicable, and as depends upon him, wishes that the King of Denmark may receive compensation for the renunciation of the Kingdom of Norway, of which his Majesty has given satisfactory proof in the cession of Swedish Pomerania and the Isle of Rugen, so his Majesty will use all his endeavours with the Allied Powers to secure, in addition, at a general peace, a full equivalent to Denmark for the cession of Norway.

XIV. Immediately upon the

signing of the present treaty, an account of the same shall be sent, with all possible speed, to the Generals and armies, in order that hostilities may wholly cease on both sides, both by sea and land.

XV. The high contracting parties engage, that immediately after the signing of the present treaty, all contributions and requisitions of whatever kind and denomination, shall immediately cease, so as that even those which shall have been already ordered shall not be enforced. It is likewise agreed, that all property which has been sequestrated by the Army of North Germany, shall be restored to the owners. Herefrom are excepted such ships and ship-ladings as belonged to subjects of the King of Sweden and his Allies, and have been brought into the harbours of the Duchies of Sleswyk and Holstein; these shall remain with their present owners, who shall dispose of them as they think fit.

[This article then arranges the mode in which the places in Holstein and Sleswyk, possessed by the allied troops, are to be evacuated by them.]

Immediately on the signing of the present treaty the Swedish troops shall enter into Norway, and take possession of all the strong places there. His Majesty the King of Denmark binds himself to give the necessary orders to that effect.

The Swedish troops shall deliver up Swedish Pomerania, and the Isle of Rugen, to the troops of the King of Denmark, as soon as the fortresses of Frederickshall, Konigswinger, Frederickstadt, and Aggerhuus have been taken possession of by the Swedish troops.

DANISH DECLARATION.

By the care of the Danish government, the war, which already for fifteen years had devastated Europe, had not disturbed the repose of the Danish nation; when the King, for a moment, saw himself under the necessity of using defensive means, partly for the protection of his subjects' commerce, and partly for the security of his provinces bordering on Germany. The attack made by the English on his Majesty's capital, and carrying off the Danish fleet in the year 1807, put an end to the happy tranquillity which his Majesty had until then been enabled to preserve for his subjects. The Danish states at that time had the same common enemy with France, and the consequence was, that an alliance was sought, and concluded, with that power. The Emperor, openly and directly, promised men and money; and a numerous army immediately moved into the provinces belonging to his Majesty the King. It was agreed that the expense of its support should be defrayed by the French government, and this amounted to a sum of several millions of rix-dollars. Without undertaking any thing, however, this army remained a burthen longer than the Danish government thought requisite. The expense of its support remained unpaid, and the requests of Denmark on this point were equally fruitless, as those concerning the announced requisitions in money. The situation of the State, whose resources were already diminished by the naval war, and by these novel disbursements, became totally exhausted; and again suffered a

most prejudicial influence from the shutting of the continental ports, which was represented as one of the means for obtaining a general peace. The annexation of the Hanse Towns and contiguous provinces to the French empire, became afterwards a most heavy burthen, with regard to the commercial intercourse with Germany. Its effects extended even to literary connections. Earnest professions, which were frequently renewed, had given hopes that these obstacles, which were so directly contrary to the good understanding which his Majesty did all in his power to remain in with the French government, would have been removed, but these hopes always remained unfulfilled. Whilst the French army was retreating in the winter between 1812 and 1813, the imperial troops, which, according to a particular agreement, were to have remained for the protection of the frontiers of Holstein, were drawn away. As the French government had at the same time declared its intention of entering into negotiations for peace with all its enemies, the King deemed it important for him to make overtures of peace to Great Britain. The alliance with France was now become of no utility. The King would willingly have prevented the cities of Hamburgh and Lubeck from again falling into the hands of the French, in order to keep the war from his own frontiers, and save from destruction those cities whose interests stood in such direct connection with those of his subjects; but his Majesty was obliged to desist from the prosecution of this plan: his interests,

therefore, required that he should accept the offer made him, of renewing the alliance with France, and to give it a larger extension, in order to assure him of a powerful assistance against those sovereigns who had not hesitated to declare that they would support the demands of Sweden, which were so inimical to the integrity of his States.

The King, on his part, conscientiously performed the stipulations of the treaty. Whilst his auxiliary troops were fighting by the side of the French, they received only a part of the pay, which, according to the agreement, was their due; and his Majesty's subjects suffered a considerable loss, as well by the embargo laid on their property, which was deposited in the cities of Lubeck and Hamburgh, of which the French government took to itself the privilege of disposal, as by taking away the funds of the Bank in the last-mentioned city. The promises of restoration given, in consequence of the complaints thereon made, remained, equally with the reclamations made on the subject, without effect.

It was assured by the treaty, that 20,000 men should be in readiness, to protect the Duchies and Jutland; but Marshal d'Eckmuhl quitted the position which covered those provinces, and retreated with all the troops under his command to Hamburgh, leaving the King's troops to their fate, and who were not able to withstand the superior force which was moving forward to effect an entrance into the country. The enemy's irruption into the Duchies, together with the loss of the fortresses, was followed

by the King's being forsaken by an ally, on whose assistance he had reasonable grounds for placing a reliance.

His Majesty has been under the necessity of consenting to the greatest sacrifices, to protect the remaining part of his states from invasion, with which they were threatened by the combined troops of several Powers, and for the purpose of again recovering possession of those provinces which had fallen into the enemy's power.

He recalled his Minister at the Court of the French Emperor, and declared to the Minister of his Imperial Majesty residing at his Court, that he could no longer consider him as being in that capacity, and that opportunity should be given him for his return to France.

His Majesty likewise declares, that he will join the Sovereigns united against France, in order to assist in bringing about a general peace, for which all the nations of Europe are languishing, and which is so necessary for the Danish States.

Middelfart, Jan. 17, 1814.

Proclamation of Prince Christian Frederick.

Norwegians,—You have been informed that his Majesty King Frederick VI., notwithstanding the love he bears you, (which we have thankfully to acknowledge,) has been compelled, by the intrigues of the Swedish government, supported by numerous armies, to renounce his claims to the throne of Norway.

With rage you have heard, that you are surrendered to a govern-

ment which has entertained the ignominious thought that flattering words and vain promises could induce you to infidelity towards your King; even so, as when they in the midst of peace, wantonly exercised the barbarous enmity of endeavouring to starve you, and thereby shake your courage, which they knew ever to have been undaunted. She now conceives you capable of the weakness, that you would expose yourselves to the same unfortunate fate and yoke under which Sweden's sons groan, to answer the ambition of a stranger, and fight abroad for foreign money! But the free people of Norway can fix their own destiny! Swear to found the independence of Norway! Call God to witness your sincerity, and supplicate the benediction of heaven on your dear country. It is God's will, loyal Norwegians, that I, the Hereditary Prince of Denmark's throne, should be at this conjuncture amongst you, that through the harmony which reigns in your hearts you may be saved.

I have the public voice for independence, for serious and unlimited resistance against foreign violence. Inspired as I am for Norway's happiness and honour, it is a sufficient inducement to me to remain amongst this faithful people as long as I can be useful to their independence, and maintain tranquillity and order. Appointed by Providence to conduct at present the reins of this realm, I shall protect, with a firm hand, and without regarding dangers or difficulties, the security of Norway and its laws.

An independent assembly of the most enlightened men of the nation shall, by means of a wise con-

stitution, give renewed strength to this country, in order to withstand its public and private enemies; and it will depend upon them whether I shall continue the trust now reposed in me by the wish of the nation.

Beloved people of Norway, I have already received numerous proofs of your attachment and confidence. I shall ever feel myself happy and safe amongst you. I shall strive to revive your commerce, the sources of opulence. Nothing will be nearer to my heart than to keep far from you the scenes of raging war; but when foreign force attempts to violate the liberty and independence of this State, then we shall evince that there is sufficient power within us to revenge insults, and courage to prefer death to shameful subjugation. Grief and affliction we will readily overcome, if implacable enemies refuse us peace. Within this State but one sentiment must prevail,—to make every sacrifice for our country,—to preserve Norway's honour, and give it its ancient brilliancy. Our efforts will then be crowned by God with success, and Norway will again confirm the truth, that that nation is invincible which fears God and adheres with zeal to his native country.

PROCLAMATION

Respecting the Relation which shall exist with other Nations, and the abolition of Privateering.

Christiana, Feb. 16, 1814.

I, Christian Frederick, Regent of Norway, Prince of Denmark, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, make known, that as well myself as the nation of Norway at large, consi-

der it as a great favour on the part of King Frederick VI., that before he absolved us from our oaths, he established peace between us and Great Britain. It shall always be my aim to maintain it with that and with other nations, and it is therefore solemnly declared, that

1. Norway is at peace with all Powers. That Power only is its enemy which may violate the independence of the nation, and invade with arms in their hands the borders or coasts of Norway.

2. Free access to the kingdom of Norway is allowed to the ships of war and merchant vessels of every nation.

3. The regulations respecting privateers and their prizes, of March 28, 1810, and supplements of 27th of August and December, are hereby annulled, and to be considered as having not been in effect since the 14th of January last. Any thing done since then, founded on these regulations, is revoked.

4. All prizes, or property, condemned or confiscated, since the 14th of January, shall immediately be restored.

5. All the privateers of foreign Powers shall leave our ports within fourteen days immediately after these presents are known in the respective ports. All prizes shall be restored.

6. All prisoners shall be delivered up *en masse*, and the private debts of the prisoners of Norway shall be paid.

7. Ships of any nation whatsoever, importing in the kingdom of Norway two-thirds of their cargoes in grain, or other provisions, are allowed (any law or regulations to the contrary notwithstanding) to import any merchandizes they

think proper, paying the customary duties. In this last case even

8. Fish will be allowed to be exported in such vessel, to the extent of two-thirds of its cargo.

Treaty of Alliance between his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, his Majesty of all the Russias, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of Prussia; signed at Chaumont, March 1, 1814.

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity.

Their Imperial and Royal Majesties, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, having transmitted to the French Government proposals for a general peace, and being at the same time animated with the wish, in case France should reject these proposals, to strengthen the mutual obligation existing between them for the vigorous prosecution of a war which is designed to relieve Europe from its long sufferings, and to secure its future repose, by the re-establishment of a just balance of power; and on the other hand, in case Providence should bless their peaceful views, to agree on the best means of securing the happy result of their exertions against every future attack:

Their Imperial and Royal Majesties above named, have resolved to confirm this double agreement by a solemn treaty to be signed by

each of the four powers, separately with the three others.

They have therefore named for their plenipotentiaries, his Imperial Apostolic Majesty, to negotiate the conditions of this treaty with his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Clemens Winzel Lotharius, Prince of Metternich Winneberg Ochsenhan, sen. Knight of the Golden Fleece, &c. Minister of State, and Minister for Foreign Affairs; and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on his side, Charles Robert Count Nesselrode, his Privy Counsellor, Secretary of State, &c. who having exchanged their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:

Art. I. The high contracting powers engage by the present treaty, in case France should refuse to accede to the terms of the peace proposed, to exert the whole force of their dominions for a vigorous prosecution of the war against France, and to employ it in the most perfect agreement, in order by this means to procure for themselves, and all Europe, a general peace, under the protection of which all nations may maintain, and securely enjoy, their independence and their rights.

It is to be understood that this new agreement is not to make any change in the obligations already existing between the contracting Powers, concerning the number of troops to be employed against the common enemy; on the contrary, each of the four contracting courts again binds itself, by the present treaty, to keep in the field an army of 150,000 men always complete, in activity against the common enemy, and that exclusively of the garrisons of the fortresses.

Art. II. The high contracting powers mutually engage to enter into no separate negotiations with the common enemy, and to conclude neither peace, cessation of hostilities, nor any convention whatsoever, except by joint consent of them all.

They further engage never to lay down their arms till the object of the war, as they have agreed upon it among themselves, shall be fully obtained.

Art. III. In order to obtain this great object as soon as possible, his Majesty the King of Great Britain engages to furnish a subsidy of 5,600,000*l.* sterling for the service of the year 1814, which shall be equally divided between the three powers; and their Imperial and Royal Majesties further engage to settle before the 1st of January of every future year, in case (which God forbid) the war should continue so long, the advance in money that may be necessary in the course of the subsequent year.

The subsidy of 5,000,000*l.* herein specified, shall be paid at London in monthly instalments, and in equal proportions, to the Ministers of the respective Powers duly authorized to receive it.

In case peace should be concluded between the Allied Powers and France before the end of the year, the subsidies calculated at the rate of 5,000,000*l.* per ann. shall be paid to the end of the month in which the definitive treaty shall be signed; and his Britannic Majesty promises, over and above the subsidies here stipulated, to pay to Austria and Prussia the amount of two months, and to Russia of four months, to defray the expenses of the march of their

troops back to their own territories.

Art. IV. The high contracting powers shall be mutually authorized to have officers duly commissioned with the Generals commanding those armies, who may freely correspond with their Governments, and acquaint them of the military events, and of every thing relative to the operations of the armies.

Art. V. Though the high contracting powers have reserved it to themselves, in the moment when peace shall be concluded with France, to consult with each other on the means by which they may most certainly secure to Europe, and reciprocally to each other, the maintenance of this peace, they have nevertheless thought it necessary, for the defence of their European possessions, in case of an interference to be apprehended from France, in the order of things resulting from the said peace, to make immediately a defensive convention.

Art. VI. For this end they mutually agree, that if the dominions of one of the high contracting powers should be threatened with an invasion from France, the rest shall leave no means untried to prevent such invasion by amicable mediation.

Art. VII. But in case such endeavours should be fruitless, the high contracting powers engage to send to the party attacked an auxiliary army of 60,000 men.

Art. VIII. This army shall consist of 50,000 foot and 10,000 horse, with a proportionate train of artillery and ammunition. Care should be taken that it shall take the field at the very latest in two months after it is called for, and

in the manner most effectual for the power so attacked or threatened.

Art. IX. As on account of the situation of the theatre of war, or for other reasons, it might be difficult for Great Britain to furnish the stipulated assistance in English troops within the appointed time, and keep them up to the full war complement, his Britannic Majesty reserves to himself the right to furnish his contingent to the power requiring it, either in foreign troops in his pay, or to pay an annual sum, at the rate of 20% sterling for every foot soldier, and 30% for every horseman, to the full amount of the stipulated contingent. The manner in which Great Britain will have to afford its assistance in every particular case shall be arranged by an amicable agreement between the British Government and the power attacked or threatened, at the same time that the assistance is required. The same principle shall be extended to the number of troops which his Britannic Majesty engages to furnish by the first article of the present treaty.

Art. X. The auxiliary army is under the immediate command of the General in Chief of the requiring power; but it shall be led by its own General, and employed in all military operations according to the rules of war. The pay of the auxiliary army to be at the charge of the power requiring. The rations and portions of provisions, forage, &c. as also quarters, will be furnished as soon as the auxiliary army has passed its own frontiers, by the power requiring, and be supplied according to the same standard as it sup-

plies its own troops, in the field and in quarters.

Art. XI. The military regulation and economy in the interior administration of the troops depends wholly on their own General. The trophies taken from the enemy belong to the troops which have gained them.

Art. XII. The high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right, in case the assistance herein stipulated should be found insufficient, to make, without loss of time, new arrangements for further assistance.

Art. XIII. The high contracting powers reciprocally promise, that in case one or other of them should be drawn into hostilities by furnishing the succour herein stipulated; neither the requiring party nor party engaged in war as an auxiliary, shall make peace, except with the consent of the other.

Art. XIV. The engagements contracted by this treaty, shall by no means detract from those which the high contracting powers may have entered already into with other powers, nor hinder them from concluding alliances with other states, which may have for their object the attainment of the same happy result.

Art. XV. In order to give greater effect to the above stipulated defensive arrangements by the union of the powers most exposed to a French invasion, for their common defence, the high contracting courts having resolved to invite those powers to join the present treaty of defensive alliance.

Art. XVI. As it is the object of the present treaty of defensive alliance to maintain the balance

of power in Europe, to insure the repose and independence of the different powers, and to prevent the arbitrary violations of the rights and territories of other states, by which the world has suffered for so many years together, the contracting powers have agreed to fix the duration of the present treaty for 20 years, reserving it to themselves, if circumstances should require it, to proceed to the prolongation of it three years before its expiration.

Art. XVII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within two months, or sooner if possible. In testimony whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these presents, and affixed their seals. Done at Chaumont, March 1, (Feb. 17, 1814.) (Signed)

Prince de METTERNICH.
Count de NESSELRODE.

[The treaties signed the same day with the King of Great Britain, and the King of Prussia, are word for word the same as the above. The first is signed by Lord Castlereagh, his Britannic Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; the second by Baron Hardenberg, Chancellor to his Prussian Majesty.]

DUTCH POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

The Hague, March 3, 1814.

We, William, by the grace of God, Prince of Orange Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands, &c.

To all whom these presents come, greeting!

Invited to the Sovereignty of these States by your confidence and your attachment, we from the first declared, that we would undertake the same only under the guarantee of a wise constitution, which might secure your freedom against all possible abuses; and we have ever since continued to feel the necessity thereof.

We regarded it, therefore, as one of the first and most sacred of our duties, to summon together some men of consideration, and to charge them with the weighty task of establishing a fundamental code, built upon your manners, your habits, and corresponding to the wants of the present time.

They cheerfully took upon themselves this office, performed it with zeal, and have submitted to us the fruits of their uninterrupted labours.

After a careful examination of this work, we have given it our approbation. But this does not satisfy our heart. It respects the concerns of the whole Netherlands. The whole Dutch people must be recognized in this important work. That people must receive the strongest possible assurance, that their dearest interests are sufficiently attended to therein; that religion, as the fountain of all good, is thereby honoured and maintained, and religious freedom disturbed by nothing of temporal concerns, but secured in the most ample manner; that the education of youth, and the spread of scientific knowledge, shall be attended to by the Government, and freed from all those vexatious regulations which oppress the genius and subdue the spirit; that personal freedom shall no longer be

an empty name, and dependent on the caprices of a suspicious and crafty police; that an impartial administration of justice, guided by fixed principles, secure to every man his property; that commerce, agriculture, and manufactures be no longer obstructed, but have free course, like rich springs of public and private prosperity; that, therefore, no restraint be imposed on the domestic economy of the higher and lower classes of the state, but that they be conformable to the general laws and the general government; that the movements of the general government be not palsied by too great a zeal for local interests, but rather receive from it an additional impulse; that the general laws, by means of an harmonious co-operation of the two principal branches of the Government, be founded on the true interests of the State; that the finances, and the arming of the people, the main pillars of the body politic, be placed in that central point, upon which the greatest and most invaluable privilege of every free people,—their independence,—may be firmly fixed. Which of you can doubt of this truth, after the terrible experience you have had of a foreign tyranny, which acknowledged no right when it wanted means for its own maintenance by violence; after having sighed, of late years, under the most oppressive yoke that ever was imposed since the Spanish times?

Now at least you know the true value of those precious rights for which our fathers sacrificed their property and blood; of that happiness which they bequeathed to their descendants; and which we

saw lost through the adversity of the times!

Following, therefore, and deriving encouragement from their example, it becomes my duty, in imitation of those whose name I bear, and whose memory I honour, to restore that which is lost: it is your duty to support me therein with all your efforts, that under the blessing of Divine Providence, who summons us to this task, we may leave our beloved country completely re-conquered and re-established to our children.

In order to be enabled to judge whether the constitutional code thus framed, as before stated, be a means of attaining the above great object, we have thought it right that the said code be submitted for maturer consideration, to a numerous assembly of persons the most considerable and best qualified among you.

We have for that purpose appointed a special commission, who are to choose, out of a numerous list given into us, six hundred persons, in due proportion to the population of each of the now existing departments.

Honoured with your confidence, they shall, on the 28th of this month, assemble in the metropolis of Amsterdam to come to a determination upon this weighty business.

They shall in like manner, with the letter of convocation, receive the plan of the constitution, that they may be able to prepare their decision thereon with maturity and calmness of deliberation; and for the more effectual attainment of this object, a copy of the same shall be sent to each member previously,

And as it is of the first importance that these Members be possessed of the general confidence, we order that a list of the persons chosen for each department be made public, and that to all the inhabitants of the same, being housekeepers, an opportunity shall be afforded, by signing his name without any other addition, in a register which shall lie open in each canton for eight days, to disapprove of any such person or persons as he may deem unqualified.

No inhabitant is deprived of this right, with the exception of domestic servants, valets, bankrupts, persons in a state of non-age, or under accusation.

When it shall appear to us, from the summing up of the registers, that the majority are satisfied with the persons thus submitted to their election, we shall consider them as the representatives of the whole Dutch people, call them together, appear in the midst of them, and salute them as constituting the great assembly, representing the United Netherlands.

They shall then commence their labours in freedom, and give us an account of their progress by a committee appointed to that effect; and as soon as the adoption of the constitutional code is the result of their deliberations, we shall make the necessary arrangements for taking the oath prescribed to us by the constitution with all due solemnity, in the midst of the assembly, and after that be installed in state.

In the adoption of these measures, worthy countrymen, you must feel convinced, that the welfare of our beloved country is my

first and only object; that your interests and mine are the same; and how can they be more manifestly promoted, than by the introduction of constitutional rules, in which you will find the guarantee of your dearest rights? They will furnish me with the advantage of conducting, on fixed principles, the charge and responsibility of government, assisted by the best and most intelligent of the citizens; and will secure to me the continuance of that affection, the expressions of which rejoice my heart, animate my courage, lighten my burthen, and bind me and my house for ever to our regenerated country.

Given at the Hague this 2nd of March, 1814, and of our reign the 1st.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

By command,

A. R. FALCK, Sec. of State.

Discourse of his Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, delivered to the Assembly of the Notables, on taking the Oath to the Constitution of the 30th of March, 1814.

Gentlemen, — I experience a lively satisfaction in perceiving my opinion with regard to the Constitution confirmed by the declaration of so numerous an assemblage of honourable and enlightened men.

I feel equally sensible of the testimonies of zeal and of attachment which I have received on this solemn occasion, from this illustrious assembly.

The national honour, our interests well understood, the manifest

protection granted to us by the Almighty, every thing, in short, must encourage us to persevere without relaxation in our efforts for the welfare of the country.

Precisely four months have expired this day since my return to the Netherlands; and during that short period, the progress which we have made in the important work of the restoration of the State, has greatly exceeded all that we might have dared to expect.

Foreign powers have not confined themselves to applauding the recovery of our independent existence: they have also manifested by deeds which must inspire us with boundless gratitude, their satisfaction at witnessing the sovereignty conferred upon my house.

The most important of our foreign relations,—those which subsist between us and the generous British nation,—will soon acquire, by the marriage of my eldest son, a new degree of intimacy and of reciprocal regard.

But what gives me the chief hope for the future, is the experience which I have acquired of the sentiments and of the good disposition of the nation itself.

Its devotion to the *good cause* has enabled me, notwithstanding the exhaustion of this country, and its dilapidated resources, to raise, in the space of a few weeks, more than 25,000 troops; the greater part of whom, well armed and equipped, will soon be collected on our frontiers, under the command of my two sons.

Its *unanimity* in all that concerns the great interests of the country has been displayed in the most marked manner by the prompt organization of the militia, the

levy in mass, and the national guards, and as now also by the acceptance of the constitution.

I am persuaded, Gentlemen, that I shall only anticipate the wishes of you all, by immediately applying myself to the enforcement of that Constitution, as well as by adopting all the measures, and establishing all the arrangements, without which its effects would remain long incomplete and imperfect.

That important task, therefore, shall be henceforward the main object of my attention: and in discharging it, I shall be guided by the same impartiality, and the same solicitude for the public welfare, which I have endeavoured hitherto to display in all the acts of my government.

As long as no inroad shall be made on the spirit or the letter of the constitution, the country will be sheltered from all dissensions, from all contests about authority, and all rivalry between the provinces. It allots to reasonable citizens all the liberty, to the Sovereign all that extent of power, which they can respectively desire: at the same time that the people and the Prince, the governors and the governed, find in its equitable and liberal arrangements, what is calculated to establish and secure their mutual agreement and co-operation.

In these sentiments, the fruits of a long and deliberate examination, and which are still farther fortified and exalted by the solemnity of this memorable moment, I declare myself ready, in presence of this assembly, as representing the United Netherlands, to take the oath which the Constitution has prescribed to the Sovereign Prince.

SWEDISH DECLARATION.

His Majesty the King of Sweden having declared to the people of Norway, by the Proclamation addressed to them, that he reserved to them all the essential rights which constitute public liberty, and having engaged himself expressly to leave to the nation the faculty of establishing a constitution analogous to the wants of the country, and founded chiefly upon the two bases of national representation and the right of taxing themselves; these promises are now renewed in the most formal manner. The King will by no means interfere directly in the New Constitutional Act of Norway, which must, however, be submitted for his acceptance. He wishes only to trace the first lines of its foundation, leaving to the people the right of erecting the rest of the building.

His Majesty is also invariably determined not to amalgamate the financial systems of the two countries. In consequence of this principle, the debts of the two crowns shall always remain separate from each other, and no tax shall be collected in Norway for the purpose of paying the debts of Sweden, and *vice versa*. The intention of his Majesty is not to suffer the revenue of Norway to be sent out of the country. The expense of administration being deducted, the rest shall be employed in objects of general utility, and in a sinking fund for the extermination of the national debt.

Circular Letter from the King of Denmark, addressed to the Magistrates, and the Inhabitants in

general, of the Kingdom of Norway:—

The situation in which Denmark and Norway were at the end of last year, made it our duty as Sovereign to give up one of the sister kingdoms to prevent the ruin of both.

The Treaty of Peace concluded at Kiel on the 14th of January, this year, was the consequence.— By this we gave the solemn promise, which never has been, nor shall be broken on our side, to renounce all our claims to Norway, and to appoint Commissioners to deliver the fortresses, the public money, domains, &c. to the Plenipotentiaries named by the King of Sweden. We commanded his Highness Prince Christian, then Governor of Norway, to execute in our name what we had promised. We gave him the most positive instructions, and on the 19th of January gave him our Royal full powers for the persons whom he should appoint to execute the treaty. Then we released all the inhabitants of Norway from their allegiance, and impressed on them the duties which for the future they owed to the King of Sweden.

We have learnt with heartfelt grief, that our nearest and most beloved relation, to whom we gave the government of Norway with unlimited confidence, instead of executing our commands, has ventured to neglect them, and even to declare Norway an independent kingdom, and himself the Regent of it; to refuse to give up what the King of Sweden had a right, according to the treaty, to demand; and finally, that he has even seized upon our ships of war

which were in the harbours of Norway, has taken down the Danish flag, and hoisted another in its stead, and arrested their commanders, our servants.

Since, after the treaty of peace which we have signed, and the renunciation of our claims on Norway, we neither do nor will acknowledge in that kingdom any other authority than that of his Majesty the King of Sweden, we cannot but be highly displeas'd at what has been done there, contrary to the treaty and our express orders; and the more so, as every civil officer, from the highest to the lowest, who had been appointed by us, as well as every other of our subjects in Norway, is released from his allegiance and duties towards us, on the sole condition of fulfilling, as far as he is concern'd, the stipulations of the treaty of peace.

At the same time that we make this known, we forbid every one of the officers whom we have nominated in Norway to accept or to retain any employment whatever, in that kingdom in its present state; we recall all the civil officers in the kingdom of Norway who are not natives of that country, and who regard Denmark, or any of the countries belonging to it, as their native country; and command them to return within four weeks from the time when they shall be made acquainted with this letter, under pain of forfeiting our favour, and all the rights, advantages, and privileges, which they do or might enjoy as native Danish subjects.

Given at our Court at Copenhagen,
April 13th, 1814.

*Declaration of the Allied Powers
on the Breaking Off of the Ne-
gociations at Chatillon.*

The Allied Powers owe it to themselves, to their people, and to France, as soon as the negociations at Chatillon are broken off, publicly to declare the reasons which induced them to enter into negociations with the French Government, as well as the causes of the breaking off of the negociations.

Military events, to which history can produce no parallel, overthrew in the month of October last, the ill-constructed edifice, known under the name of the French Empire; an edifice erected on the ruins of States lately independent and happy, augmented by conquests from ancient monarchies, and held together at the expense of the blood, of the fortunes, of the welfare of a whole generation.

The Allied Sovereigns, led by conquest to the Rhine, thought it their duty to proclaim to Europe anew, their principles, their wishes, and their object. Far from every wish of domination or conquest, animated solely by the desire to see Europe restored to a just balance of the different Powers, resolved not to lay down their arms till they had obtained the noble object of their efforts, they made known the irrevocableness of their resolutions by a public act, and they did not hesitate to declare themselves to the enemy's Government in a manner conformable to their unalterable determination.

The French Government made use of the frank declarations of the Allied Powers to express inclinations to peace. It certainly had

need of the appearance of this inclination, in order to justify in the eyes of its people the new exertions which it did not cease to require.— But every thing, however, convinced the allied Cabinets, that it merely endeavoured to take advantage of the appearance of a negotiation, in order to prejudice the nation in its favour, but that the peace of Europe was very far from its thoughts.

The Powers, penetrating its secret views, resolved to go and conquer, in France itself, the long-desired peace. Numerous armies crossed the Rhine; scarcely were they passed the first frontiers when the French Minister for Foreign Affairs appeared at the outposts.

All the proceedings of the French Government had henceforth no other object, than to mislead opinion, to blind the French people, and to throw on the Allies the odium of all the miseries attendant on an invasion.

The course of events had given the Allies a proof of the full power of the European league. The principles which, since their first union for the common good, had animated the counsels of the Allied Sovereigns were fully developed; nothing more hindered them from unfolding the conditions of the reconstruction of the common edifice: these conditions must be such as were no hindrance to peace after so many conquests.

The only power calculated to throw into the scale indemnifications for France, England, could speak openly respecting the sacrifices which it was ready to make for a general peace. The Allied

Sovereigns were permitted to hope, that the experience of late events would have had some influence on a conqueror, exposed to the observation of a great nation, which was for the first time witness in the capital itself to the miseries he had brought on France.

This experience might have convinced that the support of thrones is principally dependent on moderation and probity. The Allied Powers, however, convinced that the trial which they made must not endanger the military operations, saw that these operations must be continued during the negotiations. The experience of the past, and afflicting recollections, showed them the necessity of this step.— Their Plenipotentiaries met those of the French Government.

Meantime the victorious armies approached the gates of the capital. The Government took every measure to prevent its falling into our hands. The plenipotentiary of France received orders to propose an armistice, upon conditions which were similar to those which the Allies themselves judged necessary for the restoration of general peace. He offered the immediate surrender of the fortresses in the countries which France was to give up, on condition of a suspension of military operations.

The Allied Courts, convinced by 20 years' experience, that in negotiations with the French cabinet, it was necessary carefully to distinguish the apparent from the real intention, proposed instead of this immediately to sign preliminaries of peace. This measure would have had for France all the advan-

tages of an armistice, without exposing the Allies to the danger of a suspension of arms. Some partial advantages, however, accompanied the first motions of an army collected under the walls of Paris, composed of the flower of the present generation, the last hope of the nation, and the remainder of a million of warriors, who, either fallen on the field of battle, or left on the way from Lisbon to Moscow, have been sacrificed for interests with which France had no concern. Immediately the negotiations at Chatillon assumed another appearance. The French plenipotentiary remained without instructions, and went away instead of answering the representations of the Allied Courts. They commissioned their plenipotentiaries to give in the *projet* of a preliminary treaty, containing all the grounds which they deemed necessary for the restoration of a balance of power, and which a few days before had been presented by the French Government itself, at a moment, doubtless, when it conceived its existence in danger. It contained the ground-work for the restoration of Europe.

France restored to the frontiers, which, under the government of its Kings, had insured to it ages of glory and prosperity, was to have with the rest of Europe the blessings of liberty, national independence and peace. It depended absolutely on its government to end by a single word the sufferings of the nation, to restore to it with peace, its colonies, its trades, and the restitution of its industry—What did it want more? The Allies now offered, with a spirit of pacification, to discuss its wishes

upon the subject of mutual convenience, which should extend the frontiers of France beyond what they were before the wars of the revolution.

Fourteen days elapsed without any answer being returned by the French Government. The Plenipotentiaries of the Allies insisted on the fixing of a day for the acceptance or rejection of the conditions of peace. They left the French Plenipotentiary the liberty to present a *contre projet*, on condition that this *contre projet* should agree in spirit, and in its general contents, with the conditions proposed by the Allied Courts. The 10th of March was fixed by the mutual consent of both parties.—This term being arrived, the French Plenipotentiary produced nothing but pieces, the discussion of which, far from advancing the proposed object, could only have caused fruitless negotiations. A delay of a few days was granted at the desire of the French Plenipotentiary. On March 15, he at last delivered a *contre projet*, which left no doubt that the sufferings of France had not yet changed the views of its Government. The French Government, receding from what it had itself proposed, demanded, in a new *projet*, that nations, which were quite foreign to France, which a domination of many ages could not have amalgamated with the French nation, should now remain a part of it; that France should retain frontiers inconsistent with the fundamental principles of equilibrium, and out of all proportion with the other great Powers of Europe; that it should remain master of the same positions and points of aggression, by means of

which its Government, to the misfortune of Europe and that of France, had effected the fall of so many thrones, and so many revolutions; that members of the family reigning in France should be placed on foreign thrones; the French Government, in short that Government which, for so many years, has sought to rule no less by discord than by force of arms, was to remain the arbiter of the external concerns of the powers of Europe.

By continuing the negotiations under such circumstances, the Allies would have neglected what they owed to themselves, they would from that moment have deviated from the glorious goal they had before them, their efforts would have been turned solely against their people. By signing a treaty upon the principles of the French projet, the allies would have laid their arms in the hands of the common enemy; they would have betrayed the expectation of nations, and the confidence of their allies.

It is in a moment so decisive for the welfare of the world, that the Allied Sovereigns renew this solemn engagement, till they shall have attained the great object of their union.

France has to blame its Government alone for its sufferings. Peace alone can heal the wounds which a spirit of universal dominion, unexampled in history, has produced. This peace shall be the peace of Europe: no other can be accepted. It is at length time that Princes should watch over the welfare of the people without foreign influence, that nations should respect their natural independence,

that social institutions should be protected from daily revolutions, property respected, and trade free.

All Europe has absolutely the same wish to make France participate in the blessings of peace; France, whose dismemberment the Allied Powers neither can nor will permit. The confidence in their promises may be found in the principles for which they contend. But whence shall the Sovereigns infer that France will take part in the principles that must fix the happiness of the world, so long as they see that the same ambition, which has brought so many misfortunes on Europe, is still the sole spring that actuates the government: that while French blood is shed in torrents, the general interest is always sacrificed to private?— Whence, under such circumstances, should be the guarantee for the future, if such a desolating system found no check in the general will of the nation? Then is the peace of Europe insured, and nothing shall in future be able to disturb it.

DEPOSITION OF NAPOLEON.

Extract from the Registers of the Conservative Senate. Sitting of April 3, under the Presidency of Senator Count Barthelemy.

The Sitting which had been adjourned was resumed at 4 o'clock, when the Senator Count Lambrechts read the revised and adopted plan of the decree which passed in the sitting of yesterday. It is in the following terms:

The Conservative Senate, considering that in a constitutional monarchy, the Monarch exists only

in virtue of the constitution or social compact:

That Napoleon Buonaparte, during a certain period of firm and prudent government, afforded to the nation reasons to calculate for the future on acts of wisdom and justice; but that, afterwards, he violated the compact which united him to the French people, particularly in levying imposts and establishing taxes otherwise than in virtue of the law, against the express tenor of the oath which he had taken on his ascending the throne, conformable to Article 53, of the Act of the Constitutions of the 28th Floreal, year 12:

That he committed this attack on the rights of the people, even in adjourning, without necessity, the Legislative Body, and causing to be suppressed, as criminal, a report of that Body, the title of which, and its share in the national representation, he disputed:

That he undertook a series of wars in violation of Article 50 of the Act of the Constitution of the 22nd Frimaire, year 8, which purports, that declarations of war should be proposed, debated, decreed, and promulgated in the same manner as laws:

That he issued, unconstitutionally, several decrees, inflicting the punishment of death; particularly the two decrees of the 5th of March last, tending to cause to be considered as national, a war which would not have taken place but for the interests of his boundless ambition:

That he violated the constitutional laws by his decrees respecting the prisoners of the State:

That he annulled the responsi-

bility of the Ministers, confounded all authorities, and destroyed the independence of judicial bodies:

Considering that the liberty of the press, established and consecrated as one of the rights of the nation, has been constantly subjected to the arbitrary control of the Police, and that at the same time he has always made use of the press to fill France and Europe with misrepresentations, false maxims, doctrines favourable to despotism, and insults on foreign governments:

That acts and reports heard by the Senate have undergone alterations in the publication:

Considering, that, instead of reigning according to the terms of his oath, with a sole view to the interest, and happiness, and the glory of the French people, Napoleon completed the misfortunes of his country, by his refusal to treat on conditions which the national interests required him to accept, and which did not compromise the French honour:

By the abuse which he made of all the means intrusted to him in men and money:

By the abandonment of the wounded without dressings, without assistance, and without subsistence:

By various measures, the consequences of which were the ruin of the towns, the depopulation of the country, famine, and contagious diseases:

Considering that, for all these causes, the Imperial Government established by the *Senatus Consultum* of the 28th Floreal, year 12, has ceased to exist, and that the wish manifested by all Frenchmen

calls for an order of things, the first result of which should be the restoration of general peace, and which should also be the era of a solemn reconciliation of all the states of the great European Family :

The Senate declares and decrees as follows :

Art. 1. Napoleon Buonaparte has forfeited the throne, and the hereditary right established in his family is abolished.

2. The French people and the army are released from their oath of fidelity towards Napoleon Buonaparte.

3. The present decree shall be transmitted by a Message to the Provisional Government of France, conveyed forthwith to all the departments and the armies, and immediately proclaimed in all the quarters of the capital.

[A similar resolution was, on the same day, adopted by the Legislative Body.]

Articles of the Treaty between the Allied Powers and his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

Art. 1. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon renounces for himself, his successors and descendants, as well as for all the members of his family, all right of sovereignty and dominion, as well to the French Empire, and the kingdom of Italy, as over every other country.

Art. 2. Their Majesties the Emperor Napoleon and Maria Louisa shall retain their titles and rank, to be enjoyed during their lives. The mother, the brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces, of the Emperor,

shall also retain, wherever they may reside, the titles of Princes of his family.

Art. 3. The Isle of Elba adopted by his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon as the place of his residence, shall form, during his life, a separate principality, which shall be possessed by him in full sovereignty and property; there shall be besides granted, in full property, to the Emperor Napoleon, an annual revenue of 2,000,000 francs, in rent charge, in the great book of France, of which 1,000,000 shall be in reversion to the Empress.

Art. 4. The Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, shall be granted, in full property and sovereignty, to her Majesty the Empress Maria Louisa; they shall pass to her son, and to the descendants in the right line. The Prince her son, shall, from henceforth, take the title of Prince of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla.

Art. 5. All the Powers engage to employ their good offices to cause to be respected, by the Barbary Powers, the flag and the territory of the Isle of Elba, for which purpose the relations with the Barbary Powers, shall be assimilated to those with France.

Art. 6. There shall be reserved in the territories hereby renounced, to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, for himself and his family, domains of rent-charges in the great book of France, producing a revenue, clear of all deductions and charges of 2,500,000 francs. These domains or rents shall belong, in full property, and to be disposed of as they shall think fit, to the Princes and Princesses of his family, and shall

be divided amongst them in such a manner, that the revenue of each shall be in the following proportions, viz:—

	Francs.
To Madame Mere	300,000
To King Joseph and his Queen	500,000
To King Louis.....	200,000
To the Queen Hortense and to her children ..	400,000
To King Jerom and his Queen	500,000
To the Princess Eliza ..	300,000
To the Princess Paulina	300,000
	<hr/>
	2,500,000

The Princes and Princesses of the house of the Emperor Napoleon shall besides retain their property, moveable and immoveable, of whatever nature it may be, which they shall possess by individual and public right, and the rents of which they shall enjoy (also as individuals).

Art. 7. The annual pension of the Empress Josephine shall be reduced to 1,000,000, in domains, or in inscriptions in the great book of France; she shall continue to enjoy, in full property, moveable and immoveable, with power to dispose of it conformable to the French laws.

Art. 8. There shall be granted to Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, a suitable establishment out of France.

Art. 9. The property which his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon possesses in France, either as extraordinary domain, or as private domain, attached to the crown, the funds placed by the Emperor, either in the great book of France, in the Bank of France, in the *Actions des Forets*, or in any other manner, and which his Majesty abandons to the crown, shall be re-

served as a capital, which shall not exceed 2,000,000, to be expended in gratifications in favour of such persons, whose names shall be contained in a list to be signed by the Emperor Napoleon, and which shall be transmitted to the French government.

Art. 10. All the crown diamonds shall remain in France.

Art. 11. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon shall return to the Treasury, and to the other public chests, all the sums and effects that shall have been taken out by his orders, with the exception of what has been appropriated from the Civil List.

Art. 12. The debts of the Household of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, such as they were on the day of the signature of the present treaty, shall be immediately discharged out of the arrears due by the public Treasury to the Civil List, according to a list which shall be signed by a Commissioner appointed for that purpose.

Art. 13. The obligations of the Mont-Napoleon, of Milan, towards all the creditors, whether Frenchmen or Foreigners, shall be exactly fulfilled, unless there shall be any change made in this respect.

Art. 14. There shall be given all the necessary passports for the free passage of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, or of the Empress, the Princes and Princesses, and all the persons of their suites who wish to accompany them, or to establish themselves out of France, as well as for the passage of all the equipages, horses, and effects belonging to them. The Allied Powers shall, in consequence, furnish officers and men for escorts.

Art. 15. The French Imperial guards shall furnish a detachment of from 1,200 to 1,500 men, of all arms, to serve as an escort to the Emperor Napoleon to Saint Tropes, the place of his embarkation.

Art. 16. There shall be furnished a corvette and the necessary transport-vessels to convey to the place of his destination his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon and his household: and the corvette shall belong, in full property, to his Majesty the Emperor.

Art. 17. The Emperor Napoleon shall be allowed to take with him and retain as his guard 400 men, volunteers, as well officers, as sub-officers and soldiers.

Art. 18. No Frenchman who shall have followed the Emperor Napoleon or his family, shall be held to have forfeited his rights as such by not returning to France within three years; at least they shall not be comprised in the exceptions which the French Government reserves to itself to grant after the expiration of that term.

Art. 19. The polish troops of all arms, in the service of France, shall be at liberty to return home, and shall retain their arms and baggage, as a testimony of their honourable services. The officers, sub-officers, and soldiers, shall retain the decorations which have been granted to them, and the pensions annexed to those decorations.

Art. 20. The High Allied Powers guarantee the execution of all the articles of the present treaty, and engage to obtain that it shall be adopted and guaranteed by France.

Art. 21. The present act shall be ratified, and the ratifications ex-

changed at Paris, within two days; or sooner, if possible.

Done at Paris, the 11th of April, 1814.

(L. S.) The Prince DE METTERNICH.

(L. S.) J. F. Comte DE STADION.

(L. S.) ANDRE Comte DE RASOUMOFFSKY.

(L. S.) CHARLES ROBERT Comte DE NESSELRODE.

(L. S.) CHAS. AUG. Baron DE HARDENBERG.

(L. S.) Marshal NEY.

(L. S.) CAULINCOURT.

STATE PAPER.—SPAIN.

The King.

Since the period when Divine Providence, in consequence of the spontaneous and solemn resignation of my august father, placed me on the throne of my ancestors, of which the kingdom took the oaths to me as heir by its procurators assembled in Cortes, according to the law and custom of the Spanish nation, practised in the most remote periods; and since that happy day on which I entered the capital amidst the most sincere demonstrations of affection and loyalty with which the people of Madrid came out to receive me, this display of love towards my royal person making a deep impression on the French hosts, who, under the cloak of friendship, had advanced as far as that city, being a presage of what that heroic population would one day perform for their King, and for their honour, and giving that example which the other parts of the kingdom have nobly followed: since

that day, I determined in my royal mind to reply to sentiments so loyal, and to satisfy the great obligations which a king is under towards his subjects, to dedicate my whole time to the discharge of such august functions, and to repair the evils which the pernicious influence of a favourite had caused in the preceding reign. My first labours were directed to the restoration of various magistrates and other persons, who had been arbitrarily removed from their functions; but the difficult state of affairs, and the perfidy of Buonaparte, from the cruel effect of which I wished, by proceeding to Bayonne, to preserve my people, scarcely allowed time for more. The royal family being assembled there, an atrocious attack was perpetrated on the whole of it, and particularly on my person, unequalled in the history of civilized nations, both in its circumstances and in the series of events which took place there; and the sacred law of nations being there violated in the highest degree, I was deprived of my liberty, stripped of the government of my kingdoms, and conveyed to a palace with my very dear brother and uncle, which served as a sort of honourable prison for about the space of six years. Amidst this affliction, I had always present to my mind the love and loyalty of my people, and the consideration of the endless calamities to which they were exposed formed a great part of my griefs; inundated as they were with enemies, nearly destitute of all means of resistance, without King, and without a Government previously established, which might put in motion and unite at its

voice the force of the nation, direct its impulse, and avail itself of the resources of the State, to combat the forces which simultaneously invaded the Peninsula, and had treacherously got possession of its principal fortresses. In this lamentable situation, as the only remedy that remained, I issued, as well as I could, while surrounded by force, the Decree of the 5th of May, 1808, addressed to the Council of Castile, and in defect of it to any other Board or audience that might be at liberty, in order that the Cortes might be convoked, who had only to employ themselves on the spur of the moment, in raising the taxes and supplies necessary for the defence of the kingdom, remaining permanent for other events which might occur; but this my Royal Decree unfortunately was not known there: and although it was afterwards known, the provinces provided for the same object, as soon as the accounts reached them of the cruel tragedy perpetrated in Madrid on the memorable 2nd of May, by the Chief of the French troops, through the instrumentality of the Juntas which they created. Next took place the glorious battle of Baylen: the French fled as far as Vittoria, and all the provinces, with the capital, proclaimed me, anew, King of Castile and Leon, in the metropolis, with the same formalities as the Kings my august predecessors. This is a recent fact, of which the medals struck in all parts afford demonstrative proof, and which the people through whom I have passed since my return from France have confirmed by the effusion of *vivas* which moved the sensibility of my heart,

where they are engraved never to be effaced. From the deputies nominated by the Juntas, the Central Junta was formed; who exercised in my royal name all the powers of Sovereignty from Sept. 1808, till Jan. 1810; in which month was established the first Council of Regency, in whom the exercise of that power continued till the 24th of September in the same year: on which day were installed in the isle of Leon the Cortes called General and Extraordinary, when 104 Deputies took the oaths, in which they engaged to preserve for me my dominions as their Sovereign; all which appears from the act certified by the Secretary of State Don Nicholas Maria de Sierra. But these Cortes, assembled in a manner never used in Spain, even in the most arduous cases, and in the most turbulent times of the minorities of Kings, in which the Assembly of Procurators were wont to be more numerous than in the common and ordinary Cortes, were not called the States of the Nobility and Clergy, although the Central Junta had so ordered, this Decree having been artfully concealed from the Council of Regency, and also the fact that the Junta had assigned to it the Presidency of the Cortes, a prerogative of the Crown which the Regency would not have left to the decision of the Congress, if it had been acquainted therewith. In consequence of this, every thing remained at the disposal of the Cortes: who, on the very day of their installation, and by way of commencement to their acts, despoiled me of my sovereignty, which the same deputies had only a little before acknowledged, as-

cribing it nominally to the nation, in order to appropriate it to themselves, and then, upon such usurpation, to dictate to the nation such laws as they pleased, imposing upon it the yoke by which it should receive them compulsorily in a new Constitution, which the deputies established without authority of the provinces, people, or juntas, and without the knowledge of those provinces, which were said to be represented by substitutes from Spain and the Indies. This Constitution they sanctioned and published in 1812. This first attack upon the prerogatives of the throne, abusing the name of the nation, became, as it were, the basis of many other attacks which followed it; and in spite of the repugnance of many deputies, perhaps of the majority, they were adopted and raised to the rank of laws, which they called fundamental, by means of the shouts, threats, and violence of those who attended in the galleries of the Cortes, with which they alarmed and terrified; and that which was in truth the work of a faction, was clothed with the specious mask of the general will, and for such will, that of a few seditious persons, who in Cadiz and afterwards in Madrid, occasioned affliction to all good citizens, made their own to pass. These facts are so notorious, that there is scarcely any one who is ignorant of them; and the very Diaries of the Cortes furnish ample proof of them. A mode of making laws so foreign to the Spanish nation, gave occasion to an alteration of the good laws under which, in other times, it was respected and happy. In truth, almost all the forms of the ancient constitution of

the Monarchy were innovated upon: and copying the revolutionary and democratic principles of the French constitution of 1791, they sanctioned, not the fundamental laws of a moderate Monarchy, but those of a popular Government, with a chief, or magistrate, their mere delegated executor, and not a King, although they gave him that name, to deceive and seduce the unwary and the nation. Under the same want of liberty this new Constitution was signed and sworn to; and it is known to all, not only what passed with regard to the respectable Bishop of Orense, but also the punishment with which those were threatened who refused to sign and swear to it.

To prepare the public mind to receive such novelties, especially those regarding my royal person and the prerogatives of the Crown, the public newspapers were resorted to as a means, some of which the Deputies of the Cortes conducted, and abused the liberty of the press, established by them, to render the Royal power odious, giving to all the rights of Majesty the name of despotism—making King and Despot synonymous terms,—and calling Kings tyrants: while at the same time they cruelly persecuted every one who had the firmness to contradict them, or to dissent from this revolutionary and seditious mode of thinking: and in every thing democracy was affected, the army and navy, and all other establishments which, from time immemorial, had been called royal, being stripped of that name, and national substituted, with which they flattered the people; who, however, in spite of

these perverse arts retained, by their natural loyalty, the good feelings which always formed their character. Of all this, since I have happily entered the kingdom, I have been acquiring faithful information and knowledge, partly from my own observations, and partly from the public papers, in which, up to this very day, representations of my arrival and my character are impudently circulated, so gross and infamous in themselves, that even with regard to any other individual they would constitute very heavy offences worthy of severe notice and punishment. Circumstances so unexpected have filled my heart with bitterness, which could only be alleviated by the demonstrations of affection from all those who hoped for my arrival, in order that by my presence an end might be put to these calamities, and to the oppression in which those were, who retained in their minds the remembrance of my person, and sighed for the true happiness of their country. I swear and promise to you, true and loyal Spaniards, at the same time that I sympathize with the evils which you have suffered, you shall not be disappointed of your noble expectations. Your Sovereign wishes to be so on your account, and in this he places his glory, that he is the Sovereign of an heroic nation, who by their immortal deeds have gained the admiration of the world, and preserved their liberty and honour. I abhor and detest despotism—neither the intelligence and cultivation of the nations of Europe could now endure it, nor in Spain were its kings ever despots. Neither its good laws, nor constitution,

authorized despotism; although, unfortunately, from time to time, as happens every where else, and in every thing human, there may have been abuses of power which no possible Constitution can wholly guard against; nor were they the faults of the Constitution which the nation had, but of individuals, and the effects of unpleasant but very rare circumstances, which gave occasion to them. However, in order to avert them, as effectually as human foresight will allow, namely, by preserving the honour of the royal dignity, and its rights, since those appertaining to it and to the people are equally inviolable, I will treat with the procurators of Spain and of the Indies; and order being restored, together with the good usages under which the nation has lived, and which the Kings my predecessors established with its consent, every thing that relates to the good of my kingdoms shall be solidly and legitimately enacted, in [Cortes legitimately assembled, as soon as it may be possible to do so, in order that my subjects may live prosperous and happy, in one religion, and under one government, strictly united by indissoluble ties. In this, and in this alone, consists the temporal felicity of a King and a kingdom, which enjoy the title of Catholic, by way of eminence; and immediately preparations shall be made for what may appear best towards the assembling of such a Cortes; in which, I trust, the bases of the prosperity of my subjects, in both hemispheres, may be confirmed. The liberty and security of persons and property shall be firmly secured by means of laws, which

guaranteeing public liberty and order, shall leave to all that salutary liberty whose undisturbed enjoyment distinguishes a moderate from an arbitrary and despotic government, and in which the citizens subject to the former ought to live. This just liberty all likewise shall enjoy, in order to communicate through the press their ideas and thoughts, within those limits, however, which sound reason imperiously prescribes to all, that it may not degenerate into licentiousness; for the respect which is due to religion and the government, and that which men mutually owe towards each other, can under no civilized government be reasonably permitted to be violated and trampled upon with impunity.

All suspicion, likewise, of any dissipation of the revenues of the State shall cease; those which are assigned for the expenses required by the honour of my royal person and family, and that of the nation whom I have the glory to govern, being separated from the revenues which, by the consent of the kingdom, may be imposed and assigned for the maintenance of the State in all branches of the administration. The laws, which shall in future serve as a rule of action to my subjects, shall also be enacted in concert with the Cortes, inasmuch as these bases may serve as an authentic declaration of my royal intentions in the Government with which I am about to be vested, and will represent to all neither a despot nor a tyrant, but a King, and a father of his subjects.

Having in like manner heard from the unanimous declaration of persons respectable for their

zeal and knowledge, and from representations made to me from various parts of the kingdom, in which are expressed the repugnance and disgust with which both the Constitution formed by the General and Extraordinary Cortes, as well as the other political establishments recently introduced, are regarded in the provinces; considering also the mischiefs which have sprung therefrom, and would increase, should I assent to and swear to the said Constitution; acting in conformity to such general and decided demonstrations of the wishes of my people, and also because they are just and well founded; I DECLARE, that my royal intention is, not only not to swear nor accede to the said constitution, nor to any decree of the General and Extraordinary Cortes, and of the Ordinary at present sitting, those, to wit, which derogate from the rights and prerogatives of my sovereignty, established by the constitution and the laws under which the nation has lived in times past, but to pronounce that constitution, and such decrees null and of no effect, now, or at any other time, as if such acts had never passed, and that they are entirely abrogated, and without any obligation on my people and subjects, of whatever class and condition, to fulfil or observe them. And as he who should attempt to support them, and shall thus contradict my royal proclamation, adopted with the above agreement and assent, will attack the prerogatives of my sovereignty, and the happiness of the nation, and will cause discontent and disturbance in my kingdoms, I declare, whoever shall dare to attempt the same

will be guilty of HIGH TREASON, and as such subject to capital punishment, whether he perform the same by deed, by writing, or by words; moving and exciting, or in any other way exhorting and persuading that the said Constitution and Decrees be kept and observed. And in order that, until public order be restored, together with the system observed in the kingdom prior to the introduction of these novelties, for the attainment of which suitable measures shall be taken without delay, the administration of justice may not be interrupted, it is my will that in the mean time the ordinary Magistracies of towns shall be continued as now established, the Courts of Law where there are such, and the audiencias, intendants, and other judicial tribunals; and in the political and administrative branches, the common councils of towns, according to their present constitution, until the Cortes, who shall be summoned, being heard, the stable order of this part of the Government of the kingdom be assented to. And from the day on which this my decree shall be published and communicated to the President for the time being of the Cortes at present met, the said Cortes shall cease their sittings; and their acts with those of the preceding Cortes, together with whatever documents or dispatches shall be in their office of archives and secretaryship, or in the possession of any other individual whatever, shall be collected by the person charged with the execution of this my Royal Decree: and shall be deposited for the present in the Guildhall of the city of Madrid, the room in which they are

placed being locked and sealed up; the books of their library shall be conveyed to the royal library; and whosoever shall endeavour to obstruct the execution of this part of my Royal Decree, in any way whatever; I also declare him guilty of High Treason, and that as such the punishment of death shall be inflicted upon him. And from this day shall cease in every tribunal of the kingdom all proceedings in any cause, now pending for any infraction of the Constitution, and those who, for such causes, have been imprisoned or arrested, shall be immediately set at liberty. Such then is my will, because the welfare and happiness of the nation require it.

Given at Valencia, the 4th
of May, 1814.

I. THE KING.

Pedro de Macanaz, Secretary of Decrees.

As Captain General of New Castile, Political and Military Governor of the whole Province, and by order of his Majesty Don Ferdinand VII. whom God preserve, I cause it to be published.

FRANCISCO RAYMON DE
EGUIA Y LETONA.

Madrid, May 11, 1814.

Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and France.

In the name of the most Holy and undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, on the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Allies, on the other, being animated by an equal wish to put an end to the long agitations of Europe, and to the cala-

mities of nations, by a solid peace, founded on a just distribution of force between the Powers, and containing in its stipulations the guarantee of its duration; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Allies, no longer wishing to exact from France, at the present moment, when being replaced under the paternal government of her Kings, she thus offers to Europe a pledge of security and stability, conditions and guarantees which they had to demand with regret under her late government; their said Majesties have appointed Plenipotentiaries to discuss, conclude, and sign a treaty of peace and friendship; that is to say:—

His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince of Benevento, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Austria, Knight of the Order of St. Andrew of Russia, of the Orders of the Black and Red Eagle of Prussia, &c. his Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, M. M. Prince Clement Wenceslas Lothaire of Metternich-Winneburg-Ochsenhausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Russian Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Neusky, and St. Anne, of the first class, Knight Grand Cross of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Joseph of Wurtzburg, Knight of the Order of St. Hubert

of Bavaria, of that of the Gold Eagle of Wurtemberg, and many others; Chamberlain, actual Privy Councillor, Minister of State, of Conferences, and for Foreign Affairs, of his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty; and Count John Philip de Stadion Thannhausen and Warthausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, Knight of the Russian Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alex. Neusky, and St. Anne of the 1st Class, Grand Cross of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, Chamberlain, Privy Councillor, Minister of State and Conferences to his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty; who after exchanging their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Article I. There shall be, reckoning from this date, peace and friendship between his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, on the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Allies, on the other part, their heirs and successors, their respective states and subjects in perpetuity.

The high contracting parties shall apply all their cares to maintain, not only between themselves, but also as far as depends on them between all the States of Europe, the good agreement and understanding so necessary to its repose.

Art. II. The kingdom of France preserves the integrity of its limits such as they existed at the period of the 1st of January, 1792. It shall receive besides an augmentation of territory comprised within

the line of demarkation fixed by the following article:—

Art. III. On the side of Belgium, Germany, and Italy, the ancient frontier, such as it existed on the 1st January, 1792, shall be re-established, the same commencing from the North Sea, between Dunkirk and Newport, even unto the Mediterranean between Cagnes and Nice, with the following rectifications:—

1. In the department of Jemmapes, the cantons of Dour, Merbes-le-Chateau, Beaumont, and Chimay, shall remain to France; the line of demarkation, where it touches the canton of Dour, shall pass between that canton and those of Boussu and Paturage, as well as, farther on, between that of Morbes-le-Chateau, and those of Binch and Thuin.

2. In the department of the Sambre and Meuse, the cantons of Valcourt, Florennes, Beauraing, and Godume, shall belong to France; the demarkation, upon reaching this department, shall follow the line which separates the fore-mentioned cantons, from the department of Jemmapes, and from the rest of that of the Sambre and Meuse.

3. In the department of the Moselle, the new demarkation, where it differs from the old, shall be formed by a line to be drawn from Perle as far as Fremersdorf, or by that which separates the canton of Tholey from the rest of the department of the Moselle.

4. In the department of the Sarre, the cantons of Saarbruck and Arnwal, shall remain to France, as well as that part of the canton of Lebach which is situated to the south of a line to be drawn

along the confines of the villages of Herchenbach, Ueberhosen, Hilsbach, and Hall (leaving these different places without the French frontier) to the point where, taken from Querselle, (which belongs to France) the line which separates the cantons of Arnwal and Ottweiler, reaches that which separates those of Arnwal and Lebach; the frontier on this side shall be formed by the line above marked out, and then by that which separates the canton of Arnwal from that of Bliescastel.

5. The fortress of Landau having, prior to the year 1792, formed an insulated point in Germany, France retains beyond her frontiers a part of the departments of Mont Tonnerre and the Lower Rhine in order to join the fortress of Landau and its district to the rest of the kingdom. The new demarkation, proceeding from the point where, at Obersteinbach (which remains without the French frontier), the frontier enters the department of the Moselle, and that of Mont Tonnerre, joins the department of the Lower Rhine, shall follow the line which separates the cantons of Wissenburgh and Bergzabern (on the side of France) from the cantons of Pirmasens, Dahn, and Anweiler, (on the side of Germany) to the point where these limits, near the village of Wohnersheim, touch the ancient district of the fortress of Landau. Of this district, which remains as it was in 1792, the new frontier shall follow the arm of the river Queich, which in leaving this district near Queichheim (which rests with France), passes near the villages of Merlenheim, Kniltelsheim, and Belheim (also

remaining French), to the Rhine, which thence continues the boundary between France and Germany. As to the Rhine, the Thalveg, or course of the river, shall form the boundary; the changes, however, which may occur in the course of the river, shall have no effect on the property of the isles which are found there. The possession of these isles shall be replaced under the same form as at the period of the treaty of Luneville.

6. In the Department of the Doubs, the frontier shall be drawn, so as to commence above La Rancioniere, near the Loell, and follow the crest of the Jura between Cerneaux Pequignot and the village of Fontenelles, so far as that summit of the Jura which lies about seven or eight miles to the north-west of the village of La Brevine, where it will turn back within the ancient limits of France.

7. In the department of the Leman, the frontiers between the French territory, the Pais de Vaud, and the different portions of the territory of Geneva, (which shall make a part of Switzerland), remain as they were before the incorporation of Geneva with France. But the canton of Frangy, that of St. Julien (with exception of that part lying to the north of a line to be drawn from the point where the river of La Laire enters near Chancey into the Genevese territory, along the borders of Sesequin, Laconex, and Sesenenne, which shall remain without the limits of France), the canton of Regnier (with exception of that portion which lies eastward of a line following the borders of the

Muraz, Bussy, Pers, and Cornier, which shall be without the French limits), and the Canton of La Roche (with exception of the places named La Roche and Armanay with their districts) shall rest with France. The frontier shall follow the limits of those different cantons and the lines separating those portions which France retains from those which she gives up.

8. In the department of Mont Blanc, France shall obtain the Subprefecture of Chambéry, (with exceptions of the cantons de l'Hôpital, St. Pierre d'Albigny, La Rocette and Montmelian,) the Subprefecture of Annecy, (with exception of that part of the canton of Faverges, situated to the East of a line passing between Ourechaise and Marzens on the French side, and Marthod and Ugine on the opposite side, and which then follows the crest of the mountains to the frontier of the canton of Thones.) This line, with the limits of the afore-named cantons, shall constitute the new frontier on this side.

On the side of the Pyrennees, the frontiers remain as they were, between the two kingdoms of France and Spain, on the 1st of January, 1792. There shall be appointed on the part of both, a mutual Commission, to arrange their final demarcation.

France renounces all claims of sovereignty, supremacy, and possession over all countries, districts, towns, and places whatsoever, situated without the above stated frontier. The principality of Monaco is replaced in the same situation as on the 1st of January, 1792.

The Allied Courts assure to France the possession of the principality of Avignon, the Venaisin, the county of Montbeliard, and all the enclosed districts once belonging to Germany, comprised within the above indicated frontier, which had been incorporated with France before or after the 1st of January, 1792.

The Powers preserve mutually the full right to fortify whatever point of their states they may judge fitting for their safety.

To avoid all injury to private property, and to protect on the most liberal principles the possessions of individuals domiciliated on the frontiers, there shall be named by each of the States adjoining to France, Commissioners, to proceed jointly with French Commissioners, to the demarcation of their respective boundaries. So soon as the office of these Commissioners shall be completed, instruments shall be drawn up, signed by them, and posts erected to mark the mutual limits.

Art. IV. To secure the communications of the town of Geneva with the other parts of the Swiss territory on the Lake, France consents, that the road by Versoy shall be common to the two countries. The respective Governments will have an amicable understanding on the means of preventing smuggling, the regulation of the posts, and the maintenance of the road.

Art. V. The navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable to the sea, and back, shall be free, so as to be interdicted to no person. Principles shall be laid down at a future Congress, for the collection of the

duties by the States on the Banks, in the manner most equal and favourable to the commerce of all nations.

It shall be also inquired and ascertained at the same Congress, in what mode, for the purposes of more facile communication, and rendering nations continually less strangers to each other, this disposition may be extended to all rivers that in their navigable course separate or traverse different States.

Art. VI. Holland, placed under the sovereignty of the House of Orange, shall receive an increase of territory. The title, and the exercise of its sovereignty, cannot, under any circumstance, belong to a Prince wearing or designated to wear a foreign crown.

The German States shall be independent, and united by a federative league.

Independent Switzerland shall continue under its own Government. Italy, without the limits of the countries which shall return to Austria, shall be composed of Sovereign States.

Art. VII. The Island of Malta and its dependencies shall belong, in full possession and sovereignty, to his Britannic Majesty.

Art. VIII. His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and his Allies, engages to restore to his most Christian Majesty, within periods afterwards to be fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories, and establishments of every kind which France possessed on the 1st of January, 1792, in the seas or on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception, nevertheless, of the islands of Tobago, St. Lucia, and the Isle of France and its dependencies,

namely, Rodrigue and the Sechelles, all which his most Christian Majesty cedes in full property and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, as also that part of St. Domingo ceded to France by the peace of Basle, and which his most Christian Majesty, retrocedes to his Catholic Majesty, in full property and sovereignty.

Art. IX. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in consequence of arrangements entered into with his allies, and for the execution of the preceding Article, consents that the island of Guadaloupe be restored to his most Christian Majesty, and cedes all the rights which he might have to that island.

Art. X. His most Faithful Majesty, in consequence of arrangements entered into with his Allies, engages to restore to his most Christian Majesty, within a period hereafter fixed, French Guyana, such as it was on the 1st January, 1792.

The effect of the above stipulation being to revive the dispute existing at that period as to limits, it is agreed that the said dispute shall be terminated by an amicable arrangement, under the mediation of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. XI. The fortresses and forts existing in the colonies to be restored to his most Christian Majesty, in virtue of Articles VIII. IX. and X. shall be given up in the state in which they shall be at the time of the signature of the present treaty.

Art. XII. His Britannic Majesty engages to cause the subjects of his most Christian Majesty to enjoy, in regard to commerce and the security of their persons and

properties within the limits of the British sovereignty on the continent of India, the same facilities, privileges, and protection, which are at present granted to the most favoured nations. On his side, his most Christian Majesty having nothing more at heart than the perpetuity of the peace between the two Crowns of France and England, and wishing to contribute, as much as in him lies, to remove henceforward such points of contact between the two nations as might one day alter a good mutual understanding, engages not to erect any work of fortification in the establishments to be restored to him, and which are situated within the limits of British sovereignty on the continent of India, and to place in those establishments only the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

Art. XIII. As to the French right of fishery on the grand bank of Newfoundland, on the coasts of the isle of that name, and the adjacent isles, and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, every thing shall be restored to the same footing as in 1792.

Art. XIV. The colonies, factories, and establishments to be restored to his Most Christian Majesty by his Britannic Majesty or his Allies, shall be given up, viz. those in the Seas of the North, or in the Seas and on the Continents of America and Africa, within three months, and those beyond the Cape of Good Hope within six months, after the ratification of the present treaty.

Art. XV. The high contracting parties having reserved to themselves by the 4th Art. of the Con-

vention of April 23, the regulation in the present Definitive Treaty of Peace, of the fate of the arsenals and vessels of war, armed and not armed, which are in maritime fortresses, surrendered by France in execution of Art. 2, of the said Convention, it is agreed that the said vessels and ships of war, armed and not armed, as also the naval artillery, the naval stores, and all the materials of construction and armament, shall be divided between France and the country where the fortresses are situated, in the proportion of two-thirds to France, and one-third to the powers to whom such fortresses shall appertain.

The vessels and ships which are building, and which shall not be ready for launching in six weeks after the present treaty, shall be considered as materials, and as such divided in the proportion above assigned, after being taken to pieces.

Commissaries shall be mutually appointed to arrange the division, and draw up a statement thereof, and passports shall be given by the Allied Powers, to secure the return to France of the French workmen, seamen, and agents.

The vessels and arsenals existing in the maritime fortresses which shall have fallen into the power of the Allies, anterior to the 23rd of April are not included in the above stipulations, nor the vessels and arsenals which belonged to Holland, and in particular the Texel fleet.

The French Government binds itself to withdraw, or cause to be sold, all that shall belong to it by the above stated stipulations, within the period of three months

after the division has been effected.

In future, the port of Antwerp shall be solely a port of commerce.

Art. XVI. The high contracting parties wishing to place and cause to be placed in entire oblivion the divisions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise, that in the countries restored and ceded by the present treaty, no individual of whatever class or condition shall be prevented, harassed, or disturbed in his person or property, under any pretext, or for his attachment either to any of the contracting parties or to Governments which have ceased to exist, or for any other cause, unless for debts contracted to individuals, or for acts posterior to the present treaty.

Art. XVII. In all the countries which may or shall change masters, as well in virtue of the present treaty, as of arrangements to be made in consequence thereof, the inhabitants, both natives and foreigners of whatever class or condition, shall be allowed a space of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications, in order to dispose, if they think proper, of their property, whether acquired before or during the present war, and to retire to whatever country they please.

Art. XVIII. The Allied Powers, wishing to give his most Christian Majesty a new proof of their desire to cause to disappear, as much as lies in their power, the consequences of the period of calamity so happily terminated by the present peace, renounce *in toto* the sums which the Government had to re-demand of France, by reason of any contracts, supplies, or advances whatsoever,

made to the French Government in the different wars which have taken place since 1792.

His Most Christian Majesty, on his side, renounces every claim which he might make on the Allied Powers on similar grounds. In execution of this article, the high contracting parties engage mutually to give up all titles, bonds, and documents relating to debts which they have reciprocally renounced.

Art. XIX. The French Government engages to cause to be liquidated and paid all sums which it shall find itself bound in duty to pay in countries beyond its territories, in virtue of contracts or other formal engagements entered into between individuals or private establishments, and the French authorities, both for supplies and legal obligations.

Art. XX. The high contracting powers, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, will appoint Commissaries to regulate and effectuate the execution of the whole of the measures contained in Articles XVIII. and XIX. These Commissaries shall employ themselves in the examination of the claims mentioned in the preceding Article, of the liquidation of the sums claimed, and of the mode which the French Government shall propose for paying them. They shall also be charged with the giving up of the titles, obligations and documents relative to the debts which the high contracting powers mutually renounce, in such way that the ratification of the result of their labours shall complete their reciprocal renunciation.

Art. XXI. The debts specially hypothecated in their origin on the

countries which cease to belong to France, or contracted for their internal administration, shall remain a charge on these same countries. An account shall in consequence be kept for the French government, commencing with the 22nd December, 1813, of such of those debts as have been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the public debt of France. The titles of all such as have not been prepared for the inscription, nor have been yet inscribed, shall be given up to the governments of the respective countries. Statements of all these debts shall be drawn up by a mixed commission.

Art. XXII. The French Government, on its side, shall remain charged with the repayment of all the sums paid by the subjects of the above-mentioned countries into the French chests, whether under the head of cautionments, deposits, or consignments. In like manner French subjects, servants of the said countries, who have paid sums under the head of cautionments, deposits, or consignments, into their respective treasuries, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

Art. XXIII. The titulars of places subjected to cautionments, who have not the handling of the money, shall be repaid with interest, until the full payment at Paris, by fifths and annually, commencing from the date of the present treaty.

With regard to those who are accountable, the payment shall take place, at the latest, six months after the presentation of their accounts, the case of malversation alone excepted. A copy of the last account shall be transmitted to the Government of their country

to serve it for information and as a starting point.

Art. XXIV. The judicial deposits and consignments made into the chest of the sinking fund in execution of the law of the 28th Nivose, year 13th (18th of January, 1815), and which belong to the inhabitants of countries which France ceases to possess, shall be restored within a year, dating from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, into the hands of the authorities of the said countries, with the exception of such deposits and consignments as French subjects are interested in; in which case they shall remain in the chest of the sinking fund, not to be restored but on proofs resulting from the decisions of the competent authorities.

Art. XXV. The funds deposited by the communes and public establishments in the chest of service and in the chest of the sinking fund, or in any other government chest, shall be repaid to them by fifths from year to year, reckoning from the date of the present treaty, with the deduction of advances which shall have been made to them, and saving the regular claims made upon these funds by creditors of the said communes and public establishments.

Art. XXVI. Dating from the 1st of January, 1814, the French Government ceases to be charged with the payment of any pension, civil, military, or ecclesiastical, pension or retirement, or half-pay, to any individual, who is no longer a French subject.

Art. XXVII. The national domains acquired for a valuable consideration by French subjects in the *ci-devant* departments of Belgium,

the left bank of the Rhine and of the Alps, without the ancient limits of France, are and remain guaranteed to the purchasers

Art. XXVIII. The abolition of the *droits, d'aubaine, detraction*, and others of the same nature in the countries which reciprocally stipulated it with France, or which had been antecedently annexed to it, is expressly confirmed.

Art. XXIX. The French Government engages to cause to be restored the obligations and other titles which shall have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and in cases where restitution cannot be made, these obligations and titles are and remain annihilated.

Art. XXX. The sums which shall be due for all works of public utility not yet terminated, or terminated posterior to the 31st of December, 1812, on the Rhine, and in the departments detached from France by the present treaty, shall pass to the charge of future possessors of the territory, and shall be liquidated by the commission charged with the liquidation of the debts of the districts.

Art. XXXI. All archives, charts, plans, and documents whatsoever belonging to the countries ceded, and connected with their administration, shall be faithfully restored at the same time with the countries; or, if that be impracticable, within a period not more than six months after the surrender of the said countries.

This stipulation is applicable to archives, charts, and plans, which may have been carried off in countries for the moment occupied by the different armies.

Art. XXXII. Within a period of two months, all the Powers who

have been engaged on both sides in the present war, shall send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna, in order to regulate, in a General Congress, the arrangements necessary for completing the dispositions of the present Treaty.

Art. XXXIII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within a fortnight, or sooner if practicable.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, this 30th of May, in the year of our Lord, 1814.

(Signed)

(L. S.) The Prince of BENEVENT.

(L. S.) The Prince of METTERNICH.

(L. S.) J. P. Count STADION.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high contracting parties, wishing to efface all traces of the unfortunate events which have weighed heavily on their people, have agreed explicitly to annul the effects of the Treaties of 1805 and 1809, in as far as they are not already actually annulled by the present Treaty. In consequence of this declaration, his most Christian Majesty engages that the decrees issued against French, or reputed French subjects, being, or having been in the service of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, shall remain without effect, as well as the judgments which may have passed in execution of those decrees.

The present additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted in the patent Treaty of this date. It shall be ratified, and the ratification shall

be exchanged at the same time. In testimony whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris this 30th May, 1814. (Signed)

(L. S.) The Prince of BENEVENT.

(L. S.) The Prince of METTERNICH.

(L. S.) Count STADION.

The same day, at the same time and place, the same treaty of definitive peace was concluded between France and Russia; between France and Great Britain; between France and Prussia; and signed, viz:—

The treaty between France and Russia:

For France, by M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince of Benevent (*ut supra*);

And for Russia, by M. M. Count Rasomouffsky, Privy Councillor of his Majesty the Emperor all the Russias, Knight of the orders of St. Andrew, St. Alex. Newsky, Grand Cross of that of St. Wolodimir of the 1st class: and Charles Robert Count Nesselrode, Privy Counsellor of his said Majesty, Chamberlain, Secretary of State, Knight of the Order of St. Alex. Newsky, Grand Cross of that of St. Wolodimir of the 2nd class, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Austria, of that of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Polar Star of Sweden, and of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg.

The treaty between France and Great Britain.

For France, by M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince of Benevent (*ut supra*);

And for Great Britain, by the Right Hon. Robert Stewart, Vis-

count Castlereagh, Privy Councillor of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Member of his Parliament, Colonel of the Regiment of Londonderry Militia, and his Principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, &c.

George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Formartin; Lord Haddo, Tarvis, and Kellie, &c. one of the 16 Scotch Peers, Knight of the most ancient order of the Thistle, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty.

William Shaw Cathcart, Viscount Cathcart, Baron Cathcart and Greenock, Councillor of his said Majesty, Knight of the Order of the Thistle, and of several Russian Orders, General in his armies, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia;

And the Hon. Charles William Stewart, Knight of the most honourable Order of the Bath, Member of his Parliament, Knight of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, and of many others, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Prussia.

The Treaty between France and Prussia:—

For France, by C. M. Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince of Benevent, (*ut supra*.)

And for Prussia by M. M. Charles Augustus Baron Hardenberg, Chancellor of State to his Majesty the King of Prussia, Knight of the Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, and of many other Orders, and Charles William Baron Humboldt, Minister of State of his said Majesty, and Envoy Ex-

traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty.

With the following additional articles:—

Article Additional to the Treaty with Russia.

The Duchy of Warsaw having been under the administration of a provisional council established by Russia ever since that country was occupied by her arms, the two high contracting parties have agreed to appoint immediately a Special Commission, composed on both sides of an equal number of Commissaries, who shall be charged with the examination and liquidation of their respective claims, and all the arrangements relative thereto.

The present additional article shall have the same force and effect, as if inserted verbatim in the patent treaty of this date. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at the same time; In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, this 30th of May, 1814.

(Signed)

(L. S.) The Prince of BENEVENT.

(L. S.) ANDREW Count RASUMOUFFSKY.

(L. S.) CHARLES ROBERT Count NESSELRODE.

Articles Additional to the Treaty with Great Britain.

Article I. His most Christian Majesty, participating without reserve in all the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty relative to a species of commerce which is equally repugnant to the princi-

ples of natural justice, and the lights of the times in which we live, engages to unite at a future Congress, all his efforts to those of his Britannic Majesty, in order to cause all the Powers of Christendom to proclaim the abolition of the Slave Trade, in such manner that the said trade may cease universally, as it shall cease definitively, and in all events, on the part of France, within a period of five years, and that besides, pending the duration of this period, no trader in slaves shall be at liberty to import or sell them elsewhere, but in the colonies of the state to which he belongs.

Art. II. The British Government and the French Government will immediately appoint Commissaries to liquidate their respective expenses for the maintenance of prisoners of war, for the purpose of coming to an arrangement on the manner of paying off the balance which shall be found in favour of either of the two powers.

Art. III. The prisoners of war respectively shall be bound to discharge, before their departure from the place of their detention, the private debts which they may have there contracted, or at least to give satisfactory security.

Art. IV. There shall be on both sides, immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, a removal of the sequestration which, since the year 1792, may have been placed on the funds, revenues debts, and all other effects whatever of the high contracting powers, or of their subjects.

The same Commissaries mentioned in Art. II. shall employ themselves in the examination and liquidation of the claims of his Britannic Majesty upon the French

Government, for the value of property, moveable or immoveable, unduly confiscated by the French authorities, as well as for the total or partial loss of their debts or other property, unduly detained under sequestration since the year 1792.

France engages to treat in this respect the subjects of England with the same justice that the subjects of France have experienced in England; and the English government wishing, on its part, to concur in this new testimony that the allied powers have given to his most Christian Majesty of their desire to remove entirely the consequences of the epoch of misfortune, so happily terminated by the present peace, engages on its side (as soon as complete justice shall be done to its subjects), to renounce the whole amount of the excess which may be found in its favour, relative to the maintenance of the prisoners of war, so that the ratification of the result of the labours of the undersigned commissioners, and the payment of the sums, as also the restitution of the effects which shall be adjudged to belong to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, shall render its renunciation complete.

Art. V. The two high contracting powers, desirous to establish the most amicable relations between their respective subjects, reserve to themselves a promise to come to an understanding and arrangement as soon as possible, on their commercial interests, with the intention of encouraging and augmenting the prosperity of their respective states.

The present additional articles shall have the same force and validity as if they had been inserted in

those words in the treaty of this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time. In faith of which, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed them, and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th of May, in the year of Grace, 1814.

(Signed)

The Prince of BENEVENT.

(Signed)

CASTLEREAGH.

(Signed)

ABERDEEN.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

(Signed)

CHARLES STEWART, Lieutenant-General.

Additional Article of the Treaty with Prussia.

Although the treaty of peace concluded at Basil, the 5th of April 1795, that of Tilsit of the 9th of July, 1807, the convention of Paris of the 20th of September, 1808, as well as all the conventions and acts whatsoever, concluded since the peace of Basil between Prussia and France, are already in fact annulled by the present treaty, the high contracting parties have judged it nevertheless proper to declare again expressly, that the said treaties cease to be obligatory, both in the articles that are expressed, and those that are secret, and that they mutually renounce every right, and disengage themselves of every obligation which might result from them.

His Most Christian Majesty promises, that the decrees issued against French, or reputed French subjects, being or having been in

the service of his Prussian Majesty, shall remain without effect; as also the judgments which may have been given in execution of those decrees.

- The present additional article shall have the same force and validity as if it had been inserted in those words in the treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time. In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, 30th of May, in the year of our Lord, 1814.

The Prince of BENEVENT.

- CHARLES AUGUSTUS BARON of HARDENBURGH.

CHARLES WILLIAM, BARON de HUMBOLDT.

FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

Public Rights of the French.

Arts. 1, 2, 3, declare all Frenchmen, of whatever rank or title, equal in the eye of the law, equally admissible to civil and military employments, and contributing without distinction in proportion to their property to the burthens of the state.—Art. 4 guarantees personal liberty, so that no one be prosecuted or arrested but according to law.—Arts. 5 and 6 declare the Catholic religion the religion of the state; but that every one shall profess his faith with equal freedom, and be protected in its exercise.—By Art. 7, the ministers of the Catholic and other Christian modes of worship alone receive their stipends from the royal treasury.—Art. 8. The French are entitled to publish and print

their opinions, while conforming to the laws which will repress abuses of this liberty.—Art. 9, declares all property inviolable, that called national not excepted.—Art. 11, prohibits all inquiry into opinions or votes delivered before the Restoration.—By Art. 12, the conscription is abolished.

Forms of the King's Government.

Art. 13. The person of the King is sacred and inviolable; his ministers are responsible.—Art. 14. He is supreme head of the state; commands the sea and land forces; makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce; appoints to all public employments.—Art. 15. The Legislative Power is exercised collectively by the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies of Departments.—By Art. 16 and 17, the King proposes laws, either to the Peers or Deputies; but tax-bills must first be proposed to the Deputies. Every law to be discussed freely and decided by vote.—By Art. 19 and 20, the Chambers are entitled to request the King to propose a law on any subject whatever, and to suggest what it should contain. This request must have been discussed in Secret Committee, and is not to be sent from the one Chamber to the other, but after an interval of ten days.—Art. 21. If the proposition is adopted by the other chamber, it shall be transmitted to the King; if rejected, it cannot be re-introduced in the same session.—Art. 22. The King alone sanctions and promulgates laws.—Art. 23. The Civil List to be fixed for the reign, by the first legislature assembled after the accession of the King.

Of the Chamber of Peers.

Arts. 24 and 25, declare this chamber an essential part of the Legislature, to be convoked and closed at the same time as that of the Deputies.—Art. 27. The King nominates the Peers; their number is unlimited; they may be nominated for life, or rendered hereditary, as the King pleases.—Art. 28. Peers enter the chamber at the age of twenty-five, and have a deliberative voice at that of thirty. By Art. 29 and 30, the Chancellor presides in the Senate, and the Princes of the Blood are always Peers by right of birth.—Art. 32. All the deliberations of the Chamber of Peers are secret.—Art. 33. The Chamber of Peers takes cognizance of the crimes of high treason and offences against the state. Peers only to be judged by their Peers.

Of the Chamber of Deputies of Departments.

Art. 33. This Chamber to be composed of Deputies chosen by the Electoral Colleges, whose organization shall be determined by law.—Art. 36 and 37. Every department to have the same number of deputies as at present; the deputies to be chosen for five years, and the chamber to be renewed annually, by a fifth.—Art. 38. No deputy can be admitted into the chamber, unless he be forty years of age, and pay direct taxes to the amount of one thousand francs.—By Art. 40, the electors of the deputies must pay direct taxes to the amount of three hundred francs, and be at least thirty years of age.—By Art. 41, the presidents of the Electoral Colleges are to be nominated by the King.—By Art. 43, the King appoints the president of

the chamber of deputies from a list of five members presented by the chamber.—Art. 44. The sittings of the chamber are public; but the demand of five members is sufficient for forming it into a secret committee.—Art. 45. The chamber divides into *bureaux* to discuss the *projets* which have been presented to it on the part of the King.—Art. 46. No amendment can be made in a law, unless proposed in committee by the King, and unless transmitted to and discussed in the *bureaux*.—Art. 47 and 48. The Chamber of deputies receives all propositions for taxes; and no tax can be imposed or levied unless assented to by the two chambers, and sanctioned by the King.—Art. 49. The land-tax is voted only for a year; the indirect taxes may be voted for several years. Art. 50. The King every year convokes the two chambers; he prorogues them, and may dissolve that of the Deputies; but in this case, he must convoke a new one within the space of three months.—Art. 51. No personal restraint shall be laid upon any member of the house during the session, or within six weeks before and after it.—Art. 52. No member of the house can, during the session, be prosecuted or arrested for criminal matters, till the house has permitted his prosecution.—Art. 53. All petitions to either house must be presented in writing.

Of the Ministers.

Art. 54. The ministers may be members of the Chamber of Peers or of that of Deputies. They have moreover, a right to admission into either house, and must be heard whenever they desire it.—Art. 55. The Chamber of Deputies has a

right to impeach the Ministers before the Peers, which alone are competent to try them.—Art. 56. They cannot be accused, except for high treason or peculation.

Of the Judicial Order.

Art. 57. All justice emanates from the King: it is administered in his name by judges whom he nominates and appoints.—Art. 58. The judges nominated by the King cannot be removed. Art. 59. The ordinary courts and tribunals actually existing are retained. Art. 60. The present institution of the judges of commerce is preserved. Art. 61. The office of justice of the peace is likewise retained. The justices of the peace, though nominated by the King, are removeable.—Art. 62. No man can be taken out of the hands of his natural judges.—Art. 63. There cannot, of course, be created any extraordinary commissions and tribunals.—Art. 64. The pleadings in criminal matters may be published, unless their publicity be dangerous to good order and morals; and in this case the tribunals shall declare it by a judgment.—Art. 65. The institution of juries is retained.—Art. 66. The penalty of the confiscation of property is abolished, and cannot be re-established.—Art. 67. The King has the right of pardon, and that of commuting punishments.—Art. 68. The civil code and the laws actually existing not contrary to the present charter, remain in force till they shall be legally abolished.

Particular Rights guaranteed by the State.

Art. 69. The military in active service, the officers and soldiers who have retired, the widows, of-

ficers, and soldiers pensioned, shall retain their ranks, honours, and pensions.—Art. 70. The public debt is guaranteed: all kinds of engagements contracted by the state, with its creditors, are inviolable.—Art. 71. The ancient nobility resume their titles; the new retain theirs. The King creates nobles at pleasure, but he confers on them only ranks and honours, without any exemption from the charges and duties of society.—Art. 72. The Legion of Honour is maintained: the King will fix its interior regulations and decorations.—Art. 73. The colonies shall be governed by particular laws and regulations.—Art. 74. The King and his successors shall swear at the ceremony of their anointment to the faithful observance of the present constitutional charter.

Temporary Articles.

Art. 75. The deputies of the departments of France, who sat in the Legislative Body at the time of the last adjournment, shall continue to sit in the house of deputies till they are re-placed.—Art. 76. The first renewal of one-fifth of the house of deputies shall take place, at the latest, in the year 1816, according to the order fixed between the classes.

President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas it is manifest that the blockade, which has been proclaimed by the enemy, of the whole Atlantic coast of the United States, nearly two thousand miles in extent, and abounding in ports, harbours, and navigable inlets,

cannot be carried into effect by any adequate force actually stationed for the purpose; and it is rendered a matter of certainty and notoriety, by the multiplied and daily arrivals and departures of the private armed vessels of the United States, and of other vessels, that no such adequate force has been so stationed; and whereas a blockade thus destitute of the character of a regular and legal blockade, as defined and recognised by the established law of nations, whatever other purposes it may be made to answer, forms no lawful prohibition or obstacle to such neutral and friendly vessels as may choose to visit and trade with the United States; and whereas it accords with the interest and the amicable views of the United States, to favour and promote, as far as may be, the free and mutually beneficial commercial intercourse of all friendly nations disposed to engage therein, and, with that view, to afford to their vessels destined to the United States a more positive and satisfactory security against all interruptions, molestations, or vexations whatever, from the cruizers of the United States; Now be it known, that I, James Madison, President of the United States of America, do, by this my Proclamation, strictly order and instruct all the public armed vessels of the United States, and all private armed vessels commissioned as privateers, or with letters of marque and reprisals, not to interrupt, detain, or otherwise molest or vex, any vessels whatever, belonging to neutral powers, or the subjects or citizens thereof, which vessels shall be actually bound and proceeding to

any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States; but, on the contrary, to render to all such vessels all the aid and kind offices which they may need or require.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at the city of Washington, the 29th day of June, in the [SEAL] year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-eighth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of the Navy.

*Treaty of Peace between the Kings
of France and Spain.*

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity, his Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, and his Allies, on the one part, and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, on the other part, being equally animated by a desire to put an end to the long agitations of Europe, and the calamities of nations, by a solid peace, founded on a just distribution of strength among the powers, and containing in its stipulations the guarantee of its duration; and his Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, and his Allies, not wishing, now that France is replaced under the paternal government of her kings, and that she thus furnishes a pledge of security and stability, to require of her conditions and guarantees which they would have felt regret in demanding of her under the late government; their said Majesties have nominated to

discuss, settle, and sign, a treaty of peace and amity, namely :

His Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, Don Pedro Gomez Labrador, Knight of the Royal Spanish Order of Charles III. his Counsellor of State, &c. ; and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevent, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Golden Fleece, &c. ; who having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles :

Art. 1. Reckoning from this date, there shall be perpetual peace and amity between his Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, and his allies, on the one part, and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre on the other part, their heirs and successors, their states and respective subjects. The high contracting parties will apply all their cares to maintain, not only between themselves, but also, as far as depends on them, between all the states of Europe, the harmony and good understanding so necessary to its repose.

[Here follow the articles contained in the Treaty concluded on the 30th of May, between France and the Allied Powers.]

Additional Articles.

Art. 1. The property, of whatever kind, which Spaniards possess in France, or Frenchmen in Spain, shall be respectively restored to them in the state in which it was at the period of sequestration or confiscation. The removal of the sequestration shall extend to all property in this predicament, at what period soever it may have been sequestered. The disputes

respecting money matters, at present existing, or which may hereafter arise, between Spaniards and French, whether they began before the war or originated since, shall be adjusted by a mixed commission ; and if these disputes fall under the exclusive cognizance of the courts of justice, the respective tribunals shall be exhorted on both sides to administer due and speedy justice.

Art. 2. A treaty of commerce shall be concluded as soon as possible between the two powers ; and till this treaty can be carried into effect, the commercial relations between the two countries shall be re-established on the footing on which they were in 1792.

The present additional articles shall have the same force and effect as if they were inserted word for word in the treaty of this day. They shall be ratified, and their ratifications exchanged at the same time. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed them, and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 20th of July, in the Year of Grace 1814.

(Signed)

D. PEDRO GOMEZ LABRADOR.
The Prince of BENEVENT.

PROCLAMATIONS IN BELGIUM.

Being called to another destination, and the time fixed by the high allies being arrived, for giving up the general government into the hands of his Royal Highness the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands, I cannot take leave of your fine provinces without first expressing to you my regret and my wishes.

Though the evils of war have been felt among you longer than we had hoped, I am at least conscious that I have neglected nothing to alleviate the burden.

The peace, which has given repose to Europe, is going to confirm the happiness of the people of Belgium and Holland: already connected by the natural bonds of a common descent, of common industry and virtues, you will find the pledge of your durable prosperity in the strict conformity of your administration.

Belgium, under the government of the Serene House of Orange, under a system the most favourable to its commerce, and with the preservation of its religion and manners, will soon be restored to its ancient lustre. Your fine cities, Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Antwerp, &c. the monuments of your national industry, which languished in the late unhappy times, will again rival in industry and prosperity the first commercial nations.

People of Belgium! the general interest of Europe destines you an enviable fate; an indissoluble union shall ensure its duration, under the most venerable guarantee that human power can give.

Permit me, after having in these difficult times struggled with you against adversity, to indulge a hope that you will sometimes remember me in the days of your prosperity.

Baron de VINCENT.

Brussels, July 31st.

At the same time the following was published in Dutch and French:

William, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange Nassau, Sove-

reign Prince of the United Netherlands.

To the People of Belgium greeting.

Europe owes its deliverance to the magnanimity of the allied sovereigns; soon it will owe to their wisdom a political system, which will ensure to agitated nations long years of prosperity and repose.

The new destination of your beautiful provinces is a necessary part of this system; and the negotiations which are going to be opened at Vienna will have for their object to have it recognized, and consolidate the extension of Belgium on a basis conformable to your interests, to that of your neighbours, and of all Europe.

Called to the government of your country for the short interval which still separates us from the future so long desired, I come among you with the wish of being useful to you—with all the sentiments of a friend, of a father. I desire to be assisted by the most enlightened, the most respected among you, in the honourable task assigned me by the confidence of the allied monarchs, and of which I hasten to acquit myself in person.

To put an end to the evils which still bear heavy upon Belgium, notwithstanding the firm, wise, and liberal conduct of Baron de Vincent in the difficult times in which he has exercised the office of governor-general; to honour and protect your religion; to give the nobility the splendor due to its merit; to encourage agriculture, commerce, and all branches of industry; these will be my most delightful duties, the objects of my most incessant care.

Happy if, in multiplying my claims to your esteem, I shall succeed in preparing and facilitating the union which is to fix your destiny; and which will permit my love to make no difference between you and that people, whom nature herself seems to have destined to form with Belgium one powerful and prosperous state.

Given at Brussels, 1st August.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

By his Royal Highness,

(Signed) A. R. FALCK.

Proclamation of the King of Sweden to the Norwegians.

At the moment when our well-beloved Son, the Prince Royal of Sweden, is about to put himself at the head of our forces, by sea and land, in order to take possession of the kingdom of Norway; we cannot refuse to our paternal heart the satisfaction of once more opening the path of peace and conciliation to our misled subjects, before the calamities inevitable from the entrance of an armed force confront the innocent with the guilty.

Inhabitants of Norway! Your political existence has been irrevocably decided by the great results of the war, and sanctioned by the most solemn treaties. A few factious persons, who would deceive your truth and good faith, no longer have it in their power to oppose obstacles to the establishment in the North of a new order of things, which has been unanimously guaranteed by all the preponderating powers of Europe.

The incontestable rights of Sweden to the union of Norway have

been too dearly purchased by the blood and patriotic efforts of our subjects, that we should hesitate a single instant to render them effectual, and to support them by all the means which Providence has placed at our disposal.

For all the sacrifices by which we have contributed to the general deliverance of Europe, we have desired no other reward but the future peace and tranquillity of the Scandinavian Peninsula. It was to facilitate the happy union of Norway to Sweden, and to cement it by all the principles of honour and good faith, that we consented to restore to the King of Denmark the most valuable of his continental possessions, conquered and then occupied by our victorious troops and those of our allies. It was in consideration of this object, so much desired, that we hastened at once to put a stop to the payment of all the contributions which had already been imposed on the Danish provinces; that we solemnly renounced all the old claims which we were entitled to make on the court of Copenhagen in favour of our subjects, and that we added to these disinterested conditions of peace offers still more considerable, and sacrifices very painful to our heart, as an ulterior indemnity for the peaceable cession of Norway.

Unfortunately a single individual has hitherto disregarded all our efforts, and those of our august allies. That individual is the late governor of his Danish Majesty, who takes upon him to abuse your confidence, in order to make you act criminally towards the powers who have sanctioned the union of the Scandinavian states, and who have

all recognized the justice of our cause, and the moderation of our conduct.

In vain would Prince Christian rest upon the *independence* of your existing position; an independence equally contrary to your own interests, and to the invariable principles of sound policy; for if the King of Denmark absolved you from your oath of fidelity to him, he imposed upon you at the same time the indispensable duty of contracting with us and the crown of Sweden, the same obligations which previously attached you to the Danish monarchy; and it was only in consequence of the assurances given us, that on our part concessions so important were yielded.

People of Norway! It is to the frankness of your national character that we again address these words of peace and confidence, before enforcing the justice of our cause by arms. In vain did we often summon Prince Christian to obey the voice of honour and of duty. In vain did we address to you proclamations which should have enlightened you as to our beneficent intentions, and dispersed all the illusions by which some intriguing and factious men hoped to conceal from you your true position in regard to the other powers of Europe.

Influenced, however, by the feelings of our paternal heart, to consider the Norwegians in no other light but as the ancient brothers of our Swedish subjects, we long flattered ourselves with being able to avoid every rigorous measure, that sooner or later the nation would loudly declare against the criminal audacity of a foreign

prince, publicly disavowed by his own sovereign.

It was, therefore, to make trial of every measure of mildness towards our new subjects, that we have hitherto delayed establishing our legitimate right by force of arms. In this interval the governor of Norway took upon himself to constitute there a representation of the people conformable to his private views, but in no respect consistent with the ancient usages of Norway. Foreign agents, connected with this prince by mutual interests, have taken part in the deliberations of this assembly, where an armed force had more influence than the voice of patriotism and the freedom of opinion; and the results of this assembly have answered the intentions of its chief, rather than the true interests of the nation.

In such a state of affairs, a too great indulgence on our part could have no other effect but to encourage crime and the dark schemes of these enemies of public repose, who will never cease to labour against the happiness and independence of the Scandinavian peninsula. A prince equally a stranger to Sweden and to Norway, and solely attached to the interests of Denmark, has already authorized the most violent measures in order to constitute you rebels against your legitimate sovereign, and to place you in a state of open hostility with England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

A crisis like this ought not to last, and cannot last much longer, without becoming essentially dangerous to all the neighbouring states, which are uniting their efforts to suppress in its origin that

spirit of faction and discord which already threatens to shut up from the North of Europe the beneficial effects of the general peace.

Invoking, therefore, the assistance of the Almighty in favour of the justice of our cause, we have ordered our well-beloved son, the Prince Royal, to advance with all our forces, supported by those of our allies, upon the frontiers of Norway, to take possession of that kingdom, and there to convoke in our name, and under our royal authority, an assembly of the states of the Norwegian people, who after having been freely elected, will be entitled to deliberate on a new constitution, calculated to establish the future happiness of the nation, and which shall then be submitted to our royal approbation.

We repeat, on this occasion, with pleasure, that far from desiring ever to infringe on any right or privileges which our Norwegian subjects have enjoyed to the present hour, we continue them anew, and in the most solemn manner; persuaded that the happiness and the future tranquillity of the Scandinavian peninsula will require nothing of the two nations but the indissoluble union of their reciprocal interests.

We therefore, by these presents, declare the diet convoked by Prince Christian criminal and in contempt of our rights as well as those of all lawful sovereigns, and even of those of the Norwegian nation. We farther declare all the acts of authorities constituted by that diet null, and of no value nor obligation; and we expressly forbid all our Norwegian subjects to pay obedience to them, or to conform themselves to them, in any

manner whatsoever. We alike order by these presents, all strangers who are now in Norway to depart from the kingdom forthwith, or to take the oath of submission and fidelity before our constituted authorities, under pain of being punished as rebels or spies.

And to manifest yet more our paternal sentiments for our new subjects, we promise, in the most solemn manner, favour and pardon to all our native subjects of Norway; who may have been considered until now, as seduced by foreigners, if they hasten to return to their duty as subjects, and to obey with zeal and submission all the laws and ordinances which we have caused to be published to that effect.

CHARLES.

Proclamation of the Prince Royal of Sweden to the Norwegians.

Norwegians!

Destined by nature to an union with the Swedish nation, your fate was decided when the King of Denmark ceded to Sweden, by the peace of Kiel, his rights over Norway. The advantages which your old sovereign derived from that peace are known to you. He obtained, immediately after its signature, the evacuation of the duchies of Schlesvig and Holstein, the restoration of the fortresses of Gluckstadt and Fredericsort, an acknowledgment of the Sound duties, the giving up of more than twelve millions of contributions imposed on the duchies, the renunciation of an equal sum for captures made during peace; a considerable sum in money, of which part has been paid; and finally, the promise of the cession

of Pomerania, upon the surrender and occupation of the fortresses of Königswinger, Frederickshall, Frederickstadt, and Aggerhuus.

These great sacrifices were made to Denmark, only because she promised that you would peaceably, and without opposition, acknowledge the authority of the king of Sweden; and you will appreciate them, on reading the treaties which united Sweden, Russia, England, Prussia, and Austria, against the common enemy. Norwegians! If in this age these treaties could be eluded by civilized nations, good faith would no longer exist upon earth.

At the period when your government furnished to France some thousands of seamen to man ships of war, Sweden perceived the indispensable necessity of rendering herself independent of the continent; she refused to bow before the idol of the day, and confidently relying on herself, and on her constitutional laws, she dared to invoke them in favour of her children, and rejected the demand of an equal number of seamen: she did more, she unites herself at a period the most critical recorded in our annals; with a monarch whose destruction Napoleon had sworn. She feels proud, however, in having anticipated the resolution of so many other nations.

Norwegians! Small states are always moved by the more powerful: you cannot form an insulated government; and the plan of the man who misleads you is to unite one day the crown of Norway to that of Denmark; but nature, in accordance with sound policy, wills that the Norwegians and the Swedes should be friends and brothers. It is as also brothers that the Swedes wish to live with you. Sweden

and Norway united, and lending each other mutual support, will present on every side an impregnable front. Insulated and disunited, they will have every thing to fear both from themselves and from others. Look at England,—that island, so famous, founded her prosperity on a similar union. That of Norway to Sweden is guaranteed by the first powers of the world.

An experience of many centuries proves that the divisions of the North always led to its ruin. This idea had struck the great Gustavus. After having laid the foundation of the peace of Europe, and consolidated the Protestant faith, his plan was to effect your union with Sweden: death put an end to his design. Its consequences have been pernicious to you.

Norwegians! After the memorable battle of Leipsic, your interests must have told you, that your union with Sweden could alone constitute your happiness and establish your security. The great powers wish this union. All of them have recognized that it was time to put an end to the dissensions which must result from the separation of the two nations. Will you alone oppose the general will? Will you alone combat the Swedes and the sovereigns who have guaranteed your union with us? Their glory, their interests, the sanctity of treaties, in fine, demand its accomplishment.

I come in the midst of you, with the hope that you will treat as brothers that brave army which I lead back from a campaign as glorious as astonishing. Neither this army, nor that which has been for a year stationed on your frontiers, desire laurels which must be tinged with your blood. The Swedes

are, like you, members of the Scandinavian family; and battles between the two nations are equally repugnant to nature, to reason, and to sound policy.

Norwegians! Suffer not yourselves to be heated by the instigations of the individuals who have only their personal interest in view. Sacrifice not the welfare of your country to the deceitful illusions which they present to you. Open your eyes to the dangers into which a criminal ambition is precipitating you. Sweden will not lay down her arms until she has effected an union necessary to her safety and repose. You may prevent the calamities of a war which can only be advantageous to your seducers. Look forward to the futurity which awaits you, and to the glory and prosperity which must ensue from an union of the two nations.

Norwegians! Reject, then, an influence and errors, equally unworthy of you; let the national will speak, and fix its laws under the ægis of an enlightened and beneficent monarch! He offers you, with the removal of every semblance of war, independence, liberty, and the guarantee of all your privileges. Your fidelity shall be the pledge; his virtues shall be your securities.

NORWAY.

Christiana, July 26.

On the 30th of June came the following envoys from the allied powers, through Sweden, to Christiana, namely: General Baron de Steigentesch, for Austria; Major-General Orloff, for Russia; Augustus J. Forster, for England; and Major Baron de Martens, for Prussia. Some days afterwards

they had an audience of his Majesty, and on the 7th inst. presented the following:

Note A.

The undersigned, charged by their respective courts with a special mission to his Highness Prince Christian Frederic of Denmark, have the honour to address to him the present official note.

The cession of Norway, produced by the treaty of Kiel, was guaranteed by the four powers, allies of Sweden. That decree of policy was irrevocably fixed. The allied sovereigns consider the union of Norway to Sweden as one of the bases of the new system of equilibrium, as a branch of indemnities which it is impossible to replace by any other.

The events which latterly occurred in Norway, the opposition which the decision of Europe found there, and the resolution which his Highness has taken to put himself at the head of that opposition, determined the allies of Sweden to take the necessary steps for effecting the union of Norway. It is with this object that the undersigned have repaired to his Highness.

They are charged to express to him the painful impression which his proceedings have produced on their sovereigns, to summon him formally to return within the line of his most sacred duties, and to declare to him, that should he refuse to yield to the general wish of Europe, which recalls him to Denmark, an unequal war will arise in the north, and arms will infallibly produce what persuasion has in vain attempted. For this purpose the army of General Count Benningsen, as well as a corps of Prussian troops, have been placed at the disposal of Sweden, and the

general blockade of Norway has been resolved upon in common concert with Great Britain.

At the same time the King of Denmark compromised in the eyes of the monarchs, the gaurantees of his word, and of the treaty of Kiel, was justly irritated against his late subjects for the non-execution of his will. His Majesty resolved, in consequence, through the intermedium of the undersigned, to transmit his final orders to the Prince, the heir of his crown, who, in quality of first subject, is bound to set the example of obedience to his Majesty's subjects in Norway, Danes by birth, who, by refusing to return, will become guilty of rebellion; and to the Norwegians, in fine, from whom, as a last proof of his affection, he should endeavour to avert the horrors of a destructive war.

The adoption of this resolution by his Danish Majesty, and the orders which the undersigned have received from their respective courts, characterize the nature of their special mission. The undersigned deem themselves compelled to declare, that they are by no means mediators between Norway and Sweden, but rather commissioners (heralds at arms, if the expression may be used) charged with carrying into execution in its full extent the treaty of Kiel, and the stipulations guaranteed by their sovereigns.

However, the known character of his Highness, the rectitude of his intentions, the general esteem of Europe for the Norwegian nation, and the wish to effect the union of the two kingdoms without the effusion of blood, have induced the undersigned to enter into modifications which they acknowledge are not within the lite-

ral meaning of their instructions; they have yielded to the wish to furnish his Highness with the most honourable means of descending from the eminent place to which circumstances have unfortunately raised him; and they have with pleasure lent themselves to every arrangement which could prevent the character of his Highness from suffering, and to stipulate immunities for the Norwegian people.

They have thought, that in so doing they in no respect departed from the liberal intentions of his Swedish Majesty; but they could not regard the following arrangements to which they have acceded as articles stipulated and agreed upon, until they had received the assent of that monarch.

His Highness Prince Christian Frederick has positively declared, that he could only replace in the hands of the Diet the rights which he had received from the nation. The convocation of the Diet was in consequence deemed necessary, and the time for effecting this convocation and securing its deliberations becomes the object of negotiation. A truce was proposed by his Highness; the undersigned were anxious to second his wishes; but the various conditions which they proposed were all successively rejected. At length, upon mature deliberation, they have the honour to submit to his Highness the expression of intentions from which they cannot depart.

The bases of the armistice are :

1. A solemn engagement from his Highness to the King of Sweden and his august allies, to resign into the hands of the nation assembled by its representatives, all the rights which he has received

from it, and to employ all his influence with the people to induce them to consent to the union.

2. The country between the Glommen and the Swedish frontier shall be evacuated by the Norwegian troops, as well as the isles of Walcheren, and the fortresses of Frederickstadt, with its citadel, Frederickshall, Frederickstein, and Königswinger. The country shall be declared neutral, and the fortresses shall be occupied by Swedish troops.

3. After the occupation of the fortresses, the blockade of Norway shall be raised, in respect to the ports of Christiana, Christiansand, and Bergen, with the necessary modifications, and during the period of the truce.

After giving in this ultimatum, with regard to which the undersigned demand a categorical answer, they also address themselves to his Highness, in order to learn his resolution in regard to the letter of his Danish Majesty.

They have, at the same time, the honour to declare to his Highness, that whatever may be his answer to this official Note, they will consider their negotiations as terminated, and will demand their passports, whether for the purpose of continuing to bring about the union of the two kingdoms in a pacific manner, or to follow up an ineffectual negotiation by more efficacious measures.

They seize with eagerness this opportunity of presenting to his Royal Highness the expression of their profound respect.

(Signed)

STEIGENTESCH. ORLOFF.

FORSTER. MARTENS.

Christiana, July 7, 1814.

To his Highness Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark.

The Answer of his Majesty.

To the note from you, Gentlemen, the envoys of the courts allied to Sweden, charged with a special mission to Norway, I hasten to reply conformably with my duties to the people of Norway, and to the regard due to the overtures you are commissioned to make.

The happiness of Norway is the sole object of my actions. The Norwegian nation, delivered from the oath of fidelity to the King of Denmark, and not acknowledging his power to cede them in full sovereignty and property to the King of Sweden, as well as justly irritated by learning it was a principal condition that Swedish troops should take possession of fortresses never occupied by Danish troops during the union, wished to avail themselves of those rights, which in similar cases belong, according to public opinion, to every nation.

Aware of this general sentiment, which an inveterate hatred between bordering nations rendered more marked than ever, I perceived that internal disturbances and anarchy would result from a forced union: and I put myself at the head of the nation in order to prevent these calamities. The regard due to the sovereignty which resides in the nation itself, made me assemble a Diet, and it formed a constitution calculated to consolidate the happiness of the people. Their affection and confidence offered me the crown, which I then thought it my duty to accept; and desirous of contributing to the happiness of the people, I was persuaded that the independence of Norway, under a government which the nation itself had formed, and an alliance with

Sweden guaranteed by the great powers, which should secure the repose of the North with that of the Norwegian people, who wish only to live free among their rocks, would be the most desirable state of things for Norway. I founded my hopes on the application, in our favour, of the same principles in support of which such generous efforts had been lavished in Germany and in Spain. The great powers of Europe have otherwise decided; the declarations which you have made, persuade me that the safety of Norway demands that we should yield to the law of the strongest; and I perceive that these same powers, not wishing to bring the calamities of war on Norway, are desirous of attending to every thing that may secure as much as possible the happiness of Norway united to Sweden. I even see it in my power to stipulate for the welfare of Norway, by the sacrifice of a situation personally flattering to me. I do not hesitate to make such sacrifice, in a manner worthy of a man of honour, worthy of the crown which I wear, and of the people who have conferred it on me.

You have recognised that it is only into the hands of the Diet that I can resign my rights; and it is also only that assembly of the representatives of the nation which can decide, whether the nation should prefer an unequal struggle for its independence to the honourable conditions which shall be offered to Norway as a kingdom united to Sweden. I acknowledge it to be my duty to make known to the nation the dangers to which it is exposed, and to represent to it the advantages which must be secured to it on its acceding to a constitutional union with Sweden; but

you know me sufficiently to be convinced, that, faithful to my engagements, I will never separate my fate from its, in the event of a brave though useless resistance against the united forces of Europe, being preferred to an honourable reconciliation, for which I shall employ all my credit. It is to this effect that I have written the letter to the King of Sweden, a copy of which is herewith subjoined, and by which I accede to your first basis for the truce which you also have deemed necessary, and which I demand of the King of Sweden, on honourable and admissible conditions.

To the second basis of the truce, I reply, that if the point at issue be the rupture of negociations which can alone lead to an amicable union, I will accede to the evacuation of the country, between the Glommen and the Swedish frontier, as well as of the isles of Hualoerne, and the fortresses of Frederickstein and Frederickstadt; by the Norwegian troops, on condition that the territory, as well as the fortresses be neutral during the armistice. Kongsvinger being on the north bank of the Glommen, and a league on this side the neutralized ground, I think it will not be proper to insist on its evacuation. In regard to the occupation of the fortresses by Swedish troops, I deem it my duty to represent to you, that conditions which have once already animated the whole people to the defence of the country, ought not to be re-demanded, if it is wished to soothe the public mind; that the inevitable consequence of the entrance of Swedish troops would be a general rising of the people, and that, in that case, I must prefer war against the enemy to the civil

war which I should have occasioned by outraging the constitution in the eyes of the whole nation by a criminal weakness. If the King of Sweden wish an amicable union and not war, he will not insist on this, and will accede to the proposal which I have made to him of leaving the two fortresses of Frederickstein and Frederickstadt in the custody of the citizens of these cities. The evacuation of these two fortresses by the Norwegian troops, which leaves them without the necessary defence, will give every military advantage to the Swedes; and when I consider the generous sentiments which should guide his Swedish Majesty, I trust that that monarch will at the same time be satisfied to fix the neutral ground on the east bank of the Glommen to a circle of three leagues around these fortresses.

With respect to the third basis, I must also observe to you, that the proposed raising of the blockade of Norway, which I consider as a condition inseparable from the truce, and as an unequivocal mark of the humanity and benevolence of the allied powers towards the people of Norway, must also be extended to all points of the coast, if it is wished that it be regarded as a real benefit. Any other condition would give rise to embarrassments and perpetual quarrels, which might too easily lead to a rupture of the armistice, and of the negotiations consequent thereon. I have also demanded this of the King of Sweden, and I hope that he will acknowledge the truth of all these observations on the subject of the raising of the blockade, if it be wished to avoid every thing that might yet bring on a disastrous war in the North.

I will furnish Major-General Peterson, and my aide-de-camp Captain Holsteen, with my full powers to conclude the truce at Frederickshall, or at Swinemund; and I sincerely wish that this negociation may be happily terminated, and be only preliminary to reconciliation and amicable union.

I demand the guarantee of the allied powers for the truce, and for the propositions regarding the basis of union, to which his Swedish Majesty shall please to accede.

On the subject of the King of Denmark's letter, as to which I abstain from all reflection, I shall beg of you to take charge of my reply. It will contain in few words the declarations which my present position and my honour have required my making to you, and of which you have acknowledged the weight. It will show his Majesty that it is impossible for me to follow his orders until the Diet or the fate of arms shall have decided the future condition of Norway; and for the rest I must leave it to his wisdom and his conscience whether he judge it proper to carry into effect his threats against me and the Danish officers, which, however, would change greatly my personal situation, and the line of conduct which I have resolved to pursue.

This note being the last which I shall have to hand over to you, Gentlemen, envoys from the allied courts, I seize this opportunity of begging you to be persuaded of the very particular consideration with which I subscribe myself,

Your very affectionate,

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.

(Signed) HOLTEN.

Christiana, July 13, 1814.

Letter to the King of Sweden.

Sir and Brother;

There is nothing on earth so valuable to me as the satisfaction of a good conscience. This I have never forfeited; and I still desire that my conduct may be directed as honour and as duty prescribe.

It is with these sentiments I have been induced to place myself at the head of a people, who, released from their allegiance to their king, sigh only for independence, and have tendered to me all their affections and confidence. I have sworn to defend the constitution, and shall readily lay down my life in support of their rights and independence. I have not forgotten, however, that I am likewise responsible for their happiness.

Now that all Europe has declared against Norway, against that cause which I defend with no other means than those afforded by my country, such considerations present a necessity against which it would be impossible to contend.

That I have never been misled by personal motives, I shall evince by restoring the crown into the hands of the nation who conferred it on me. I choose rather to save Norway than to reign over her: but before I consent to separate myself from a people to whom I am at present united by the most sacred ties, I am anxious to secure their happiness by a guarantee of the constitution, and other stipulations, to serve as bases to the union with Sweden. I shall assemble the Diet, and make the conditions known to the nation. I shall point out to them all the perils to which they will be exposed by a brave but fruitless perseverance in the contest. If the nation accept the conditions, I shall

instantly abdicate the throne; if they reject them, my fate shall not be separated from theirs. Before, however, I convoke the Diet, I desire that two important points may be previously arranged.

First, That the bases of the union be accepted by Sweden, under the guarantee of the four powers whose envoys are present.

Secondly, That the deliberations be free and mature, and to this end that a suspension of hostilities be agreed on.

I am sensible that the advantages to result from a suspension of arms demand sacrifices on my side. These sacrifices are expressed in the *projet* of armistice which I annex. The envoys of the allied powers have contended that the Swedish troops should occupy the fortresses; but I have not been able to concede this point, both because the constitution restrains me, and because I well knew, from the character of my nation, that they would not suffer, without opposition, the entrance of Swedish troops within their frontiers. I am compelled, therefore, to prefer the misfortunes of a foreign to the horrors of a civil war. I confidently rely, however, on your wisdom, Sir, in assenting to the means of avoiding a war which would render the projected union inadmissible, and entail upon the Swedish nation as many calamities as on the people whom you desire to govern, and whom you cannot conciliate so effectually as by measures of mildness, by a respect for public opinion, and a relaxation of the blockade; measures which will be considered as derived from your generosity, and your regard for the welfare of this people.

My situation is painful, but my

affection for the Norwegians remains the same.

If you accept the terms of the armistice, and the bases of the union, I pledge my word to employ all the influence I possess in persuading the people of Norway to submit to the union as the only means of security in their power.

Honour me, Sir, with your confidence. I have deserved it, in cheerfully subscribing myself,

Your Majesty's, &c.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.

Christiana, July 13, 1814.

Note to the Envoys of the Allied Powers.—Note B.

Although you, Gentlemen, envoys of the allied powers, charged with a special mission in Norway, have declared that you are not mediators between Norway and Sweden, it is doubtless inseparable from your character to be the guarantees of such stipulations as shall be agreed to between the two kingdoms. It is with this view that I invite you to give me the assurance that you will guarantee the bases of union which the King of Sweden may accept, as well as the armistice, in all the points that may be definitively arranged for the period of its duration.

If the commissioners of the allied powers acquiesce, I am equally desirous that they should assist in settling differences of a serious nature, which may arise during the armistice; and I shall submit to their decision whether the period ought to be so far prolonged as to enable the Diet to close its deliberations without interruption.

I require of you to guarantee, so long as the armistice shall continue, the raising of the blockade by the maritime forces of England and Russia, in order that commerce

and free navigation, both with regard to importation and exportation, be restored to the ports of Norway, and likewise, that permission to ship grain and other provisions for Norway, be immediately given in Denmark, and in the ports of the Baltic, as well as in England, Holland, and the White Sea. If the exportation of corn from Archangel for the province of Drontheim, for Nordland and Finmark must be limited, I require 25,000 zetverts.

I would again call your attention to the situation of the King of Denmark, as it affects this country. You will admit that the King of Denmark has done the utmost in his power to carry the treaty of Kiel into effect. The evils which he assists in imposing upon his ancient subjects, who have given to him unexampled proofs of their fidelity, exceed those limits which humanity prescribes to Sovereigns. It is fit that he revoke these rigorous measures. The circumstances in which I am placed direct my conduct; the King of Denmark can have no influence on the fate of Norway. It is consequently cruel to make him answerable; and I invite you to employ your good offices with your respective sovereigns to relieve him from this obligation, and that his subjects, after so many sufferings, may have no more numerous and foreign armies to maintain.

I require your answer to this note, Gentlemen, before you quit Norway, accompanied, be assured, by the good wishes of all those who have had the opportunity of knowing you, and who have learned to esteem you as highly as does

Your's, &c.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.

Christiana, July 13, 1814.

Answer of the Envoys to his Highness Prince Christian Frederick.

The undersigned have received the communications which his Highness Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark has thought proper to transmit to them.

In presenting their note of the 7th ult. they had flattered themselves that in entering into the views of his Highness for the convocation of the Diet, and the negotiation of an armistice, they would probably succeed in removing every considerable difficulty, and obtain a confidence which might admit their propositions without restriction. Not one of the three points, however, submitted by the undersigned, has been fully accepted as part of the basis of an armistice. Each has suffered modifications which, if they do not annul the general effect, at least render doubtful the concurrence of his Swedish Majesty.

Without entering into any details which could only give rise to fresh discussions, they feel themselves obliged to declare, that the concessions demanded as bases of the union are not compensated by any advantages afforded by the proposed armistice.

The undersigned are therefore compelled to rest their hopes of the success of their negotiation upon the generosity of the King of Sweden; and painful as it is to see all their efforts for the accomplishment of a pacific union frustrated, they are still happy to submit entirely to the conscience of his Swedish Majesty the acceptance of his Highness's propositions, in order thereby to furnish him with an occasion of commencing by a signal benefit the exercise of his influence over Norway.

With respect to the guarantee of the bases of union, the armistice, and of all the points that shall be definitively arranged and accepted by Sweden, the undersigned are convinced, that none of the Powers of whom they are the representatives, nor even Sweden herself, will object to this act of justice. Indéed, the raising the blockade, if his Swedish Majesty shall consent to it, necessarily involves the revocation of all those belligerent measures which were taken against Norway. The observations added by his Highness with respect to the painful situation of Denmark, induce the undersigned to remark, that the resolution of the Prince to place himself at the head of an illegitimate opposition, is the sole cause of the misfortunes of his true country, and that he might at once have spared to Denmark the suspicions of the Allied Powers, and to the undersigned the chagrin of stating this in an official note.

At the close of this communication, the undersigned have the honour to ask of his Highness, a last proof of his frankness, in the publication of their official notes as speedily as possible. They demand this on the principle that Norway should be informed of all the dangers to which she is exposed, and of the real object of their mission.

The departure of the undersigned being irrevocably fixed for Sunday the 17th of July, they have the honour to present to his Highness, their homage, and the reiterated assurances of their profound respect.

STEIGENTESCH. FORSTER.
ORLOFF. MARTENS.
Christiana, July 15, 1814.

CONVENTION

Between his Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Sweden, in the name of the King of Sweden, on the one part, and the Norwegian Government on the other part, concluded at Moss, Aug. 14.

Art. 1. His Royal Highness Prince Christian shall, as soon as possible, convoke the States General of the Kingdom of Norway, according to the mode prescribed by the existing constitution. The Diet shall be opened on the last day of September; or, if this be impracticable, within the first eight days of October.

Art. 2. His Majesty the King of Sweden shall communicate directly with the Diet by one or more Commissioners whom he shall appoint.

Art. 3. His Majesty the King of Sweden promises to accept the Constitution framed by the Deputies of the Diet of Ewswold. His Majesty will propose such changes only as are necessary to the union of the two kingdoms, and engages to make none other but in concert with the Diet.

Art. 4. The promises of his Swedish Majesty, and of the Prince Royal, to the Norwegian people, shall be strictly fulfilled, and confirmed by his Majesty to the Norwegian Diet.

Art. 5. The Diet shall assemble at Christiana.

Art. 6. His Majesty the King of Sweden declares, that no person shall be molested, directly or indirectly, for any opinions heretofore expressed adverse to the union of the two kingdoms. The Norwegian civil and military functionaries, or those who are foreigners, shall be treated with all regard and courtesy. None of them shall be harassed for his opi-

nion. Those who decline continuing their services shall be pensioned according to the laws of the country.

Art. 7. His Majesty the King of Sweden shall employ his good offices with his Majesty the King of Denmark, to procure the revocation of the ordinances or edicts promulgated since January 14, 1814, against the public functionaries, and the kingdom of Norway in general.

Done at Moss, Aug. 14, 1814.
Ratified, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.

Pope's Bull re-establishing the Jesuits.

PIUS, BISHOP, SERVANT OF THE SERVANTS OF GOD.

(Ad perpetuam rei memoriam.)

The care of all the churches confided to our humility by the Divine will, notwithstanding the lowness of our deserts and abilities, makes it our duty to employ all the aids in our power, and which are furnished to us by the mercy of Divine Providence, in order that we may be able, as far as the changes of times and places will allow, to relieve the spiritual wants of the Catholic world, without any distinction of people and nations.

Wishing to fulfil this duty of our Apostolic Ministry, as soon as Francis Karen (then living) and other secular priests resident for many years in the vast empire of Russia, and who had been members of the company of Jesus suppressed by Clement XIV. of happy memory, had supplicated our permission to unite in a body, for the purpose of being able to apply themselves more easily, in conformity with their institution, to the instruction of youth in religion and good morals, to devote themselves to preaching, to confession, and

the administration of the other sacraments, we felt it our duty the more willingly to comply with their prayer, inasmuch as the then reigning Emperor Paul I. had recommended the said priests in his gracious dispatch, dated the 11th of August, 1800, in which, after setting forth his special regard for them, he declared to us that it would be agreeable to him to see the company of Jesus established in his empire, under our authority; and we, on our side, considering attentively the great advantages which these vast regions might thence derive; considering how useful those ecclesiastics, whose morals and doctrine were equally tried, would be to the Catholic religion; thought fit to second the wish of so great and beneficent a prince.

In consequence, by our brief, dated the 7th of March, 1804, we granted to the said Francis Karen, and his colleagues residing in Russia; or who should repair thither from other countries, power to form themselves into a body or congregation of the company of Jesus; they are at liberty to unite in one or more houses to be pointed out by their superior, provided those houses are situated within the Russian empire. We named the said Francis Karen general of the said congregation: we authorized them to resume and follow the rule of St. Ignacius of Loyola, approved and confirmed by the constitutions of Paul III. our predecessor, of happy memory, in order that the companions, in a religious union, might freely engage in the instruction of youth in religion and good letters; direct seminaries and colleges, and with the consent of the ordinary, confess, preach the word of God, and administer the sacra-

ments. By the same brief we received the congregation of the company of Jesus under our immediate protection and dependence, reserving to ourselves and our successors the prescription of every thing that might appear to us proper to consolidate, to defend it, and to purge it from the abuses and corruption that might be therein introduced; and for this purpose we expressly abrogated such apostolical constitutions, statues, privileges, and indulgencies granted in contradiction to those concessions, especially the apostolic letters of Clement XIV. our predecessor, which begin with the words, *Dominus ac Redemptor noster*, only in so far as they are contrary to our brief, beginning *Catholicæ*, and which was given only for the Russian empire.

A short time after we had ordained the restoration of the order of Jesuits in Russia, we thought it our duty to grant the same favour to the kingdom of Sicily, on the warm request of our dear son in Jesus Christ, King Ferdinand, who begged that the company of Jesus might be re-established in his dominions and states as it was in Russia, from a conviction that, in these deplorable times, the Jesuits were instructors most capable of forming youth to Christian piety and the fear of God, which is the beginning of wisdom, and to instruct them in science and letters. The duty of our pastoral charge leading us to second the pious wishes of these illustrious monarchs, and having only in view the glory of God and the salvation of souls, we, by our brief, beginning *Peralias*, and dated the 30th of July, 1804, extended to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies the same concessions which we had made for the Russian Empire.

The Catholic world demands with unanimous voice the re-establishment of the Company of Jesus. We daily receive to this effect the most pressing petitions from our venerable brethren, the archbishops and bishops, and the most distinguished persons, especially since the abundant fruits which this company has produced in the above countries have been generally known. The dispersion even of the stones of the sanctuary in those recent calamities (which it is better now to deplore than to repeat); the annihilation of the discipline of the regular orders (the glory and support of religion and the catholic church, to the restoration of which all our thoughts and cares are at present directed), require that we should accede to a wish so just and general.

We should deem ourselves guilty of a great crime towards God, if, amidst these dangers of the christian republic, we neglected the aids which the special providence of God has put at our disposal; and if, placed in the bark of Peter, tossed and assailed by continual storms, we refused to employ the vigorous and experienced powers who volunteer their services, in order to break the waves of a sea which threatens every moment shipwreck and death. Decided by motives so numerous and powerful, we have resolved to do now what we could have wished to have done at the commencement of our pontificate. After having by fervent prayers implored the Divine assistance, after having taken the advice and counsel of a great number of our venerable brothers the Cardinals of the Holy Roman church, we have decreed, with full

knowledge, in virtue of the plenitude of Apostolic power, and with perpetual validity, that all the concessions and powers granted by us solely to the Russian empire and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, shall henceforth extend to all our ecclesiastical states, and also to all other states. We therefore concede and grant to our well-beloved son, Taddeo Barzozowski, at this time General of the Company of Jesus, and to the other Members of that Company lawfully delegated by him, all suitable and necessary powers, in order that the said States may freely and lawfully receive all those who shall wish to be admitted into the regular order of the company of Jesus, who, under the authority of the general *ad interim*, shall be admitted and distributed, according to opportunity, in one or more houses, one or more colleges, and one or more provinces, where they shall conform their mode of life to the rules prescribed by St. Ignacius of Loyola, approved and confirmed by the constitutions of Paul III. We declare besides, and grant power that they may freely and lawfully apply to the education of youth in the principles of the Catholic faith, to form them to good morals, and to direct colleges and seminaries; we authorize them to hear confessions, to preach the word of God, and to administer the sacraments in the places of their residence with the consent and approbation of the Ordinary. We take under our tutelage, under our immediate obedience, and that of the Holy See, all the colleges, houses, provinces, and members of this Order, and all those who shall join it; always reserving to ourselves and the Roman Pontiffs our successors, to prescribe

and direct all that we may deem it our duty to prescribe and direct to consolidate the said company more and more, to render it stronger, and to purge it of abuses, should they ever creep in, which God avert. It now remains for us to exhort with all our hearts, and in the name of the Lord, all Superiors, Provincials, Rectors, Companions, and pupils of this re-established Society, to show themselves at all times and in all places faithful imitators of their father: that they exactly observe the rule prescribed by their great founder; that they obey with an always increasing zeal the useful advices and salutary counsels which he has left to his children.

In fine, we recommend strongly in the Lord, the company and all its members to our dear sons in Jesus Christ the illustrious and noble Princes and Lords temporal, as well as to our venerable brothers the Archbishops and Bishops, and to all those who are placed in authority; we exhort, we conjure them not only not to suffer that these religions may be in any way molested, but to watch that they be treated with all due kindness and charity.

We ordain that the present letters be inviolably observed according to their form and tenor, in all time coming; that they enjoy their full and entire effect; that they shall never be submitted to the judgment or revision of any judge with whatever power he may be clothed; declaring null and of no effect any encroachment on the present regulations, either knowingly or from ignorance; and this notwithstanding any apostolical

constitutions and ordinances, especially the brief of Clement XIV. of happy memory, beginning with the words *Dominus ac Redemptor noster*, issued under the seal of the Fisherman, on the 22nd of July 1773, which we expressly abrogate as far as contrary to the present order.

It is also our will that the same credit be paid to copies, whether in manuscript or printed, of our present brief, as to the original itself, provided they have the signature of some notary public, and the seal of some ecclesiastical dignitary: that no one be permitted to infringe, or by an audacious temerity to oppose any part of this ordinance; and that should any one take upon him to attempt it, let him know that he will thereby incur the indignation of Almighty God, and of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul.

Given at Rome, at Sancta Maria Major, on the 17th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1814, and the 15th of our Pontificate.

(Signed)

Cardinal PRODATAIRE.

Cardinal BRASCHI.

Edict issued by the Pope for the re-establishment of the Monastic Orders.

Among the calamities occasioned by the revolutions which we have witnessed, one of the most severe, doubtless, is the oppression and almost total annihilation of those religious societies, who formed one of the firmest pillars of the church, and were a fruitful source of advantage to education and science in Christian and civil communities. No

sooner was the Holy Father restored to his See, than he perceived the pernicious effects which had already resulted, and must continue to result, from that destruction, which God, in his impenetrable designs, has permitted impiety to consummate in the capital of the Christian world, and in the Pontifical States. His Holiness, penetrated with the sentiments which, as head of the Church, he must feel for all these sacred institutions; guided by the particular affection which he bears them, as a member of one of the oldest orders, which he has ever gloried in belonging to; deems it worthy of his paternal solicitude to devote all his cares to their restoration from ruin. Many obstacles oppose the accomplishment of his Holiness's wishes; in addition to its being far from easy to collect the religious dispersed in all quarters, their houses and convents are despoiled of every necessary for their accommodation, and the greater part are without revenue.

The Holy Father is occupied with the means of overcoming these difficulties. His views are principally directed to the great object of giving these communities a new lustre by repairing past disorders, and bringing them back to the observance of rules suitable to the holiness and excellence of their profession. To attain this object his Holiness appointed a commission to investigate every thing that relates to the re-establishment of the regular orders. It has now formed and presented a plan to his Holiness, tending to procure for them the requisite means, and to settle regulations which should be observed in those religious

communities. But as circumstances for the moment do not permit the re-establishment of these regular societies in all the pontifical states, it has been proposed to make a commencement at Rome, where all the disposable convents shall be given them, in which the superiors may be lodged, and the greatest possible number of monks assembled. It is hoped, from the religion of the Governments, and the zeal of the Bishops of the Catholic world, that they will patronize the establishment of these asylums of Christian piety and evangelical perfection. His Holiness has approved the plan of the congregation, and has ordered its publication, that all concerned may know it, and may apply to the Secretary of the congregation, who will inform them of the house or convent where they are to assemble.

(Signed)

B. Cardinal PACCA,
Pro-Secretary of State.

Rome, Aug. 15, 1814.

*Proclamation of Prince Christian
to the Norwegians.*

Norwegians! — When upon the dissolution of your union with Denmark, we took upon ourselves the direction of the affairs of Norway, it was to prevent your beloved country from being torn to pieces by civil war and faction. Your wishes called us to the throne of Norway. We obeyed the call. — Your confidence and your good cause demanded our participation. We resolved to make every personal sacrifice in order to secure to you those benefits.

It is true we were aware of the dangers which threatened your hopes and our's in such an unequal contest, but we could not possibly conceive that the most powerful states of Europe would combine to oppose a noble and innocent people, whose reasonable wish was liberty, and whose only desire was independence. Meanwhile Sweden's powerful allies informed us by their envoys, that the union of Norway with Sweden was irrevocably determined on. It is known to you that we were willing to sacrifice our personal happy situation, if the great assembly of the nation should find it conducive to the happiness of the country; but you likewise know that the conditions upon which an armistice was at that time offered, were such that we could not accede to them, till the fortune of war had been tried, because they were contrary to the fundamental laws. We saw with regret that our sincere endeavours to avoid a war in the north were fruitless.

The extensive frontiers and sea-coast of Norway made it necessary to divide the troops. Sweden made great exertions to arm at different points, and in the uncertainty on what part of the kingdom the attack might be expected, from which we could cover the interior provinces of the kingdom, and at the same time hasten to the assistance of such points as were threatened or attacked, in all these respects Glommen seemed to present the most advantages.

On being informed of the enemy's invasion by Ide, Sletten, and Swinesund, we hastened to collect a corps at Rackestadt, in order by an attack from that side to stop

the further progress of the enemy; but the unexpected surrender of Frederickstadt obliged us to take a position on the Glommen, the enemy having obtained a secure passage, so that the road to Christianiana might be forced.

The enemy being superior at sea, had it in his power, by frequent landings, to turn our right flank.— A long blockade by the English and Swedish naval forces had hindered us from furnishing our magazines in a sufficient manner: they were nearly exhausted, and want of the first necessaries threatened to break that courage which the superior force of the enemy could not bend. The Deputies from the Diet were not received by the English ministry, and therefore returned without any hope of assistance or a relaxation of the inhumane measures of that kingdom. Under these circumstances Sweden proposed an armistice. Of the two fortresses, the occupation of which by Swedish troops had been refused by the negociations that were broken off, one was already in their hands, and the other cut off from all relief and bombarded. The fortune of war had declared against us, and the continuation of the contest would in such circumstances have led only to the total ruin of our country. To prevent this, and to give the nation an opportunity of learning the condition of the kingdom by a meeting of the Diet, we repeated our offer of voluntarily retiring from that happy situation to which your confidence had called us.

The armistice and convention of the 14th inst. were signed: and in consequence thereof, we have by our rescript of this day, directed to

the chief magistrates, caused our Extraordinary Diet to be summoned to meet at Christiana, on Friday, the 7th of October, this year.

Beloved people of Norway, only imperious necessity—this you cannot doubt—could have induced us to take a step which your attachment to us renders doubly painful. Our desire was to deserve your love—our comfort is the conviction of your sentiments and the consciousness that your welfare was the object of all our actions.

Given at Moss, Aug. 16, 1814, under our hand and the seal of the kingdom.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.
(L. S.) VON HOLTEN.

PROCLAMATION.—HANOVER.

George, Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, our Father and Sovereign, George III. &c.

The principles according to which our ancestors, for centuries, governed their States, are a sufficient guarantee to our subjects, that it has never been our intention to take advantage of the overthrow of the Germanic Constitution by the restriction of their rights. Since the deliverance of the Electorate, the military circumstances in which Germany found herself placed, and the continual presence of foreign troops, prevented us from forming regular deliberations with our faithful States, as the measures which it was necessary to take would not allow of the least delay, and as most of the arrangements which they dictated were necessary to be executed ac-

cording to the resolutions agreed upon between the Allied Sovereigns. Nevertheless, we have deliberated separately with the States of the different provinces on the affairs of the country, as often as was possible. Although the State may not have a complete Constitution before the issue of the Congress of Vienna, which we hope will be fortunate, and although the resolutions which may be adopted at it may have a decisive influence over the internal relations of the German Provinces of his Majesty, yet we have wished not to defer any longer the entering upon discussions with all the United States of our provinces relative to the different objects which concern each in particular. It is natural, as has been proved by experience, that the separation of the different provinces should render extremely difficult the concurrence of the States, on questions which relate to the general affairs of the country, and that this separation must necessarily cause a considerable loss of time. But besides, the difference of opinions has hitherto rendered it impossible to have an unanimous resolution on the part of those States, either because the representatives of each province in particular did not possess the right of deliberating on the relations of the other provinces of the country, or because it was impossible to have an absolute majority of voices, on account of the distance of the different countries from each other.

This separation has produced as many different systems for taxation, and the modes of liquidating the debts of the country, as there were different states. It was necessary to consider as separate

countries particular provinces of the same country, and this has interrupted, here and there, a free communication between our subjects. The change of circumstances, and the injury done to the country by its occupation by the enemy, require ameliorations in the forming of the administration. We do not propose in any manner to change the constitution, as to matters which guarantee the rights and reciprocal relations between the Sovereign and the subjects. We shall in this respect retain the Constitution of the States in the different provinces, with such reservations and modifications as may be deemed necessary or useful. But as the rights of the States are confined to their respective provinces, and as the authority of the Sovereign extends to all the country, which ought to be governed according to uniform principles, we are convinced that our faithful subjects will regard as a benefit, and as a proof of confidence on our part, that we should decree, as we do by these presents, that henceforth all the general affairs of the country which may be brought under the discussion with the states, conformably to the constitution which has subsisted to the present time, shall be submitted to an Assembly of the States of all the Provinces, which shall adopt on such subjects a general resolution.

As the circumstances above mentioned, and even the uncertainty as to the extent of the frontiers of the country, do not permit, at the present time, a final determination as to the manner in which the different provinces are to concur in forming a General Assembly, we decree, for the present, that the

States of all the Provinces which now compose the Electorate, shall form themselves, by means of Representatives, into a General Diet, on the 15th of December next, at Hanover. We expect that these Deputies appear with full powers on the part of their constituents, to vote on the subjects which shall be submitted to their deliberation, without requiring subsequent instructions. Thus these Deputies will be regarded as the Representatives of the whole country, and not as the Delegates of particular provinces or corporations. And to the end, that the Chapters, aware of the limited number of their Members, may choose such persons as enjoy their perfect confidence, we permit them to elect their Deputies freely, without being obliged to confine themselves in their choice to the Members of their own body. The towns will have the same liberty in this respect according to their particular constitution: and they will not be compelled to elect their Syndics or Magistrates. We reserve to ourselves to determine in a more precise manner, when the Congress at Vienna, as well as these primary States General, shall be terminated, the mode of representation, and that of the election of the President, as well as of the Deputies.— For this time the Deputies will choose from amongst themselves, a President, a Syndic General, and a Secretary.

GEORGE, Prince Regent.
Carlton-House, Aug. 12, 1814.

Treaty between Denmark and Prussia.

In the name of the most holy

and undivided Trinity. His Majesty the King of Denmark and his Majesty the King of Prussia, equally animated with the desire of re-establishing between their respective States, peace, union, and the good understanding which have been unfortunately interrupted, have for this purpose named and authorized Plenipotentiaries; namely, his Majesty the King of Denmark, the Sieur Christian Henry Augustus Count of Hardenberg Reventlau; and his Majesty the King of Prussia, the Prince of Hardenberg; who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

I. There shall be in future peace, friendship, and good understanding between his Majesty the King of Denmark, and his Majesty the King of Prussia. The two high contracting parties shall employ the utmost attention to maintain a perfect harmony between their respective states and subjects, and shall carefully avoid every thing which may disturb the union so happily re-established.

II. All the relations which existed between Denmark and Prussia, and their respective subjects, shall be re-established from the day of the date of the present treaty on the same footing as before the last war.

III. In order to extend the commercial relations between the two countries, their Majesties shall immediately conclude a treaty of commerce, founded on bases reciprocally advantageous.

IV. The high contracting parties confirm all the articles of the provisional convention, signed at Paris on the 2nd of June, and parti-

cularly those which declare, that the claims which their respective subjects may have, either against the Danish Government, or against the Prussian Government, shall be examined and settled by a mixed commission, which shall assemble for that purpose at Copenhagen, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty.

V. His Majesty the King of Denmark having ceded Norway to Sweden, his Majesty the King of Prussia shall employ conjointly with Sweden, Russia, and England, his good offices to procure to his Majesty the King of Denmark a suitable indemnity, in addition to Pomerania, which has been ceded to him by Sweden.

VI. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the space of six weeks from the day of its date, or sooner if possible. In testimony whereof, we the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present treaty, and have affixed to it the seal of our arms.

Done at Berlin, this 25th of August, 1814.

(Signed)

CHARLES AUGUSTUS, Prince
of HARDENBERG.

C. H. A. Count of HARDEN-
BERG-REVENTLAU.

Act of the Acceptation of the Treaty of Alliance, concluded between the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation.

Whereas the Deputies of the Sovereign States of Switzerland, invested with full and sufficient authority to announce the will of their constituents on the new plan

of a Treaty of Alliance, dated the 16th of August, 1814, as also on the convention concluded on the same day, terminated the objects of their mission, in the Sitting of the 6th of September, and having endeavoured, in various private conferences, to remove the difficulties which stood in the way of an absolute union, have attained this day, the 8th of September, an object so important to the safety and the welfare of the country at large:

The Diet has in consequence decreed—

The Treaty of Alliance between the 19 cantons of Switzerland, of which the following is the tenor and effect, shall be signed and sealed as a true Federal Convention, in the forms heretofore used for the Acts of the Diet.

Federal Compact.

1. The 19 Sovereign Cantons of Switzerland, viz. Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Uri, Schweits, Glaris, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, Basle, Schaffhausen, Appenzel, St. Gall, Grisons, Argovia, Turgovia, Tessin, and Vaud, are united by the present treaty, for the preservation of their liberty and independence, and for their common safety against any attack from foreign Powers, as well as for the maintenance of order and public tranquillity in the interior. They reciprocally guarantee their constitutions, such as they have been accepted by the Chief Authorities of each canton, in conformity to the principles of the Treaty of Alliance. They reciprocally guarantee their territory.

2. For the maintenance of this

guaranty, and the neutrality of Switzerland, there shall be raised among the men of each canton, fit to bear arms, a contingent upon the calculation of two in each hundred. The troops shall be furnished by the cantons as follows:— Berne 4,184, Zurich 3,858, Vaud 2,964, St. Gall 2,630, Argovia 2,416, Grisons 2,000, Tessin 1,084, Lucerne, 1,784, Turgovia 1,670, Friburg 1,240, Appenzel 972, Soleure 904, Basle 816, Schweitz 602, Glaris 482, Schaffhausen 466, Unterwalden 282, Zug 250, Uri 236, making a total of 30,000 men.

This proportion is fixed for one year, and shall be revised by the Diet in 1815, in order to its being corrected.

3. The cantons, in order to furnish the means for defraying the expenses of war and of the Confederation, shall contribute in the following proportions:— Bern 91,695 francs, Zurich 77,153, Vaud 59,273, St. Gall 39,481, Argovia 52,212, Grisons 12,000, Tessin 18,039, Lucerne 26,016, Turgovia 25,052, Friburg 13,591, Appenzel 9,728, Soleure 13,097, Basle 20,450, Schweitz 3,012, Glaris 4,823, Schaffhausen 9,327, Unterwalden 1,907, Zug 1,497, Uri 1,184, — making a total of 490,507 francs.

These contributions are in like manner to continue in force for one Year, and the Diet shall decide anew, in 1815, on this subject, and on the appeals which each canton may find it expedient to make on the subject. A similar revision shall take place every 20 years, as well for the adjustment of the contributions as for the contingents of men.

In order to meet the expenses of war, there shall be established besides, a Federal War Treasury, the funds of which shall accumulate until they amount to a double contingent in money. This military chest shall be exclusively applied to defray the expenses arising from the movements of federal troops; and, in case of emergency, one moiety of the charge shall be defrayed by the produce of a contingent in money according to the scale, and the other moiety paid out of the military chest.

To supply this military chest, duties shall be imposed on all foreign goods introduced, not being articles of the first necessity: these duties to be levied by the frontier cantons, which will make returns to the Diet, according to the tariff and regulation to be fixed by the Diet, which will also take care of the appropriation of the money.

4. In case of danger, external or internal, each canton is entitled to claim the aid of the Confederates. When disturbances arise in any canton, notice must be sent to the chief place; and if the danger continues, the Diet, on the invitation of the Government of the canton, shall take the necessary measures.

5. All differences or claims between canton and canton, not provided for by the treaty of alliance, shall be decided by the Confederation.

6. There must not be concluded between separate cantons any alliance unfavourable to the general Confederation, or to the rights of other cantons. All recourse to arms in disputes between canton and canton is prohibited.

7. The Confederation does homage to the principle, according to which, having recognised the 19 cantons, there is no longer any subject in Switzerland; and thus the enjoyment of rights cannot any longer be the exclusive privilege of any particular class of the citizens of a canton.

8. The Diet, according to the provisions of the Treaty of Alliance, takes care of the affairs of the Confederation, confided to it by the sovereign states. The Diet is to consist of 19 Deputies, one from each canton, who shall vote according to their instructions; each canton to have a voice by its Deputy.

The Diet declares war, concludes peace, makes alliances with foreign States; but in these important matters two-thirds of the voices are required to determine—in all others an absolute majority. The Diet is also to decide on treaties of commerce.

Treaties to furnish soldiers, or other minor engagements with foreign Powers, may be contracted by the cantons severally, but without infringing the general Confederation. All Envoys from the Confederation to be named by the Diet.

Done at Zurich, the 8th September, 1814. In the name of the Diet—its President, Burgo-master of the canton of Zurich,

REINHART.

MOUSSON.

The Chancellor of the Confederation.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 8.

By the President of the United States of America.—A Proclamation.

Whereas the enemy by a sudden incursion have succeeded in invading the capital of the nation, defended at the moment by troops less numerous than their own, and almost entirely of the militia; during their possession of which, though for a single day only, they wantonly destroyed the public edifices, having no relation in their structure to operations of war, nor used at the time for military annoyance; some of these edifices being also costly monuments of taste and of the arts, and others repositories of the public archives, not only precious to the nation, as the memorials of its origin and its early transactions, but interesting to all nations, as contributions to the general stock of historical instruction and political science.

And whereas advantage has been taken of the loss of a fort, more immediately guarding the neighbouring town of Alexandria, to place the town within the range of a naval force, too long and too much in the habit of abusing its superiority wherever it can be applied, to require, as the alternative of a general conflagration, an undisturbed plunder of private property, which has been executed in a manner peculiarly distressing to the inhabitants, who had inconsiderately cast themselves upon the justice and generosity of the victor.

And whereas, it now appears, by a direct communication from the British Commander on the American station, to be his avowed purpose to employ the force under his direction, "in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable;" adding to this

declaration the insulting pretext that it is in retaliation for a wanton destruction committed by the army of the United States in Upper Canada, when it is notorious, that no destruction has been committed, which, notwithstanding the multiplied outrages previously committed by the enemy, was not unauthorized and promptly shown to be so; and that the United States have been as constant in their endeavours to reclaim the enemy from such outrages, by the contrast of their own example, as they have been ready to terminate, on reasonable conditions, the war itself.

And whereas, these proceedings and declared purposes, which exhibit a deliberate disregard of the principles of humanity, and the rules of civilized warfare, and which must give to the existing war a character of extended devastation and barbarism, at the very moment of negotiation for peace, invited by the enemy himself, leave no prospect of safety to any thing within the reach of his predatory and incendiary operations, but in manful and universal determination to chastise and expel the invader.

Now, therefore, I, James Madison, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, exhorting all the good people thereof, to unite their hearts and hands in giving effect to the ample means possessed for that purpose. I enjoin it on all officers, civil and military, to exert themselves in executing the duties with which they are respectively charged. And more especially, I require the officers commanding the respective military districts, to be vigilant

and alert in providing for the defence thereof; for the more effectual accomplishment of which, they are authorized to call to the defence of exposed and threatened places portions of the militia most convenient thereto, whether they be or be not parts of the quotas detached for the service of the United States under requisitions of the general government.

On an occasion which appeals so forcibly to the proud feelings and patriotic devotion of the American people, none will forget what they owe to themselves, what they owe to their country, and the high destinies which await it; what to the glory acquired by their fathers, in establishing the independence which is now to be maintained by their sons, with the augmented strength and resources with which time and Heaven had blessed them.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord 1814, and of the Independence of the United States the 39th.

JAS. MADISON.

By the President,

JAS. MONROE, Sec. of State.

Spanish Royal Ordinance.

Don Ferdinand VII. by the Grace of God, King of Castile, Leon, Arragon, &c. to those of my Council, to the Presidents and Regents of my Audiencias, the Corregidores, Intendants, Governors and Mayors, of all the cities

and towns of my kingdoms, know ye; That by a Decree of the General Extraordinary Cortes, of the 6th August, 1811, all jurisdictional seignories of whatever class or condition were incorporated with the nation; that all payments both real and personal, which owed their origin to a jurisdictional title, were abolished, with the exception of such as proceeded from free contract in the exercise of the right of property, the territorial and manorial seignories remaining in the class of other rights of property; abolishing also the privileges called exclusive, privative, or prohibitive, such as those of the chase, fishing, ovens, and mills. In this state of things representations have been made to me by various grandeés of Spain, and titulars of Castile, jurisdictional lords of townships in Arragon, Valencia, and other provinces, complaining of the robberies which they have suffered and do suffer, under pretence of the said decree, in the enjoyment of the rights and payments which it reserved to them, demanding restitution, and some of them, praying a declaration of the nullity of the decree. The said memorials have been referred to my Council of State, and to the law officers of the Crown; and observing the delicacy and circumspection with which the latter have abstained from pronouncing as to the nullity of the decree, until they had collected all the materials for forming a judgment on that interesting point, my Council has also abstained from entering into an examination of it until the said law officers deliver their opinion. With regard to the claim made by the said ju-

jurisdictional Lords of restoration to the rights of which they have been arbitrarily despoiled by the towns in their respective seignories, though preserved to them by the decree of the Cortes, my Council accedes to the recommendation of my law officers, that the justice of the said claims be admitted, and the proper remedies to prevent such abuses be provided without delay: therefore it is my royal resolution, in conformity with the advice of my Council, to order, that the said jurisdictional Lords be immediately replaced in the enjoyment of all the rents, emoluments, payments, and rights belonging to their territorial and manorial seignory, and in that of all the other rights which they enjoyed prior to the 6th of August, 1811, and which they do not derive their origin from jurisdiction and exclusive privileges; without prejudice to what I may hereafter resolve, with the advice of my Council, as to the nullity, continuance, or revocation of the said decree of the Cortes, abolishing seignories.

I THE KING.

Given at the Palace, Sept. 15, 1814.

Message of the President of the United States of America.

Washington, Sept. 20.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives—Notwithstanding the early day which had been fixed for your session of the present year, I was induced to call you together still sooner, as well that any inadequacy in the existing provisions for the wants of the treasury might

be supplied, as that no delay might happen in providing for the result of the negotiation on foot with Great Britain, whether it should require arrangements adapted to a return of peace, or further and more effective provisions for prosecuting the war.

The result is not yet known: if on one hand the repeal of the Orders in Council, and the general pacification of Europe, which withdrew the occasion on which impressments from American vessels were practised, suggest expectations that peace and amity may be established, we are compelled on the other hand, by the refusal of the British Government to accept the offered mediation of the Emperor of Russia, by the delays in giving effect to its own proposals of a direct negotiation, and, above all, by the principles and manner in which the war is now avowedly carried on, to infer that a strict hostility is indulged more violent than ever against the rights and prosperity of this country. This increased violence is best explained by two important circumstances, that the great contest in Europe for an equilibrium guaranteeing all its States against the ambition of any has been closed without any check on the overbearing power of Great Britain on the ocean, and that it has left in her hands disposable armoury, with which, forgetting the difficulties of a remote war against a free people, and yielding to the intoxication of success with the example of a great victim to it before her eyes, she cherishes hopes of still farther aggrandizing a power already formidable in its abuses to the tranquillity of the

civilized and commercial world. But whatever may have inspired the enemy with these more violent purposes, the public councils of a nation, more able to maintain than it was to acquire its independence, and with a devotion to it rendered more ardent by the experience of its blessings, can never deliberate but on the means most effectual for defeating the extravagant measures of unwarrantable passion, with which alone the war can now be pursued against us. In the events of the present campaign, with all its augmented means and wanton use of them, he has little ground for exultation, unless he can feel it in the success of his recent enterprize against this metropolis and the neighbouring town of Alexandria, from both of which his retreats were as precipitate as his attempts were bold and fortunate. In his other incursions on our Atlantic frontier, his progress, often checked and chastised by the martial spirit of the neighbouring citizens, has had more effect in distressing individuals and in dishonouring his arms, than in promoting any object of legitimate warfare. And in the two instances mentioned, however deeply to be regretted on our part, in his transient success, which interrupted for a moment only the ordinary public business at the seat of government, no compensation can accrue for the loss of character with the world, by his violation of private property, and his destruction of public edifices, protected as monuments of the arts by the laws of civilised warfare. On our side we can appeal to a series of achievements which have given new lustre to the Ame-

rican arms. Besides the brilliant incidents in the minor operations of the campaign, the splendid victories gained on the Canadian side of the Niagara by the American forces under Major-General Brown, and Brigadiers Scott and Gaines, have gained for these heroes and their emulated companions the most unfading laurels, and having triumphantly proved the progressive discipline of the American soldiery, have taught the enemy that the longer he protracts his hostile efforts, the more certain and decisive will be his final discomfiture. On the Southern border victory has continued also to follow the American standard. The bold and skilful operations of Major-General Jackson, conducting troops drawn from the Militia of the States least distant, particularly of Tennessee, having subdued the principal tribes of hostile savages, and by establishing a peace with them, preceded by recent and exemplary chastisement, we have guarded against the mischief of their co-operations with the British enterprises which may be planned against this quarter of our country. Important tribes of Indians on our North Western Frontier have also acceded to stipulations which bind them to the interest of our United States, and to consider our enemy as their's also.

In the recent attempts of the enemy on Baltimore, defended by militia and volunteers, aided by a small body of regulars and seamen, he was received with a spirit which produced a rapid retreat to the ships, whilst a concurrent attack by a large fleet was successfully resisted by the steady and well-directed fire of the fort

and batteries opposed to it. In another recent attack by a powerful force on our troops at Plattsburg, of which regulars made a part only, the enemy, after a perseverance for many hours, was finally compelled to seek safety in a hasty retreat, our gallant bands pressing upon him. On the lakes, so much contested throughout the war, the great exertions for the command made on our part have been well repaid on Lake Ontario. Our squadron is now and has been for some time in a condition to confine that of the enemy to his own port, and to favour the operations of our land forces on that frontier. On Lake Champlain, where our superiority had for some time been undisputed, the British squadron lately came into action with the American, commanded by Captain M'Donnough; it issued in the capture of the whole of the enemy's ships. The best praise of this officer and his intrepid comrades is in the likeness of his triumph to the illustrious victory which immortalized another officer, and established at a critical moment our command of another lake. On the ocean, the pride of our naval arms has been amply supported: a second frigate has indeed fallen into the hands of the enemy, but the loss is hidden in the blaze of heroism with which she was defended. Capt. Porter, who commanded her, and whose previous career had been distinguished by daring enterprise and by fertility of genius, maintained a sanguinary contest against two ships, one of them superior to his own, and other severe disadvantages, till humanity tore down the colours which valour had nailed

to the mast. This officer and his comrades have added much to the glory of the American flag, and have merited all the effusions of gratitude which their country is ever ready to bestow on the champions of its rights and of its safety.

Two smaller vessels of war have also become prizes to the enemy, but by superiority of force, which sufficiently vindicates the reputation of their Commanders; whilst two others, one commanded by Capt. Warrington, the other by Capt. Blakely, have captured British ships of the same class with a gallantry and good conduct, which entitled them and their Commanders to a just share in the praise of their country.

In spite of the naval forces of the enemy accumulated on our coasts, our private cruisers also have not ceased to annoy his commerce, and to bring their rich prizes into our ports: contributing thus, with other proofs to demonstrate the incompetency and the illegality of a blockade, the proclamation of which has been made the pretext for vexing and discouraging the commerce of neutral powers with the United States.

To meet the extended and diversified warfare adopted by the enemy, great bodies of militia have been taken into the service of the public defence, and great expenses incurred. That the defence every where may be both more convenient and more economical, Congress will see the necessity of immediate measures of filling the ranks of the regular army, and enlarging the provisions for special corps, mounted and dismounted

to be engaged for a longer period of service than are due from the militia. I earnestly renew at the same time a recommendation of such changes in the system of the militia, as by classing and disciplining on the most prompt and active service the portion most capable of it, will give to that resource for the public safety all the requisite energy and efficiency.

A part of the squadron on Lake Erie has been extended to Lake Huron, and has produced the advantage of displaying our command of that Lake also. One object of the expedition was the reduction of Mackinaw, which failed with the loss of a few brave men, among whom was an officer distinguished for his gallant exploits; and the expedition, ably conducted by both land and naval commanders, was otherwise valuable in its effects.

The monies received into the Treasury, during the nine months ending the 13th of June last, amounted to 52 millions of dollars, of which 11 millions were the proceeds of the public revenue, and the remainder derived from loans. The disbursements for Public Expenditures during the same period exceed 34 millions of dollars, and left in the Treasury on the 1st of July near five millions of dollars.

The demands during the remainder of the present year already authorized by Congress, and the expenses incident to an extension of the operations of the war, will render it necessary that large sums should be provided to meet them. From this view of the national affairs, Congress will be urged to take up without delay, as well the subject of pecuniary

supplies, as that of military force, and on a scale commensurate with the extent and character which the war has assumed.

It is not to be disguised that the situation of our country calls for its greatest efforts; our enemy is powerful in men and money, on the land and on the water; availing himself of fortunate circumstances, he is aiming, with an undivided force, a deadly blow at our growing prosperity, perhaps at our national existence. He has avowed his purpose of trampling on the usages of civilized warfare, and given earnest of it in the plunder and wanton destruction of private property.

In the pride of maritime dominion, and in his thirst of commercial monopoly, he strikes with peculiar animosity at the progress of our navigation and manufactures: his barbarous policy has not even spared those monuments of taste with which our country had enriched and embellished our infant metropolis. From such an adversary, hostility in its greatest force and worst forms may be looked for. The American people will face it with the undaunted spirit which, in their revolutionary war defeated his unrighteous projects: his threats and his barbarities, instead of dismay, will kindle in every bosom an indignation not to be extinguished, but in the disaster and expulsion of such cruel invaders. In providing the means necessary the national legislator will not distrust the enlightened patriotism of his constituents. They will cheerfully and proudly bear every burthen of every kind which the safety and honour of the nation demands.

We have seen them every where

give their taxes, direct and indirect, with the greatest promptness and alacrity: we have seen them rushing with enthusiasm to scenes where danger and duty call; and offering their blood they give their surest pledge that no other tribute will be withheld.

Having forborne to declare war, until to other aggressions had been added the capture of nearly 1,000 American vessels, and the impressment of thousands of seafaring citizens, and until a final declaration had been made by the Government of Great Britain, that her hostile orders against our commerce would not be revoked, but on conditions as impossible as unjust, whilst it was known that these orders would not otherwise cease but with a war, which had lasted nearly 20 years, and which, according to appearance at that time, might last as many more—having manifested on every occasion and in every proper mode, a sincere desire to meet the enemy on the ground of justice, our resolution to defend our beloved country, and to oppose to the enemy's persevering hostility all our energy with an undiminished disposition towards peace and friendship on honourable terms, must carry with it the good wishes of the impartial world, and the best hopes of support from an omnipotent and kind Providence.

JAMES MADDISON.

Declaration respecting the Royal Title of Hanover.

Hanover, Oct. 24.

Count Munster, the Hanoverian Minister of State, delivered, on the 12th instant, the following note to

the Austrian Minister and to the Ministers of other powers assembled at Vienna:—

“The undersigned State and Cabinet Minister of Hanover is charged by his august Master to acquaint the Imperial Austrian Court with the following declaration concerning the title which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Great Britain and Hanover thinks it necessary to substitute for that of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

“The Powers who concurred in the Peace of Paris having agreed by the 6th Art. of the said treaty of Peace, ‘that the States of Germany should remain independent, and joined in a federal union,’ the title of Electoral Prince of the Holy Roman Empire has ceased to be suitable to present circumstances.

“Several of these principal Powers have, in this point of view, invited his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to renounce that title, and have given him to understand, that by taking, instead of it, the title of King, he would facilitate many of the arrangements which the future welfare of Germany seemed to require. These considerations alone have induced his Royal Highness to consent.

“The House of Brunswick Luneburg being one of the most illustrious and most ancient in Europe, the Hanoverian branch having filled for more than a century one of the most distinguished thrones, its possessions being among the most considerable in Germany; all the ancient Electors of Germany and the house of Wurtemberg having erected their States into Kingdoms; and, lastly,

as the Prince Regent cannot derogate from the rank which Hanover held before the subversion of the German Empire, his Royal Highness has resolved, laying aside in the name of his House the Electoral title, to declare by the present note, which the undersigned has orders to deliver to his Highness Prince Metternich, that he erects his provinces forming the country of Hanover into a Kingdom; and that he shall henceforward assume, for his Sovereign, the title of King of Hanover.

“The intimate friendship which subsists between his Royal Highness and the Imperial Court of Austria does not leave in his mind any doubt but that it will receive this declaration with sentiments analogous to this friendship, and will recognise the new title which circumstances have induced his Royal Highness to adopt for his house in Germany.

“The undersigned is happy to seize this opportunity to repeat to his Highness Prince Metternich, the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

“Vienna, Oct. 12, 1814.

(Signed)

“COUNT MUNSTER.”

PROCLAMATION.

Hanover, Oct. 26.

We, George Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of our Father, his Majesty George the Third, by the grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, &c.

To all our Subjects, Prelates, Knights, Gentry, &c. greeting,—

Whereas, it was decided in the Treaty of Paris, by the chief Powers of Europe, and with our assent, not to restore the form of the ancient constitution of the German empire, but to establish in its place a Confederation of all the independent German States which should fulfil the object of securing the common country against foreign enemies, and against the abuses of arbitrary power in the interior; therefore, the abolishing of an elective head of the empire makes the electoral title hitherto borne by our royal house unsuitable to the new order of things. In choosing a title in place of that of Elector, we have considered that the Electors of the holy Roman Empire were in law considered equal to Kings, and that they enjoyed royal honours; that not only all the remaining ancient Electoral houses, but also one of the new ones, which was inferior in rank to our's, have assumed the Royal dignity; lastly, that we can be the less disposed in our German relations to abate of the splendor of our Royal house, as it has filled for above a century one of the greatest thrones in the world, and has by this connexion afforded manifold protection and support to Germany;—Considering all these circumstances, we have therefore resolved, imploring thereto the Divine blessing, to erect our German States into a Kingdom, and to assume for them the title of King of Hanover. This step, previously approved by many powers, having been on the 12th of October communicated

in a note, by our Cabinet minister, Count Munster, our first Plenipotentiary at the Congress at Vienna, to the chief Courts of Europe, We hereby command all our faithful subjects and public authorities, to employ in future in all acts, &c. instead of the old title, that of King of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, &c.

Given at Carlton-house, this 26th day of October, 1814, in the 55th year of the reign of his Majesty, our Father.

Note by his Excellency Prince Replin to the Saxon Authorities.

An official letter of the Minister of State Baron de Stein, dated October 21, informs me of a Convention concluded on the 28th of September, at Vienna, in virtue of which his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in concert with Austria and England, shall put into the hands of his Majesty the King of Prussia the administration of the kingdom of Saxony. I have received orders to consign the government of this country to persons provided with proper powers by his Majesty the King of Prussia, who shall present themselves; and to relieve the Russian Imperial troops by the Prussian troops, in order thus to operate the union of Saxony with Prussia, which will soon take place in a manner more formal and solemn, in order to establish fraternity between the two kingdoms.

This union is already of itself the guarantee of great and incon-

testable advantages for the two kingdoms, and for all Germany: but the benevolence and care of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and the well known humanity and goodness of his Majesty the King of Prussia, will yet more increase those happy results.

After certain preliminary deliberations, the object of which is the well-being of the whole and of the parts which compose the union, their Majesty's have, to wit, King Frederick William, in quality of future Sovereign of the country, declared, that he has not the intention of incorporating Saxony to his estates as a province, but to unite it to Prussia under the title of the Kingdom of Saxony, to preserve it for ever in its integrity, to leave it in the enjoyment of those rights, privileges, and advantages, which the constitution of Germany shall secure to those of the kingdoms of Germany which make a part of the Prussian monarchy, and to change nothing in its present constitution; and his Majesty the Emperor Alexander has testified the private satisfaction which that declaration has caused him.

SAXON DECLARATION.

Frederick Augustus, by the grace of God King of Saxony, Duke of Warsaw, &c.

We have just learned with lively feelings of grief that our kingdom of Saxony has been provisionally occupied by the troops of his Prussian Majesty.

Firmly resolved never to separate our fate from that of our

people; filled with confidence in the justice and magnanimity of the Allied Sovereigns, and intending to join their alliance as soon as we had the means of doing so, we determined, after the battle of Leipzig, there to await the conquerors. But the Sovereigns refused to hear us. We were compelled to depart from our States, and proceed to Berlin. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia nevertheless made known to us, that our removal from Saxony was dictated only by military interests, and his Majesty at the same time invited us to repose in him entire confidence. We also received from their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, affecting proofs of interest and sensibility. We were in consequence enabled to cherish the hope, that as soon as these military considerations ceased to operate, we should be reinstated in our rights and restored to our dear subjects. We were the more entitled to expect a speedy and happy change in our situation, inasmuch as we had made known to the coalesced sovereigns our sincere desire to co-operate in the re-establishment of repose and liberty, and had manifested in every way which the power was left us of doing, our real devotedness to their persons, and to the cause which was the object of their efforts.

On the conclusion of peace with France, it was infinitely painful to us to learn, that our reiterated instances for our speedy reinstatement had not been attended to; that our just hopes were still deceived; and that the decision of our dearest interests, and those of

our people, had been adjourned to the Congress of Vienna. Far, however, from crediting the reports circulated with regard to the fate of our States since the epoch of the peace of Paris, we place entire confidence in the justice of the allied Monarchs, though it be impossible to penetrate the motives of the proceedings which they have pursued towards us.

The conversation and consolidation of legitimate dynasties was the grand object of the war which has been so happily terminated: the coalesced powers accordingly repeatedly proclaimed, in the most solemn manner, that, far removed from every plan of conquest and aggrandisement, they had only in view the restoration of the rights and liberties of Europe. Saxony, in particular, received the most positive assurances, that her integrity would be maintained. That integrity essentially includes the conservation of the dynasty for which the nation has publicly manifested its constant attachment, and the unanimous wish to be re-united to its Sovereign.

We have communicated to the principal powers of Europe a frank and full exposition of the motives which guided our political conduct during these latter times; and from the unshaken confidence which we place in their intelligence and justice, we feel persuaded that they have recognised not only the purity of our intentions, but also the absolute necessity, resulting from the particular position of our States, and the empire of circumstances, which prevented us from taking part in the struggle for Germany.

The inviolability of our rights,

and of those of our house, to the well and justly acquired inheritance of our ancestors, is acknowledged. Our speedy reinstatement ought to be the consequence thereof.

We should be wanting to the most sacred duties towards our royal house, and towards our people, were we to remain silent under the new measures projected against our states at a moment when we are entitled to expect their restitution. The intention manifested by the Court of Prussia, of provisionally occupying our Saxon States, compels us to forearm our well-founded rights against such a step, and solemnly to protest against the consequences which may be drawn from such a measure.

It is before the Congress of Vienna, and in the face of all Europe, that we discharge this duty, by signing these presents with our hand, and at the same time publicly reiterating the declaration, communicated some time ago to the Allied Courts, that we will never consent to the cession of the States inherited from our ancestors, and that we will never accept any indemnity or equivalent that may be offered to us.

Given at Frederickfeld,

Nov. 4, 1814.

(L. S.) FRED. AUGUSTUS.

Treaty of Peace between his Majesty the King of Denmark, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, concluded at Hanover on the 8th of February, and ratified at Vienna, on the 16th of November, 1814.

In the name of the Holy Trinity, his Majesty the King of Denmark, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, equally animated by a wish to terminate the differences which for a short time have subsisted between them, and to restore on firm foundations that union and good understanding which so long prevailed between their respective states, have for that purpose named and authorized as Plenipotentiaries, viz. his Majesty the King of Denmark, Mr. Edmund Bourke, his Chamberlain, &c. and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, Baron Peter Suchtelen, General of Engineers, &c. who having exchanged their full powers, and found them in good and proper order, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I. There shall be henceforward peace, friendship, and good understanding between his Majesty the King of Denmark and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. Both the high contracting Powers will pay the greatest attention to the maintaining of complete harmony between their respective states and subjects, and will carefully avoid every thing that might interrupt the harmony so happily restored.

II. The political relations, as well as the old treaties, which existed between the two powers before the war, that for a moment broke off their operation, are again restored to full effect by the present treaty, in so far as they do not militate against treaties which have recently been concluded between the Emperor of Russia and other Sovereigns of the North.

III. The relations of navigation

and commerce are again restored between the two States, the same as they existed before the war. They shall be subject to the same regulations, and enjoy the same advantages as before the breaking out of the war.

IV. The séquestration laid on the property of both Sovereigns, and of their respective subjects, as well as the embargo laid on the shipping of both nations in the various ports of Russia and Denmark at the time when war was declared, shall be removed as soon as the present treaty is ratified.

V. The two high contracting parties formally bind themselves to conclude no separate peace with the common enemy.

(The 6th article regulates the mode in which the Russian troops in Holstein were to be supplied.)

VII. The two high contracting parties guarantee to each other the possession of their present states, so as they shall be found at the period of a general peace.

VIII. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged within six weeks at Copenhagen, or ealier, if possible.

In confirmation whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries thereto authorized with full powers, have signed this present treaty, at Hanover, this 8th Feb. 1814.

(Signed)

E. BOURKE.

P. VON SUCHTELEN.

CHARACTERS.

ANECDOTES OF DR. YOUNG.

From the Letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu.

Tunbridge-Wells, 1745.

TO THE DUCHESS OF PORTLAND.

I HAVE great joy in Dr. Young, whom I disturbed in a reverie; at first he started, then bowed, then fell back into a surprise, then began a speech, relapsed into his astonishment two or three times, forgot what he had been saying, began a new subject, and so went on. I told him your Grace desired he would write longer letters; to which he cried Ha! most emphatically, and I leave you to interpret what it meant. He has made a friendship with one person here, whom, I believe, you would not imagine to have been made for his bosom friend. You would, perhaps, suppose it was a bishop, a dean, a prebend, a pious preacher, a clergyman of exemplary life; or if a layman, of most virtuous conversation, one that had paraphrased St. Matthew, or wrote comments on St. Paul; one blind with

studying the Hebrew text, and more versed in the Jewish Chronicle than the English history; a man that knew more of the Levitical law, than of the civil, or common law of England. You would not guess that this associate of the Doctor's was—old *Cibber*! Certainly in their religious, moral, and civil character, there is no relation, but in their dramatic capacity there is some. But why the reverend divine, and serious author of the melancholy Night Thoughts, should desire to appear as a persona dramatis here I cannot imagine. The waters have raised his spirits to a fine pitch, as your Grace will imagine when I tell you how sublime an answer he made to a very vulgar question: I asked him how long he stayed at the Wells? he said, as long as my rival stayed. I was astonished how one who made no pretensions to any thing could have a rival, so I asked him for an explanation; he said he would stay as long as the sun did. He did an admirable thing to Lady Sunderland; on her mentioning Sir Robert Sutton, he asked her where Sir Robert's Lady was? on which we all laughed very heartily.

and I brought him off, half ashamed, to my lodgings; where, during breakfast, he assured me he asked after Lady Sunderland, because he had a great honour for her; and that having a respect for her sister, he designed to have enquired after her, if we had not put it out of his head by laughing at him. You must know, Mrs. Tichborne sat next to Lady Sunderland; it would have been admirable to have had him finish his compliment in that manner.

TO THE SAME.

*Tunbridge-Wells, Sept.
the 3rd, 1745.*

MY DEAR LADY DUCHESS,

I am extremely happy in Dr. Young's company; he has dined with me sometimes, and the other day rode out with me; he carried me into places suited to the genius of his muse, sublime, grand, and with a pleasing gloom diffused over them; there I tasted the pleasure of his conversation in its full force: his expressions all bear the stamp of novelty, and his thoughts of sterling sense. I think he is in perfect good health; he practises a kind of philosophical abstinence, but seems not obliged to any rules of physic. All the ladies court him; more because they hear he is a genius, than that they know him to be such. I tell him I am jealous of some ladies that follow him; he says, he trusts my pride will preserve me from jealousy. The Doctor is a true philosopher, and sees how one vice corrects another till an animal, made up of ten

thousand bad qualities, by "th' eternal art educing good from ill," grows to be a social creature, tolerable to live with.

TO THE SAME.

Tunbridge, 1745.

DEAR MADAM,

I have been in the vapours these two days; on account of Dr. Young's leaving us; he was so good as to let me have his company very often, and we used to ride, walk, and take sweet counsel together. A few days before he went away he carried Mrs. Rolt (of Hertfordshire) and myself, to Tunbridge, five miles from hence, where we were to see some fine old ruins; but the manner of the journey was admirable, nor did I at the end of it, admire the object we went to observe more than the means by which we saw it; and to give your Grace a description of the place without an account of our journey to it, would be contradicting all form and order, and setting myself up as a critic upon all writers of travels. Much

Might be said of our passing worth,
And manner how we sallied forth;

but I shall, as briefly as possible, describe our progress, without dwelling on particular circumstances; and shall divest myself of all pomp of language, and proceed in as humble a style as my great subject will admit.—First rode the Doctor on a tall steed, decently caparisoned in dark grey; next ambled Mrs. Rolt, on a hackney horse, lean as the famed Rozinante,

but in shape much resembling Sancho's ass; then followed your humble servant on a milk-white palfrey, whose reverence for the human kind induced him to be governed by a creature not half as strong, and, I fear, scarce twice as wise as himself. By this enthusiasm of his; rather than my own skill, I rode on in safety, and at leisure, to observe the company; especially the two figures that brought up the rear. The first was my servant, valiantly armed with two uncharged pistols; whose holsters were covered with two civil harmless monsters that signified the valour and courtesy of our ancestors. The last was the Doctor's man, whose uncombed hair so resembled the mane of the horse he rode, one could not help imagining they were of kin, and wishing that for the honour of the family they had had one comb betwixt them; on his head was a velvet cap, much resembling a black saucepan, and on his side hung a little basket. Thus did we ride, or rather jog on, to Tunbridge town, which is five miles from the wells. To tell you how the dogs barked at us, the children squalled, and the men and women stared, would take up too much time; let it suffice, that not even a tame magpie, or caged starling, let us pass unnoted. At last we arrived at the King's-head, where the loyalty of the Doctor induced him to alight, and then, knight errant like, he took his damsels from off their palfreys, and courteously handed us into the inn. We took this progress to see the ruins of an old castle; but first our divine would visit the church-yard, where we read that folks were born and died, the natural,

moral, and physical history of mankind. In the church-yard grazed the parson's steed, whose back was worn bare with carrying a pillion-seat for the comely, fat personage; this ecclesiastic's wife; and though the creature eat part of the parish, he was most miserably lean.....

When we had seen the church, the parson invited us to take some refreshment at his house, but Dr. Young thought we had before enough trespassed on the good man's time, so desired to be excused; else we should, no doubt, have been welcomed to the house by Madam, in her muslin pinnets, and sarsenet hood; who would have given us some mead, and a piece of cake, that she had made in the Whitsun holidays, to treat her cousins. However, Dr. Young, who would not be outdone in good offices, invited the divine to our inn, where we went to dinner; but he excused himself, and came after the meal was over, in hopes of smoking a pipe; but our Doctor hinted to him that it would not be proper to offer any incense, but sweet praise, to such goddesses as Mrs. Rolt and your humble servant. To say the truth, I saw a large horn tobacco box, with Queen Ann's head upon it, peeping out of his pocket, but I did not care to take the hint, and desire him to put in use that magnificent piece of furniture. After dinner we walked to the old castle, which was built by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in William Rufus's days. It has been a most magnificent building; the situation is extremely beautiful; the castle made a kind of a half moon down to the river; and where the river does not defend it, it has been

guarded by a large moat. It is now in the hands of a country squire, who is no common sort of man; but having said so much of the parson, I will let the rest of the parish depart in peace, though I cannot help feeling the utmost resentment at him for cutting down some fine trees almost contemporary with the castle, which he did to make room for a plantation of sour grapes. The towers at the great gate are covered with fine venerable ivy.

It was late in the evening before we got home, but the silver Cynthia held up her lamp in the heavens, and cast such a light on the earth as showed its beauties in a soft and gentle light. The night silenced all but our divine Doctor, who sometimes uttered things fit to be spoken in a season when all nature seems to be hushed and harkening. I followed, gathering wisdom as I went, till I found by my horse's stumbling, that I was in a bad road, and that the blind was leading the blind; so I placed my servant between the Doctor and myself, which he not perceiving, went on in a most philosophical strain to the great amazement of my poor clown of a servant, who not being wrought up to any pitch of enthusiasm, nor making any answer to all the fine things he heard, the Doctor wondering I was dumb, and grieving I was so stupid, looked round, declared his surprise, and desired the man to trot on before; and thus did we return to Tunbridge-Wells. I can give your Grace great comfort in telling you Dr. Young will be with you in a week's time.

PISAN POETS.

(From Forsyth's Remarks on Italy, &c.)

In reviewing some of these bards, I shall begin with *Pignotti*, as he still belongs to Pisa. So little does this elegant fabulist owe to genius, that his very ease, I understand, is the result of severe study; and conscious of this he seems to describe his own faculty in these lines:

————— La natura

Parrà che versati habbia da vena
Facil versi che costan tanta pena.

Pignotti admires Pope and resembles him. The powers of both seem confined to embellish the thoughts of others; and both have depraved with embellishment the simplicity of the early Greeks.—Pope's Homer is much too fine for the original; and *Pignotti*, for want of Esop's naïveté, has turned his fables into tales. Some of his best novelle are reserved for private circles. I heard him read one on "the art of robbing," which could not be safely published by a Tuscan placeman. In the man himself you see little of the poet, little of that refined satire which runs through his fables, and has raised those light-winged, loose, little things to the rank of Italian classics.

Bertola is perhaps a more genuine fabulist than *Pignotti*. He does not labour to be easy; for he has naturally the negligence and sometimes the vacuity of a rhyming gentleman. His fugitive pieces are as light as the poetical cobwebs of his friend *Borgognini*. His sonnets run upon love or religion, and some inspire that mystic, unmean-

ng tenderness which Petrarch infuses into such subjects. Bertola is too fond of universality and change. He has been a traveller, a monk, a secular priest, a professor in different universities and in different sciences, an historian, a poet, a biographer, a journalist, an improvvisatore.

Bondi has also been bitten by the "estro" of sonnet; but he is more conspicuous as a painter of manners. His "conversazioni" and "alla moda" expose some genteel follies with great truth of ridicule. His "giornata vilareccia," is diversified, not by the common expedient of episodes, but by a skilful interchange of rural description, good-natured satire, and easy philosophy. The same subject has been sung by *Melli* in Sicilian, which is the doric of Italian poetry, and full of the ancient Theocritan dialect.

Cesarotti is the only Italian now alive (I hope *Caiafa* will pardon the exclusion) that has shown powers equal to an original epic; but those noble powers he has wasted in stooping to paraphrase the savage nonsense of *Ossian*, and in working on *Homer's* unimprovable rhapsodies. The *Iliad* he pulls down and rebuilds on a plan of his own. He brings *Hector* into the very front, and re-moulds the morals and decorations of the poem.— He retains most of the sublime that flashes through the original; but he has modernized some of its manners, given a certain relief to its simplicity, and suppressed those repetitions peculiar to *Homer*, and to the literature of the early ages.

Parini has amused; and I hope, corrected his countrymen by the

Mattina and *Mezzogiorno*; for the other two parts of the day he left imperfect. An original vein of irony runs through all his pictures, and brings into view most of the affections accredited in high life or in fine conversation. He lays on colour enough, yet he seldom caricatures follies beyond their natural distortion. His style is highly poetical, and, being wrought into trivial subjects, it acquires a curious charm from the contrast. He is thought inferior to *Bettinelli* in the structure of blank verse; but the seasoning and pungency of his themes are more relished here than the milder instruction of that venerable bard.

Fantoni, better known by his Arcadian name *Labindo*, is in high favour as a lyric poet. This true man of fashion never tires his fancy by any work of length; he flies from subject to subject, delighted and delighting. You see *Horace* in every ode, *Horace's* modes of thinking, his variety of measures, his imagery, his transitions. Yet *Labindo* wants the *Horatian* ease; he is too studious of diction, and hazards "some taffeta phrases, silken terms precise," which remind us of our late *Della Crusca* jargon.

Pindemonte was connected with some of our English *Cruscans*, but he cannot be charged with their flimsy, gauzy, glittering nonsense. He thinks, and he makes his readers think. Happy in description, sedate even in his light themes, generally melancholy, and sometimes sublime, he bears a fine resemblance to our *Gray*, and like *Gray*, has written but little in a country where most poets are voluminous.

Casti is the profligate of genius. He rivals *La Fontaine* in the narrative talent, and surpasses him in obscenity. His late work, "*Gli Animalì parlanti*," though full of philosophy and gall, must soon yield to the fate of all political poems. Its forms and its agents are tiresome. We can follow a satirical fox through a short fable, but we nauseate three volumes of allegorical brutes connected by one plot. His "*novelle*" are on the contrary too attractive, too excellently wicked. Such also is their reverend author. He has lived just as he wrote, has grown old in debauchery, and suffered in the cause. Yet *Casti* is courted and caressed in the first circles of Italy; he is the arbiter of wit, and the favourite of the fair.

IMPROVVISATORI.

(*From the Same*).

Florence has been long renowned for *Improvvisatori*. So early as the 15th century the two blind brothers *Brandolini* excelled here in singing Latin extempore. The crowned and pensioned *Corilla* drew lately the admiration of all Italy, and *Signora Fantastici* is now the improvvisatrice of the day.

This lady convenes at her house a crowd of admirers, whenever she chooses to be inspired. The first time I attended her *accademia*, a young lady of the same family and name as the great *Michael Angelo* began the evening by repeating some verses of her own composition. Presently *La Fantastici* broke out into song in the words of the motto, and astonished me by her

rapidity and command of numbers, which flowed in praise of the fair poetess, and brought her poem back to our applause. Her numbers, however, flowed irregularly, still varying with the fluctuation of sentiment; while her song corresponded, changing from aria to recitativo, from recitativo to a measured recitation.

She went round her circle, and called on each person for a theme. Seeing her busy with her fan, I proposed the Fan as a subject; and this little weapon she painted as she promised, "*col pennel divino di fantasia felice*." In tracing its origin she followed *Pignotti*, and in describing its use she acted and analyzed to us all the coquetry of the thing. She allowed herself no pause, as the moment she cooled her *estro* would escape.

So extensive is her reading that she can challenge any theme. One morning, after other classical subjects had been sung, a Venetian count gave her the boundless field of *Apollonius Rhodius*, in which she displayed a minute acquaintance with all the argonautic fable. Tired at last of demi-gods, I proposed the sofa for a task, and sketched to her the introduction of *Cowper's* poem. She set out with his idea, but, being once entangled in the net of mythology, she soon transformed his sofa into a *Cytherean* couch, and brought *Venus*, *Cupid*, and *Mars* on the scene; for such embroidery enters into the web of every improvvisatore.

Such "*strains pronounced and sung unmeditated, such prompt elegance*," such sentiment and imagery flowing in rich diction, in measure, in rhyme, and in music, without interruption, and on ob-

jects unforeseen, all this must evince in *La Fantastici* a wonderful command of powers: yet, judging from her studied and polished compositions, which are dull enough, I should suspect that this impromptu exercise seldom leads to poetical excellence.

THEATRE.—ALFIERI.

(*From the Same.*)

Alfieri is, next to Dante, the Italian poet, most difficult to Italians themselves. His tragedies are too patriotic and austere for the Tuscan stage. Their construction is simple, perhaps too simple, too sparing of action and of agents.—Hence his heroes must often soliloquize, he must often describe what a Shakspeare would represent, and this to a nation immoderately fond of picture. Every thought, indeed, is warm, proper, energetic; every word is necessary and precise; yet this very strength and compression, being new to the language and foreign to its genius, have rendered his style inverted, broken, and obscure; full of ellipses, and elisions; speckled even to affectation with *Dantesque* terms; without pliancy, or flow, or variety or ease.

Yet where lives the tragic poet equal to Alfieri? Has England or France one that deserves the name? Schiller may excel him in those peals of terror which thunder through his gloomy and tempestuous scenes; but he is poorer in thought, and inferior in the mechanism of his dramas.

Alfieri's conduct is more open

than his works to censure. Though born in a monarchy, and living under mild princes, this count centered in his heart all the pride, brutality, and violence of the purest aristocracies that ever raged in Genoa or Venice. Whoever was more or less than noble was the object of his hatred or his contempt. The same pen levelled his Tyrannide against princes, and his *Antigallican* against plebeians. The patriotism which he once put on could never sit easy upon such a mind, nor fall naturally into the forms and postures of common life. He forced it on so violently, that it burst, and was thrown aside.

This hatred of princes led him to dedicate his *Agis* to our Charles 1st. I admit the jurisdiction of posterity over the fame of dead kings. But was it manly, was it humane, to call up the shade of an accomplished prince, a prince fully as unfortunate as he was criminal, on purpose to insult him with a mock-dedication? and of all Italians, did this become Alfieri, the reputed husband of that very woman whose sterility has extinguished the race of Charles?

His aristocratical pride, working on a splenetic constitution, breaks out into disgusting eccentricities, meets you at his very door, bars up all his approaches, and leaves himself in the solitude of a sultan. How unbecoming of a poet was his conduct to General Miollis, the declared friend of all poets living and dead! How often has he descended from his theatrical stateliness to the lowest scurrility! How true is his own description of himself!

Or stimandomi Achilleo or Tersite.

LAST YEARS OF DJEZZAR.

(From *Dr. Clarke's Travels.*)

In our last visit to old Djazzar, we found his health visibly on the decline; but there was nothing he seemed more anxious to conceal from the knowledge of his subjects. The well-known fable of the dying lion was constantly present to his imagination; and no one better understood its moral application. Like the generality of ancient fables, it is, in fact, strikingly applicable to the policy and manners of Eastern nations. Although the repose and stillness of his charem were better suited to the preservation of his life than the public duties of his palace, he knew too well the consequences of a rumour purporting his inability to transact the affairs of his government, and therefore more readily granted audience to persons requesting admission to his presence; continuing his usual practice of cutting watch-papers, but being less ostentatious of his bodily vigour, and the exhibition of his Herculean strength. We found him, as before, with his feet bare, and a bottle of water by his side, but a more than ordinary covering of turbans appeared about his head and neck. Having thanked him for the many obligations he had conferred upon us, he inquired concerning our late journey, and seemed to possess great knowledge of the country, as well as some degree of information respecting its ancient history. Adverting to the dispute which took place between the author and one of the escort

in the plain of Esdraelon, (of which he had been informed) he cautioned us against the imprudence of striking an Arab, unless with power to put him instantly to death; adding, "if you had been any where but in Djazzar's dominions, and under his protection, you would not have lived to tell the story. I know the inhabitants of this country better than any man, and have long found that they are not to be governed by halves. I have been deemed severe; but I trust you have found my name respected, and even beloved, notwithstanding my severity." This last observation was strictly true; for, in spite of all his cruelty, such was the veneration in which they held the name of Djazzar in many parts of the Holy Land, that many of the Arabs would have sacrificed their lives for him. As we were about to take leave, he acknowledged, for the first time, that he did not feel himself well, and complained of want of sleep; asking us if we perceived any change in his health. His interpreter told us that he had never before known an instance of a similar confession; and augured, from this circumstance, that he would not long survive; which proved true, although his death did not immediately follow. His last moments were characteristic of his former life. The person whom he fixed upon for his successor, was among the number of his prisoners. Having sent for this man, he made known his intentions to him; telling him, at the same time, that he would never enjoy peaceful dominion while certain of the princes of the country existed. These men were then

living as hostages in Djezzar's power. "You will not like to begin your reign," said he, "by slaughtering them; I will do that business for you:" accordingly, ordering them to be brought before him, he had them all put to death in his presence. Soon afterwards he died, leaving, as he had predicted, the undisturbed possession of a very extensive territory to his successor, Ismael Pasha: described by English travellers, who have since visited Acre, as a very amiable man, and in every thing the very reverse of this Herod of his time.

CHARACTER OF ALGERNON SYDNEY.

(From his *Life*, by Mr. Meadley.)

The name of Algernon Sydney has been long illustrious in the annals of his country, and revered among the friends of freedom as the champion and martyr of their cause. In vain have the apologists of courtly crimes endeavoured to traduce his character, and to bring public virtue into discredit, by impeaching the rectitude of his designs. Though prejudice and delusion might prevail for a moment, the atrocious calumnies were soon exposed; for the more minutely his conduct is investigated, the more free will it be found from every selfish stain. As a patriot, indeed, his character has been justly admired; but his virtues as a man have been neglected, or at least imperfectly understood. He has generally been considered as austere in his deportment, and devoid of those amenities, which con-

tribute so much to the happiness of social life. He was no doubt irascible, tenacious, and impatient of contradiction or control; but he was sincere, steady, and consistent in his attachments, and open in the avowal of his enmity or disgust.—When he wished to acquire a commanding influence, few men possessed a more insinuating address; and he enjoyed, in return, the most unbounded confidence from his friends. His letters, particularly those he wrote from Italy to his father, display a heart alive to every tender sympathy, and vibrating with the most exquisite feelings. The *sweetness of nature*, so much noticed in his early years, may be traced in his subsequent progress; enabling him to acquire new friends in exile; and to defy the malice of his persecutors in the closing scenes of life. His kindness to Lord Strangford and his sister shows, that amidst the tumults of civil dissension, he was not regardless of the interest of his family, or the blessings of domestic peace. And the anxiety, which he felt from the unmerited resentment of his father, was more poignant, than what arose solely from the recollection of his other misfortunes. He appears to have been subject to occasional fits of despondency, when chagrined or wearied with the difficulties to which he was exposed. Retirement and study then became the solace of his wounded mind.—But, that mind soon recovering its tone and elasticity, he was hurried again to mingle in more active scenes. Hence the apparent inconsistency of his conduct, in withdrawing himself, at times, altogether from society, and in again

as suddenly recurring to the distractions of the busy world.

Yet in business or in study his mind was equally alert, and few men were better qualified to shine in the councils of his country, or to uphold the interests of a sinking state. Sydney's talents, as a negociator, were displayed in his transactions at the Sound; and the wisdom of his measures were afterwards more clearly unfolded, in the steady adherence of Sweden to the English alliance; when the Danes, whom he was accused of compelling to a disadvantageous treaty, forsook that alliance, from their more intimate connection with the Dutch. It was, however, in maintaining the beneficial schemes of an enlightened policy, that he was chiefly fitted to excel. He had no sympathy with the intriguers of an abandoned court; and if, after the restoration, his talents were required for the service of his country, it was to oppose, and not to forward, their designs.

Aware of the evils inseparable from despotism, and the mischievous tendency of delusion on the minds of princes, Sydney was attached to a popular scheme of policy, which he deemed most conducive to the public good. But, free from all animosity and faction, in his resistance to the arbitrary proceedings of the Stuarts, he preserved the consistency of his principles, by refusing to acquiesce in the usurpation of Cromwell, or to countenance the triumph of the military over the civil power. The religious enthusiasm which so generally prevailed, had little influence on his mind; and his efforts were solely directed to secure the

liberties of his country, by the establishment of a free constitution, founded on the only legitimate basis of government, the GENERAL WILL. He vindicated the lawfulness of resistance to oppressive rulers, as necessary to maintain the people's rights; and he challenged a degree of freedom, as essential to their happiness, which the advocates of regal authority are seldom disposed to allow. He esteemed himself free, because dependant on the will of no man, and struggled to assert the proud inheritance of an Englishman, against all unwarranted control. The love of liberty, and of his country, was deeply rooted in his mind; and he was incapable of doing any thing repugnant to his principles, even for the preservation of his life. As those principles were formed on the purest models of antiquity, they were free from that fanaticism and coarseness, which strongly characterized his age. He had a soul above disguise. His elevated sentiments and undoubted courage raised him above the little arts of the demagogue. He was a genuine republican, superior to all selfish considerations, and worthy to be handed down for the admiration of posterity, among the most distinguished patriots of Greece and Rome.

Although, during the triumph of his party, Sydney declined to sit in judgment on a fallen Sovereign, he scorned to take advantage of such delicacy, in the reaction which afterwards ensued. He chose the hour of danger to avow his approbation of a sentence, in which he had not participated, rather than belie his principles, and disown his friends.

Disdaining the honours and emoluments, which might have rewarded his apostacy, he preferred a state of poverty and exile, to the countenance of a profligate and licentious court. For a time, he retired from all interference in public affairs: till goaded by persecution, and roused by indignation at his country's spoilers, he strove to reanimate the drooping spirits of his party, to redress their wrongs. If he sought the assistance of Louis, he sought also the alliance of De Witt; and it should never be forgotten, that the great object of his solicitude, was to restore his native land to freedom, when honour and virtue were alike banished from the precincts of the palace and the throne. If pure and honourable motives are, in any case, admitted to justify doubtful or incautious conduct, let the same be equally allowed in others: and let not Sydney be too hastily condemned for attempting like Thrasylulus and Conon, in a desperate crisis, to assert the liberties of his country, by the aid of foreign powers. Or if he be condemned by the austerity of public virtue, let odium indiscriminately fall on those, who have pursued such measures on any similar pretence; since the morality of an action can in no wise be affected by its failure or success.

If, in his subsequent retirement in the south of France, Sydney was indebted to that country for support, as well as for protection, a fact by no means clearly ascertained, he did not purchase it by any base compliance with the interest or caprices of the court; accepting merely that assistance, which few

governments withhold from illustrious strangers in distress. His supposed connection with Barillon, at a later period, involves nothing inconsistent with the public weal. In a free country, no pensioner can be more dangerous than a pensioned king; and the arbitrary projects of an unworthy sovereign, meanly dependent upon foreign counsels, was, perhaps, most effectually counteracted, by his maintaining some intercourse with the person, who so long conducted the intrigue. The delicacy, and difficulty, of such transactions, certainly cannot be denied: but the importance and necessity of the end in view, with the purity and patriotism of the motive, will, in most cases, justify what is not actually and fundamentally wrong. In very similar circumstances, Demosthenes received money from Persia, to maintain, against Macedonia, the liberties of Greece.

Sydney has been hastily accused, by an historian* too lenient to the crimes of princes, of ingratitude to a sovereign who had pardoned him. But in his case no particular pardon was necessary; the *Act of Indemnity* absolving him from all responsibility for his conduct in the civil wars. At first, his exile was quite voluntary, from his detestation of the vices of the court; and the assurance of safety which was afterwards denied him was no farther requisite, than as a defence against unmerited persecution. When, therefore, he returned in compliance with the wishes of his dying father, a safe conduct was all that he required;—all that

* See Hume's Hist. viii. 43, note.

there appears the slightest evidence to prove that he received. It would have been inconsistent with his ardent feelings, to remain a calm spectator of his country's wrongs; and, however anxiously he might seek to redress them, a solemn *act* of the legislature has long since rescued his memory from the imputation of all legal, and all moral guilt. He fell, indeed, a martyr to his principles, and a victim to the vengeance of a tyrant, whose life he had generously preserved.

Regarding religion solely as a divine philosophy, Sydney placed no reliance on the efficacy of external forms. He was a firm believer in the wisdom and benevolence of the Deity; in the truth and obligations of the christian scheme: but he was averse to public worship, and to every description of ecclesiastical influence in the state. He was devoid of all intolerance and bigotry, where religion alone was concerned, and his aversion to popery was chiefly grounded on its supposed connection with arbitrary power.

As a writer on government, Sydney was eminently qualified to excel, no less from his cultivated taste and genius, than from his intimate acquaintance with the theory and practice of political institutions, and his ardour in defending the common rights and freedom of mankind. A master at once of reason and of expression, he wrote from his judgment and his heart; and conveyed the result of his principles and knowledge, in a clear, flowing and nervous style. Conversant with the best writers of antiquity, and the purest models of more recent times, he had studied

the history of nations, as it tended to unfold the evils of despotism, and the advantages of popular control. And his expedients for the preservation or establishment of civil liberty, are few, simple, and practical, wherever public virtue, its only effectual safeguard, can be found.....

But the approbation bestowed on Sydney, by the historian or the patriot, has been by no means confined to the speculations of his retirement: it has accompanied him amid the tumults and dissensions of his active life. Above all, the injustice of his sentence has been almost universally condemned; and "the production of papers, containing speculative opinions upon government and liberty, as a substitute for a second witness, deprecated, as a system of wickedness and nonsense, hardly to be paralleled in the history of juridical tyranny." He has been regarded as innocent even of political crimes; as a victim to the sanguinary vengeance of his profligate and perfidious king.

Such was Algernon Sydney: such, by the liberal and enlightened, has he ever been esteemed.—His little errors are lost in the blaze of transcendent genius, of virtues such as fall not to the common lot of man. Let those, who calumniate his character and revile his principles, remember, that to the practical assertion of those very principles at the revolution, England has owed her best superiority over the nations of Europe. If he formed too favourable an opinion of the dignity of human nature, and recommended a freedom too pure and too lofty for the passions

and prejudices of the mass of mankind; it was the error of a mind sublime and generous: the greatest benefactors of their species have invariably cherished an equal enthusiasm. And whilst the censures of the venal and the base are heard but for a moment, the name of Sydney will live in the memory of the just, and his conduct will excite the emulation of the honourable; while his character and his principles will be applauded by every friend to the liberties of Britain.

And if, in the revolving annals of her history, that day shall ever arise, when the despotic prince, and the profligate minister, shall again prompt the patriot of noble birth to do or die for his country; then may the image of Algernon Sydney rise up to his admiring eye: and against the darkness of fate, whether its smile or its frown awaits his "well considered enterprize," let him fortify his spirit by an example of magnanimity so choice and so complete.

EPITAPH

On the late

SIR WADSWORTH BUSK,

BURIED IN THE

Church of the Middle Temple,

LONDON.

Hoc Tumulo requiescunt Cineres WADSWORTH BUSK Equitis, Jurisconsulti, præclaræ hujus Societatis Consessoris et multis annis Regiarum Causarum Procuratoris in Mona Insula; Obiit Die xv. Decembris, Anno Salutis MDCCXI. ÆTAT. LXXXII.

By the faithful and assiduous

discharge of his official duties, and by an unremitting attention to the true interests of the Island, which was the scene of his professional engagements, he merited and obtained the rewards of his Sovereign, and conciliated the esteem, gratitude, and veneration of the inhabitants.

Qualified to shine in any station of public trust, he preferred, in philosophical retirement, the path of virtue and piety, which led to a more enviable and lasting pre-eminence.

In private life his virtues were conspicuous—not ostentatious; his conduct exemplary—not austere; his deportment dignified—not assuming; his benevolence warm and comprehensive, but not indiscriminate; his manners invariably gentle, unaffected, and sincere.

In conversation he was instructive, animating, and impressive; in composition nervous, perspicuous, and elegant; his acquirements were solid, classical, useful, and extensive, and his knowledge of the human mind penetrating and profound. Zealous for the promotion of civil and religious freedom, (the foundation of all human excellence), he accounted it a singular blessing to have ranked among his steadiest friends some of the ablest advocates of Liberty and Christianity. A firm believer in the truths of revealed Religion, he unceasingly endeavoured to promote its genuine doctrines and practical influence by prayer, by precept, and by example; for his life was passed in the exercise of every social duty, of every moral obligation, of every christian charity! his end was marked by calm content,

placid resignation, and pious hope, the fruit of intellectual exertion, the meed of tried integrity, the theme of disinterested praise, the promise of a blessed immortality!

Brevis a natura nobis vita data

est at memoria bene redditæ vitæ sempiterna.

Filii quinque uxoris prioris et conjux carissima superstes, suis madidum lachrimis, hoc marmor posuerunt.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.

OF

NATIONS AND CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

KALMUCK PRAYING MACHINES.

(From *Travels in the Caucasus and Georgia.*)

AMONG the most remarkable of the sacred utensils of the temples is the *Kürdä*, a cylindrical vessel of wood or metal, either very small or of immense size. In its centre is fixed an iron axle; but the interior of the cylinder, which is quite hollow, is filled with sacred writings, the leaves of which are all stuck one to another at the edge, throughout the whole length.— This paper is rolled tightly round the axis of the cylinder till the whole space is filled up. A close cover is fixed on at each end, and the whole *Kürdä* is very neatly finished, painted on the outside with allegorical representations, or Indian prayers, and varnished. This cylinder is fastened upright in a frame by the axis; so that the latter, by means of a wheel attached to it below, may be set a-going with a string, and with a slight pull kept in a constant rotatory motion. When

this cylinder is large, another twice as small, and filled with writing, is fixed for ornament at the top of it. The inscriptions on such prayer-wheels commonly consist of masses for souls, psalms, and the six great general litanies, in which the most moving petitions are preferred for the welfare of all creatures. The text they sometimes repeat a hundred or even a thousand times, attributing from superstition a proportionably augmented effect to this repetition, and believing that by these frequent copies, combined with their thousands of revolutions, they will prove so much the more efficacious. You frequently see, as well on the habitations of the priests as on the whole roof of the temple, small *Kürdä* placed close to each other, in rows, by way of ornament; and not only over the gates, but likewise in the fields, frames set up expressly for these praying-machines, which, instead of being moved by a string, are turned by means of four sails, shaped and hollowed out like spoons, by the wind.

Other similar *Kürdä* are fasten-

ed to sticks of moderate thickness; a leaden weight is then fastened to the cylinder by a string which, when it is once set a-going, keeps it with the help of the stick in constant motion. Such-like prayer-wheels, neatly wrought, are fastened upon short sticks to a small wooden pedestal, and stand upon the altars for the use of pious persons. While the prayer-wheel is thus turned round with one hand the devotee takes the rosary in the other, and at the same time repeats penitential psalms.

A fourth kind of these Kürdä is constructed on the same principle as those which are turned by wind; only it is somewhat smaller, and the frame is adapted to be hung up by a cord in the chimneys of the habitations or huts of the Mongols. When there is a good fire, they are likewise set in motion by the smoke and the current of air, and continue to turn round as long as the fire is kept up.

A fifth kind of Kürdä is erected on a small stream of water, upon a foundation like that of a mill, over which a small house is built to protect it from the weather.—By means of the wheel attached to it, and the current, the cylinder is in like manner kept in a constant circular motion. These water-Kürdä are commonly constructed on a large scale, and maintained at the joint expense of the inhabitants of a whole district. They have a reference to all aquatic animals, whether alive or dead, whose temporal and eternal happiness is the aim of the writings contained in them: in like manner as the object of the fire-Kurdä is the salvation of the souls of all animals suffering by fire.

From the Same.

THE CKARATSCHAI.

The Ckaratschai, (that is, *Black Rivulet*,) not Karautzi, are called by the Tscherkessians Karschaga Kusch'ha, but by the Mingrelians and Imerethians Karatschioli. By the Tartars they are denominated Ckara-Tscherkess, or *Black* Tscherkessians, because they are subject to that people. Thus also they were named by the Georgians, in the middle ages, Quara Dshiki, and their country Qaradschachethi, for Dshiki and Zychi are synonymous, and signify Tscherkessians.

They assert that they removed from Madshar to the district which they at present inhabit before the Tscherkessians came to the Kabardah, and derive their name of Charatschai from the chieftain under whose conduct they settled on the Ckuban. Pallas assigns to them a considerable extension to the west; for he represents them as bordering upon the Beschilbai on the Urup. The truth is, that they dwell dispersed at the north foot of the Elbrus, which is called by them Mingi-taw, on the rivers Chursuk, Ckuban, and Teberde. To the east they are separated by the mountains of Kandshal, Tshalpak, and Urdi; and to the north by the mountains of Auarsetsch, Ketschergan, Baramut, and Mara, from the Tsckherkessians and Abasses. To the west they have the Abassian tribes of Tramkt, Lo'u, and Klitsch. Their two principal villages are Ckaratschai, at the influx of the Chursuk into the right of the Ckuban, which contains about 250 houses, and another of about fifty houses, situated to the west of the Upper Ckuban, on the little river

Teberde. The latter is of recent date, having been founded by refugees from Ckaratschi, who quitted the principal village for fear of the incursions of the Kabardians. the road to them, which is extremely incommodious, and cannot be travelled with carriages, runs along the Ckuban and Bakssan.

From the village of Ckaratschai, at the conflux of the Chursuk and the Ckuban, it is 17 wersts to the stone bridge over the latter river, which is called by the Tscherkessians *Miwwet'le-misch* but by the Tartars *Taschkopur*. The road thither leads along the right bank of the Ckuban, and is not passable for carriages. To go from Ckaratschai to the Great Kabardah, you first proceed up the brook Chursuk to its source, and then cross the range of the Tschalpak in such a direction that you leave Mount Kandshal on the right.—The distance is 60 or 70 wersts, and the road very bad. To the foot of the Mingitau or Elbrus it is only 15 wersts, which distance may be performed in half a day; but its summit is inaccessible.

All the Ckaratschai were formerly heathen like the Balkar and Tschegem; but at present no other religion prevails among them than the Mohammedan, and they now abhor swine's flesh, of which they used to be very fond. About thirty years since (1782) they were converted to Ismaelism by the Kabardian priest Isaak Effendi, who was in the pay of the Porte. The name of their present Effendi is Issaak al-o, that of their Mulla is Othman, and the person who summons them to prayer from the tower of the Messdshed is called Guotschai.

To Christianity they are utter strangers, and keep no other fasts than those prescribed in the Ckuran. Without the village of Ckaratschai, however, at a place which is set apart for the interment of strangers, and is called *Getmischbach*, there are many graves and sepulchral stones, which they attribute to Frengi or Catholics.

The princes of the Ckaratschai are styled *By*, and of these the three chief families are the *Ckrym-Schochali*, *Ursubi*, and *Mudari*.—The people nevertheless pay no kind of tribute either to them, the *usdens*, or the gentry; but the princes possess the right of taking for their own use any man's horses, but return them in a short time to the owner. To the Kabardian princes, on the other hand, whom they term *Bek*, they are obliged to pay certain imposts. All the Ckaratschi, whether princes, nobles, or peasants, are under the authority of the *Beks*, and consider them as their only superiors. These commonly receive five sheep from each house; besides which the wealthy give them a fine horse, an ox, felt-mantles (*Jamatschek*), furs, copper kettles, and other articles.

Though the Ckaratschai are not bound to pay any particular honours to their native princes, yet the *usdens* must attend the *By* in his excursions on horseback. If he makes a purchase, he commonly gives away part of it in presents to the persons of his retinue, who, in return, entertain him every where in the best manner, and supply him with provisions suitable to his rank.

As the friendship of Kabardian princes is estimated very highly by them, each family strives to obtain

the favour of one of the most powerful, that it may secure a protector and mediator in unforeseen misfortunes or attacks. No one will then venture to do any member of it an injury either public or private; nay, it frequently happens that mean families attain power and consequence solely through their friendship with Kabardian princes. Hence neither the Abasses nor the Nogays venture to commit depredations on the Ckaratschai, lest they should be chastised by the Kabardians; on the contrary, they are always solicitous to keep on the best terms with them.

The Ckaratschai, in their persons, are some of the handsomest of the inhabitants of the Caucasus, and bear a much stronger resemblance to the Georgians than to the roving Tartars in the Steppe. They are well shaped, and have remarkably delicate features, which are embellished by large black eyes and a fair complexion. Among them you meet with none of the broad, flat faces, and hollow oblique eyes, which are so common among the Nogays, and would prove an intermixture with Mongol tribes.

In general they take only one wife; but some have two or three, with whom they live very happily, and, contrary to the practice of the other mountaineers, treat them with humanity and affection; so that here, as among the Europeans, the wife is the companion, and not the menial servant, of the husband. The wives of the princes have separate habitations, and dare not show themselves to any stranger, and still less converse with him. The husband is not allowed to visit his wife in the day-time, but

only at night. The same Tscherkessian custom prevails also among the wealthy usdens or nobles; but the common man lives together with his wives, and permits strangers to see and converse with them. The daughters likewise go but little abroad; they are occupied in the manufacture of gold and silver thread, and in making clothes for their fathers and brothers. Among them, as among the other Tartars, the parents, on the marriage of a daughter, receive a kalim, which is here termed the price of blood. The bridegroom, if he is wealthy, sends a complete dress to the bride, who must put it on when she is conducted to him, which is always done in the night. On the wedding-day the bridegroom assembles at his house all his friends of the male sex, and gives them an entertainment, at which they eat and drink heartily. A similar treat is given in the house of the bride, but only her female acquaintance are invited to it. Towards evening the young men repair to the bride's, to conduct her with her whole train to the habitation of her future husband. The festivities last three days; the company dance, feast, and make merry; the youths have an opportunity of forming an acquaintance with the girls of the village, and thus commences many a passion which terminates in a new marriage. At the wedding a particular dance is performed by lads and lasses intermixed in a circle.

When a young man designs to marry, he does not communicate his intention to his parents, lest they should disapprove his choice and prevent the match. In general, however, the parents them-

selves seek out for him a wife suitable to his rank and fortune. In this case the ceremony of betrothing very soon takes place; but the marriage is deferred, so that the parties have frequently to wait from four to six months, nay sometimes even a whole year. Till the consummation of the nuptials the bridegroom is not suffered upon any account to see or speak to the bride, neither is she allowed to see him. It is also considered indecorous for the bridegroom to be seated in the presence of the bride's parents; even if he has been sitting before their entrance he rises; neither must he enter into conversation with them until he is actually married to their daughter.

When a man has debauched a married or unmarried female, and the affair becomes public in the village, all the inhabitants meet in the Messdshed, whither the seducer also is conducted. He is tried by the elders, who commonly pronounce upon him a sentence of banishment from the country, accompanied with the most rigid injunction never to return to Ckaratschai or its vicinity if he has any regard for his life. The father turns his dishonoured daughter, and the husband the adultress, out of his house, and never can either be prevailed upon to receive her again. Sometimes the business terminates in the death of the offender, and then the disgraced family quit the country to conceal their shame from their former fellow-citizens. Such cases, however, but rarely occur.

When a prince or nobleman has no issue by his legitimate wife, but has children by a slave, these are

called Thuma or Tschankua. If they are males, they are delivered immediately after their birth to some poor person, who brings them up with care till the father dies, and then the Thuma succeed him in all his prerogatives and possessions, as though they were his legitimate offspring. But when there are children also by the legitimate wife, and these will neither acknowledge the bastard as their brother, nor suffer him to live with them, nor assign him a share of the patrimony, they put him to death, as no person will avenge his blood, because he is related to nobody. It nevertheless frequently happens that the legitimate children, out of respect for the blood of their father, not only spare the bastard, but acknowledge him as a brother, and share with him the paternal possessions. The latter generally takes his poor foster-father into his house, and supports him from a motive of gratitude as long as he lives.

Many of the Ckaratschai commit the education of their sons to their Mulla, who instructs them in reading and writing. When they have acquired a proficiency in these branches they are termed Tochta, and are appointed to chant the Ckuran in the Messdshed at divine worship. After they have performed this office for some time they become eligible themselves for the post of Mulla, if they should embrace no other profession.

The Ckaratschai are not so much addicted to plunder as their neighbours the Tscherkessians and Abasses; nay, the words *theft* and *roguey* are seldom heard among them. They are extremely in-

dustrious, and chiefly subsist by agriculture; for they are too weak to pursue, like their masters and protectors the Kabardians, the trade of arms, as the whole tribe consists of very few more than 250 families.

The soil is fertile, and produces abundance of wheat (*budai*), barley (*arpá*), millet (*tari*), and grass for pasturage; yet this spot is but eight wersts in breadth, the whole circumjacent country being covered with woods, in which wild pear-trees (*körtmő*) are frequently met with. Here grow likewise great quantities of cornel-berries, which are preserved with honey, and disposed of to the Kabardians and the Turks. The woods moreover abound with game, as bears, wolves, wild goats of two species, hares, wild cats, the skins of which are highly valued, and martens. They sell to foreign traders the skins of bears, hares, foxes, and martens; but those of the wild goats they keep for themselves, and use them for carpets, which they lay upon the spot where they kneel during prayer. They likewise make boot-legs and Tartar boots of them, and cut them into small strips to sew with. They keep many sheep, asses, mules (*ckadra*), and horses, which last, though small, are strong and spirited, and admirably adapted for travelling in the mountains. Their butter is excellent, and with the milk they make very good cheese (*bischlik*). A very common dish with them is *kefir*; so also is boiled mutton (*schisslick*), or meat roasted upon small sticks, or cakes filled with minced meat and other things. Their beer (*ssra*) is, like that of the Ossetes, the best in

the Caucasus, and resembles English porter. They distil brandy from barley and wheat, and their bread they commonly bake in the ashes. They are very fond of tobacco, which they cultivate themselves; and there are several species of it, all of which are in great request. They sell it to the Nogays, Ssuanes, and Jews; these last export it to the Kabardah and to Russia.

When their horses are grown old and unserviceable, they cut off their tails and manes, and turn them out to feed in the woods, where they become extremely fat. When they kill them they keep the flesh dried till winter, and also cut it into small pieces, with which, when cleared of the sinews, they fill the intestines. This kind of sausage they set before their friends as a dainty. The stomach, liver, and other offal are likewise used in housekeeping. *Kümiss*, or milk-brandy, is never made by them.

The men wear, like the Tscherkessians, woollen garments resembling a close surtout, which are called *Tschimek*. Their cloth, which is held in high estimation throughout the whole of the Caucasus, is manufactured by themselves. The women also dress in cloth and furs when they go abroad; but in the height of summer they wear only a light under-garment of white cotton. The younger females cover the head with a cap of silver lawn, and plait their hair, which is tied after the Tscherkessian manner with a white ribband, and falls down their backs. The women of more advanced age wear a white handkerchief over the head.

Their houses, which they keep

very clean, are built of fir; they have no fire-places, and small windows. Their principal household utensils consist of a variety of copper kettles, which are hung up by means of a hook over the fire, and come by way of Ssochumckala'h from Anadolia. The beds are of wood, raised but very little from the floor, and covered with carpets and pillows.

Their arms at present are guns, pistols, sabres, and daggers; formerly they used shields (*Ckalchan*) also, and two different kinds of hunting-spears, called *Ssungeh* and *Mudshurá*. They have no wheeled carriages, owing to the mountainous nature of the country, but transport every thing upon pack-horses.

When one man has killed another, the relatives of the latter strive by all means to revenge his blood by the death of the murderer; and thus, according to their notions, to give rest to his and their own souls. Nevertheless it frequently happens that a prince endeavours to reconcile the parties, whom he invites to his house, with all their relations; an ox or a sheep is slaughtered and eaten, copious potations of beer succeed, and before they part a reconciliation is generally effected. If the person whose duty it is to avenge the death of his kinsman be poor, or deficient in spirit, or if the deceased have no relatives capable of imbruing their hands in the blood of the murderer, the reconciliation may also be brought about by means of presents to the value, very often, of more than 600 (silver) rubles. These are called *Chanbahasé* by the *Ckaratschai*. Should the murder have been un-

intentional, still it is considered as a crime; but a reconciliation is much more easy, and seldom fails to be effected.

The princes of the *Ckaratschai* marry daughters of *Kabardian usdens*, and these *usdens* take for their wives the daughters of those princes. The *kalim*, or price paid for a wife in arms and cattle, exceeds in value 1,000 (silver) rubles.

The manner in which they bring up their children is very strict and commendable. When a son is disobedient to his parents, and fails to amend his conduct after repeated admonitions, he is placed in sight of the whole village at the door of the *Messdshed*, and seriously exhorted to alter his behaviour. Should this have no effect, his parents disown and turn him out of doors, having previously furnished him with such things as are most necessary, and never must he afterwards show his face in his father's house. If his conduct should still be too scandalous, he is even expelled from the village, and forbidden to return as long as he lives.

Treachery is a crime so uncommon as scarcely to be known to them even by name; and should any native be guilty of it, or a stranger come among them as a spy, all the people fly to arms to apprehend him, and he infallibly pays the forfeit of his life for the offence. In general they do not rest till they have literally cut him in peices.

When the inhabitants of *Ckaratschai* have any important business to discuss and decide upon, the elders assemble in the *Messdshed*. In concluding agreements both parties must swear to observe

them, and whoever breaks his oath forfeits five or ten sheep to the village. Should he again violate the covenant, he must, after paying the penalty, bind himself by a new oath to the faithful performance of the engagement, and no instance is known of a man having broken this double oath. In taking oaths the following ceremonies are observed: the parties meet in the ante-hall of the Messdshed, and the mulla holds up the Ckuran. The person taking the oath lays his hand upon the book, and calls God to witness the truth of his asseveration; on which the ceremony concludes, and the oath is considered inviolable.

When any one dies the women set up a terrible howl, beating their breasts, and tearing their hair; but the men who attend the funeral strike themselves violently with their horse-whips on the forehead, and mangle the lobes of their ears with knives. On their return, however, they drown their grief in copious libations of beer.

The Ckaratschai have recourse to divination, more especially before they mount their horses to undertake a journey or go a hunting. They lay forty-one small pebbles, peas, beans, or barley-corns, in several heaps, according to certain rules, and from their number and relative situations they predict the success or failure of an enterprise. If the omens prove propitious, they hasten to put their design in execution; but if unlucky, nothing can induce them to stir a step,—so thoroughly are they convinced of the infallibility of the prediction. It must be confessed, however, that many

of them have no faith in these absurdities.

For the rest, these people, like all mountaineers, are very superstitious, and relate numberless stories of dæmons, and goblins that are said to haunt the mountains; of which the following may serve for a specimen:—A malignant spirit in female shape, and having very long hair, which they call in their language Ssal-masti, is reported to reside in a certain wood. About twenty-five years ago one of the inhabitants of the village caught this goblin, carried it home with him, and cut off its hair, which he carefully hid, and by which means he rendered the spirit subservient to him. One day he ordered it to make some *bosa*; on which it set the pot on the fire, boiled the pease, and when the soup was ready the master and mistress went out, leaving two little children only in the house. These soon begged the spirit to give them something to eat, which it promised to do, if they would tell where its hair was concealed. No sooner had they shown the place where it lay, than the dæmon snatched up the hair, and was thus released from subjection to its master. Upon this it threw the two children into the pot full of boiling *bosa*, and fled back to the wood, where it is still said to reside.

They deem it a great crime not to observe the fasts prescribed in the Ckuran, and to omit their daily prayers. Like all the Mohammedans of the Caucasus, they are Sunnites, and cherish an inveterate hatred against the followers of A'li. The flesh of the wild and tame swine, of which they

were formerly very fond, they now hold in the utmost abhorrence, and they consider a person who only touches one of those animals as impurè.

In temper they are extremely warm, and the smallest trifle that can be construed by them into an affront instantly inflames their resentment against the offender; but they are soon pacified again, and easily convinced of their error. Upon the whole, it may be justly asserted, that they are the most polished tribe in the Caucasus, and surpass all their neighbours in mildness of manners. To their superiors, the Kabardian princes, they pay the utmost respect and obedience, executing all their commands with cheerfulness and punctuality. They assist their poorer brethren with gifts, and in a variety of ways; the rich lend them their oxen, and find them employment, for which they pay them well, so that they are enabled to live in a comfortable manner.

The Ckaratschai manufacture themselves none of those articles which require great pains and patience, and procure even their guns, sabres and daggers from the neighbouring Tscherkessians, from Ssochum-ckala'h, and from the Abasses. Their territory yields neither salt nor iron. These necessaries, together with lead and other metals, they purchase of the Tscherkessians and the Nogays. For salting their winter provisions they use the water of a spring not far from Chursuk, with which also they cook their victuals.

They have scarcely any other kinds of beverage than beer and *bosa*. From wheat and barley, indeed, they distil a brandy which

is very strong and intoxicating; but they seldom drink it, as it is forbidden in the Ckuran. They make a stock of beer and *bosa* for winter. They have no honey, because the climate is too cold for bees in winter, and they know nothing of the management of hives. What honey they want they obtain from the Kabardians but use it only for preserving cornel-berries and other fruit.

Their mountains produce both sulphur and saltpetre; and to procure the latter they are not obliged, like the Tscherkessians, to sprinkle the ground of their sheepfolds and pens with ley. Their gunpowder is fine and remarkably strong.

The produce of their manufactures, as cloth (*schal*), felts (*kuss*) for carpeting, furs, hoods (*baschlik*), &c. they sell partly to the Imerethians and partly export to Ssochum-ckala'h, a Turkish fortress on the Black Sea, which contains great quantities of merchandize, and carries on a considerable trade with the western Caucasus. They receive in return cottons, silks, tobacco-pipes, for which there is a great demand, Turkish tobacco, needles, thimbles, and otter skins. Their traffic with the Kabardians, from whom they procure salt and other Russian produce, is much less extensive; indeed they can supply themselves much better with all they want through the channel of the Turks, and at a much cheaper rate, on account of the water-carriage from Constantinople. They have also some dealings with the Ssuanes, who are called Ebse by the Basianes, and principally supply them with sulphur and lead.

THE INGUSCHES.

From the Same.

The Ingusches are industrious, especially the women, who not only attend to the domestic concerns; but make clothes for their husbands, fetch home fire-wood frequently from the distance of eight wersts, and carry very heavy burdens over the hills. Almost all the elevated valleys are destitute of wood, which must be brought with great labour from the lofty mountains. This, as I should suppose, is the chief reason that their houses are built of stone, with flat roofs. They whitewash the exterior of their buildings and towers, though they are not very tenacious of cleanness within. They build together in families, and often fortify their villages with walls and conical towers from sixty to ninety feet in height. Their fields lie contiguous to their habitations; the animals which they keep are hogs, sheep, asses, mules, a few horses, and horned cattle; for the deficiency of pasturage admits of a small number only of the latter. For the rest, their wants are few. Wretchedly clad in the Tartar fashion, wrapped winter and summer in felt-cloaks, they have often no other food than raw roots, and are nevertheless very temperate when the chase affords them better cheer. The oldest persons of the family sit down first to their repast, and leave those who follow them so much that enough remains, after they have done, for the children. In the observance of the rights of hospitality, in the possession of their property in common, in the

equitable division of what fortune or accident throws in their way, they lose the appearance of savage life, and seem actuated by more humane sentiments than we rapacious Europeans who style ourselves polished and civilized. They are very meagre, but well grown, swift of foot, strong and indefatigable. Freedom, wildness, and gravity, are expressed in their looks. In temper they are violent, but soon pacified again; and all their passions are displayed without disguise or restraint. They consider the contempt of life as a virtue, and the slightest symptom of fear as the greatest of faults; for which reason they choose rather to lay violent hands on themselves than submit to the will of another. Their women show the same heroic firmness, of which the following instance came to the knowledge of Count John Potocki during his residence on the Line.—An Ingusch carried a young female of his own country to Endery with the intention of selling her. A Jew from Schirwan offered 240 rubles in Persian stuffs for her, and the bargain was concluded. The buyer and seller withdrew for a moment to look at the goods; on which the girl thus addressed the by-standers: “I am but a poor orphan, whom any one may abuse with impunity. My conductor promised me marriage, and now he is selling me, that he may have silk clothes. But I will take care that he never shall wear them.” With these words she went out into the garden and hung herself upon a tree.

Hunting, war, and marauding, are deemed by the Ingusches the

most reputable employments of youth; and they rob as much for the sake of honour as from necessity. They have heads of families without authority, and eloquence and abilities alone have any influence over them. To laws and a state of subjection they are utter strangers; and in all their transactions they are governed solely by ancient custom. The father arms his son as soon as he is able to defend himself, and then abandons him to his fate and his inclinations.

The Ingusches borrow their names from animals: thus, one is named *Ust*, ox; a second *Chaka*, hog; a third *Poe*, dog; and so forth. The women have still more singular appellations, for instance, *Assir wachara*—she who rides a calf; *Ossiali wachara*—she who rides a bitch, &c. Should an Ingusch be indebted to an individual belonging to any of the neighbouring tribes, and not pay him, the creditor goes to his *Kunack*, or guest, among the Ingusches, acquaints him with the circumstance, and solicits him to procure the payment of the debt, with this threat: “If thou dost not comply, I have brought with me a dog which I will kill upon the graves of thy family.”—Every Ingusch trembles at this dreadful menace; and if the debtor denies the debt, he is obliged to swear that he does not owe it. On this occasion dogs’ bones are mixed with the excrements of the same animals, and carried to the sacred rock *Jerda*. Here the person charged with the debt says with a loud voice, “If I deny the truth, may the dead of my family carry upon their shoulders the dead of

the family of my accuser, and that too on this road when it has rained and the sun scorches!” The same ceremony takes place in charges of theft, for the Ingusches steal oftener than they lend.—If a mau’s son dies, another who has lost his daughter goes to the father, and says, “Thy son will want a wife in the other world; I will give him my daughter; pay me the price of the bride.” Such a demand is never refused, even though the purchase of the bride amount to thirty cows. They take five and more wives, and after the father’s death, the eldest son marries them all except his own mother, whom however any of his brothers may take on the same footing. When this scandalous custom is reprobated in the presence of an Ingusch, he replies, “My father lay with my mother, and why should not I lie with his wife?”

The women of the Kists and Ingusches are small, strong, and tolerably handsome; the girls, adorned with the glow of health, are very lively, inquisitive and merry creatures. Their hair in front is cut so short as to cover only half the forehead, over which they spread it with great care, making it adhere together with white lead. That on the hinder part of the head they plait in several braids, which fall over the shoulders and down the back; but married women have it done up in two braids only, each being tied with a silk, woollen or cotton fillet, which is passed round it so often that it is an inch thick near the head, and diminishes to the other extremity, which just reaches to the top of the shift, where both

are tied together with a ribband. The rest of their head-dress consists of a Tscherkessian hat, which looks very well before, and brass, copper or glass ear-rings. The shift is worked at the shoulders and breast, with silk, wool or yarn of different colours, to the depth of five inches. Over it they wear a jacket which reaches to the waist and is fastened with a girdle, and under the shift long trowsers. These trowsers mark their condition; married women wear red, widows and old women blue, and young unmarried females white trowsers; but all of them are neatly worked at the ankles in a variety of colours bordered with black. In winter, females of all classes wear boots, and in summer go barefoot. When their household business is finished, they employ themselves in making carpets, or felts. They manufacture also a slight woollen stuff (*Zoka*), which serves to clothe themselves as well as their husbands and children.

Their method of dancing seems peculiar to themselves, as it is not to be met with among the other inhabitants of the Caucasus. A party sitting down in a large circle sing, and accompanied by hautboys or bagpipes challenge the youngest and ablest dancers to show their activity. Such as choose then throw themselves into a variety of dangerous postures, and perform all sorts of antics, one after another. When all the dancers have taken their turn, amidst loud and general plaudits, they join hands, sing, and dance in long files. They frequently form with great dexterity in one large circle, open and close again,

and conclude with the same general antics with which they began. That the fair sex may not be deprived of this diversion, they seek some blind musician with whom they may amuse themselves in some spot at a distance from the men, without violating the custom which enjoins them to conceal their persons from strangers of the other sex.

The art of writing is considered by the Ingushes as a miracle wrought by the Christian and Mohammedan religions in favour of their professors; they nevertheless continue averse to those religions, though the Russian missionaries employed by the Ossetian Commission took great pains to convert them to the Greek church. Two brothers of this nation were sold as slaves to the Turks, embraced the Mohammedan faith, visited Mecca, and at length recovered their liberty. Returning to their native land, they found their mother yet alive, and, having converted her, began to preach with pious zeal against the veneration paid by their countrymen to rocks. "Ye preach a doctrine," said the Ingushes to them, "which ye learned while slaves; we'll have nothing to do with it; therefore begone, and never show your faces here again." The two brothers withdrew unmolested to another country; a proof that the religion of the Ingushes is far more tolerant than the Christian.

The religion of the Ingushes is extremely simple; for they worship one God, whom they name *Däle*, but no saints or other illustrious persons. They celebrate Sunday, not by religious worship,

but by rest from labour. In spring they observe a long fast, and in summer one of shorter duration. They have no particular customs either at the birth or death of man, but annually perform general pilgrimages to holy places, most of which are remains of Christian churches erected in the time of the celebrated Georgian queen Thamar, who reigned from A. D. 1171 to 1198, subdued most of the Caucasians, and converted them to Greek Christianity. On such occasions they make offerings of sheep, beer, and other things. An old man of known sanctity, whom they term *Zanin stag*, or pure man, who is their only priest, and unmarried, has alone the right to offer sacrifices and prayers at the holy places. A festival of this kind is celebrated with a general feast upon the animals sacrificed. Of Christianity they retain nothing but a veneration for ancient churches, and a contempt for the Mohammedan religion. Those who resided nearest to the plain of the Kabardah suffered themselves to be baptized in the time of the Russian missionaries, but since the suppression of the Ossetian commission this has totally ceased.

On the south side of the valley of the Ingushes that has just been described, upon an eminence at whose foot the two arms of the Assai unite, and on the right arm, is an ancient building, the object of the great annual pilgrimages of the whole nation. The *Zanin stag*, or holy old man, resides near it, and slaughters the animals presented for sacrifice, which are consumed by the pilgrims; the

head, horns, and bones only being preserved in the building. The latter is partly sunk in the earth, and is twenty-three paces in length, seven in breadth, and eighteen feet in height. It is built of smooth hewn stone, but the roof has fallen in. On the west and east side is to be seen a small court-yard. The entrance by a gate was on the west side, but is now blocked up with stones: the present entrance is by a low door on the south side. Over the principal entrance are some rude figures cut in stone in alto relievo. A man is represented sitting on a chair, and over him on the left a hand proceeds from the clouds holding a rule; by his side stands another figure holding a cross in the left hand and a sabre in the right. On the other side another figure is carrying bunches of grapes on a pole over his shoulder; at the side are heads of cherubs, which are also introduced by way of ornament at the corners. Over the principal figure is seen the façade of a Greek church; but the ancient Georgian inscriptions, which Pallas has mistaken for Gothic, are now wholly illegible. On the east side of the building are two narrow windows, and in the south wall small triangular holes are left instead of windows. The interior of the edifice is dark, dirty, and without pavement; and in the middle is a heap of ashes accumulated from the sacrifices. Heads with horns, bones, and broken arrows, are laid up against the sides. On the east side are some arches walled up with stone, which are said to communicate with vaults where books

and other articles belonging to the church are deposited. These places the Ingusches will not suffer any person to explore. During my second visit to Mosdok, however, I procured two tattered Greek manuscripts on the Liturgy, on smooth cotton paper, which had been brought away by a Capuchin missionary who had once penetrated to the country of the Ingusches: they properly belonged to the Catholic mission, but were exchanged with me by the Jesuits for some other books of more utility to them.

The Great Ingusches are much more hospitable and sociable with strangers than those residing on the Assai, and have borrowed their manners and customs from the Ossetes and Tscherkessians. At entertainments the host always waits upon his guests, and eats only what the latter throw to him. He sets before them the head and breast at once; of these each is expected to partake, but the ears are allotted to the boy to remind him of the duty of obedience. After eating the flesh, they drink the broth. They squat round in a circle to the repast, at which they use nothing but their fingers. Their burial-places are vaults of masonry above-ground, with a small aperture on the west side by which the corpse is introduced; it is afterwards closed with stones, and the women fasten it with the braids of their hair. For persons killed by lightning, they erect poles to which they attach the head and extended skin of a goat. Respecting the time of their settlement in the country which they now inhabit they are totally ig-

norant; but the ruined church on the northern hills, at which those offer sacrifice who do not go on pilgrimage to that just described, evinces a pretty high antiquity. Their flocks and herds are considerable, and they have a good breed of horses. The more opulent let their cattle, and find this method both safer and more advantageous. Ten sheep with ten lambs yield every three years a profit of eight head, so that the owner must receive back twenty-eight head. Should the farmer have the misfortune to lose the sheep, he pays a cow every three years in their stead, till he can return the proper number. For a cow with a calf, a sheep is annually given; and for a mare a cow, together with half the foals she drops; or in ten years three sheep, the mare with foal, and half the foals dropped during that time. This practice has the authority of a tacit law among these people. For a certain tribute also they take the indigent and defenceless under their protection. They observe the great fasts of the Greek church, but that is the extent of their knowledge of Christianity. On these occasions they perform their pilgrimages to the holy places, and after harvest to the cavern with the iron cross. They relate many extraordinary stories concerning these sanctuaries; and, among the rest, of a vault in the valley of Schalcha, which is built of stone. Here a passage is said to lead through nine doors to a cavern, where large books, a gold candlestick, a chest full of valuables, and a man and woman are preserved sound and uninjured.

CHARACTER OF THE MOREAN GREEKS.

[From F. C. Pouqueville's *Travels in the Morea, Albania, and other Parts of the Ottoman Empire.*]

The Morean Greeks, or inhabitants of the Morea, are strong made, robust, and distinguished by a cast of features full of expression, yet, as I have observed, evidently debased by slavery. Endowed naturally with strong talents, which by circumstances are diverted from taking a course that would render them at once useful and ornamental to society, they are profound dissemblers, crafty and vain: extremely addicted to talking, little dependence is to be placed upon what they say: entertaining no scruples of perjuring themselves, they scarcely utter a word, or traffic for the most trifling article, without invoking a whole legion of saints as witnesses to their probity. Gay, lively, inclined to dissipation, they make themselves agreeable, as companions, without inspiring confidence; possessing active imaginations, their language abounds with ornament, with figures, with metaphors, with similes: if they talk of liberty, it is in a strain of exaggeration which would make one believe that they are ready to undertake any thing, to make any sacrifices in the pursuit of it; yet it is too evident that the indignation they manifest against their oppressors, arises less from the desire of enfranchisement than from that of seeing their own mode of worship the predominant one. It is but too evident what is to be expected of people actuated by such an ambition. The descendants of

Miltiades and Cimon, bowed down under the two-fold despotism of the Turks and their papas, are wholly incapable of conceiving, or prosecuting, an enterprise of that bold and generous nature requisite to afford a prospect of their restoration to the political situation the country once enjoyed. The modern Greeks, I cannot, alas! hesitate to say it, would see nothing in a revolution but the triumph of their religion, without concerning themselves about political liberty. I must add, that if they hate the Turks, they detest much more, astonishing as it may seem, the Christians who acknowledge the authority of the Pope. This fact is so certain, that the Greeks, if asked who they are, always answer *Christians*, in the fear that they should be taken for Papists. This hatred of Roman catholics is cherished by their papas, who are continually talking of the maledictions uttered by the Pope against all who are not his disciples, and telling dismal stories of the Greeks that die among the Latins being deprived of the rights of sepulture.

The Morean women have undoubtedly a claim to the prize of beauty, perhaps also to the palm of virtue. They may probably owe the first advantage to physical causes not difficult to be assigned. During the greater part of the year the sun warms the Morea with its benignant rays: the air is free from all humidity, and charged with the perfume of thousands of flowers, is pure and vivifying, while the temperature is mild and serene as in our finest days of spring. If to this be added the moderate share of labour to which the women of the East are sub-

jected, and the regular lives they lead,—in these united causes a sufficient reason will be found for the beauty which has always distinguished the women of Peloponnesus.

The models which inspired Apelles and Phidias are still to be found among them. They are generally tall and finely formed; their eyes are full of fire, and they have a beautiful mouth ornamented with the finest teeth. There are, however, degrees in their beauty, though all in general may be called handsome. The Spartan woman is fair, of a slender make, but with a noble air; the women of Taygetes have the carriage of Pallas when she flourished her formidable ægis in the midst of a battle. The Messenian woman is low in stature and distinguished for her *embonpoint*; she has regular features, large blue eyes, and long black hair. The Arcadian, in her coarse woollen garment, scarcely suffers the regularity of her form to appear; but her countenance is expressive of great purity of mind, and her smile is the smile of innocence. Chaste as daughters, the women of the Morea assume as wives even a character of austerity. Rarely after the death of a husband whom she loved does the widow ever think of contracting a new engagement. Supporting life with difficulty, deprived of the object of her affections, the remainder of her days are often passed in weeping her loss. Endowed with organs sensible to melody, most of the Greek women sing in a pleasing manner, accompanying themselves with a tetrachord, the tones of which are an excellent support to

the voice. In their songs they do not extol the favours of love, they do not arraign the coldness and inconstancy of a lover; it is rather a young man who pines away with love, as the grass is withered on the house-tops; who complains of the cruelty of his inflexible mistress,—who compares himself to a bird deprived of his mate, to a solitary turtle dove;—who requires all nature, in short, to share in his sorrows. At this long recital of woes, the companions of the songstress are often melted into tears, and quit her with warm expressions of delight at the pleasure they have received.

If the Greek women have received from the hand of nature the gift of beauty as their common dower, and a heart that loves with ardour and sincerity, they have the defects of being vain, avaricious, and ambitious; at least this is the case with those in the higher ranks of society. Totally destitute of instruction, they are incapable of keeping up a conversation in any degree interesting, nor can supply their want of education by a natural playfulness of imagination which gives birth intuitively to lively sallies, and often charms in women more than cultivation of mind. It may be said in general that the Greek women know nothing: even those who are born in the higher ranks are ignorant of the art of presiding in their own houses; an art so well known, and so well practised in our own country, that a woman destitute of real knowledge has often by this means drawn around her a circle of the most cultivated and most amiable among the

other sex. As a proof of the total want of education among the Greek women, I cannot help adding, that I have often heard at Constantinople, even from the mouths of those who bore the title of princesses; the grossest language used towards their servants, such as would not be endured among us but from the very lowest dregs of the people. It is not difficult, from this specimen, to form an idea of the charm which such sort of female society presents to Europeans of polished countries.

A belief in sorcery or witchcraft, that great stumbling-block of the human understanding in all ages and climes, is exceedingly prevalent in modern Greece. A number of old Sibyls, withered sorceresses of the race known among us by the name of Bohemians or Egyptians, the refuse of Thessaly, a country celebrated in all times for female magicians, are in high repute in every part of the Morea. They explain signs, interpret dreams, and all the delirious wanderings of the imagination. Reverenced, feared, caressed, nothing is done without consulting them; nor is it difficult to conceive how unbounded an empire these impostors obtain over imaginations as ardent, united with minds as little cultivated as characterize the Grecian women.

A young woman wishes to know what sort of a husband she is to have. She consults one of these oracles of fate, who gives her a pie seasoned with mint and other aromatic herbs gathered from the mountains. This she is to eat at night without drinking, and go to bed immediately, first hanging

round her neck, in a little enchanted bag, three flowers, one white, another red, and the third yellow. The next morning she puts her hand into the bag and draws out one of the flowers: if it be the white, she is to marry a young man; if the red, one of a middle age; if the yellow, a widower. She is then to relate what she has dreamt in the night, and from her dreams the Sibyl draws omens, whether the husband is to be rich, and whether the marriage is to prove happy or not. If the predictions be not accomplished, no fault is ever ascribed to the oracle; either her orders were not exactly observed, or the *Evil-eye*, has rendered her divinations abortive. This *Evil-eye*, the *Arimanes* of the ancients, is a dæmon the enemy of all happiness, the very name of whom terrifies even the most courageous. According to the Greeks, this spirit or invisible power is grieved at all prosperity, groans at success, is indignant at a plentiful harvest, or at the fecundity of the flocks; murmurs even against heaven for having made a young girl pleasing or handsome. In consequence of so strange a superstition, no one thinks of congratulating another upon having handsome children, and they carefully avoid admiring the beauty of a neighbour's horse, for the *Evil-eye* would very probably at the same instant afflict the children with a leprosy, or the horses with lameness. The power of this genius even extends to taking away treasures of every kind from those by whom they are possessed. If, however, in complimenting the beauty of the chil-

dren or the horses, care is taken to talk of *garlic* or to *spit*, the charm is broken

After having shown how much the modern Greeks are given up to superstition, and the degree of debasement to which their minds are reduced by the slavery under which they have so long languished, another feature of their character will appear the more extraordinary; this is the vanity which all have more or less of being distinguished by the most pompous titles. Nothing is heard among them but the titles of archon, prince, most illustrious, and others equally high-sounding; the title of His Holiness is given to their papas. The child accustomed to forget the most endearing of all appellations, the wife forgetting that which she ought most to cherish, salute the father and the husband with the title of Signor, at the same time kissing his hand. This name, which is only a term of submission, is by the pride of the Greeks preferred to all others, for the very reason

that it seems to acknowledge superiority in the person to whom it is addressed.

It is from this sentiment of vanity that those Greeks who have acquired any knowledge of the history of their country, speak with so much pride of the ancient relics still scattered over it. According to the affinity which may be found in their names to any of those celebrated in antiquity, they call themselves the descendants of Codrus, of Phidias, of Themistocles, of Belisarius. The same sentiment leads them to hoard up money, that they may be enabled at last to purchase some situation which shall give them the power of domineering over their brethren; and this achieved, it is by no means unusual to see them become more insolent and tyrannical towards them than the Turks themselves. They justify in this respect but too fully the common saying, that the Turk has no better instrument for enforcing slavery than the Greek.

NATURAL HISTORY.

EARTHQUAKES AND THEIR CAUSES.

[From *A. de Humboldt's personal Narrative of Travels*, translated by *Helen Maria Williams*.]

IT is a very old and commonly received opinion at Cumana, Acapulco, and Lima, that a perceptible connection exists between earthquakes, and the state of the atmosphere that precedes these phænomena. On the coast of New Andalusia, the inhabitants are alarmed, when, in excessively hot weather, and after long droughts, the breeze suddenly ceases to blow, and the sky, clear, and without clouds at the zenith, exhibits, near the horizon, at six or eight degrees elevation, the appearance of a reddish vapour. These prognostics are, however, very uncertain; and when the whole of the meteorological variations, at the times when the Globe has been the most agitated, are called to mind, it is found, that violent shocks take place equally in dry and in wet weather; when the coolest winds blow, or during a dead and suffocating calm. From the great number of earthquakes, which I have witnessed to

the north and south of the equator; on the continent, and in the basin of the seas; on the coasts, and at 2,500 toises height; it appears to me, that the oscillations are generally very independent of the previous state of the atmosphere. This opinion is embraced by a number of enlightened persons, who inhabit the Spanish colonies; and whose experience extends, if not over a greater space of the globe, at least to a greater number of years than mine. On the contrary, in parts of Europe where earthquakes are rare compared to America, natural philosophers are inclined to admit an intimate connection between the undulations of the ground, and certain meteors, which accidentally take place at the same epocha. In Italy, for instance, the sirocco and earthquakes are suspected to have some connection; and at London, the frequency of falling stars, and those southern lights, which have since been often observed by Mr. Dalton, were considered as the forerunners of those shocks, which were felt from 1748 to 1756.

On the days when the earth is shaken by violent shocks, the regularity of the horary variations of the barometer is not disturbed

under the tropics. I have verified this observation at Cumana, at Lima, and at Riobamba; and it is so much the more worthy of fixing the attention of natural philosophers, as at St. Domingo, at the town of Cape François, it is asserted that a water barometer was observed to sink two inches and a half immediately before the earthquake of 1770. In the same manner it is related, that, at the time of the destruction of Oran, a druggist fled with his family, because, observing accidentally, a few minutes before the earthquake, the height of the mercury in his barometer, he perceived that the column sunk in an extraordinary manner. I know not whether we can give credit to this assertion: but as it is nearly impossible to examine the variations of the weight of the atmosphere during the shocks, we must be satisfied in observing the barometer before or after these phænomena have taken place. In the temperate zone, the aurora borealis does not always modify the variation of the needle, and the intensity of the magnetic forces. Perhaps also earthquakes do not act constantly in the same manner on the air that surrounds us.

We can scarcely doubt, that the earth, when opened and agitated by shocks, spreads occasionally gaseous emanations through the atmosphere, in places remote from the mouths of volcanoes not extinct. At Cumana, as we have already observed, flames and vapours mixed with sulphurous acid spring up from the most arid soil. In other parts of the same province, the earth ejects water and petroleum. At Riobamba a muddy and inflammable mass, which is called *moya*, issues from crevices that close

again, and accumulates into elevated hills. At seven leagues from Lisbon, near Colares, during the terrible earthquake of the first of November, 1755, flames and a column of thick smoke were seen to issue from the flanks of the rocks of Alvidras, and, according to some witnesses, from the bosom of the sea. This smoke lasted several days, and it was the more abundant in proportion as the subterraneous noise, which accompanied the shocks, was louder.

Elastic fluids thrown into the atmosphere may act locally on the barometer, not by their mass, which is very small, compared to the mass of the atmosphere; but because, at the moment of the great explosions, an ascending current is probably formed, which diminishes the pressure of the air.— I am inclined to think, that in the greater part of earthquakes nothing escapes from the agitated earth; and that, where gaseous emanations and vapours take place, they oftener accompany, or follow, than precede the shocks. This last circumstance explains a fact, which seems indubitable. I mean that mysterious influence, in equinoctial America, of earthquakes on the climate, and on the order of the dry and rainy seasons. If the earth generally act on the air only at the moment of the shocks, we can conceive why it is so rare, that a sensible meteorological change becomes the presage of these great revolutions of nature.

The hypothesis according to which, in the earthquakes of Cumana, elastic fluids tend to escape from the surface of the soil, seems confirmed by the observation of the dreadful noise, which is heard

during the shocks at the borders of the wells in the *plain of Charas*. Water and sand are sometimes thrown out twenty feet high. Similar phænomena have not escaped the observation of the ancients, who inhabited parts of Greece and Asia Minor abounding with caverns, crevices, and subterraneous rivers. Nature, in its uniform progress, every where suggests the same ideas of the causes of earthquakes, and the means by which man, forgetting the measure of his strength, pretends to diminish the effect of the subterraneous explosions. What a great Roman naturalist has said of the utility of wells and caverns is repeated in the New World by the most ignorant Indians of Quito, when they show travellers the *guacos*, or crevices of Pichincha.

The subterraneous noise, so frequent during earthquakes, is generally not in the ratio of the strength of the shocks. At Cumana it constantly precedes them, while at Quito, and for a short time past at Caracas, and in the West India Islands, a noise like the discharge of a battery was heard, a long time after the shocks had ceased. A third kind of phænomenon, the most remarkable of the whole, is the rolling of those subterraneous thunders, which last several months, without being accompanied by the least oscillating motion of the ground.

In every country subject to earthquakes, the point where, probably by a disposition of the stony strata, the effects are the most sensible, is considered as the cause and the focus of the shocks. Thus at Cumana the hill of the castle of St.

Antonio, and particularly the eminence on which the convent of St. Francis is placed, are believed to contain an enormous quantity of sulphur, and other inflammable matter. We forget, that the rapidity with which the undulations are propagated to great distances, even across the basin of the ocean, proves, that the centre of action is very remote from the surface of the Globe. From this same cause no doubt earthquakes are not restrained to certain species of rocks, as some naturalists pretend, but all are fitted to propagate the movement. In order to keep within the limits of my own experience, I shall here cite the granites of Lima and Acapulco; the gneiss of Caracas; the mica-slate of the peninsula of Araya; the primitive thonschiefer of Tepecuacuilco, in Mexico; the secondary limestones of the Appennines, Spain and new Andalusia; and finally the trappean porphyries of the provinces of Quito, and Popayan. In these different places the ground is frequently agitated by the most violent shocks; but sometimes in the same rock, the superior strata form invincible obstacles to the propagation of the motion. Thus, in the mines of Saxony, we have seen workmen hasten up, affrighted by oscillations, which were not felt at the surface of the ground.

If, in regions the most remote from each other, primitive, secondary, and volcanic rocks, share equally in the convulsive movements of the Globe; we cannot but admire also, that in ground of little extent, certain classes of rocks oppose themselves to the propagation of the shocks. At Cumana for in-

stance, before the great catastrophe of 1797, the earthquakes were felt only along the southern and calcareous coast of the gulf of Cariaco, as far as the town of this name; while in the peninsula of Araya, and at the village of Maniquarez, the ground did not partake of the same agitation. The inhabitants of this northern coast, which is composed of mica-slate, built their huts on a motionless earth; a gulf three or four thousand toises in breadth separated them from a plain covered with ruins, and overturned by earthquakes. This security, founded on the experience of several ages, has vanished; and since the 14th of December, 1797, new communications appear to have been opened in the interior of the globe. At present the peninsula of Araya is not merely subject to the agitations of the soil of Cumana, the promontory of mica-slate is become in its turn a particular centre of the movements. The earth is sometimes strongly shaken at the village of Maniquarez, when on the coast of Cumana the inhabitants enjoy the most perfect tranquillity. The gulf of Cariaco nevertheless is only sixty or eighty fathoms deep.

It has been thought from observations made both on the continent and in the islands, that the western and southern coasts are most exposed to shocks. This observation is connected with the ideas which geologists have long formed of the position of the high chains of mountains, and the direction of their steepest declivities; the existence of the Cordillera of Caracas, and the frequency of the oscillations on the eastern and northern coasts of

Terra Firma, in the gulf of Paria, at Carupano, at Cariaco, and at Cumana, are proofs of the uncertainty of this opinion.

In New Andalusia, as well as in Chili and Peru, the shocks follow the course of the shore; and extend but little inland. This circumstance, as we shall soon find, indicates an intimate connection between the causes that produce earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. If the earth was most agitated on the coasts, because they are the lowest part of the land, why should not the oscillations be equally strong and frequent on those vast savannahs or meadows, which are scarcely eight or ten toises above the level of the ocean?

The earthquakes of Cumana are connected with those of the West India Islands; and it has even been suspected, that they have some connection with the volcanic phenomena of the Cordilleras of the Andes. On the 4th of November, 1797, the soil of the province of Quito underwent such a destructive commotion, that, notwithstanding the extreme feebleness of the population of that country, near 40,000 natives perished; buried under the ruins of their houses, swallowed up in the crevices, or drowned in lakes that were suddenly formed. At the same period, the inhabitants of the eastern Antilles were alarmed by shocks, which continued during eight months, when the volcano of Guadaloupe threw out pumice stones, ashes, and gusts of sulphureous vapours. This eruption of the 27th of September, during which very long continued subterraneous noises were heard, was followed on

the 14th of December by the great earthquake of Cumana. Another volcano of the West India Islands, that of St. Vincent's, has lately given a fresh instance of these extraordinary connections. This volcano had not emitted flames since 1718, when they burst forth anew, in 1812. The total ruin of the city of Caracas preceded this explosion thirty-five days, and violent oscillations of the ground were felt, both in the islands, and on the coasts of Terra Firma.

It has long been remarked, that the effects of great earthquakes extend much farther than the phenomena arising from burning volcanoes. In studying the physical revolutions of Italy, carefully examining the series of the eruptions of Vesuvius and Etna, we can scarcely recognize, notwithstanding the proximity of these mountains, any traces of a simultaneous action. It is on the contrary doubtless, that at the period of the last and preceding destruction of Lisbon, the sea was violently agitated even as far as the New World, for instance, at the island of Barbadoes, more than twelve hundred leagues distant from the coasts of Portugal.

Several facts tend to prove, that the causes which produce earthquakes have a near connection with those that act in volcanic eruptions. We learn at Pasto, that the column of black and thick smoke, which, in 1797, issued for several months from the volcano near this shore, disappeared at the very hour, when, sixty leagues to the south, the towns of Riobamba, Hambato, and Tacunga were overturned by an enormous shock.—

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ing crater, we are seated near those hillocks formed by ejections of scoriæ and ashes, we feel the motion of the ground several seconds before each partial eruption takes place. We observed this phenomenon at Vesuvius in 1805, while the mountain threw out scoriæ at a white heat; we were witnesses of it in 1812, on the brink of the immense crater of Pichincha, from which nevertheless at that time clouds of sulphureous acid vapours only issued.

Every thing in earthquakes seems to indicate the action of elastic fluids seeking an outlet to spread themselves in the atmosphere.— Often, on the coasts of the South Sea, the action is almost instantaneously communicated from Chili to the gulph of Guayaquil, a distance of six hundred leagues; and, what is very remarkable, the shocks appear to be so much the stronger, as the country is more distant from burning volcanoes.— The granitic mountains of Calabria, covered with very recent breccia, the calcareous chain of the Apennines, the country of Pignerol, the coasts of Portugal and Greece, those of Peru and Terra Firma, afford striking proofs of this assertion. The globe, it may be said, is agitated with greater force, in proportion as the surface has a smaller number of funnels communicating with the caverns of the interior. At Naples and at Messina, at the foot of Cotopaxi and of Tunguragua, earthquakes are dreaded only when vapours and flames do not issue from the crater. In the kingdom of Quito, the great catastrophe of Riobamba, which we have before mentioned, has led several well-informed persons to think, that

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this unfortunate country would be less often desolate, if the subterraneous fire would break the porphyritic dome of Chimborazo; and if this colossal mountain should become a burning volcano. At all times analogous facts have led to the same hypothesis. The Greeks, who, like ourselves, attributed the oscillations of the ground to the tension of elastic fluids, cited in favour of their opinion the total cessation of the shocks at the island of Eubœa, by the opening of a crevice in the Lelantine plain.

An Account of a Family having Hands and Feet with supernumerary Fingers and Toes. By ANTHONY CARLISLE, Esq. F. R. S. In a Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K. B. P. R. S.—(From the Philosophical Transactions for 1814, part i.)

DEAR SIR,—The following account of a family having hands and feet with supernumerary fingers and toes, and the hereditary transmission of the same peculiarity to the fourth generation, appears to be worth preserving, since it displays the influence of each of the propagating sexes; the male and the female branches of the original stem having alike reproduced this redundancy of parts. I have carefully inspected two persons of this family at the time of their being in London, namely, Abiah Colburn, and his son Zerah Colburn, and have taken the particulars of the rest from Abiah Colburn himself, whose narrative was several times repeated to me, without any deviation.

Zerah Colburn, a native of the

township of Cabot in the province of Vermont, in North America, has been lately brought to London, and publicly exhibited for his extraordinary powers in arithmetical computations from memory. This boy has a supernumerary little finger growing from the outside of the metacarpus on each hand, and a supernumerary little toe, upon the outside of the metatarsus of each foot. These extra fingers and extra toes are all completely formed, having each of them three perfect phalanges with the ordinary joints, and well shaped nails.

Abiah Colburn, the father of Zerah, has five fingers and a thumb upon each hand, and six toes on each foot; he has also five metacarpal bones in each hand, and six metatarsal bones in each foot. The extra limbs have distinct flexor and extensor tendons.

The wife of Abiah Colburn has no peculiarity in her limbs. During the existing marriage, she has borne eight children, six sons, and two daughters. Four of those sons inherit the peculiarity of their father more or less complete, while the two daughters are free from the family mark, as well as two of the sons, namely, the fourth in succession who was a twin, and the eighth.

The eldest son of these parents, named Green Colburn, has only five toes on one of his feet, but the other foot and both his hands possess the extra limb.

The second child, Betsy Colburn, is naturally formed.

The third, Zebina Colburn, has five fingers and a thumb upon each hand, and six toes upon each foot.

The fourth and fifth are twin brothers, and named David and

Jonathan; David, who is dead, had nothing of the father's mark, but

Jonathan has the peculiarity complete.

The sixth, Zerah Colburn, the extraordinary calculating boy, is marked like his father, as before described.

The seventh, Mary Colburn, is naturally formed.

The eighth and last child, Enas Colburn, is also exempt from the father's peculiarity.

Besides the persons I have mentioned, this hereditary redundance of limbs has been attached to the little fingers and to the little toes of several of the ancestors of the family. The mother of Abiah Colburn brought the peculiarity into his family. Her maiden name was Abigail Green: she, however, had not the extra finger on one of her hands; the other hand and her feet were similarly marked with those of her son Abiah.

David Colburn, the father of Abiah, had no peculiarity. By his marriage with Abigail Green, he had three sons and one daughter. Two of these sons and the daughter were fully marked in all the limbs; the other son had one hand and one foot naturally formed.

Abigail Green inherited these supernumerary limbs from her mother, whose maiden name was — Kendall, and she had five fingers and a thumb upon each hand, and six toes on each foot.

The marriage of — Kendall with Mr. — Green produced eleven children, whom Abiah Colburn's mother, who was one of the eleven, reports to have been all completely marked: but the present family are unacquainted with

the history of the other ten branches, and they do not possess any knowledge of their ancestors beyond — Kendall, the great grandmother of Zerah Colburn.

Numerous examples of the hereditary propagation of peculiarities have been recorded: all family resemblances, indeed, however trifling they may appear to a common observer, are interesting to the physiologist, and equally curious; though not so rare as those described in the preceding history. In every department of animal nature, accumulation of facts must always be desirable, that more reasonable inductions may be established concerning the laws which direct this interesting part of creation: and it might be attended with the most important consequences, if discovery could be made of the relative influence of the male and female sex in the propagation of peculiarities, and the course and extent of hereditary character could be ascertained, both as it affects the human race in their moral and physical capacities, and as it governs the creatures which are subdued for civilized uses. Nor is it altogether vain to expect that more profound views and more applicable facts await the researches of men, who have as yet only begun to explore this branch of natural history, by subjecting it to physical rules.

Though the causes which govern the production of organic monstrosities, or which direct the hereditary continuance of them, may for ever remain unknown, it still seems desirable to ascertain the variety of those deviations, and to mark the course they take, where they branch out anew, and where

they terminate. There is doubtless a general system in even the errors of nature, as is abundantly evinced by the regular series of monstrosity exhibited both in animals and vegetables.

It has happened in my professional capacity, that I have had to extirpate a supernumerary thumb from each of the hands of two girls, who were both idiots, though the families to whom they belonged were unknown to each other.—I have seen many instances of supernumerary thumbs and supernumerary fingers in persons to whom the singularity was not hereditary, and I have read of many others; but whether of my own experience, or of authentic record, the redundancy has been on the outer side of the little finger, and outer side of the thumb, never on the back or inside of the hand, or on the sides of the intermediate fingers: and in similar cases as to the toes, the rule has been invariably the same. In the Sacred Writings an example of this kind is given, 2 Samuel, ch. xxi. ver. 20: “And there was yet a battle in Gath, where was a man of great stature, that had on every hand six fingers, and on every foot six toes, four-and-twenty in number; and he also was born to the giant.” The same account is repeated in 1 Chronicles, ch. xx. ver. 6.

In the *Elementa Physiologiæ* of Baron Haller, numerous examples of this deformity are cited from various authors, with some instances of their hereditary descent, and others of a cutaneous junction between the extra limbs and the next adjoining.

That local resemblances, such as those of external parts, the hands,

the feet, the nose, the ears, and the eye-brows, are hereditary, is well known; and it is almost equally evident, that some parts of the internal structure are in like manner transmitted by propagation: we frequently see a family form of the legs and joints, which gives a peculiar gait, and a family character of the shoulders, both of which are derived from an hereditary similarity in the skeletons. Family voices are also very common, and are ascribable to a similar cause. Apparently many of our English surnames have been taken from the hereditary peculiarities of families, and the same practice existed among the Romans. Pliny, in his eleventh book, chap. xliii. relates an instance of a Roman poet, named Volcatius, who had six fingers on each hand, and received the surname of Sedigitus in consequence. He also states, that two daughter of a noble Roman, named M. Curiatius, had each six fingers, and that they took the surname of Sedigitæ. Persons who had the surname of Flaccus were so called from their pendulous ears; and numerous other instances are recorded by classic writers of surnames being derived from family marks.

Anatomical researches have not been so generally extended as to determine the prevalence of internal peculiarities, and perhaps they do not reach to the sanguineous system. I have known two instances, in two different families, of the high division of the brachial arteries having the ulnar branch placed above the fascia of the biceps muscle at the inner bend of the elbows, and yet the father, the mother, the brothers and sisters of those two persons were not so de-

formed. Those marks called *navi materni*, which are derangements of the sanguineous vessels, are not hereditary, whilst less remarkable changes in the ordinary skin are often so. I have lately seen a man, and who is now living, who has a small pendulous fold attached to the skin of his upper eyelid, and the same peculiarity has been transmitted to his four children. It would have been interesting to know, whether any similarity of structure existed in the families of the two rare examples of a total transposition of the abdominal and thoracic viscera. (Phil. Trans. for 1674, No. cvii. p. 146, by Dr. Samson, and vol. lxxviii. p. 350.)

In particular breeds of animals, the characteristic signs are generally continued, whether they belong to the horns of kine, the fleeces of sheep, the proportions of horses, the extensive varieties of dogs, or the ears of swine. In China the varieties of gold and silver fishes are carefully propagated, and with us, what are vulgarly called "fancy pigeons" are bred into most whimsical deviations from their parent stock.

As wild animals and plants are not liable to the same variations, and as all the variations seem to increase with the degree of artificial restraint imposed, and as certain animals become adapted by extraordinary changes to extraordinary conditions, it may still be expected that some leading fact will eventually furnish a clue, by which organic varieties may be better explained. A few generations of wild rabbits, or of pheasants under the influence of confinement, break their natural colours, and leave the fur and feathers of their future pro-

geny uncertainly variegated. The very remarkable changes of the colour of the fur of the hare, and the feathers of the partridge, in high northern latitudes, during the prevalence of the snow, and the adaptation of that change of colour to their better security, are coincidences out of the course of chance, and not easily explained by our present state of physical knowledge.

I have the honour to be,

Dear sir,

Your much obliged and obedient servant,

ANTHONY CARLISLE.

To the Right Hon. Sir J. Banks,
Bart. K. B. P. R. S. &c.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ISLAND
OF TENERIFFE.

From Memoirs of the Geological Society.

[By the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet,
M. P. F. R. S. President.]

The island of Teneriffe is the principal island of the seven in the Western Ocean; that are called generally by the name of the Canaries. It lies north-east by south-west, and is in length from the *Punta del Hidalgo* to the *Montana Roxa*, its northern and southern extremities, about 70 English miles; its greatest breadth not exceeding 30. The superficies may be considered as containing eighty square leagues.

The island narrows at its north-eastern and widens considerably at its south-western extremity. About the centre of the latter, or perhaps to describe more accurately, to the westward of the central point, is the mountain called by the Spaniards *el Pico di Tiède*, but better known

by the name of the *Peak of Teneriffe*, and which is the highest land not only in the island, but in all the *Canaries*; the mean of various observations making it 12,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is visible at a great distance; we saw it perfectly distinct 34 leagues off by chronometrical observation, when it appeared rising like a cone from the bed of the ocean; and I have heard that it has been clearly distinguished at a distance of forty-five leagues.

The rocks and strata of the Island of Teneriffe are wholly volcanic; a long chain of mountains, which may be termed the central chain, traverses the island from the foot of the second region of the Peak sloping down on the eastern, western and northern, sides, to the sea. Towards the south, or more properly the S.S.W. the mountains are nearly perpendicular, and, though broken into ridges and occasionally separated by deep ravines that are out transversely as well as longitudinally, there are none of those plains nor that gradual declination of strata that the south-eastern and north-western sides of the island exhibit.

From the Barranco Seco, in the neighbourhood of Santa Cruz, to the northerly point, called Punta del Hidalgo, a series of steep and abrupt mountains form headlands to the sea, separated from the central chain by the valley of Laguna; these mountains are rugged and peaked, drawn up, if the term may be used, in a column, and are divided by deep ravines. The sides of these mountains are steep, being in many places cut nearly perpendicular to the horizon, and are all composed of lava, generally of the

basaltic formation, mixed with beds of tufa and pumice. From Hidalgo point to that of Teno, the most westerly point of the Island, the strata vary from beds of pumice and decomposed lava and ash, which form the plains of Laguna, Tiaronte and Songal, to streams and currents and headlands of lava similar to those of the Barranco Hundo, San Ursula, Las Horcas, and Las Guanchas. The slope from the central chain is here gradual, intersected by ravines and streams of lava. The soil famed for its fertility and which produces the Teneriffe wine, is composed of lava and ash in a state of decomposition. Headlands, some of them from two to three hundred feet in height, project into the sea between San Ursula and Orotava, forming perpendicular cliffs. At the western extremity of the island from Punta di Teno to Puerto de los Christianos, the strata rise in a broken ridge to the Peak, the land ascending gradually from Punta de Teno by a chain of small peaked hills; the point itself being very low and projecting as a promontory into the sea. The declination of the strata is similar from the Peak to Puerto de los Christianos. This south-westerly chain is broken into many abrupt ridges, and is cut nearly perpendicular down to the sea. I could not perceive any base or shelf as on the other sides of the Peak, from which the cone arose, but the fall is regular though steep. From Puerto de los Christianos to Santa Cruz, comprising the southern and south-eastern sides of the island, the form is similar to that in the vicinity of Orotava, but it is barren and desolate, laid waste by streams of lava. In the short space

of a few leagues I counted no less than seven cones of extinct volcanoes, and the country is covered with scoria, exhibiting no appearance of culture, and hardly any of vegetation; it is more broken into ravines and more intersected by lava torrents than on any of the other sides of the island. Numerous peaked and conical mountains rise upon the slope of the chain, and the whole country is covered by scoria, and is one continued stream of lava. The Montana Roxa itself is a singular example of the dislocation of strata so commonly found in countries of volcanic formation; it is evidently a slip or fall of semi-columnar lava, and slopes into the sea at an highly inclined angle.

The ordinary strata of the island are as follows, reckoning from below upwards: 1st. the porphyritic lava covered by scoria and sometimes by pumice. This lava is composed of hornblende and feldspar, and contains no other substance. The next stratum graduates into what the Spaniards call *Rocaverde* or *greenstone*, and is composed of feldspar and hornblende; upon this is generally a thick stratum of pumice, and last of all towards the surface is the basaltic lava covered also by tufa and ash. This lava decomposes the soonest. It also contains the greatest variety of extraneous substances, and is sometimes divided by a layer of large crystals of olivine some inches long, and towards the north-east is often intersected by strata of porphyritic slate. These lavas are more earthy and cellular than those which I have had an opportunity of observing elsewhere, yet they contain fewer extraneous sub-

stances than those of *Ætna* and *Vesuvius*; they are in some places exposed to view in the valleys similar to those of the Corral in the island of *Madeira*. The valley of *Las Guanchas* on the north-west side of the Peak, contains, according to *M. Escolar*, above 100 strata of lava, the one reposing upon the other, at times alternating with pumice and tufa. The depth of these strata varies. *M. Escolar* has seen one of basaltic lava between 100 and 150 feet in depth in one solid mass, cellular at the surface, but gradually becoming more compact towards the bottom. This basaltic lava contains olivine and hornblende, and in the caves on the coast, zeolite. This substance is also found in stalactites and in masses, sometimes in layers spread between the strata and diffused over the rock.

Nodules of chalcedony are sometimes also found, but these substances occur only in the chain of mountains towards the north-east, from the northern extremity of *Santa Cruz* to the point of *Hidalgo*.

The lavas of the island are of an endless variety, and the number of streams that have flowed are much beyond all enumeration. The whole surface is either ash, or solid or decomposed lava, which seems again and again to have been perforated by volcanic eruptions; the number of small extinct volcanoes is prodigious, they are to be found in all parts of the island, but the stream that has flowed from even the largest of them, such as the lava of the Peak called *El Mal Pais*, is trifling in comparison with that immense mass of lava mountains which constitute the central chain of the island, and which stretch out

as headlands like those of las Horcas and San Ursula.

I never found in situ those masses of columnar basaltic rock that are so common in the island of Madeira: but in the valley of las Esperanzas, in the chain of hills to the north-eastward of the town of Santa Cruz, they lie scattered about in considerable numbers, and M. Escolar told me that he had seen strata of them to a considerable extent, exhibiting with precision the columnar basaltic form; the modern lavas of the Peak are all basaltic; that of 1704 is decidedly so, as well as that of 1798, though not exhibiting any prismatic form.—Prisms of basaltic lava are yet found on the peak: I picked up one, though there are no strata of them to be met with. The metals are rare, and afford but little variety; specular and micaceous iron, black and grey manganese, are all that have hitherto been discovered. The salts that are so common on Vesuvius, are here seldom met with. Augite is also rare, and mica and leucite, though carefully sought after, have hitherto not been found.

In that part of the island between Laguna and Tacaronte, where there are few streams of lava, the soil is evidently volcanic. I examined many of the clods that were turned up by the plough, and found them all alike: they contained much strong clay, with crystals of feldspar, olivine, and specular iron.—Dr. Gillan, who accompanied Mr. Barrow and Sir G. Staunton, has advanced an opinion, that between Laguna and Matanzos there are no signs of volcanic formation. That the currents of lava occur but seldom is most true; but the mountains in the vicinity of Laguna are

all volcanic, and one has a visible crater; besides, the assertion would prove too much; for it would go to maintain that the Campagna Felice, as well as the plains of Catania, were not created by the ash and pumice eruption of Vesuvius and Ætna. The bed of soil is here very deep. I examined some ravines that the rain had laid open to the depth of 30 or 40 feet: the strata were indurated at the bottom, and resembled the tufa in the vicinity of Naples, and all contained the substances mentioned above.—This tufaceous character changes as you ascend the hill that separates Laguna from Santa Cruz; the hill itself, and the whole neighbourhood of the latter city, is one continued stream of lava, hardly at all decomposed, with little or no vegetation; but here and there in the hollows some few stunted plants of the aloe *algarvensis*, and the *cytissus*.

Having given a general account of the island, I shall now attempt to describe the country of the Peak, which mountain I ascended on the 16th of September, 1810. The road from Puerto Orotava to the city of Orotava, is a gradual and easy slope for three or four miles, through a highly cultivated country. The soil is composed of volcanic ash and earth, and to the eastward of the town of Puerto di Orotava are the remains of a recent volcano, the crater and cone being distinctly visible. Leaving the town of Orotava, after a steep ascent of about an hour through a deep ravine, we quitted the cultivated part of the slope or valley, and entered into a forest of chesnuts; the trees are here of a large size. This forest of chesnuts is mixed with the *erica arborea*, or

tree neath, which shrub rises to the height of 18 or 20 feet. Some of the stems are as thick as the arm of a man, joined together in bunches or tufts like the common heath. The form of this forest is oblong; it covers the flank of those hills which I have already denominated the central chain from their summit to half their elevation from the plain.— The soil here is deep, and formed of decomposed lava, small ash, and pumice. I examined several channels in the strata or ravines worn by the rains, and there was no appearance of any other rock. Leaving this forest, the track passes over a series of green hills which we traversed in about two hours, and at last halted to water our mules at a spot called *el barranco del pino de la meruenda*, where there is a small spring of bad and brackish water issuing from a lava rock. The ravine is of considerable depth. After the vegetable earth, which is two or three feet deep, a layer of tufa succeeds, which is followed by a lava of a greyish-blue colour, 30 or 40 feet in depth. It is compact, contains olivine, and the strata lap over each other, but show no appearance of columnar formation. The range of green hills extends a mile or two further, the soil shallowing by degrees, more lava and scoria showing themselves on the surface, the ravines or channels, worn by the rains, becoming more common, the trees and shrubs gradually dwindling in size, and of them all the Spanish broom alone at length covers the ground. Leaving behind us this range of green hills, the track, still ascending, leads, for several hours, across a steep and difficult mass of lava rock, broken here and there into strange and

fantastic forms, worn into deep ravines, and scantily covered in places by a thin layer of yellow pumice. The surface of the country, for miles and miles around, is of this one continuous stream of lava; the rents or ravines of which seem to be formed partly by the torrents from the hills flowing for so many ages, and partly from that tendency, characteristic of a lava current, to keep itself up in embankments, and in its cooling process to open out into those hollows which I have uniformly found in every eruption of lava that I have had an opportunity of examining. This lava is cellular beyond any I have ever seen, is of a clayey earthy porphyritic composition, and contains few if any, pieces of olivine, though here and there feldspar in a semi-crystallised form. As we proceeded on our road, the hills on our left, though broken at times in deep ravines, gradually rose in height till the summits were lost in those of the central chain, while on our right we were rapidly gaining an elevation above the lower range of the peak. This range forms one flank of the plain or valley of Orotava, stretching from south-east to north-west, and is broken into steep precipices, cut down in some places perpendicular to the horizon, and called *las Horcas*: it joins the central chain at the high elevation of the pumice plains, sweeps down the side of the valley, and forms a headland near 200 feet high, projecting into the sea, some miles from Orotava; we traversed this country an hour or two, till we reached the point of intersection of *las Horcas* with the plains of pumice. On the road are several small conical hills or mouths of

extinct volcanoes, the decomposed lava on the edges of these craters having a strong red ochereous tint; by degrees the lava becomes more and more covered by a small ash, and the masses or heaps of pumice gradually increase, till the surface is completely concealed. At length an immense undulated plain spreads itself, like a fan, on all sides nearly as far as the eye can reach, and this plain is bounded on the west south-west, and south south-west, by the regions of the peak; and on the east and north east by a range of steep perpendicular precipices and mountains, many leagues in circumference, called by the Spaniards *Las Faldas*. M. Escobar informed me that the wall could be traced for many leagues, the whole circumference of which evidently formed the side of an immense crater. This tract, called *Las Canales*, contains, according to the same authority, 12 square leagues. As we entered this plain from the south-west, there are to be seen several declivities of lava and strata, broken inwards towards the plain, and evidently a continuation of the above-mentioned line of wall and the remains of the original crater. There is here no appearance of columnar formation, the lava being earthy and porphyritic; this continuity of wall, at present so easy to be traced, may be considered as forming the sides of one immense crater, from which perhaps originally the lavas of the island flowed, which might have thrown up the cone of the peak, and covered these wide-spreading plains or *elanuras* with the deep beds of ashes and pumice. On this plain or desert, for we had long left all show of vegetation, except a few stunted

plants of Spanish broom, a sensible change was felt in the atmosphere; the wind was keen and sharp, and the climate like that of England, in the months of autumn. All here was sad, silent, and solitary. We saw at a distance the fertile plains on the coast, lying as it were under our feet, and affording a cheerful contrast to the scenes of desolation with which we were surrounded; we were already 7 or 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and had reached the bottom of the second region of the peak. Immense masses of lava, some of them many hundred tons in weight, lie scattered on these pumice plains. Some are broken by their fall, and all wear the appearance of having been projected by volcanic force. Their composition is uniformly porphyritic, with large masses of feldspar; the whole compact and heavy, and bearing no resemblance to the earthy lava we had seen in such abundance prior to our entering these pumice plains. Many of these masses are completely vitrified, while others only show marks of incipient vitrification; but from their site and fracture, from the insulated state in which they lie, from there being no appearance of lava in a stream, from the pumice bed being very deep, (and in one place I saw it exposed to a depth of between 20 and 30 feet), from all these facts taken together, there can be little doubt that these masses were thrown out of the mountain when that lava flowed, which is of similar substance, and which is called by the Spaniards *El Mal Pais*.

Having reached the end of the plain, we found ourselves at the bottom of a steep hill, at the foot of which is a mass or current of

lava which has flowed from the higher regions of the peak; and which constitutes the eastern branch of the lava of Mal Pais.— We began to ascend this steep and rapid part of the mountain which is composed of a small white or yellowish ash, mixed with masses of pumice and fragments of lava similar to that found in the plains, of which several small pieces that I picked up were in a state of vitrification. After a laborious, not to say hazardous ascent of about an hour, the pumice and ash giving way and the mule sinking knee deep at each step, we arrived at about five in the afternoon at the other extremity of the stream of lava, which descending from the summit of the second region of the peak, divides at the foot of the cone into two branches, the one running to the north-west and the other to the north-north-west; at the extremity of this latter are several immense blocks or masses of lava which bear the name of *La Estancia di los Ingleses*, and are rocks, not caves as has been stated by some writers. It was here we were to pass the night; so, lighting a fire made of the dry branches of the Spanish broom, and stretching part of a sail over a portion of the rock, we eat our dinner and laid ourselves down to sleep. I however passed the best part of the night by the fire, the weather being piercing cold; as I stood by the fire the view all around me was wild and terrific: the moon rose about ten at night, and though in her third quarter, gave sufficient light to show the waste and wilderness by which we were surrounded: the peak and the upper regions

which we had yet to ascend towered awfully above our heads, while below, the mountains that had appeared of such a height in the morning, and had cost us a day's labour to climb, lay stretched as plains at our feet; from the uncommon rarity of the atmosphere the whole vault of heaven appeared studded with innumerable stars, while the valleys of Orotava were hidden from our view by a thin veil of light fleecy clouds, that floated far beneath the elevated spot we had chosen for our resting place; the solemn stillness of the night was only interrupted by the crackling of the fire round which we stood, and by the whistling of the wind, which coming in hollow gusts from the mountains, resembled the roar of distant cannon.

Between two and three in the morning we resumed on foot our ascent of the same pumice mountain, the lower part of which we had climbed on horseback the preceding evening; the ascent became however much more rapid and difficult, our feet sinking deep in the ashes at every step. From the uncommon sharpness of the declivity we were obliged to stop often to take breath; after several halts we at last reached the head of the pumice hill at its point of intersection with the two streams of lava, the direction of which I have before described. This is the commencement of that division of the mountain called *El Mal Pais*: after resting some short time here, we began to climb the stream of lava stepping from mass to mass: the ascent is steep, painful and hazardous: in some places the stream of lava is heaped up in dykes or em-

bankments, and we were often obliged to clamber over them: as one ascends a steep wall: this lava is of the same porphyritic appearance as the masses we found in the plains; it is not covered with a thick scoria, and seems never to have been in a very fluid state, but to have rolled along in large masses.— The feldspar is crystalized in the lava itself, which is slightly cellular at its surface, yet though I searched carefully, I was unable to discover any extraneous substance. The whole composition of the stream seems to be feldspar imbedded in a brown clayey paste, remarkably hard, of a close texture and heavy. Judging from the sharp declivity of the mountain, it appears surprising that the lava should have flowed so short a distance, as it does not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ or three miles from the base of the cone to the point of union with the pumice hill: the mass of lava as well as its depth is prodigious. M. Escolar told me that its greatest breadth was above two miles; its depth it is not easy to determine; there are however several ravines or valleys in the course of the stream, some of which may be from 60 to 100 feet deep. The fusion of the mass does not appear to have been perfect; it is very earthy, and though vitrified pieces are found, there is no general appearance of vitrification: there are some pieces that exhibit an union with the pumice, and the gradation from the stony structure to the vitrified, and thence to pumice. Immense heaps of this latter lie scattered on the surface of the lava, some of them containing large crystals of feldspar, which abounds in, or more properly forms

the constituent part, of the lava of the Mal Pais.

We halted several times during the ascent, and at last reached a spot called La Cueva, one of the numerous caves that are found on the sides of the mountain; this is the largest of them, and is filled with snow and the most delicious water, which was just at the point of congelation: the descent into it is difficult, it being 30 or 40 feet deep. One of our party let himself down by a rope: he could not see the extent of the cave, but the guides declared it to be 300 feet in length, and to contain thirty or forty feet of water in depth. The roof and sides are composed of a fine stalactitic lava, similar to that found on Vesuvius, and it is of the same nature as that which flowed on the surface. We rested here about half an hour, during which we had an opportunity of observing the rising of the sun, and that singular and rapid change of night into day, the consequence of almost an entire absence of twilight. As we ascended the north-east side of the mountain this view was strikingly beautiful: at first there appeared a bright streak of red on the horizon, which gradually spread itself, lighting up the heavens by degrees, and growing brighter and brighter, till at last the sun burst forth from the bed of the ocean, gilding, as it rose, the mountains of Teneriffe and those of the great Canary; in a short time the whole country to the eastward lay spread out as a map, the great Canary was easily to be distinguished, and its rugged and mountainous character, similar to that of the other islands, became visible to the naked eye. The

cold at this time was intense, the wind keen and strong, and the thermometer sunk to 32 degrees. After a short though rapid ascent we reached the summit of the second stage of the mountain, we passed over a small plain of white pumice on which were spread masses of lava, and at length arrived at the foot of the cone. This division of the mountain forms what is generally termed the Peak of Teneriffe. It resembles the present crater of Vesuvius; with this difference, however, that while the surface of that mountain is composed of a black cinder or ash, the superficies of this, appears to be a deposit of pumice of a white colour, of scoria and of lava, with here and there considerable masses that were probably thrown out when the volcano was in action. Towards the north-west, on the right hand of our ascent, there is a small current of lava, showing itself above the pumice, the composition of which is similar to that at the bottom, though of a redder tinge; it is broken on the surface, and is in a rapid state of decomposition. Numerous small cavities on the side of the mountain emitted vapour with considerable heat. Here begins, in my opinion, the only fatiguing part of the ascent: the steepness of the cone is excessive; at each step our feet sunk into the ash, and large masses of pumice and lava rolled down from above: we were all bruised, and our feet and legs were cut, but none materially hurt. At last we surmounted all difficulties, and seated ourselves on the highest ridge of the mountain.—This uppermost region does not appear to contain in superficies more than an acre and an half: it is

composed of a lava similar to that on its sides, though decomposed and changed white or grey by the action of the sulphurous acid; this acre and an half is itself a small crater, the walls of which are the different points on which we sat, and are plainly visible from below. Within, the lava is in the most rapid state of decomposition; losing its brown colour and shade of red, and acquiring a whitish grey almost the colour of chalk; large masses of sulphur are depositing, which are crystalized in minute though distinct forms; there is also a coating of alum produced by the union of the sulphurous acid with the argil of the lava; the surface is hot to the feet, and the guides said it was dangerous to remain long in one spot; as it was, some of us sunk to our knees in the hot deposit of sulphur: upon striking the ground with the feet, the sound is hollow, similar to what is produced by the same impulsion on the craters of Vesuvius and Solfaterra. I estimate the depth of the crater to be, from the highest ridge to the bottom, about 200 feet, forming an easy and gradual descent, the whole being in a state of rapid decomposition, and charged with sulphur, large masses of which are every where depositing. I searched in vain for any of the arseniats so common on Vesuvius, nor could I find those siliceous stalactites resembling strung pearls, which are met with in the island of Ischia, in the crater of the Solfaterra, and in the Maremma of Tuscany. The sulphur is pure and fine, and is sold for a considerable price at Orotava. We were not able to go all round the walls or exterior summit of the crater, and hence could

not distinguish its southern or western declivity. M. Escolar assured me they are similar to, though more rapid than, the side by which we ascended: from this side flowed the balsatic lavas of 1704 and of the last eruption in 1797: this latter stream of lava flowed in a remarkably slow current, for notwithstanding the sharp descent of the mountain, and the length of the lava not exceeding three miles, several days elapsed before it reached the spot where it stopped; how little fluid this lava must have been is evident, when it is remembered that the lava of Vesuvius in 1794, which destroyed Torre del Greco, reached the Sea from the bottom of the cone, a distance of eight miles, in little more than six hours. M. Escolar further told me that there is on this south-western side of the Peak an ancient lava, at present not at all decomposed, of several miles in length, and in a perfect state of vitrification: the whole of this stream has the appearance of obsidian. All these lavas appear to have flowed from the bottom of the cone, and to have run from its base in the same manner as that of Vesuvius in 1794, the crater of which vomited out ash and pumice, and large pieces of rock, while the current of lava issued from its side.—It is not, however, improbable that the cone itself is of anterior formation to this vitrified lava, as the summit of the Peak is similar to the lava of the Mal Pais, and that being porphyritic is considered as of more ancient date than the one above-mentioned; which is basaltic.

If one might hazard a conjecture upon a subject where the data are so few, I should be inclined to suspect that the Peak itself, as well as

the whole of the country around it which forms its base, were produced by that immense crater called Las Canales, the shape and magnitude of which I have before taken notice of when traversing the pumice plains; it is also well worthy of remark that there is no volcano in action at all to be compared in size of crater to those that are extinct. The ancient crater of Vesuvius is considerably larger than the present, and those in the vicinity of Naples, the eruptions of which probably created that district of Italy, are of enormous extent. The crater of the Camaldoli is somewhat more than two leagues in circumference, and the superficies of the Canales is estimated at 12 square leagues. These vast craters were probably capable of ejecting from their bosom those stupendous beds of lava, which being so much more extensive than any that have flowed from more recent eruptions, have led some persons to deny the former to be the effects of a central fire. That all the Island of Teneriffe was volcanically produced no man who examines it can have any doubt, and though the smallness of the existing crater of the Peak may lead one to imagine that it alone could not be the effective cause of all the phenomena, yet the innumerable volcanoes on all sides of the island, the appearance of Las Canales, and its elevation, are able to account for the extent of the streams and beds of lava, and of the deposits of tufa and pumice, of which the island is composed. Having no data to proceed upon but what is given by the measurement of the eye, it is not easy to determine the magnitude of the cone at its base; one

may say at venture, it is about three miles in circumference, though towards the S. S. W. the descent is much more abrupt, and the plain from which the cone springs not perceptible. The view from the summit is stupendous: we could plainly discover the whole form of the island, and we made out distinctly three or four of the islands, which together are called the Canaries; we could not however see Lancerotte or Fuerteventura, though we were told that other travellers had distinguished them all.

From this spot the central chain of mountains that runs from south-west to north-east is easily to be distinguished. These, with the succession of fertile and woody valleys, commencing from San Ursula and ending at Las Horcas, with the long line of precipitous lava rocks that lay on the right of our ascent, and which traverse that part of the island, running from east to west from their point of departure at the Canales to where they end in an abrupt headland on the coast, with their forests and villages and vineyards, the port with the shipping in the roads, the towers of Orotava with their spires glittering as the morning sun burst upon them, afforded a cheerful contrast to the streams of lava, the mounds of ash and pumice, and the sulphurated rock on which we had taken our seat. The sensation of extreme height was in fact one of the most extraordinary I ever felt; and though I did not find the pain in my chest arising from the rarity of the atmosphere, near so acute as on the mountains of Switzerland, yet there was a keenness in the air, independent of the cold, that

created no small uneasiness in the lungs. The respiration became short and quick, and repeated halts were found necessary. The idea also of extreme height was to me more determinate and precise than on the mountains of Switzerland; and though the immediate objects of vision were not so numerous, yet as the ascent is more rapid, the declivity sharper, and there is here no mountain like Mount Blanc towering above you, the 12,000 feet above the level of the sea appeared considerably more than a similar elevation above the lake of Geneva. We remained at the summit about three quarters of an hour: our ascent had cost us a labour of four hours, as we left the Estancia at ten minutes before three, and reached the top of the peak before seven; many indeed of our halts were needless, and M. Escolar told me that he had twice ascended to the summit in somewhat less than three hours. Our thermometer, which was graduated to the scale of Fahrenheit, was during our ascent as follows: at Orotava, at eight in the morning, 74°; at six in the evening, at La Estancia, 50°; at one in the following morning 42°; at La Cueva, at half-past four 32°; at the bottom of the cone 36°; at the top of the Peak, one hour and a half after sun-rise, 38°. The descent down the cone is difficult from its extreme rapidity, and from the fall of large stones which loosen themselves from the beds of pumice.— Having at last scrambled to the bottom, we pursued our march down the other course of the lava, that is to say down its westerly side, having ascended its eastern. The ravines and rents in this

stream of lava are deeper and more formidable; the descent into them was always painful and troublesome, often dangerous: in some places we let ourselves down from rock to rock. I can form no opinion why there should be these strange irregularities in the surface of this lava; in places it resembles what sailors term the trough of the sea, and I can compare it to nothing but as if the sea in a storm had by some force become on a sudden stationary, the waves retaining their swell. As we again approached La Cueva there is a singular steep valley, the depth of which from its two walls cannot be less than 100 to 150 feet, the lava lying in broken ridges one upon the other, similar to the masses of granite rock that time and decay have tumbled down from the top of the Alps; and, except from the scoria, or what Milton calls "the Fiery Surge," they in no degree bear the marks of having rolled as a stream of liquid matter. This current, like that of the eastward branch, has no resemblance to any lavas I have seen elsewhere; it is hardly at all decomposed, full of laminæ of feldspar, the fracture conchoidal,

and the texture porphyritic; the colour brown like that of the other branch; it is but slightly cellular, and contains no extraneous substances.

We descended the pumice hill with great rapidity almost at a run, and arrived at La Estancia in little more than two hours. We then mounted our mules, and following the track by which we had ascended the preceding day, we reached about four o'clock the country house of our hospitable friend Mr. Barry.

The difficulties of this enterprise have been much exaggerated: the ascent on foot is not a labour of more than four hours at most, and the whole undertaking not to be compared in point of fatigue to what the traveller undergoes who visits the Alps. That the ascent must be hazardous in a storm of hail and snow there can be no doubt, but to cross Salisbury plain may sometimes be dangerous. Yet stripped of poetical terrors, and divested of the eloquent description of some writers, there is perhaps no mountain in Europe, the ascent of which does not furnish more difficulties than the Peak of Teneriffe.

MISCELLANIES.

JUDGE FLETCHER'S CHARGE,

Delivered to the Grand Jury at the County of Wexford, at the Summer Assizes, 1814.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury ;

IT is with sincere pleasure I congratulate you upon the appearance of the state of your county ; I say appearance, because I have no means whatever of knowing any thing upon the subject, except from the calendar now before me. In that calendar I find very few numbers indeed, two, or three, or four crimes, of general occurrence in the country ; one homicide, which appears to have been committed certainly with circumstances of atrocity ; but, as far as I can collect from the examinations, originating in private malice and individual revenge ; and not connected with any of those disturbances of which we have heard so much, in different parts of the kingdom.

Gentlemen, it is matter of great congratulation, that after a period of thirty years, (at the commencement of which I first knew the county of Wexford), I have reason to say, it is precisely in the situation in which it was then,

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except as to an increase of wealth and population, and an improvement in agriculture, which has ameliorated its condition and multiplied its resources. The county of Wexford was then a moral curiosity. When other parts of the country were lawless and disturbed, this county had a peasantry industrious in their habits, social in their disposition, satisfied with their state, and amenable to the laws, cultivating their farms with an assiduity which insured a competency. Their conduct was peaceful ; their apparel whole ; their morals improved ; their lives spent in the frequent interchange of mutual good offices. It was a state of things which I reflect upon with pleasure. Each succeeding circuit showed me wild heaths and uncultivated tracts, brought under the dominion of the plough, and producing corn for the sustenance of man. As it was then, so it continued for many years ; until those unhappy disturbances, which burst out in this county with such a sudden and unexpected explosion. I knew what the state of things was then, and how that explosion was produced. Professionally I knew it, because I enjoyed peculiar advantages of

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knowledge, which other men did not enjoy. For several years I conducted the prosecutions for the Crown at Wexford; and hence I derived an intimate knowledge of those transactions. Besides, I was connected with no party, I was indifferent about party. But here I stop, I willingly draw a veil over the events of those days, and their causes. God forbid! that I should tear asunder wounds, which, I hope, are completely and for ever closed.

I have now been absent from this county twelve years, (with the exception of one Assizes, when I came here in the King's Commission, but upon that occasion I did not sit, as I now do, in the Crown Court). I can say, however, with the greatest truth, that at no period from my earliest acquaintance with your county, down to the present time, do I remember to have seen it in more profound tranquillity, more perfect peace, more complete security than at present, a state of things indicating a due administration of the laws by Magistrates, neither over zealous and too active on the one hand, nor too negligent and supine on the other.

Such, I do hope, is the true and actual state of your county; for, Gentlemen, I have, I repeat it, no means of knowing the fact, except from the quantity of alleged crime, the number of persons charged, and the nature of those charges, as are set out in this calendar. But why, gentlemen, have I entered into this detail? I answer, for these weighty and cogent reasons; because much exaggeration and misrepresentation have gone abroad, and the extent and causes

of disturbances have been much mis-stated. In what I now say, or shall say, I do not impute any thing to any individual of this county. I will not meddle with its internal politics; but this I know, that its situation has been variously represented. Several advertisements in newspapers now before me [The Wexford Journals of last March and April] describe this county as being in a most alarming state of disturbance. Other advertisements affirm, on the other hand, that the country has never enjoyed more profound tranquillity. These advertisements have been, I understand, republished in the prints of Dublin and London; and have naturally excited strong sensations. It is not for me to inquire into the motives of those opposite statements. I know them not. It is not my intention, it is not my duty, to impute any particular motives to any individuals: but it is within the sphere of my public duty to state, for your instruction, what I have observed as the origin and grounds of similar reports and misrepresentations in other counties, whether the discharge of my public duty has called me, and where I have had judicial knowledge of what had passed. It may be not unimportant to state what appeared to me to be causes of those disturbances, which have occasioned those misrepresentations and exaggerations; together with the reasons which have impelled the Legislature to swell the Criminal Code, session after session, with new statutes, for vindicating the peace of this country.

In my circuits through other parts of the kingdom, I have seen

the lower orders of the people disturbed by many causes; not peculiar to any particular counties; operating with more effect in some, but to a greater or less extent in all. I have seen them operating with extended effect in the north west circuit, in the counties of Mayo, Donegal, Derry, Roscommon, &c. &c. These effects have made a deep impression on my mind. My observations, certainly, have been those of an individual; but of an individual seeing the same facts coming before him, judicially, time after time; and I do now publicly state, that never, during the entire period of my judicial experience (comprising sixteen circuits) have I discovered or observed any serious purpose, or settled scheme, of assailing his Majesty's Government, or any conspiracy connected with internal rebels or foreign foes. But various deep rooted and neglected causes, producing similar effects throughout this country, have conspired to create the evils which really and truly do exist.

First, the extraordinary rise of land, occasioned by the great and increasing demand for the necessaries of life, and by producing large profits to the possessors of farms, excited a proportionate avidity for acquiring or renting lands. Hence extravagant rents have been bid for lands, without any great consideration; and I have seen these two circumstances operating upon each other, like cause and effect, the cause producing the effect; and the effect, by reaction, producing the cause.

Next, we all know, that the country has been deluged by an enormous Paper Currency, which

has generated a new crime, now prominent upon the list, in every calendar, the crime of making and uttering forged Bank Notes. In every province, we have seen private banks failing, and ruining multitudes, and thus have fresh mischiefs flowed from this paper circulation. In the next place, the country has seen a magistracy, over active in some instances, and quite supine in others. This circumstance has materially affected the administration of the laws in Ireland. In this respect, I have found that those societies, called Orange Societies, have produced most mischievous effects; and particularly in the North of Ireland. They poison the very fountains of justice; and even some magistrates, under their influence, have, in too many instances, violated their duty and their oaths. I do not hesitate to say, that all Associations of every description, in this country, whether of Orangemen or Ribbonmen, whether distinguished by the colour of Orange or of Green, all combinations of persons, bound to each other (by the obligation of an Oath) in a league for a common purpose, endangering the peace of the country, I pronounce them to be contrary to law. And should it ever come before me to decide upon the question, I shall not hesitate to send up bills of indictment to a Grand Jury against the individuals, members of such an Association, wherever I can find the charge properly sustained. Of this I am certain, that, so long as those Associations are permitted to act in the lawless manner they do, there will be no tranquillity in this country; and particularly in

the north of Ireland. There, those disturbers of the public peace, who assume the name of Orange Yeomen, frequent the fairs and markets, with arms in their hands, under the pretence of self-defence, or of protecting the public peace, but with the lurking view of inviting attacks from the Ribbon Men, confident that, armed as they are, they must overcome defenceless opponents, and put them down. Murders have been repeatedly perpetrated upon such occasions; and, though legal prosecutions have ensued, yet, such have been the baneful consequences of those factions Associations, that, under their influence, Petty Juries have declined (upon some occasions) to do their duty. These facts have fallen under my own view. It was sufficient to say, such a man displayed such a colour, to produce an utter disbelief of his testimony; or, when another has stood with his hand at the bar, the display of his party badge has mitigated the murder into manslaughter.

Gentlemen, I do repeat, that these are my sentiments, not merely as an individual, but as a man discharging his judicial duty, I hope with firmness and integrity. With these Orange Associations I connect all commemorations and processions, producing embittering recollections, and inflicting wounds upon the feelings of others; and I do emphatically state it as my settled opinion, that, until those Associations are effectually put down, and the arms taken from their hands, in vain will the north of Ireland expect tranquillity or peace.

Gentlemen, that moderate pit-

tance, which the high rents leave to the poor peasantry, the large county assessments nearly take from them; roads are frequently planned and made, not for the general advantage of the country, but to suit the particular views of a neighbouring land-holder, at the public expense. Such abuses shake the very foundation of the law; they ought to be checked. Superadded to these mischiefs, are the permanent and occasional absentee landlords, residing in another country, not known to their tenantry, but by their agents, who extract the uttermost penny of the value of the lands. If a lease happens to fall in, they set the farm by public auction to the highest bidder. No gratitude for past services, no preference of the fair offer, no predilection for the ancient tenantry, (be they ever so deserving;) but, if the highest price be not acceded to, the depopulation of an entire tract of country ensues. What then is the wretched peasant to do? Chased from the spot where he had first drawn his breath; where he had first seen the light of Heaven, incapable of procuring any other means of existence. Vexed with those exactions I have enumerated, and harassed by the payment of tithes, can we be surprised that a peasant, of unenlightened mind, of uneducated habits, should rush upon the perpetration of crimes, followed by the punishment of the rope and the gibbet? Nothing (as the peasantry imagine) remains for them, thus harassed and thus destitute, but with strong hand to deter the stranger from intruding upon their farms; and to extort from the weakness and terrors of

their landlords,) from whose gratitude or good feelings they have failed to win it) a kind of preference for their ancient tenantry.

Such, Gentlemen, have been the causes which I have seen thus operating in the north of Ireland, and in part of the south and west. I have observed, too, as the consequences of those Orange combinations and confederacies, men, ferocious in their habits, uneducated, not knowing what remedy to resort to, in their despair flying in the face of the law; entering into dangerous and criminal counter associations, and endeavouring to procure arms, in order to meet, upon equal terms, their Orange assailants.

To these several causes of disturbance, we may add certain moral causes. There has existed an ancient connexion, solitary in its nature, between the Catholic pastor and his flock. This connexion has been often, with very little reflection, inveighed against, by those who call themselves friends to the constitution in church and state. I have had judicial opportunities of knowing, that this connexion between the Catholic pastor and his flock, has been, in some instances, weakened and nearly destroyed; the flock, goaded by their wants, and flying in the face of the pastor, with a lamentable abandonment of all religious feeling, and a dereliction of all regard to that pastoral superintendance, which is so essential to the tranquillity of the country. For, if men have no prospect here, but of a continued series of want, and labour, and privation; and if the hopes and fears of a future state are withdrawn from them,

by an utter separation from their own pastor, what must be the state of society? The ties of religion and morality being thus loosened, a frightful state of things has ensued. Perjury has abounded. The sanctity of oaths has ceased to be binding, save where they administer to the passions of parties. The oaths of the Orange Associations, or of the Ribbonmen, have, indeed, continued to be obligatory. As for oaths administered in a court of justice, they have been set at naught.

Gentlemen, another deep-rooted cause of immorality has been the operation of the county presentment Code of Ireland: abused, as it has been, for the purposes of fraud and peculation, will you not be astonished, when I assure you, that I have had information judicially, from an upright country gentleman and Grand Juror of unquestionable veracity in a western county, that in the general practice, not one in ten of the accounting affidavits was actually sworn at all? Magistrates have signed, and given away printed forms of such affidavits in blank, to be filled up at the pleasure of the party. This abuse produced a strong representation from me to the Grand Jury; and had I known the fact in time, I would have made an example of those magistrates who were guilty of so scandalous a dereliction of duty. Another source of immorality may be traced in the Registry of Freeholds. Oaths of registration are taken, which, if not perjury, are something very near it. The tenantry are driven to the hustings, and there, collected like sheep in a pen, they must poll for the great undertaker, who has

purchased them by his jobs; and this is frequently done, with little regard to conscience or duty, or real value of the alleged freehold.

Another source of immorality lay in the hasty mode of pronouncing decrees upon Civil Bills, which was common before Assistant Baristers were nominated for the several counties. All these concurring causes, however, created such a contempt for oaths, that I have often lamented it to be my painful lot to preside in a Court of Justice, and to be obliged to listen to such abominable profanation.

I now come to another source of vice and mischief, with which you are, perhaps, unacquainted, "Illicit Distillation." From this source, a dreadful torrent of evils and crimes has flowed upon our land. The excessive increase of rents had induced many persons to bid rents for their farms, which they knew they could not fairly or properly discharge; but they flattered themselves, that, in the course of years, the value of those farms would rise still higher, and that thus they might ultimately acquire beneficial interests. In the mean time, they have had recourse to illicit distillation, as the means of making good their rents. Hence the Public Revenue has been defrauded to the amount of millions. Nay, it is a fact, that at one period not far back there was not a single licensed distillery in an entire province, namely, the north-west circuit, where the consumption of spirituous liquors is, perhaps, called for by the coldness and humidity of the climate. The old powers of the law having proved unavailing, the Legislature

was compelled to enact new laws, which, though clashing with the very first principles of evidence under our happy Constitution, were yet called for by the exigency of the times, laws, which qualify a prosecutor to be as a witness in his own cause. If he feared not the consequences of perjury, he gained the suit, and put the money into his pocket. Hence, a kind of bounty was necessarily tendered to false swearing; and, we all know, the revenue folk are not very remarkable for a scrupulous feeling in such cases. These oaths were answered again by the oaths of the parties charged, who, in order to avoid the fine, denied the existence of any still upon their lands. Thus have I witnessed trials, where, in my judgment, the revenue officer, who came to impose the fine, was perjured, the witnesses who came to avert it, perjured, and the Petty Jury, who tried the cause, perjured, for they declined to do their duty, because they were, or might be, interested in the event; or because the easy procurement of those illicit spirits produced an increased consumption of grain for their benefit. The resident gentry of the county, generally, winked with both their eyes at this practice, and why? because it brought home to the doors of their tenantry a market for their corn; and consequently increased the rents of their lands; besides they were themselves consumers of those liquors, and in every town and village there was an unlicensed house for retailing them. This consumption of spirits produced such pernicious effects, that at length the executive powers deemed it high time to put an

end to the system. The consequence was, that the people, rendered ferocious by the use of those liquors, and accustomed to lawless habits, resorted to force, resisted the laws, opposed the military, and hence have resulted riots, assaults, and murders.

Can you wonder, that, in such an immoral state of things, all tranquillity and obedience to the law were banished from those counties? Absentees, too, have increased: disgusted with the state of things, they desert their post in the time of peril: but, yet, should a farm happen to fall out of lease, keeping strict eye that it be set up to the highest bidder. These things have produced disturbances every where; but, Gentlemen, whether they apply to your county, to any extent, or at all, is for your consideration.

I have thought it right from the false colouring that has been given to those things, to remove all such illusions, and to state the plain facts.

Gentlemen, I have heretofore, with good success, called upon the Grand Jury of a great northern county (Donegal), where private distillation had reached to an intolerable excess, to show some sense of their own interests by the suppression of that practice; and I am happy to say, that call was attended to, and produced useful public resolutions. I am glad to hear that this mischief is a stranger in your county; guard against its introduction; it is one of the greatest practical mischiefs; the revenue is plundered by it, the morals of the people depraved, and their conduct rendered riotous and savage: establish, in the room of whiskey, a wholesome malt liquor,

and you will keep your peasantry in peace, in health, and in vigour.

Having thus given you a sort of sketch of what I have seen upon other circuits, I shall advert to what I have observed upon the present circuit. The first county of this circuit which was the object of his Majesty's Commission, was Kilkenny. The country had been previously alarmed with such rumours and stories from that quarter, that the order of this circuit was inverted, for the express purpose, as was alleged, of meeting the supposed exigencies of that county by an early assizes. I did not preside in the criminal court there; but I have been informed by my brother Judge (Day) of what passed. Four capital convictions took place; of which the subject matter arose from two transactions only. One of those transactions, comprising two of those convictions, was of no recent date; it occurred early in 1813; and had been already tried at the Summer assizes of Kilkenny, in that year. At that assizes, the two criminals had been found guilty of an attempt at assassination, a most atrocious outrage indeed. Their execution was suspended by an argument upon the legality of their conviction; the conviction was proved illegal; and of course they were, for the second time, tried and convicted at the late Assizes. But how such a case could warrant the extraordinary colouring which was given to the alleged disturbances of that county, or called for any parade or bustle, I am wholly at a loss to discover. The other of those transactions was also of a flagitious nature; it was a heinous

burglary, committed by the two other criminals, in the house of Mr. Sutton. They were convicted, and have suffered the punishment due to their crime. But was this a case for exciting public alarm, or spreading national disquietude, or for causing the ordinary course of the circuit to be inverted, and leading every person to apprehend machinations and conspiracies of the most deep and desperate kind? From Kilkenny the Commission proceeded to Clonmel. There I presided in the Crown Court; the Calendar presented a sad list of crimes, one hundred and twenty names appeared upon the face of the Crown Book. There were several government prosecutions, conducted by able gentlemen of the bar, and by the Crown solicitor; at the appointment, and by the direction of the Government, who had been alarmed for the peace of the country. Yet, notwithstanding all this formidable array of crime, and this multitude of prisoners, I had the good fortune to discharge the gaol of that county in two days and a half. Two persons only were capitally convicted, at that Assizes. One of them was neither the subject of a public prosecution, nor of a private one. It was a case upon Lord Ellenborough's Act, for assaulting with weapons (in that case with a pitch-fork) with an intention to kill, maim, or disfigure. The unfortunate man had been out upon bail; and, supposing that he had made his peace with his prosecutor, had surrendered himself, not apprehending any prosecution. The bail had forfeited their recognizance at the assizes preceding, and I mention this

fact, lest it might be imagined that the conductors of the Crown prosecutions had slumbered on their post, or had been remiss in their duty. I do believe they knew nothing of the prosecutor's intention to appear. The prisoner was compelled to come in by the magistrate who had bailed him, and who had been at the preceding Assizes, fined one hundred pounds for thus bailing a person, charged with a capital felony. The prisoner had the benefit of able Counsel; his trial was not hurried on; a Jury of his Country, under the superintendance of a Judge (I hope not devoid of humanity), found him guilty. But, let me ask, what had all this to do with public disturbances? A people, ferocious in their habits, and violent in their animosities, when intoxicated with whiskey, formed into factions amongst themselves, classed by barbarous appellations, may bruise each other with sticks, or even slay each other with mortal weapons; but I would ask any man, what connection could the conviction of that criminal (under Lord Ellenborough's Act) have with associations against law, order, and the government?

There was a second conviction at Clonmel, in a case of rape and forcible abduction. The prosecutrix was the principal witness in support of that conviction; but the credit due to her testimony has been so materially affected by facts since disclosed, that I thought it my duty to name a distant day for the execution of the sentence, in order to afford time for the respectable Gentlemen, who have interfered on behalf of the prisoner, to bring his case fairly and

satisfactorily under the consideration of his Majesty's Government.

But, although those two convictions involved gross violations of the laws, yet what was there of political disturbance, or of factious contrivance, in either case? I could not see any thing of the kind.

Next, the Commission proceeded to Waterford, which was represented to us as being in a most disturbed state. But in no one part of the county did it appear, that there was that frequency of crime, from which any systematic hostility to the constituted authorities could be inferred. There was one conviction for an abominable conspiracy to poison; but the actuating motive appeared to be, not of a public nature, but mere individual interest. It was the case of a miscreant from the county of Cork, hired and sent for the particular purpose of getting rid of an aged man, whose life was the surviving life in an old lease, and which lease the vile contriver was materially interested in extinguishing. This was the real history of this crime.

Another conviction was for the murder of Mr. Smyth, in the month of October last. I must observe, that this gentleman was a Roman Catholic. What the cause of this murder may have been, is at present only matter of private surmise. But no person has even whispered, that it proceeded from political or party feelings of any kind. There was a third capital conviction at Waterford; it was that of two men, for burglary in a dwelling-house. This was the only transaction that was, in its

nature, of a public description. It appeared in evidence, that a body of armed men planned and executed an attack upon the house, but the only discoverable motive was, that "the owner had been previously an inhabitant of the county of Cork, and had ventured to take the farm in question." Here, indeed, we see those public outrages proceeding to a degree mischievous in the extreme, and deeply to be lamented. Those unfortunate wretches will imagine, that, because a stranger to the county has the audacity to interfere between them and their landlord, they are to violate the laws, assemble in arms, and make an example of the intruder, who shall settle in this country. These are terrible delusions, pregnant with violence, bloodshed, and anarchy. The peasantry cannot too soon reject and abhor them, as ruinous and absurd.

Gentlemen, I do not allude to your county, I hope the system of setting lands by auction, of squeezing from the vitals of the tenantry more than the actual value of the produce of the land, does not exist in this county. I hope and believe no such system prevails here, because like causes produce like effects; and, in that case, the calendar now before me would have exhibited a very different picture. At present, its contents amount to one charge of murder, one of rape, and one against a woman for the supposed murder of a bastard child. These are crimes of a high and serious nature, yet of ordinary occurrence in every county. But I can descry no trace of any system of general disaffection, or of political mis-

chief. I therefore am utterly at a loss to account for those alarming assertions circulated throughout the empire by those advertisements in the Wexford Journals of March and April last, importing to be resolutions, declaring the county in a state of disturbance; whilst, on the contrary side, we have the advertisements of respectable Magistrates, affirming that there was no colour for those alarming assertions, and that the county was in a state of profound tranquillity. This subject affords matter of serious reflection indeed.

Gentlemen, these facts, peculiar to your county, have induced me to travel at length into this subject in order to guard you against being affected by similar alarms, originating in other counties. I hope, that by your steady conduct in your own county, you will prevent the maligners of this country from asserting any where, that the Almighty has poured the full phials of his wrath upon this land, so favoured by nature with her richest gifts; or that he has cursed it, by implanting in it a race of men of so vicious and depraved a nature, as is not elsewhere to be found. Gentlemen, I say it is incumbent upon you to vindicate the state of your county. You have ample materials for so doing; you know the roots of those evils which distract the country; they are to be found in those causes which I have now stated.

But, Gentlemen, is there no method of allaying those discontents of the people, and preventing them from flying in the face of the laws? Is there no remedy but Act of Parliament after Act of Parliament, in quick succession, framed

for coercing and punishing? Is there no corrective, but the rope and the gibbet? Yes, Gentlemen, the removal of those causes of disturbance, which I have mentioned to you, will operate as the remedy. I should imagine that the permanent absentees ought to see the policy (if no better motive can influence them) of appropriating, liberally, some part of those splendid revenues, which they draw from this country, which pay no land tax or poor-rate, and of which not a shilling is expended in this country! Is it not high time for those permanent absentees to offer some assistance, originating from themselves, out of their own private purses, towards improving and ameliorating the condition of the lower orders of the peasantry upon their great domains, and rendering their lives more comfortable? Indeed, I believe that some of them do not set up their lands to auction. I know that the Earl Fitzwilliam, in one county (Wicklow), and the Marquis of Hertford, in another, (Antrim), act upon enlightened and liberal principles; for, although their leases, generally, are only leases for one life and twenty-one years, the tenant in possession well knows, that upon a reasonable advance (merely proportionate to the general rise of the times), he will get his farm without rack rent or extortion. But, I say that the permanent absentees ought to know that it is their interest to contribute every thing in their power, and within the sphere of their extensive influence, towards the improvement of a country, from whence they derive such ample revenue and solid benefits. In-

stead of doing so, how do many of them act? They often depute their managers upon the Grand Jury of the county. This manager gets his jobs done without question or interruption; his roads and his bridges, and his park walls, all are conceded.

For my part, I am wholly at a loss to conceive how those permanent absentees can reconcile it to their feelings or their interests to remain silent spectators of such a state of things, or how they can forbear to raise their voices in behalf of their unhappy country, and attempt to open the eyes of our English neighbours; who, generally speaking, know about as much of the Irish, as they do of the Hindoos. Does a visitor come to Ireland, to compile a book of travels, what is his course? He is handed about from one country gentleman to another, all interested in concealing from him the true state of the country; he passes from Squire to Squire, each rivaling the other in entertaining their guest, all busy in pouring falsehoods into his ears, touching the disturbed state of the country, and the vicious habits of the people.

Such is the crusade of information upon which the English traveller sets forward; and he returns to his own country with all his unfortunate prejudices doubled and confirmed, in a kind of moral despair of the welfare of such a wicked race, having made up his mind that nothing ought to be done for this lawless and degraded country. And, indeed, such an extravagant excess have those intolerant opinions of the state of Ireland attained, that I shall not be surprised to hear of some po-

litical projector coming forward, and renovating the obsolete ignorance and the prejudices of a Harrington, who, in his *Oceana*, calls the people of Ireland an untamable race; declaring, that they ought to be exterminated, and the country colonised by Jews; that thus the state of this island would be bettered, and the commerce of England extended and improved.

Gentlemen, I will tell you what those absentees ought particularly to do; they ought to promote the establishment of houses of refuge, houses of industry, school-houses, and set the example upon their own estates, of building decent cottages, so that the Irish peasant may have, at least, the comforts of an "English sow;" for an English farmer would refuse to eat the flesh of a hog, so lodged and fed as an Irish peasant is. Are the farms of an English landholder out of lease, or his cottages in a state of dilapidation? He rebuilds every one of them for his tenants, or he covenants to supply them with materials for the purpose. But how are matters conducted in this country? Why, if there is a house likely to fall into ruins, upon an expiring lease, the new rack-rent tenant must rebuild it himself: and can you wonder if your plantations are visited for the purpose, or if your young trees are turned into plough handles, spade handles, or roofs for their cabins? They are more than Egyptian task masters, who call for bricks without furnishing a supply of straw. Again, I say, that those occasional absentees ought to come home, and not remain abroad, resting upon the local manager, a species of "lo-

cum tenens' upon the Grand Jury. They should reside upon their estates, and come forward with every possible improvement for the country.

I do not propose that you should expect any immediate amendment or public benefit from the plans suggested for the education of the poor. It is in vain to flatter yourselves that you can improve their minds if you neglect their bodies. Where have you ever heard of a people desirous of education, who had not clothes to cover them, or bread to eat? I have never known that any people, under such circumstances, had any appetite for moral instruction.

So much, Gentlemen, for landlords, permanent and occasional absentees. You should begin the necessary reformation. You now enjoy comforts and tranquillity after seasons of storms, and fever, and disturbance. The comparative blessings of this contrast should make you anxious to keep your county tranquil. If your farms fall out of lease, set them not up to be let by public auction; encourage your tenantry to build comfortable dwellings for themselves, give them a property in their farms, and an interest in the peace of the county. These are the remedies for the discontents of the people, they will be found much better than the cord and the gibbet.

There may be other causes of discontent in other counties. Those I have mentioned may not apply to your county. If they did apply, I would not shrink from exposing them; I would not now, when advanced in life, and uninfluenced by any hopes or fears,

for, whilst I was young, I was equally careless of the smiles and frowns of men in power.

Gentlemen, I had an opportunity of urging some of these topics upon the attention of a distinguished personage, I mean Lord Redesdale, who filled the high office of Lord Chancellor here some years ago. I was then at the Bar. His Lordship did me the honour of a visit, after I had returned from circuit, at a time when many alarms, of one kind or another, floated in this country. He was pleased to require my opinion of the state of the country; I averred, that I thought it was as tranquil as ever it had been; but I did ask his permission to suggest certain measures, which, in my opinion, would go very far towards allaying the discontents of the people. One of those measures was, a reform of the Magistracy in Ireland; another was, a commutation of tithes, if it could be satisfactorily effected; a third was, the suppression of the home consumption of whisky, and the institution of a wholesome malt liquor in its stead. I requested his Lordship to recollect, that Hogarth's print of "Gin Alley" is an unerring witness to testify what the English people would now be, if they had nothing but a pernicious spirituous liquor to drink. A man who drinks to excess of a malt liquor, becomes only stupified, and he sleeps it off; but he whose intoxication arises from those spirituous liquours (which, we know, are too often adulterated by the most poisonous ingredients), adds only fever to his strength. Thus the unfortunate peasant in Ireland is maddened, instead of being invigo-

rated; and he starts out into acts of riot and disturbance, like a furious wild beast, let loose upon the community. I took the freedom to add, "Reform the magistracy of Ireland, my Lord. You have the power to do this; and until you do it, in vain will you expect tranquillity or content in the country." His Lordship was pleased to lend a courteous attention to these opinions, and I do believe, that his own natural judgment and good inclination would have prompted him to measures, beneficial to Ireland, and honourable to his fame.

Gentlemen, this subject brings me to a consideration of the magistracy of the country. Of these I must say, that some are over zealous; others too supine: distracted into parties, they are too often governed by their private passions, to the disgrace of public justice, and the frequent disturbance of the country.

Here let me solicit your particular attention to some of the grievous mischiefs, flowing from the misconduct of certain magistrates. One is occasioned by an excessive eagerness to crowd the gaols with prisoners, and to swell the calendars with crimes. Hence the amazing disproportion between the number of the committals and of the convictions, between accusation and evidence, between hasty suspicion and actual guilt. Committals have been too frequently made out (in other counties) upon light and trivial grounds, without reflecting upon the evil consequence of wresting a peasant (probably innocent) from the bosom of his family, immuring him for weeks or months in a noisome

gaol, amongst vicious companions. He is afterwards acquitted or not prosecuted; and returns a lost man, in health and morals, to his ruined and beggared family. This is a hideous, but common picture.

Again, fines and forfeited recognizances are multiplied, through the misconduct of a magistrate. He binds over a prosecutor, under a heavy recognizance, to attend at a distant Assizes, where it is probable that the man's poverty or private necessities must prevent his attending. The man makes default, his recognizance is forfeited, he is committed to the county gaol upon a green wax process, and, after long confinement, he is finally discharged at the Assizes, pursuant to the statute; and from an industrious cottier he is degraded, from thenceforth, into a beggar and a vagrant.

Other magistrates presume to make out vague committals, without specifying the day of the offence charged, the place, or any other particular, from which the unfortunate prisoner could have notice to prepare his defence. This suppression is highly indecorous, unfeeling, and unjust: and it deserves, upon every occasion, a severe reprobation of the magistrate, who thus deprives his fellow-subject of his rightful opportunity of defence.

There are parts of Ireland, where, from the absence of the gentlemen of the county, a race of magistrates has sprung up, who ought never to have borne the King's Commission. The vast powers entrusted to those officers call for an upright, zealous, and conscientious discharge of their duty.

Gentlemen, as to tithes, they are generally complained of as a great grievance. In the time in which we live, they are a tax upon industry, upon enterprize, and upon agricultural skill. Is a man intelligent and industrious, does he, by agriculture, reclaim a tract of land, and make it productive of corn, he is visited and harassed by the tithe proctor; does his neighbour, through want of inclination or of skill, keep his farm in pasture and unimproved, he is exonerated from the burthen of tithes, and from the visitations of any clergy not belonging to his own church. Far be it from me to say, that tithes are not due to the clergy. By the law of the land, they have as good a title to their tithes as any of you have to your estates; and I am convinced, that the clergyman does not, in any instance, exact what he is strictly entitled to. But this mode of assessment has been much complained of; and it is particularly felt in this country, because the Catholic receives no spiritual comfort from his Protestant rector; he knows him only through the tithe proctor, and he has more-over his own pastor to pay. This is the reason why he thinks it a grievance; and, I must admit, that although the clergyman does not receive all that he is entitled to, and although it may not be a grievance in another country, yet the tithe system is a painful system for Ireland.

Gentlemen, you have in your power another remedy for public commotions. I allude to the assessment of the presentment money upon your county. It seems that the sum of 900*l.* is now demanded

to be levied: whether this sum is, or is not, an exorbitant one for this county, I know not. It is a tax, of which you will impose the greater part, or perhaps the whole, upon your county; and it falls wholly upon the occupying tenants or farmers. Pray keep this circumstance constantly in your minds. The benefit of this tax is your own. By its operation, you have your farms well divided and improved; good roads made round your estates; useful bridges and walls erected. Indeed, I have known counties which have been parcelled out to undertakers by baronies, and where no man could get a job without the consent of the baronial undertaker; they met and commuted, and it was thus agreed, "I give you your job here, and you give me my job there." I may be asked, why do you mention those things? The Grand Jury know them very well; but then they ought to be concealed. Miserable, infatuated notion! These things are not concealed; there is not a Grand Jury job in the country which is not known and commented upon by the peasantry. Every mischief, and every enormity I have this day stated, is as thoroughly well known to the peasantry as to the gentry throughout Ireland. The affected apprehension of exciting and exasperating them, by a reprobation of those enormities, is puerile and contemptible. It cannot do mischief; it cannot add to the poignancy of their feelings; it may allay or soothe them: already those exactions are the subject of discussion, and of minute scrutiny, in every cabin; what are the consequences? Dreadful heart-

burning and deep murmurs; the visit of the constable who collects the cess, is a day of general mourning, and distress, and tribulation. I spoke freely of these things to the Grand Jury of the county of Tipperary; what was the beneficial result? The Foreman (Mr. Bagwell) came forward soon afterwards from the Grand Jury room, and stated publicly in court, that, in consequence of my charge, he and his Fellow-Jurors had thrown out applications for presentments to the amount of 9,600*l.* These may be presumed to be jobs, under pretence of building walls and bridges, filling hollows, lowering hills, &c. Here, indeed, was some good done by this sudden impulse of economy; here were the fruits of a free and candid exhortation before the public eye.

Gentlemen, the Judge, whose duty it is to pass the presentments, can be of little service towards detecting "a job"—he has no local knowledge—he knows not the distances—the rates—the state of repairs—or the views of the parties. He may, indeed, suspect the job, and tear the suspected presentment; but he may tear inadvertently, that which is useful, and let the job pass. Therefore, for the sake of the county, do as Mr. Bagwell did at Clonmel. Begin the reformation; and discountenance, firmly, all parceling of "jobs."

Gentlemen, when I visited the House of Industry at Clonmel (which is liberally and conscientiously conducted by an association consisting of persons of every religious persuasion, with the Protestant Parson and the Catholic Priest at their head), never did my eyes witness a more blessed sight

—I immediately asked, "what do you pay to the Matron, and to the Manager?" The sum was mentioned; it was small. "I suppose," said I, "it is no object of a county job." Mr. Grubb, the benevolent Mr. Grubb smiled, and said, "You have hit it, my Lord—that is the fact."

But there is one remedy, that would, in my estimation, more than any other, especially contribute to soothe the minds of the discontented peasantry, and thereby, to enable them patiently to suffer the pressure of those burthens, which cannot under existing circumstances, be effectually removed; I mean the "Equal and impartial Administration of Justice;" of that Justice which the rich can pursue, until it be attained; but which, that it may benefit the cottager, should be brought home to his door. Such an administration of justice would greatly reconcile the lower orders of the people with the Government under which they live; and, at no very distant period, I hope, attach them to the law, by imparting its benefits, and extending its protection to them, in actual and uniform experience. Gentlemen, if you ask me, how may this be accomplished? I answer, by a vigilant superintendence of the administration of justice at Quarter Sessions, and an anxious observance of the conduct of all Justices of Peace. Perhaps, the Commission of the Peace, in every county in the kingdom should be examined.—During a long war, in seasons of popular commotion, under Chief Governors (all acting, unquestionably, with good intentions, but upon various principles, and different views), it is not improbable, that

many men have crept into the commission, who, however useful they might occasionally have been, ought not to remain. The needy adventurer, the hunter for preferment, the intemperate zealot, the trader in false loyalty, the jobbers of absentees, if any of these various descriptions of individuals are now to be found, their names should be expunged from the Commission; and if such a mode of proceeding should thin the Commission, vacancies may be supplied, by soliciting every gentleman of property and consideration to discharge some part of that debt of duty, which he owes to himself and the country, by accepting the office of Justice of Peace. Should their number be inadequate to supply the deficiency, clergymen, long resident on their benefices, more inclined to follow the precepts of their Divine Master, by feeding the hungry and clothing the naked Catholic (although, adhering to the communion of his fathers, he should conscientiously decline to receive from him spiritual consolation), not harassing and vexing him by a new mode of tything, and an increase of tythes: but seeking to compensate the dissentients from his communion for the income he derives from their labour, by showing a regard for their temporal welfare—attached to their protestant flocks by a mutual interchange of good offices, by affection, and by habit. Such a man, anxiously endeavouring, not to distract and divide, but to conciliate and reconcile all sects and parties, would, from his education, his leisure, his local knowledge, be a splendid acquisition to the Magistracy, and a public blessing to the district com-

mitted to his care. Men of this description are retired and unobtrusive; but, I trust, if sought after, many such may be found. Persons there have been of a sort differing widely from those I have described. These men identify their preferment with the welfare of the Church; and if you had believed them, whatever advanced the one necessarily promoted the other. Some Clergymen there may have been, who, in a period of distraction, perusing the Old Testament with more attention than the New, and admiring the glories of Joshua (the son of Nun), fancied they perceived in the Catholics the Canaanites of old; and, at the head of militia and armed yeomanry, wished to conquer from them the promised glebe. Such men, I hope, are not now to be found in that most respectable order; and if they are, I need scarcely add, they should no longer remain in the Commission.

Gentlemen, I must further admonish you, if you are infested with any of the Orange or Green Associations in this county, to discharge them—discharge all the processions and commemorations connected with them, and you will promote the peace and concord of the country; but suffer them to prevail, and how can justice be administered?—"I am a loyal man," says a witness—that is, "Gentlemen of the Petty Jury, believe me, let me swear what I will."—When he swears he is a loyal man, he means, "Gentlemen of the Jury, forget your oaths, and acquit the Orangeman." A truly loyal man is one who is attached to the Constitution under which we live, and who respects and is governed by

the laws, which impart more personal freedom, when properly administered, than any other code of laws in existence. If there are any disturbances in the country, the truly loyal man endeavours to appease them. The truly loyal man is peaceful and quiet—he does his utmost to prevent commotion; and, if he cannot prevent it, he is at his post, ready to perform his duty in the day of peril. But what says the loyal man of another description—the mere pretender to loyalty, “I am a loyal man in times of tranquillity—I am attached to the present order of things, as far as I can get any good by it—I malign every man of a different opinion from those whom I serve—I bring my loyalty to market.” Such loyalty has bore higher or lower prices, according to the different periods of modern times—he exposes it to sale in open market, at all times—seeking continually for a purchaser. Such are the pretenders to loyalty, many of whom I have seen; and incalculable mischiefs they perpetrate. It is not their interest that their country should be peaceful—their loyalty is a “sea of troubled waters.”

Gentlemen I have had a long professional experience of the state of this country, travelling two circuits every year; and I have spoken the result of my professional observations and judicial knowledge—perhaps the sincerity with which I have put forward these observations may excite some displeasure. But I hope they may do some good, and I am pretty indifferent whether they are found disagreeable or not; living a great part of my life in the hurry of professional pursuits, I have employed the moments of my leisure in literary re-

tirement. Attached to no party, I have never mixed with the zealots of either—I have been assailed and calumniated by both. Such is the lot of the man, endeavouring to do his duty with firmness and sincerity.

Gentlemen, if any of you be disposed to think that this address would be better suited to another place and any other occasion; to such I answer, that I have embraced the opportunity thus afforded to me of addressing you, in order to state what have appeared to me the causes of popular commotions, and the remedies likely to assuage and prevent them in these several counties where, within these last five years, I have borne the King's Commission. I consider the present occasion a peculiarly seasonable one for such an address. We approach towards the close of a circuit, whose usual order had been inverted for the purpose of delivering the crowded gaols; and bringing to speedy trial those men with whom they were filled, and who stood charged with almost every crime known to the criminal code. It seemed to me expedient, if such subjects as I have brought before you were touched upon, to do so in a county profoundly tranquil where no danger could be apprehended, even by the most timid and fastidious, of agitating the minds of the peasantry, by a public discussion.

Gentlemen, two Bills, of importance to the public peace of Ireland, have recently passed both Houses of Parliament, almost, as I believe, without observation; and certainly without public inquiry into the state of the country. Having formed an opinion upon the causes of popular discontents, and public commotions in those counties,

which I have, within these five years, visited, I thought it expedient, openly from this place, to state this opinion; hoping that my judgment being founded not upon secret whisperings or private communications, but upon the solemnity of public trials and the authenticity of criminal records, may have some weight towards suggesting the expediency of resorting to other means of tranquillizing Ireland, than those hitherto resorted to—banishment, the rope, and the gibbet. These expedients have been repeatedly tried; and have, by the acknowledgment of those who have used them, hitherto proved ineffectual. And here I must intreat, that I may not wilfully be mistaken and purposely misunderstood by any man or class of men. I mean not to question in the slightest degree, the prudence of the Irish government in introducing, or the wisdom of the legislature in enacting, those laws; they may be suitable (for any thing I know to the contrary) to the existing state of things in some of these counties, where the discharge of my public duty has not yet called me. In others, although it may not be immediately necessary to put them into active operation, the notoriety of their existence in the Statute Book may be a wholesome warning to the turbulent and audacious. But having, in addressing you, taken occasion to give you my opinions upon different subjects (the statement of which, however erroneous those opinions should appear to be, may produce some good, by soliciting the attention of the enlightened men in both countries to the same subjects), I feel myself more especially called upon

by a sense of public duty, to say a few words to you upon the scope and objects of these Bills—I say more especially called upon, by reason of those important, though contradictory publications, in the Wexford Journals now laid before me, and to which I have already adverted. Whence that contradiction of sentiment could originate, between persons resident in the same county, and having (one would imagine) equal opportunities of information, it is not for me to conjecture; but its indisputable existence in the months of March and April last (subsequently to your last Assizes), calls upon me briefly to explain to you the purport of those Acts, which some of you may deem it expedient to call into active operation. With one of those Acts you have had a former acquaintance. It is the old insurrection Act, which, after having perished, is now revived and re-enacted for Ireland. The other is called the Peace Preservation Bill. The Insurrection Act consists, as you all know, of a complete suspension of the English Constitution—of English law—of the Trial by Jury. Under these new laws, taken together, any seven magistrates may meet, and recommend the county or district to be proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant as being in a state of disturbance. When the Proclamation has once issued, every person must stay at home after a certain hour. You are to have the assistance of a learned Serjeant from town, who may send abroad offenders in a summary way.

Gentlemen, I have seen times, when persons, who thinking the lives named in their tenants' leases were lasting somewhat too long,

have, by the aid of such a law, found means to recommend a trip across the Atlantic, to the persons thus unreasonably attached to life; and thus achieved the downfall of a beneficial lease, and a comfortable rise of their income in consequence. Such things have occurred: I have known the fact.

Gentlemen, I may be told, that the state of the country requires its re-enactment. It may be so: I am not in possession of the secrets of the Castle. A desperate state of things calls for desperate remedies.

Gentlemen, the other Act of Parliament is the Peace Preservation Bill. It is a wholesome mode of administering the old powers, already vested by law in the magistrates. Any seven magistrates may recommend the application of this remedy; and either for the county at large, or any particular barony or district in the county.—If their recommendation should be acceded to by the Lord Lieutenant, this Bill comes into immediate operation. Now, you are to meet—a head magistrate is to be appointed, at a salary of 700l. a year; he is also to have a house and offices—his clerk is to get a salary of 150l. a year—the constables are to get 100l. a year each; any seven of your magistrates may get all this done. But listen to one thing more—the disturbed district is to pay the expense of the whole.

Gentlemen, I have trespassed long upon your attention; but I hope, from the tranquil state of your county, that I have not unaptly chosen the present season for making these observations. See the necessity of some public discussion of those subjects, in order to extinguish all exaggeration and

misrepresentation. I need not travel far back for a curious instance. I have seen to my surprise, in *The Courier* newspaper, a story of myself, which has been copied into *The Pilot*. It is so very short that I shall read it:—"Such is the disturbed state of Ireland, that one of the Judges of Assize, upon the Leinster circuit, Mr. Justice Fletcher, in coming from Kilkenny to Clonmel, was pelted by stones in the town of Callan, and owed his safety to the dragoons that escorted him."

When I reached Waterford, I was still more surprised to see one newspaper lamenting that I had been "shot at," but another protested that it was all a gross falsehood. Now, what was the truth? As I passed through Callan, an escort of a few dragoons attended me. This escort, by-the-by, is one of the mischiefs of those alarms, a mischief which never occurs in England. *There*, the Gentlemen of consideration in the county come out to meet the Judge, with led horses and equipages, and with every suitable mark of respect and attention: not, indeed, paid to the Judge individually, nor desired by him, but an attention and respect due to the law, which the Judge comes to administer. But what was the case in Kilkenny? The High Sheriff not appearing at all, perhaps as a duty beneath him, or for some other reason; the Sub-Sheriff unwilling enough to be burdened with the trouble, and anxious to get rid of us; two or three miserable Bailiffs, mounted upon wretched little horses, brandishing an enormous length of halbert, resembling so many Cossacks in every thing but utility,

and attended by an escort of four or five dragoons, (for the Sheriff is not at the expense of paying the dragoons.) Indeed, where needy or penurious High Sheriffs are nominated, and where the office of Sub-Sheriff becomes an affair of indirect management, an improper and inefficient attendance upon the Circuit Judges is generally to be expected. However, thus attended, (or rather unattended) we drove through Callan; when a boy, about seven years old, flung a stone idly, either at the Sub-Sheriff, or at the dragoons, or both. This was the entire outrage. I did not hear of it, until long afterwards, when the newspaper paragraphs led me to the inquiry; but my servants are ready to vouch the fact upon oath. This story, with prodigious exaggeration, has been since officiously circulated throughout the empire in order to show, that this country is in such a state of disturbance, that the going Judge of Assize was pelted with stones, or shot at, and in imminent danger of his life. Can any instance more strongly illustrate the propriety, nay, even the necessity, of a full and unreserved statement of the true and actual condition of Ireland, than the extraordinary currency which this paltry fabrication has received, and the avidity with which it has been magnified into a momentous and alarming event.

Gentlemen, I may, perhaps, be warranted in feeling a personal indignation at the mischievous abuse of my name, thus attempted, for the purpose of vilifying the country; and, possibly, this impression may have partly led me to enter into the copious details and

observations with which I have this day troubled you.

Gentlemen, if you should feel that any of these observations are founded in truth and reason, you will give me, at least, the credit of upright motives for those, from which you may differ. I can have no other motive, indeed, than a hope of doing some public good, by inciting other persons to useful and meritorious actions. Other Judges have very frequently, and with great propriety, charged various Grand Juries upon the general state of this country, its disturbances, and the cause of its commotion; and some of them have ascribed those disturbances and commotions to a general spirit of disaffection and sedition. If I have a very different and far more consolatory view of the same subject it cannot be improper or unbecoming my functions, to take the like opportunity of stating my judicial opinions, of enumerating the several causes, which in my fixed judgment have generated those disturbances, and have retarded peace and prosperity in this country; and distinctly pointing out the remedies and correctives proper for terminating all those mischiefs, and allaying all discontents. These considerations will, I trust, vindicate as well the motives as the propriety of my conduct in this respect, through every scrutiny, and against every cavil.

Gentlemen, you will now retire to your Jury room, and there dispose of such bills, and other official business, as shall come before you. Let all your private affairs, your settlements with tenants, your canvassing of freeholders, and such occupations, be postponed to ano-

ther opportunity. Be punctual and diligent, rather, indeed for your own sakes than for mine. You will be the sooner released from duty; but as for me, I must, at all events, remain here during the allotted period of time. I have addressed you very much at large, with great sincerity of heart, with an earnest desire for your interests, and those of the public; and, may I hope, not wholly without effect.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE AT CAMBRIDGE.

*From Mr. Dyer's History of that
University.*

This, perhaps, might be the place for considering theological literature: but, however interesting, it would introduce more controversy, and must be more multifarious than suits our brevity: besides, theological matters will be occasionally interspersed throughout this history, and in some measure, have been anticipated already; the less, therefore, need be introduced here; the leading theological doctrines, on which the Reformation of the sixteenth century turned, being the same as those taught by Wickliffe, in the fourteenth. These doctrines being those afterwards maintained by Calvin, in his Institutions, concerning "the knowledge of God the Creator," and "the knowledge of God the Redeemer," have been since called Calvinistic. For though Calvin's Institutions contain but little new, yet, being a judicious compilation of St. Augustine's works, so far as the

doctrines of Grace, Faith, Justification, Sanctification, and Predestination go, these several points were called after him Calvinism. He became the great doctor of his age. O le grand homme! Il n'y a ancien à comparer à lui. Il a si bien entendu l'écriture. Solus Calvinus in Theologicis: exclaims even Joseph Scaliger.

Whether Calvin was so great or good a man, as it was the fashion of the times to consider him, making no part of our inquiry, it is not necessary to deliver an explicit opinion: suffice it, that the doctrines maintained by him were those taught in England as the doctrines of the Reformation; and, of course, were the theological doctrines of the University of Cambridge.

The Reformed, at first, or the pretended reformed, as the French Catholics used to call them, almost all favoured the doctrines of Calvin, and prided themselves in having as good a uniformity as the Church of Rome itself, that had taunted them with having no regular, uniform belief. They accordingly published a concord of Faith, a *Corpus Confessionum*: these being all Calvinistic, and the confession of the Church of England being one among them, it follows, that the Church of England was, at the time, Calvinistic. To this may be added, what Mr. Collins says, and with truth, in a discourse of freethinking, "that our priests, for many years after the Reformation, were generally Calvinists or Predestinarians, is evident from the Bibles printed in queen Elizabeth's time, to which are often added an apology for predestination, answering the com-

mon objections of Atheists, Deists, Socinians, and Libertines, against the saving doctrine of the Gospel; from the suffrage of the divines of Great Britain, delivered by them to the Synod of Dort, March 16th, 1619, as the sense of the Church of England; where the five points, as they are called, are all determined on the Calvinistical side, agreeably to the decisions of the holy Synod; and lastly, from all their books, to the time of bishop Laud." The writers differed about Episcopacy and Presbyterianism; but, in general, they agreed about Predestination.

That this was the doctrine taught at Cambridge, appears not only from the general tenor of the writings of their divines, at the Reformation, but more particularly from the decisions in particular controversies, that were afterwards agitated in the University, and from several letters among the English MSS. in the public library written at the time of the Reformation, at Cambridge; among which might be noticed those of Bradford the martyr, Cranmer, and Ridley, all of whom were of Cambridge, and all of whose writings breathe Calvinism. Indeed, at the time alluded to, Freewillers were persecuted as heretics.

From the time of Archbishop Laud, in the reign of James I. the theology of our universities took an Arminian turn. There is no evidence, indeed, that James himself ever made a formal renunciation of his Calvinistic creed; but it was his interest to elevate the Arminians: so Arminianism gained ascendancy at Cambridge; and continued to do so through successive reigns: but, further, who-

ever peruses the above Discourse on Freethinking, by Mr. Collins, and Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Mr. William Whiston, written by himself, (both men of learning themselves, and of Cambridge,) will see abundant proof, that, be the public creed in an university what it may, men of learning will often choose to have a creed of their own; and that philosophy and mathematics have a tendency to swerve from strict Orthodoxy. Nothing is more certain, than that many of the learned men of Cambridge have not shaped their conceptions to the creeds of either Calvin or Arminius: but the general theological literature of the place may be referred to the five points, as they are called, according to the theories of one or other of those doctors. For the last century, Free-will has decidedly triumphed: accordingly, Tillotsons and Sherlocks, &c. became their favourite divines. The writer, who more professedly and clearly stated the five points, according to the system of the Arminians, or Freewillers, is Dr. Whitby, who flourished in the middle of the last century: and this must suffice for the Theological Literature of Cambridge.

UNIVERSITY OF CHARKOW.

From Klapproth's Travels in the Caucasus and Georgia, translated by F. Shobert.]

Charkow has become better known abroad in consequence of the university founded there by the present emperor; but this measure does not seem to have rendered

the place more flourishing: for, excepting some public buildings which have been repaired for the use of the university, no change of consequence has taken place here, and the number of inhabitants, amounting to 6,000, has not increased in any considerable degree.

Among the professors of Charkow I found some Germans well known by their works, but who seemed to me not to be exactly in their element here. This observation applies to most of the Germans, who, when no longer young, emigrate to Russia and enter into the service of the Crown, if they are not appointed to situations in Petersburg and Moskwa. It is however in some measure their own fault. Many of them, for instance, neglect to learn the Russian language, under the idea that they have no occasion for it, and expect the natives to converse with them in a foreign idiom. This is unreasonable; for, when a man resides in a country and receives a salary from the government of that country, he ought certainly to take the trouble to learn its language. Again, the Germans would have every thing to proceed in Russia just as it does in their own country, and most of them insist on this point with such obstinacy as to excite the hatred of the Russians. They also in general think themselves wiser and better than their new countrymen, and in betraying these sentiments to the latter they prove that they are neither the one nor the other. This conduct occasions circumstances extremely unpleasant to themselves; but in the Russians, who are accustomed to take things more easily, it creates contempt and aversion for these

strangers. I have often wondered in silence at the blindness of self-conceited foreigners, who fancied themselves esteemed by all, and perceived not that wherever they appeared they were the objects of universal derision. In my opinion, therefore, only such young Germans should go to Russia, as are yet capable of adapting themselves to the way of thinking and acting in that country.

The building appropriated to the university is spacious, and according to report is about to be still further enlarged; but the number of the students would be very small had it not been augmented by a recent ordinance of the emperor, according to which no person shall be appointed to any civil employment unless he has studied at some Russian university, nor any individual without a previous examination in the sciences he promoted to a staff officer, or from a collegiate counsellor to a counsellor of state.

The idea of founding an university at Charkow was not of itself a bad one, because many opulent gentry whose sons might have benefitted by it resided in that vicinity. But in Russia there is yet too little taste for learning, and the old French mode of education is still too fashionable; on which account people of rank and fortune very seldom avail themselves of the advantages offered by universities and other seminaries. It was likewise an exceedingly injudicious step to attempt to introduce knowledge into Russia by means of foreigners, and to raise a fabric which requires the labour of ages, as expeditiously as a triumphal arch may be patched up. The only method of effectually promoting the diffusion of

science in Russia would have been to have sent young Russians who had distinguished themselves in the ordinary schools to some good seminary in Germany, and thence to an university where they might have prepared themselves for their destined career. Such persons as these, at their return, would certainly have furnished the best teachers for the institutions for the promotion of learning.

At present, on the contrary, the whole course of instruction from the normal schools upwards is radically faulty, because the encyclopedian method of teaching so prevalent in Germany has been introduced; by which method the pupil learns a little of every thing but nothing thoroughly, and at most acquires an historical notion of each science, which in the end proves of no further use to him, and which he very soon forgets. As long as the sciences have been cultivated in Russia, the mathematical have been considered as best adapted to the diffusion of knowledge in the country; but it was long since justly remarked by Schlözer, that no nation in the world was ever yet rescued from barbarism by the mathematics. Nature changes not her course; and it is by the arts and sciences, by the belles lettres and poetry, that the Greeks and Romans, the Italians, French, English and Germans attained to so high a degree of civilization.

Another almost insurmountable obstacle which will long prevent Russia from making any progress in the sciences, lies in the political constitution. As there is no middle class in this country, the whole nation is divided into two parts, masters and slaves; and at present

in another way, into persons who are in the service of the state and such as are not. To the latter belong the vassals and tradesmen, who have neither inclination nor opportunity to cultivate their minds. The others are much too anxious to obtain honours and titles, which the service alone confers, to devote much time to the sciences. Every one strives at as early an age as possible to procure an appointment under the crown, for which he needs nothing but a good recommendation, and an acquaintance with the Russian style of business and the laws of the country. He has no encouragement to study the sciences, of which he knows nothing, and for which he thinks that he has no occasion. Till, then, a middle class of citizens shall arise in Russia, no real diffusion of knowledge can be reasonably expected.

ACCOUNT OF TSCHERKASSK, AND THE DON COSSACKS.

From the Same.

Tscherkassk, the capital of the Don Cossacks, is seated on the right shore of the Don, upon an island formed by the Akssai branch. We arrived at this place towards evening of the 1st of November, and took up our quarters in a roomy wooden house, the owner of which behaved with great civility. Since our departure from St. Petersburg we had travelled 1,947 wersts or 257 German miles. Tscherkassk differs from all other towns in the mode of building; for, on account of the annual inundations, which commonly last from April to June, most of the houses of the town are erected upon high poles,

so that when the inundation is over, there is a space under each where cattle are frequently kept. In most of the streets are lofty wooden bridges which run along the middle of them, and to which a smaller bridge leads from the door of each house. Where this is not the case the inhabitants are obliged, during the time of the inundation, to step immediately out of their houses into a boat, when going about their ordinary business. Hence it is evident that this town is by no means adapted to riding either in a carriage or on horseback.

On the Don itself, where the ground is rather higher and where nothing is to be feared from the water, are situated the Gymnasium, some other buildings belonging to the government, and the principal church. The shops are very spacious and well arranged, and furnished with all sorts of domestic commodities, as also with most of the foreign productions that are subservient to the convenience of life. In consequence of the proximity of Taganrog and the Krym the place is in particular abundantly supplied with articles of Greek and Turkish merchandise, which are sold at very moderate prices. I remarked many shops with iron and brass wares, woollen cloth of home and foreign manufacture, tea, sugar, coffee, wines and other strong liquors.

To a stranger visiting Tscherkassk for the first time, it is a striking spectacle to find a city peopled by Cossacks alone, and where all the male inhabitants wear the same costume, which consists of a blue Cossack coat turned up with red. Even great part of the foreigners resident here adopt this

dress, which looks very neat. Besides the Cossacks, properly so called, the Tartars, who are upon the same footing as the Cossacks, occupy a whole suburb, and have likewise a well-fitted-up wooden messdshet.

The inundations, which leave behind in the streets a great quantity of mud, and in many places large standing pools, whence issue pernicious exhalations, render the situation of the town extremely unhealthy; for which reason New Tscherkassk has been begun on a branch of the Don, a German mile from the present town, and is said to be at this time ready for the reception of inhabitants. Those of the old town, who will be in some measure indemnified for the expense thus occasioned, are all to remove to New Tscherkassk; so that in half a century, perhaps, no vestiges of the present place will remain.

Tscherkassk was founded in 1570 by the Cossacks, the year after the Turks had undertaken their fruitless expedition from Asow against Astrachan, and the former town had been almost entirely destroyed by the explosion of a powder-magazine set on fire by lightning. The origin of the Cossacks themselves is an historical problem which has hitherto been by no means satisfactorily solved. This name first occurs in Constantine Porphyrogenneta (about A.D. 948), who places the province of Kasachia among the countries lying beyond the Ckuban, as appears from the following passage:—"On the eastern side of the Palus Mæotis several rivers empty themselves into it, as the Tanais, which comes from Ssarkel; the Chorakul, in

which the Oxian fishes (*το Βερζο-τιζον*) are taken; likewise some other rivers, as the Bal, Burlik, Chadir, and many more. But the mouth of the Palus Mæotis is also called Burlik, and goes into the Pontus. Here is the Bosphorus, on which stands the town named Tamatarcha. The above-mentioned mouth is eighteen miles broad. In the middle of these eighteen miles lies a large flat island called Atech. The river Ukruch which separates Sichia (*Ζηχία*) from Tamatarcha, is 18 or 20 miles from the latter. Sichia extends about 300 miles from the Ukruch, to the river Nikopsis, on which also is situated a town of the same name. Beyond Sichia lies the country of Papagai, beyond Papagia *Kasachia*, beyond Kasachia Mount Caucasus, and beyond the Caucasus the country of the Alans." The inhabitants of Kasachia were consequently neighbours of the Sicks or Eastern Tscherkessians, and themselves Tscherkessians; for this nation is still called by its neighbours, the Ossetes, Kasach or Kessek. Ibnuel Vardi, an Arabian geographer, who lived and wrote about 1230, mentions a people called Keschek in the Caucasus, and cannot sufficiently extol the beauty of their women, on which subject he breaks forth into the warmest praises of the Almighty. This exactly applies to the Tscherkessian women, who are still accounted the most beautiful in all Asia. Massudi, another Arabian, who wrote near two centuries earlier, about A.D. 947, says that many Mohammedan merchants came every year to Trebisonde, on the sea of Constantinople, from Rum (Anatolia),

Armenia, and the land of Kaschek; but it is a question whether the Tscherkessians are here meant, as he has not more precisely described the situation of their country. It might be that at this early period they carried their slaves thither to market, as they lately did to Anapa, Dsugodshuk-Ckala, and other ports of the Black Sea. Be this as it may, so much at least is certain, that the Tscherkessians first bore the name of Kasach, and it is very probable that from them it may have been transferred to other neighbouring nations who led the same kind of life as they did. Some writers have indeed asserted that *Ckasack* in the Turco-Tartar dialects signifies a *robber*, but this is erroneous; a sledge indeed is called *Ckasack*, but it will scarcely be contended that the name can be thence derived. It is likewise remarkable that in later times the Russian Cossacks were termed Tscherkessians, and that both appellations were indiscriminately employed.

Of all the different Cossacks those of Little Russia are the most ancient; for their origin dates from 1340, after the Poles had reduced Red Russia under their dominion. It is probable that, on this event, many Russians emigrated from that country in order to seek an asylum lower down the Dnjeper, where they intermingled with the Tartars and Tscherkessians; for, in general the Cossacks are of a much more slender make than the other Russians, and their features upon the whole more handsome and expressive. The invasions of Russia by the Tartars, and in particular the destruction of Kiew in 1415, increased the number of these refugees, who now ex-

tended to the Bug and the Dniester. Those who resided beyond the cataracts of the Dnjeper now received the name of Saporogians, and these were the most powerful tribe. Thus, though the Little Russian Cossacks had long existed, it was not till late that they were distinguished by this appellation. During the reign of the grand-prince Iwan Wassiljewitsch I. the Tartar Cossacks first make their appearance: they were afterwards divided into those of Ordinsk and Asow. There were likewise Cossacks who were in the immediate service of certain Tartar princes; and it is possible enough that they may have been originally bodyguards of Tscherkessians. Thus Wassili Iwanowitsch, son of the prince just mentioned, had in his service Cossacks, whom he often employed in missions to the Krym. The Ordinsk Cossacks had their name from being dependant on the Great Orda, the chief settlement of the Tartars on the Wolga, as were the Asow Cossacks on Asow, consequently on the Turks, who in 1471 made themselves masters of that town.

In 1500 Agus Tscherkass and Karabai were the chiefs of the Asow Cossacks, who inhabited the country between Asow and the Russian frontiers; and these seem to have intermingled most with their neighbours the Tscherkessians; for from that time the terms Tscherkessian and Cossack became synonymous. It is not surprising that they should retain their language and religion, for the Russians seem still to constitute the greater part of the nation. In later times we have a striking instance of a similar intermix-

ture; for about sixty years ago the Grebensk Cossacks on the Terek had so blended themselves with the Tschetschenzes and other mountaineers as scarcely to be distinguished from them; but they still retained the Russian language, although they had taken foreign wives.

The origin of the state of the Don Cossacks dates not much earlier than 1570, for many refugees had some time before settled on the Don and its branches; but it was not till after the building of Tscherkassk that their political constitution was settled. The Zar Iwan Wassiljewitsch, on occasion of the expedition of the Turks against Astrachan in 1569, is said to have ordered out against them 5,000 Saporogians from among the Tscherkessians (Cossacks) residing on the Dnjeper, under the conduct of Prince Michael Wyschnewetskii, who, in conjunction with those established on the Don, gained a complete victory over the Turks. It is related that the greater part of these 5,000 men remained near the Don, and in concert with the Cossacks there founded the city of Tscherkassk; where, after the manner of the Saporogians, they lived a long time without wives. Their losses were supplied by stragglers and unmarried men from the first colonies of the Don Cossacks. The troubles which soon afterwards broke out in Russia contributed to augment their numbers; they extended their possessions to the Donez, the Medwediza, the Choper and the Busuluk, and made the town of Tscherkassk their capital.

These Cossacks soon became

dangerous to their neighbours, so that it was found necessary to flatter them, and to gain them by presents, to prevent them from committing depredations and driving away the flocks in time of peace, and in war to secure the aid of such brave and serviceable troops. At present all the Cossacks pay implicit obedience to the crown, and are as faithful subjects as any in the empire. Content with little, they patiently endure every kind of hardship; but they are the first in war wherever there is an opportunity for plunder. Their country is not, strictly speaking, a Russian province, but has its peculiar government and constitution, and is under an Ataman or commander in chief, who on all occasions that arise communicates directly with St. Petersburg. This has inspired them with a manly love of freedom which unfortunately is not to be found in the other Russians; but nevertheless perfect submission to the orders of their superiors prevails among them.

The fertility of the country, and their whole establishment, render them but little disposed to pursue agriculture with assiduity, and they grow only just so much corn as they require for their own consumption. On the other hand the vine is largely cultivated along the whole of the Don, and they make several truly excellent sorts of wine, which when not adulterated are equal to the light French wines. Here is likewise produced a kind of champagne, which under the name of Symlianskii, is sent all over Russia; but it is commonly debased with potash, and produces head-ache

and disorders of the stomach. I here drank a light sort of red wine, which nearly resembles the Petit Bourgogne, and was of excellent flavour. Of this I took with me at my departure a half-anker; but it froze at a temperature of no lower than five degrees, so that I could use it no other way than mulled.

The women of Tscherkassk may upon the whole be pronounced handsome, and appear very showy, especially on holidays, with their half oriental costume. The use of paint is common at this place, as it is all over Russia; but here I think I observed this disguise on the faces of middle-aged females only. The young women and girls have a fresh complexion, and seem to employ few artificial means of improving their natural beauty.

The principal church is one of the most remarkable objects in the town, not only on account of its architecture, but for the prodigious quantity of gold, silver, and jewels, especially pearls, which it contains. All these treasures formed part of the booty which the Cossacks have made in different wars, and particularly in Poland. Besides a multitude of images of saints wrought in gold, or overlaid with that metal, which are adorned with the largest and most costly stones, you here see an altar-piece of considerable height and breadth, studded all over with pearls, many of which are of the largest size and finest quality. There is likewise more gold and silver coin among the Cossacks than any where else in Russia. Many of the widows of people of distinction have whole pots full of ducats lying in their houses,

which pass from father to son undiminished, and commonly without ever being counted.

Since the foundation of the university of Charkow, the Gymnasium at Tscherkassk has been placed on a better footing; and I must own that I scarcely expected to find so good a seminary among the Cossacks. During my stay there was a public examination which was highly creditable to the institution; and truth obliges me to declare that it may vie with any other in Russia. The Cossacks are quick of apprehension; they have shrewd understandings, and are not deficient in Asiatic acuteness. This circumstance of itself evinces that they are not of pure Russian descent. They are much addicted to intoxication, but are ashamed to suffer its consequences to be publicly seen, which is not the case in the rest of Russia; for there, when a man of quality reels along the streets after a debauch, no one takes the least notice of it, neither does it cast the slightest imputation on his character. The people of Tscherkassk choose rather to drink to excess at home, and the fair sex make no scruple to partake in these Bacchanalian orgies.

The little town of Nachtschiwan, built since the year 1780 by the Armenians who have emigrated from the Krym, is only 28 wersts from Tscherkassk. The road thither crosses the Akssai, and then leads on the right side of the Don past dangerous ravines, in which run small streams that are dry in summer. I cannot describe what an agreeable impression was made upon me by this perfectly regular and handsome

place, and the great order which prevails there; it were to be wished that many such Armenian towns might be founded in other parts of the Russian empire. Nachtschiwan signifies new settlement, and has been thus named after a town of Armenia, where, says tradition, Noah, on descending from Mount Arrarat, first built himself a habitation. The shops here are particularly worthy of notice; they form a long row, and are stocked with all kinds of commodities. In front of them runs a broad and completely covered passage, which is lighted from above by windows, and has, on account of its height and elegance, an imposing appearance. According to the Asiatic custom, the mechanics work in their shops, and all the persons of the same trade live near one another; so that you here see a row of goldsmiths, there another of bakers, tailors, &c. Nachtschiwan is moreover a very populous and lively place.

My host, who was then chief magistrate (*Golowa*), took a pleasure in conducting me about every where, and showed me in the town-house the licence for building the town confirmed by the empress Catherine II., which, written in the Armenian language and in large characters, adorns the Court of Justice. Colonel Awramow, an Armenian by birth, has rendered great services to the town, and was one of the original founders. At his house I met with two Armenian archimandrites, who were on the way to the celebrated convent of Etschmiadsin, near Eriwan. At night we had a truly cheerful ball, at

which however but few Armenian females were present, because they live very retired, and seldom show themselves to strangers.

I returned the following day from Nachtschiwan to Tscherkassk, where I stayed but a few hours, and immediately made an excursion among the Calmucks settled on the opposite shore of the Don. These, like the Don Cossacks, to whom they are accounted to belong, are divided into regiments of 500 men, each of which is under a colonel and major (Jesaul). Only one company of these Calmucks, under a Ssotnik, was encamped here in their ordinary felt tents or jurtes, and they appeared to be in indigent circumstances. These Calmuck Cossacks have by right their pasturage between the Don, the river Ssal, and the great Manytsch, and are totally distinct from the Wolga Cossacks in the government of Astrachan.

On the Distribution of the Inhabitants of Russia. Translated by T. C. Hermann, from the Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg.

Distribution according to the Nations.

The total population of a country makes us acquainted with its physical force; the distribution of that population gives us its moral force.

Those people who are sprung from the same origin usually speak the same language, and have the same manners and customs. They understand one another, resemble

one another, and consider themselves as members of the same family. The more savage or barbarous a people is, the more does this difference influence its conduct towards strangers. It is very difficult for Government to efface these characteristic distinctions, in order to establish the necessary union in a political body composed of different nations. The progress of knowledge certainly diminishes the effect of these national distinctions. Hence it happens that the higher ranks in all nations have a considerable resemblance to each other: but knowledge is not easily diffused among the lower orders of society. The most enlightened governments have endeavoured to destroy these distinctions. Russia has at all times followed this great principle. The new divisions of France had the same object. England has at last admitted the Scotch and the Irish into her Parliament.

Religion for a long time had a striking effect upon politics. From the end of the 15th century to that of the 17th the character of the politics of cabinets was religious. The 18th century bears the character of the mercantile system: and that of the 19th is revolutionary. Various governments have adopted the principles of toleration: but in some states it is political, without being religious; in others religious but not political. It is only in France, in Prussia, and in Russia, that it bears the double character of religion and politics.

The distribution of population according to the nations is one of the most interesting statistical inquiries. The farmer is attached

to his fields, because upon them he has lavished his labours and the fruit of his savings. These fields are the only sources of riches, and consequently the possessors of them become by degrees the absolute masters of those that have none. Manufactures and commerce open a new source of riches independent of the territorial property. A third class of citizens interposes itself between the labourer of the fields and the proprietors of estates. They are justly called the third estate. They belong to the whole world. Knowledge and the arts friendly to liberty, comfort, and tranquillity spread with the greatest facility in this class. The want of the third estate stops the progress of knowledge among a people of slaves; and the German nations, notwithstanding their feudal system, were only more fortunate in possessing this third estate some ages before other nations. The nobility and the clergy form a political body between the sovereign and the nation. Their number, their property, their privileges, require the greatest attention in order to be able to judge of the moral force of monarchies. The great armies kept up by all nations have established a military system in the midst of peace. This system, brought to perfection since the time of Louis XIV. and Frederick II., has destroyed the finances, and overturned several states.

Formerly there were various states in Europe in which the sovereign was limited by the privileges of the people. Those provinces which had preserved particular rights sometimes rendered

the operations of government more slow and more difficult.

The origin of nations, then, religion, the different orders of society, and the particular rights of certain provinces, are the principal points of view under which we are about to contemplate the total population of Russia.

Ethnography makes researches into the origin of people, and the smallest tribe is classed apart, provided it exhibits national differences.

The writer on political statistics attends to these differences only when they have a marked effect upon the happiness of the state.

Under the first point of view Russia contains nearly a hundred different nations; under the second, European Russia includes only three nations, the Slavonians, Finns, and Tartars. We might indeed include the inhabitants of Caucasus; but they are not numerous. Siberia, besides the Finns and Tartars, includes likewise the Samojedes, and the people of the Mongole and American race. But this population is only in its infancy.

I. The centre of European Russia is inhabited by the Russians. On the west and south-west are found the Poles. We shall not uselessly multiply the subdivisions of the Slavonian race by stating particularly the inhabitants of Great and Little Russia, the Cossacks, Serbes, Wlachians, Albanois, Arnauts, Bulgarians, &c. which occur as foreigners or colonists in the governments of the south. How many subdivisions of this kind might be made in France and England.

2. All the north of Russia, from Finland, by Archangel, Olonetz, Petersburgh, Novgorod, Wologda, Waetka, and Perm, is inhabited by Finlanders. Their numerous tribes are spread over the west and the east. In the west, by Esthlande and Livonia, as far as Courland; in the east, by Kasan, Niggorod, Simbirsk, Resan, Tambow, Orenburg, Saratow. They have passed the Oural, and are spread in the government of Tobolsk.

3. The Tartars occupy the south of Russia and of Siberia; the Tartars of Kasan, of Astracan, of the Crimea, of Caucasus; the Tartars of Tobolsk, of Tschoulym, Buchares, Teleutes, Abinzes on the Ob, the Tschoulym and the Tom; foreign Tartars of Chiwa, of Persia, of Turquestan; Nogaiens in the Crimea and on the Couban, Baschkines, Metscherjaèques, and several other tribes mixed with the Tartars and the Finns.

The inhabitants of Caucasus are classed apart, but chiefly for the purposes of ethnography.

1. The Samojedes are the first nation of Northern Siberia. Their tribes extend from the Frozen Ocean along the Jenisei, as far as Baikal, and stretch from the Ob very far into the eastern parts of Siberia.

2. Their neighbours are the American tribes, the Tsuktsches, the Kamtschadales, and the inhabitants of the Aleoutes and Couriles Archipelagos.

3. In the south of Siberia occur different tribes of the people called Mongoles.

The distribution of the population of Russia cannot be stated

with the same accuracy as in Austria, where the different nations have different privileges. The Russian government having given to all its subjects the same privileges, and imposed on them the same duties, never requires from the governors information respecting the national differences. Of consequence the statements of the population in 1796, 1803, and 1804, and several other particular reports which I have consulted, give us no information on the subject. Their principles of division are financial and military. The statements of the population of Siberia have more of this kind of facts, because they are necessary there in a financial point of view. I ought to repeat here that all my calculations are founded on the statements drawn up by order of government, which are always the most probable. I know well their imperfections; but I am aware also of the vagueness of all other calculations.

The most interesting question is, How much may we estimate, with the greatest degree of probability, the population of the nations not Russian?

I. Poles.

Poland in 1772, according to the researches of Count Tschatzki, a learned Polish author, had a population of 14 millions. Poland was entirely divided 23 years after between Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

Gallicia fell to the share of Austria. This province is divided into eastern and western, with Bukowine. An enumeration made in 1807 gives to western Gallicia,

Male	646,712
Females	660,550
<hr/>	
Inhabitants	1,307,262
To Eastern Gallicia, with Buckowine,	
Males	1,863,904
Females	1,922,004
<hr/>	
Inhabitants	3,785,908
The sum total is,	
Males	2,510,616
Females	2,580,554
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Inhabitants	5,091,170
Prussia had in the departments of Lithuania, Posen, Kalisch, War- sovia, Bialistok, and Plotz,	
Inhabitants of towns	537,074
Inhabitants of the country.....	2,034,615
<hr/>	
Inhabitants	2,571,689

Russia had, according to General
Opperman, in 1796,
Inhabitants, at the first
division of Poland, in
1773 1,226,966
at the second, of
1793 3,745,663
at the third, of
1795 1,407,402

Inhabitants 6,370,031
These provinces form at present
seven governments: Vitebsk and
Mohilew, or White Russia; Wilna
and Grodno, or Lithuania; Minsk;
Volhynia; and Podolia. White
Russia was acquired in 1773, the
other governments in 1793, and
they were increased at the last
division of 1795.

The statements respecting the
population of these governments
which I have consulted are,

Vitebsk and Mohilew	736,376 males
Vilna and Grodno	796,633
Minsk	576,027
Volhynia	568,578
Podolia	576,027
<hr/>	
	3,253,641

This statement does not include the females.

2. Two tables of the total number of inhabitants made in 1803 and 1804 by the Minister of the Interior:—

Vitebsk ...	{	Males	302,286	} In 1803—Total 599,696
		Females ..	297,410	
	{	Males	343,716	} In 1804—Total 674,340
		Females ..	330,624	
Mohilew ..	{	Males	403,219	} In 1803—Total 800,459
		Females ..	397,240	
	{	Males	403,614	} In 1804—Total 801,195
		Females ..	397,581	
Vilna	{	Males	470,064	} In 1803—Total 925,207
		Females ..	455,143	
	{	Males	465,224	} In 1804—Total 925,270
		Females ..	460,046	

Grodno ...	{ Males 300,278 } { Females .. 290,782 }	In 1802—Total 591,060
	{ Same number repeated	in the table for 1804
Minsk	{ Males 438,455 } { Females .. 429,938 }	In 1803—Total 868,393
	{ Males 431,586 } { Females .. 426,940 }	In 1804—Total 858,526 Difference 9,867
Volhynia ..	{ Males 563,700 } { Females .. 519,836 }	In 1803—Total 1,083,536
	{ Males 564,586 } { Females .. 522,182 }	In 1804—Total 1,086,768 Difference 3,232
Podolia ...	{ Males 555,499 } { Females .. 536,526 }	In 1803—Total 1,092,025
	{ Males 579,215 } { Females .. 556,370 }	In 1804—Total 1,135,585 Difference 44,060
Total for 1803—	Males	3,034,501
	Females	2,926,875
	Inhabitants	<u>5,961,376</u>
Total for 1804—	Males	3,088,219
	Females	2,984,825
	Inhabitants	<u>6,073,044</u>

According to these data the population would have gained 111,668; but it is more probable that this apparent augmentation is the effect of repeated mistakes in the enumerations. The difference between the statement of General Opperman in 1796, and the population of 1804, is considerable, amounting to 305,987. In general the first enumerations give the smallest sums; but in this case we see the contrary. It is probable that during the first years there took place a silent emigration, similar to what happened in the Tauride, an event pretty common in countries newly occupied. But the difference appears too great to be accounted for in this

way. In the ministerial statements of 1803 and 1804 it is observed, "The real number of inhabitants is greater than is marked in these statements; for it has been found that the numbers given by the governors do not much exceed those which give only the persons comprehended in the revisions. We may safely add 20,000 inhabitants to every government."

If we add, then, for the seven governments, 140,000, the total number in 1804 will be 6,213,044; which differs by 164,987 from the number of inhabitants assigned in 1796.

From these data Austria appears to have in her Polish provinces,

	5,091,170 inhabitants
Prussia	2,372,689
Russia	6,213,044
	<u>13,676,903</u>

If we consider the imperfection of such enumerations, we may suppose the round number of 14 millions, which Count Tschatzki gave in 1772. Hence it appears that the population of Poland is stationary.

Russia received by the peace of Tilsit and of Vienna about 600,000 new Polish subjects; so that the total number of Polish Russians amounts to 6,800,000.

II. People of the Finnish race.

Inhabitants of ancient Russian Finland. At the fourth revision of 1782 there were reckoned,

Males	93,234
Females	93,266

Inhabitants 186,500

Among whom were 64,543 peasants of the crown, and 2,207 belonging to individuals: total of peasants, 66,750.

At the fifth revision, of 1796, there were 92,684 males; among whom were 57,379 peasants of the crown, 2,028 belonging to domains, and 30,000 to individuals; sum total of peasants, 89,447.

A partial enumeration of 1797, gave 89,188 peasants.

The first commission for the affairs of Finland, established on the 19th of May, 1803, indicated 64,074 peasants of the crown, and 28,000 belonging to individuals: total 92,074. This appears the most exact number.

The statements of the total population presented to the Minister of the Interior, differ very little from the preceding statement. They make

In 1803—Males	92,195
Females	90,196
<hr/>	
Inhabitants ..	182,391

In 1804—Males	94,397
Females	87,993
<hr/>	
Inhabitants ..	182,390

The first of these numbers is evidently the revisionary peasants, and confirms the remark just made; for at the fifth revision of 1796 there were found 3,247 males in the other classes: namely, clergy, 327; nobles, 531; freemen not included in the other classes, 117; merchants, 408; artisans, 1,854. We cannot quite double this number for the females, because all the tables show that the number of females is inferior to that of males; but we may at least add 60,000 to the population of 1803. The statement of 1804 is rather imperfect; but it approaches nearest the truth.

As there are few Russians in Finland, we may suppose 182,000 Finns in that government according to the data of 1803.

An enumeration made in Sweden in 1805 gives to Finland formerly Swedish 895,772 inhabitants: namely,

Nobles.....	2,534
Clergy.....	4,019
Burghers.....	11,454
Peasants.....	713,285
Persons not included in these classes	164,480

Thus the sum total in old and new Finland is 1,077,772 inhabitants.

The Ischores, or Finns of Ingria, constitute the great majority of the inhabitants of the country in the government of Petersburg.

At the fifth revision there were in this government,

Peasants belonging to individuals	122,913
———— domains ..	14,678
———— the crown..	30,827

168,418

A table drawn up for the tax on spirits in 1803 gives almost the same number, though otherwise distributed :—

Peasants belonging to individuals	123,055
———— domains	1,421
———— the crown	43,558

168,034

Another report respecting the distribution of salt gives 168,602 peasants.

The statements of the general population of this government give for 1803 the number of revisionaries,

Males	168,900
Females	170,989

Inhabitants 339,889

The statement for 1804 (excluding the capital) is more exact; namely,

Males	268,748
Females	270,920

Inhabitants 539,668

We may therefore reckon the Ischores inhabiting the government of St. Petersburg at 330,000.

The Ischores inhabit the northern parts of the government of Novgorod. Their number is reckoned in the circle of Tichwin at 15,000 men, in the circle of Bêlosersk at 10,000, and in the circle of Kirilow at about the same. Hence there exist in this government about 35,000 males, or 70,000 individuals of this race.

The Ischores, or rather the Finns of Carelia, were the old inhabitants of the government of Olonetz. At present they constitute no more than a third of the population of the country, which, according to a table drawn up in 1804 amounted to 91,482 males; so that 30,000 males, or 60,000 Ischores of both sexes, is their amount.

From these data the most probable amount of the Ischores is as follows :—

Ischores of St. Petersburg	330,000
———— Novgorod	70,000
———— Olonetz	60,000

460,000

The Laplanders of Archangel amount to 1,200 families, or about 4,800 individuals. This number will not appear too great if we consider the imperfect state of the enumeration of the nomades.

The Esthes, a people of the Finnish race, are spread over Livonia. The Livonians, the ancient inhabitants of the country, exist in a very small number upon the little river Salis. They have been confounded among the Lettes, a Sclavonian people, and among the Esthes. Of these last there were in the circle of Walk about 2,000 males; in the circle of Werroe, 28,394 in the country, and 126 in the town; about 10,000 in the country in the circle of Dorpat, and 1,625 in the town; in the circle of Fellin, 18,388 in the country, and 76 in the town; and, finally, in the circle of Pernau, 33,158: making a total of 93,767 males, or 187,534 individuals. These data are not new; but the population in Livonia having

made little progress, in 1792 there were

Males	268,891
Females	269,580
	<hr/>
	538,471

And in 1800—Males ...	285,493
Females .	285,421
	<hr/>
	570,914

We make use of them as terms of approximation.

As for the Esthes of Esthland there were in 1795,

Peasants belonging to individuals	93,156
—— domains	1,638
—— the crown.....	6,173
	<hr/>
	100,967

In 1797 there were reckoned 99,484 peasants, almost the same number.

In 1803 the whole of the population was,

Males	107,357
Females	105,591

Individuals	212,948
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By doubling the data for 1795 we should have the number of 389,468 for the Esthes in Livonia.

The Syrjaenes, a tribe of Finns in the government of Wologda and Perme, do not exceed a few thousands.

The Permaeques, the Wogules, and the Wotjaeques, according to the statements in the tables of the governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk, amount to 2,017 males, or about 5,028 individuals.

The Tschouwasches, the Morduanes, and the Tscheremisses, according to the financial table of 1795, amount to the number of 255,826 males: namely, 144,006 Tschouwasches, 62,732 Mordu-

anes, 49,088 Tscheremisses, or in all about 511,652 individuals.

The Ostiaques on the Ob, in the government of Tobolsk, amount to 18,691 males: the Tepteri and Bobilei, a Finnish and Tartar tribe, in the government of Perm, to 1,838 males; making a total of 20,529 males, or 41,058 individuals.

The result of these data respecting the Finnish nations is as follows:—

Finns	1,077,773
Ischores	460,000
Esthes	389,468
Tschuwasches, Morduanes, and Tscheremisses	511,651
Permaeques, Wogules, and Wotjaeques ...	1,028
Syrjaenes	3,000
Laplanders	4,800
	<hr/>
	2,447,720

We may estimate the whole Finnish people therefore at two millions and a half.

III. Tartars.

Tartars of Kasan.—The statements of the population of this government in 1802; make it 47,801 males: a number approaching to that of Georgi (t. iii p. 363), obtained from the third revision of 1763; namely 48,712 males. We may estimate the total at 95,602.

Tartars of Astrachan.—From the statements of 1802 the Nomades Tartars amounted to 6,703 families, or about 26,812 individuals; the Tartars dwelling in fixed habitations, 2,908 males; making a sum total of 45,828 individuals.

Tartars of the Crimea and Ecatherinoslaw. — According to

Pallas (*Voyage dans les Provinces Meridionales de la Russie*, t. ii. p. 347), they amount to 120,000 males. The statements respecting the Tartar population of this government are very imperfect. The Tartars have long been in the habit of withdrawing themselves from the revision. On that account the estimate of Pallas is the most probable.

The Tartars of Perme, according to Mr. Bakarewitsch, in his work, entitled *Statistical Description of Siberia*, drawn up from the Reports made to the Minister of the Interior, published in 1810, amount to 5,629 males, and the Tartars of Tobolsk to 25,820; making together 31,440 males.

Tartars of Caucasus.—The returns of 1802 mark only those of Tarkow, to the number of 1,200 families.

From these data there are,

Tartars of Kasau 95,602
Astrachan..... 45,828

Baschkines and Metscheraeqes, in the government of Perm.....	13,508 males
Boucharzi and Taschkiuzi, in the governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk	2,895
Jakoutes of Tobolsk	258
Jakoutes of Irkoutch	50,676
	<hr/>
	67,337

or 134,674 individuals; so that the sum total of Tartars is 583,802. But we must strike off 30 or 40,000 on account of the deficiency of women. This will reduce the number to 550,000.

IV. Inhabitants of Caucasus subject to Russia.

The statements of 1803 make their number

Crimea and Ecatherinoslaw	240,000
Siberia	62,898
Caucasus	4,800

Total..... 440,128

But as all the statements of the population of these people show that the number of females is inferior to that of males, it may be necessary to strike off about 30,000 on this account. Their number will then be conformable to the statement of Mr. Storch, who, estimating the Russian Tartars at 200,000, and those united to Russia by the treaties of peace of 1774, 1783, and 1791, at 214, 318, makes the sum total amount to 414,318 individuals.

The Baschkines, the Metscheraeqes, the Boucharzi, the Taschkinzi, the Jakoutes, and the Kirgises, are likewise of the Tartar race.

According to the statements of 1802 and 1803 there were

Males	37,658
Females	32,203
	<hr/>
Individuals	69,861
The statements of 1804 make	
Males	34,849
Females	29,240
	<hr/>
Individuals	64,089

V. Samojedes.

The statements of 1803 and 1804 give 3,000 families of Samojedes.

The American tribes are not numerous. The numbers given in the above-mentioned statements are,

Alioutari	246
Joukagires	505
Karagassi	163
Kamtschadales..	1,782
Koraèques	1,224
Kouriles	100

4,020 males, or 8,040 individuals. These, with 12,000 Samojedes, make 20,040 individuals.

Nothing can be more imperfect than the enumerations of these tribes in the north of Siberia. Several are not even known. Even in the present year (1810) several tribes of Jakoutes sent a deputation to Tobolsk bearing the act of their submission; for, say they, we have learnt that our brethren are happy under your dominion. His Majesty our august Emperor ordered each of these deputies to receive a sabre as an honorary distinction.

VI. Tribes of Mongoles and Mantschoux.

According to the statements made to the Minister of the Interior there are,

Buraetes or Bratzki....	58,767
Calmucks of Tobolsk ..	1,158
Calmucks of Astrachan, or 13,000 families ..	50,000
Mongoles	96
Tunguses of Irkoutzk..	12,832
Tunguses of Tobolsk ..	1,998
Lamuti	976
Tschapogiri	308

And besides, 23,090 individuals who were exempt from the imposts: about 140,225 males, or 298,450 individuals.

The known number of all these tribes does not surpass 300,000 individuals.

I add a general statement respecting all the nomades of Russia. In 1803, according to the statements laid before the Minister of the Interior, they amounted to

Males	652,000
Females	472,000

Individuals

1,124,000

All the reports show that these tribes have a deficiency of women; but it is true likewise that the women are not so carefully registered as the men, because they pay no imposts.

The preceding results give us the following table of the people subject to the Russian empire that are not Russians:

Poles	6,800,000
Finlanders	2,500,000
Tartars	550,000
Caucasians	60,000
Samojedes, and other Siberians	300,000

10,210,000

This is the probable number resulting from the statements at present in our possession. But it is proper to remark, that all the statements respecting the population of Russia, being drawn up for financial or military purposes, are very exact respecting those included in the class of revisionaries, but very inaccurate as far as respects the other classes, and consequently upon the whole always

below the truth. We may therefore reckon in the empire ten millions and a half of subjects who are not Russians.

The number of inhabitants at present in Russia is 41,253,483, and this number is certainly a minimum.

According to these data the number of Russian inhabitants amounts to 31,043,483, and the foreigners subject to the empire do not exceed one quarter of the whole people. This is a proportion very advantageous for the ruling nation. The variations in the total amount will not alter this proportion.

And these 31 millions of Russians have the inestimable advantage of a concentrated population, while the other nations are spread over a prodigious extent of country. The Russian nation forms the centre of this immense empire, it inhabits the best cultivated provinces, and is the best situated for communicating both by land and water. The south of Russia begins to be peopled by the surplus of the Russian population. All these advantages double the force of the Russian nation, and ensure it the most decided preponderance.

Official Account of the Festival given by the City of London to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Prince Regent of England, and other Royal and Noble Personages.

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR,

ALDERMEN AND COMMONS,

Of the City of London in Common Council assembled.

We of your Committee appointed by this Honourable Court the eighth day of June last, consisting of

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM DOMVILLE, LORD MAYOR.

Aldermen.

Sir William Lewis, Knight.
 Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart.
 Sir James Shaw, Bart.
 Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart.
 Samuel Birch, Esq.
 Christopher Smith, Esq.
 Christopher Magnay, Esq.
 William Heygate, Esq.

Sir William Curtis, Bart.
 Sir John Eamer, Knight.
 Sir Charles Flower, Bart.
 George Scholey, Esq.
 Matthew Wood, Esq.
 Samuel Goodbehere, Esq.
 George Brydges, Esq.
 Robert Albion Cox, Esq.

Commoners.

Robert Fisher, Esq. Deputy
 Samuel Weddell, Esq. Deputy
 John Ord, Esq. Deputy.

Sir William Rawlins, Knt. Deputy
 William Child, Esq. Deputy
 Mr. John Ryland Mauder,

Mr. Samuel Hale,
 Mr. Charles William Hick,
 Mr. William Hardy,
 Mr. John Pearson,
 Mr. James Pearsall,
 Mr. Robert Waithman,
 Mr. John Dyster,
 John William Goss, Esq. Deputy
 Mr. Thomas Whitby,
 Mr. Joseph Turner,
 Mr. Edward Frisby,
 Thomas Greenaway, Esq. Deputy

Samuel Hayward, Esq. Deputy
 Mr. Thomas Marriott,
 William Box, Esq. Deputy
 Francis Paynter, Esq. Deputy
 Mr. James Jacks,
 Joseph Daker, Esq. Deputy
 Daniel Purder, Esq. Deputy
 William John Reeves, Esq. Deputy
 Mr. Thomas Ayres,
 Edward Colebatch, Esq. Deputy
 Mr. Samuel Dixon,
 Mr. Thomas Bell,

to prepare the Addresses of this Honourable Court, to be presented to his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the King of Prussia; and to consider what further steps might be necessary to be adopted on the part of the Corporation of London, to evince the sense they entertained of the High Honour conferred on the Metropolis of this Empire, by the presence of such illustrious visitors; and who by their report of the following day (9th June last), recommended, that an Entertainment suitable to the dignity of this City should be provided at the Guildhall, at which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, also His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the King of Prussia should be requested to honour this City with their presence; which Report was unanimously approved by this Honourable Court, and the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, were directed to wait on His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the king of Prussia, and humbly request them, in the name of this Honourable Court, to

honour this Corporation with their Royal Presence at dinner in the Guildhall of this City; and upon the Representation made by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, to this Honourable Court on the following day, (10th of June), That his Lordship had had an audience with the Prince Regent, who was pleased graciously to accept the invitation of this Honourable Court to the dinner at Guildhall, and took upon himself to communicate the invitation to His Illustrious Visitors, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, who, he had no doubt, would be as happy as himself to wait upon the Corporation of the City of London, your Committee were fully empowered by this Honourable Court to proceed in preparing the proposed entertainment in such manner as they should see fit, and to give every necessary direction accordingly. Do certify, that your Committee met on the same day immediately after the adjournment of the Court; and having appointed Mr. Alderman Birch Chairman of the Committee, we gave directions to the Clerk of the Works, to take such immediate measures for pre-

paring Guildhall for the Royal Festival, and to employ such artificers and workmen as he might think necessary, in order to insure the completion of the whole within the short space of time allowed for that purpose, (Saturday, the 18th of June, having been appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent for the celebration of the Festival), and we desired him to prepare a plan of the Hall, properly arranged for the reception of the Prince Regent and his Illustrious Visitors.

Your Committee being anxious that every thing should be executed in the most superb manner, on this highly important occasion, gave immediate directions for preparing a sumptuous and splendid entertainment, and finding it would be impracticable to complete in time the numerous arrangements necessary to be effected, unless different departments were placed under the management of distinct Sub-committees, we appointed the following, viz.

1st. For directing and superintending the various fittings up in the Hall, and the making proper and commodious avenues thereto.

2nd. For providing and taking charge of the plate to be used on the occasion.

3rd. For providing the necessary china, glass, linen, and all other articles and things in the butlerage department.

4th. For providing the most rare and choice wines, for taking care of and superintending the receipt and delivery of the same.

5th. For managing, directing, and superintending the necessary regulations for the admission of the company, the conducting the

ceremonies to take place, and for the general appropriation and accommodation of the company in the Hall and the Galleries.

By the foregoing classification, and the permanent sitting of the Grand Committee, to receive and confirm from time to time the several proceedings of the Sub-committees, as well as to give further instructions and powers as circumstances required, the whole was executed in a style of the first magnificence and splendor.

Your Committee having directed Mr. Remembrancer to procure lists of the persons in the Suites of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, as well as of the Great Officers of State, Foreign Princes, Ministers, Noblemen, and persons of distinction then in London, found that the number together with the English Nobility and persons of distinction, whom it was thought proper to invite on the occasion, totally precluded the possibility of entertaining the ladies of the members of the Corporation in the body of the hall: at the same time your Committee considering, that the general effect of the coup-d'œil of the Entertainment would be lost without their presence, directed spacious galleries to be erected in the Hall for their accommodation, and Mr. Town-Clerk, and Mr. Comptroller having handsomely offered the use of their houses, the same were accepted, and the latter was wholly appropriated to the accommodation of the Ladies, as being more convenient from its situation and facility of access to the Galleries, drawings of which galleries we

have caused to be made; but your Committee recommend, that a perspective view of the whole should also be made as being more explanatory than any written description, or architectural drawing.

The Worshipful Company of Coopers having also obligingly granted the use of their kitchen, your committee were enabled to provide an entertainment for the ladies present (amongst whom were many of high distinction), scarcely inferior to that in the

Guildhall, and by the arrangements made in the forming the communications to the different apartments of Mr. Comptroller's house, and the Irish chambers, by cutting through the stone walls of the building, and erecting a covered bridgeway, opening from various parts of the Galleries, the Ladies were at all times enabled to pass with perfect ease, to and from their respective seats, and to partake of the refreshments which were provided for them.

The following Illustrious Noble and Distinguished Personages were present at this festival.

The Prince Regent's List.

- His Royal Highness the Duke of York.
- His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.
- His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
- His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
- The Lord Steward, Earl of Cholmondeley.
- The Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Hertford.
- The Master of the Horse, Duke of Montrose.
- The Lord of the Bed Chamber in Waiting, Lord Boston.
- The Groom of the Bed Chamber in Waiting.
- The Equerry in Waiting.
- The Page in Waiting.
- The Vice Chamberlain, Viscount Jocelyn.
- The Treasurer of the Household, Lord Charles Bentinck.
- The Comptroller of the Household, Lord George Beresford.
- The Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, Earl of Macclesfield.
- Sir William Congreve, Bart.
- Colonel Bloomfield.
- The Gold Stick, Earl of Harrington.
- The Silver Stick, General Barton.
- William Adam, Esq. Chancellor to H. R. H. the Prince Regent.
- Joseph Jekyll, Esq. Attorney General } To His Royal Highness
- William Draper Best, Esq. Solicitor General } the Prince Regent.

The Emperor of Russia's List.

Grand Duchess of Oldenburg,	General Potemkin,
La Princesse Volkouské	Prince Czeretorinké,
Mlle Aladenské	Comte Nesselrode,
Le Prince Gagarine	Countess Nesselrode,
Le Col. Arsinieff.	M. d'Austell,
S. A. S. Le Prince d'Oldenburg,	Sir James Willie, &c. &c.
(Royal)	Colonel Brozine,
S. A. S. Le Prince de Cobourg,	M. Bulgakow,
(Royal)	Count Lieven,
Marechal Barclay de Tolly,	Countess Lieven,
Comte de Tolstoy,	Baron Nicolai,
General Orwaroff,	Count Woronzow Dasehkan,
General Platoff,	Count Potochi,
Comte Ragumoffsky,	Count Orlow,
Prince Volkonské,	Consul General M. Doubatchiffky,
Princess Volkonské,	The Reverend Mr. Smirnové,
Comte Ozaroffské,	General Count Woronzow,
General Tchernicheff,	Lieut. General Comte Woronzow,
	General Benkendorff.

The King of Prussia's List.

Prince Royal of Prussia,	Le Minister de Jacobi Kloest,
Prince William, Son of the King,	Le General de Rauch,
Prince Frederick, Nephew of the K.	Le Grand Ecuyer General de Yago,
Prince Henry, Brother of the King,	Le Chambellan de Humbold,
Prince William, Brother of the K.	Le Colonel de Nabsmer,
Prince Augustus, Cousin of the K.	Comte de Schwerin,
Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh,	Le Major Brareshetz,
Prince Radzivil, (Royal)	Le Lieutenant Colonel Thule,
Prince Hardenberg,	Comte de Brandenburg,
Duke of Saxe Weimar, (Royal)	Conseiller d'Etat Ancellan,
Marshal Prince Blucher,	Conseiller de Cabinet Albruht,
Le General Comte de Yorck	Le Chambellan Comte de Bruhl,
Le General Comte de Bulow,	Le Chambellan Comte de Arnine,
Lieutenant General de Knerabutt,	Le Major de Hedeman,
Lieutenant General de Haak,	Le Major de Roeder,
Le Minister de Humbold,	Le Major Comte Norlitz.
Le Minister de Bulow,	

Great Officers of State.

- Archbishop of Canterbury.
- Earl of Harrowby, Lord President of the Council.
- Earl of Westmorland, Lord Privy Seal.
- Marquis Camden.
- Earl of Buckinghamshire, President of the Board of Controul.
- Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, War Department.
- Earl of Liverpool, First Lord of the Treasury.
- Right Honourable William Fitzgerald
- Honourable B. Paget
- Viscount Lowther
- C. Grant, Jun. Esq.
- Earl Mulgrave, Master General of the Ordnance.
- Viscount Sidmouth, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Home Department.
- Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Foreign Department.
- Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty.
- Admiral Sir Jos. S. Yorke ..
- Rt. Hon. Wm. Dundas
- Admiral G. J. Hope.....
- Sir George Warrender, Bart.
- John Osborn, Esq.
- Lord Henry Paulet
- Viscount Palmerston, Secretary at War.
- Lord Bishop of London.
- The Speaker of the House of Commons.
- The Master of the Rolls.
- The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- Right Hon. Charles B. Bathurst, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
- The Treasurer of the Navy.
- Right Honourable Charles Long
- Rt. Hon. Frederick Robinson ..
- The Vice Chancellor.
- Right Hon. Robert Peel, Secretary of State for Ireland.

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Paymasters of the Forces.

English Nobility and Persons of Distinction.

Duke of Devonshire.
 Duke of Atholl.
 Marquis of Lansdown.
 Marquis of Stafford.
 Marquis Wellesley.
 Marquis of Huntley.
 Countess of Liverpool
 Earl of Chichester.
 Earl Grey.
 Earl of Upper Ossory.
 Earl of Aberdeen.
 Earl of Yarmouth.
 Lady Castlereagh.
 Lord Holland.
 Lord Erskine.
 Lord Beresford.
 Lord Hill.
 Lord Combermere.
 Lord Lyndock.
 Lord Burghersh.

Lord Stewart.
 Right Hon. Sir J. B. Warren, Bart.
 Right Hon. George Ponsonby.
 Samuel Whitbread Esq.
 Right Hon. George Tierney.
 T. W. Coke, Esq.
 Sir Arthur Pigott.
 Warren Hastings, Esq.
 General Turner.
 Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot. } Secretaries
 S. R. Lushington, Esq.. } of the
 George Harrison, Esq. ... } Treasury.
 Rt. Hon. J. H. Addington }
 John Beckett, Esq. } Under
 W. Hamilton, Esq. } Secretaries
 Major-General Bunbury } of State.
 Henry Goulburn, Esq.. }
 Rev. Mr. Birch.
 Francis Freeling, Esq.
 Admiral Blackwood.

Foreign Nobility and Persons of Distinction.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange.
 His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg.
 His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Bavaria.
 His Highness the Duke of Orleans.
 Prince Metternich, (Austrian).
 Prince Lichtenstein, Do.
 Count Hardenberg, (Hanoverian)
 Mons. le Comp. de Chatre.

Foreign Ministers.

Count F. Nunez, (Spanish) } Ambassadors.
 Count Merveldt, (Austrian) }
 Mons. H. Fagel, (Dutch). }
 Baron Rehausen, (Swedish).
 Count St. Martin d' Aigle, (Sardinia)
 Baron V. D. de Maasdam, (Dutch).
 Mon. de Ploffet, (Bavaria)
 Count de Boraldingen (Wirtemberg)
 Mon. de Bourke, (Danish)
 Count Munster, (Hanoverian)
 Mon. Ramadani, (Turkish)

Robert Chester, Esq. Master of the Ceremonies.
 The Judges of the Realm.

William Mellish, Esq. Jeremiah Harman, Esq.
 Governor, and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.
 John Inglis, Esq.

Deputy Chairman of the Hon. East India Company.
 Samuel Thornton, Esq.; A. H. Sutherland, Esq.
 Chairman, and Deputy Chairman, of the Russia Company.

In consequence of the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg and several Russian Ladies of Distinction having been included in the list sent by order of the Emperor of Russia, it was thought proper that the Lady Mayoress should be present to receive the Grand Duchess and the other Russian Ladies, and her Ladyship was accordingly present, as also the Countess of Liverpool, Lady Castlereagh, and Miss L. Domville, the Sister of the Lady Mayoress, who were invited on the occasion.

The following Royal Personages, Noblemen, and Gentlemen of distinction were invited, but could not be present in consequence of indisposition or other peculiar circumstances :—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, (on the Continent).

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

The Lord Chancellor.

Duke of Norfolk.

Duke of Richmond.

Lord Grenville.

Lord Niddry.

Portuguese Ambassador.

Sicilian and Hessian Ministers.

Hon. F. Elphinstone, Chairman of the Hon. East India Company.

Sir Samuel Romilly.

Edward Cooke, Esq. Under Secretary of State.

J. W. Croker, Esq. Secretary to Admiralty.

T. Brooksbank, Esq. } Private Secretaries to the First Lord of the

A. Rosenhagen, Esq. } Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to give a proper effect to this magnificent entertainment, determined on going in state, with the full splendor of his court. Orders were accordingly issued to all the officers to be in readiness at St. James's Palace to attend his Royal Highness.

About two o'clock the streets east of Temple Bar were lined on both sides with nearly eight thousand troops, regulars, militia, and volunteers, aided by detachments of cavalry.

Soon after four o'clock the cavalcade departed from Carlton House in the following Order:—

The Eleventh Dragoons.

Seven of the Prince Regent's Carriages, in which were the Officers of his Household, and Foreign Officers of distinction.

The State Carriages of the Prince of Orange, Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Kent, and Duke of Gloucester, each drawn by Six Horses.

These illustrious individuals were accompanied by several of the Foreign Princes.

The State Carriage of the Duke of York, who was accompanied by two Princes of Prussia.

The Speaker of the House of Commons in his State Carriage.

Between each of these Carriages were Sections of the Royal Horse Guards.

Then came the Carriages of His Majesty's Ministers.

Which were followed by two troops of the Horse Guards, in new Uniform.

Then came a Carriage and Six Bays,
Guards.

Carriage and Six Horses occupied by the Prince Regent's Officers of State.

Six Royal Carriages, with the Suite of the King of Prussia, Foreign
Noblemen, Officers, &c.

A Detachment of Hussar Cavalry.

Officers of the Yeomen of the Guard.

One Hundred Yeomanry of the Guard in their ancient Costume, with
Halberts on their left shoulder.

The full Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Officers of Arms, viz.

Pursuivants.

Heralds.

Provincial Kings of Arms.

Garter, Principal King of Arms.

The Prince Regent, dressed in full Military Uniform, wearing the
English, Russian,

Prussian, and French Orders in the State Carriage.

Drawn by Eight beautiful Cream Coloured Horses, with Scarlet Ribbons,
and attended by the Knights Marshalmen.

The King of Prussia sat on the right side of the Prince Regent.

In the fore seat sat the Prince of Orange, and the Prince Royal of Prussia.
Guards.

A vast number of other carriages, containing Foreign and English
Noblemen, and Persons of Distinction.

A strong Detachment of the Scotch Greys closed this Cavalcade.

About five o'clock the Prince Regent was followed by the Emperor
of Russia, in the following Order :

Horse Guards.

The Prince Regent's State Chariot and Six white Hanoverian Horses,
decorated with Blue Ribbons.

The Emperor of Russia, dressed in Scarlet and Gold, occupied
the same with his Illustrious Sister,
the Duchess of Oldenburg.

His Imperial Majesty was cheered in the loudest manner by the
Spectators, which he returned, by bowing uncovered.

Guards.

A Royal Carriage with two Russian Princesses and many
Private Carriages.

The Ninth Regiment of Cavalry and the Scotch Greys
brought up the Rear.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, in state carriages, with the Alder-
men and City Officers, had previously arrived at Temple Bar, and,

until the approach of the procession, they were accommodated in the house of Messrs. Child and Co. bankers. On its arrival they mounted horses which were decorated for the occasion with crimson ribbons. The first part of the cavalcade having entered the City, on the Carriage of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent drawing up, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. advanced, and the Lord Mayor presented the Sword of State to his Royal Highness, who was graciously pleased to return the same to his Lordship. They then joined the Procession, immediately preceding his Royal Highness's carriage, in the following Order :

Sheriffs' Officers.

The City Marshals.

The Lord Mayor's Footmen.

The Band of the London Militia, playing " God Save the King."

The City Officers.

Sixteen Aldermen, in their Robes; bare headed.

The Common Crier, bearing the City Mace; and the Sword Bearer, wearing the Cap of Maintenance.

The Lord Mayor, bare headed, carrying the Sword of State, dressed in a rich Crimson Velvet Robe, trimmed with Ermine.

In this Order the Procession moved on to Guildhall, cheered as they went, by the spectators in the houses and streets. And in order to insure the convenient and safe conveyance of the company to and from the entertainment, and to prevent any interruption, the ends of the several streets and carriage ways leading into the main streets from Temple Bar, through which the procession was to pass, the whole carriage-way of which was spread over with bright gravel, were, by order of the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, secured with posts and bars, a measure which not only enabled the illustrious visitors to pass with ease and security, but afforded to the public a most gratifying, because uninterrupted, view of this grand and imposing spectacle.

Your Committee, with a view to prevent the possibility of interruption to the line of procession, directed the admission of the ladies

into the galleries to take place between the hours of twelve and three, through a passage made for that purpose from the principal entrance to the Comptroller's house, by which means, and the attendance of some of the members of your Committee not only to receive the ladies, but to conduct them to the galleries, they were all conveniently seated, and their carriages drawn off long previous to the arrival of the Royal and Illustrious guests.

A temporary passage was erected from the principal entrance of the hall to the middle of Guildhall-yard, in order that the carriages might conveniently pass from thence through Blackwell Hall. This passage, lined with green cloth, and the flooring covered with matting, was illuminated by a profusion of lamps, and led to the porch of the hall, which was also lined with green cloth, and converted into a temporary arbour,

in which were displayed the most costly exotics, and flowering and aromatic shrubs, fancifully arranged, and ornamented with moss. This arbour extended into the hall, and being illuminated with variegated lamps, had a most beautiful and pleasing effect.

The grand gothic hall, with its two superbly painted windows, suggested to the architect the appropriate decorations of the interior, and within the short space of time allowed, an effect was produced highly creditable to his taste and exertions. The simplicity of the design, the magnitude of the parts, and above all the harmony of the colour, diffused a lustre over the whole, upon which the eye reposed with the most satisfied delight; the combination had an unity—a character of strength, and a breadth and tone the most attractive. The painted windows were externally illuminated, so as to throw into the hall the rich and warm influence of the immense body of light by which all the Gothic divisions of the two windows were articulated, and which, striking on the brilliant circle of ladies in the galleries, produced an effect as enchanting as novel.

The walls of the hall to the underside of the capitals of the clustered columns, and the fronts of the galleries were covered with bright crimson cloth, elegantly and boldly fluted throughout, and so formed and festooned as to represent grand arcades, in the recesses of which were placed tables, illuminated with cut glass chandeliers, reflected by handsome mirrors at the back, giving to the whole a most finished appearance. Above the range of galleries were suspended large superb cut-glass chandeliers,

and over the great cornice, and resting thereon; the entire length of the hall on each side was illuminated by a beautiful cordon of uncoloured lamps, and the Royal Banner and the Banners of the City, and the twelve principal Companies, were displayed underneath. The galleries terminating by circular ends at the monuments of the late Earl of Chatham and Mr. Pitt, those monuments were left open to view, and the most magnificent cut-glass chandeliers that could be procured were suspended from the roof over the royal table and down the center of the hall, and a great number of gold and silver candelabra, with wax lights, were most tastefully disposed on every table.

In order to increase the effect of the illuminations, the windows in the upper part of the hall, above the great cornice, were darkened, and some of them were made to open, in order that full and complete ventilation might be obtained, which was most amply afforded, as occasion required, by men stationed on the roofs for that purpose, and means were adopted for an abundant supply of water to various parts of the hall.

The Committee having been under the necessity of directing the music gallery from the Irish Chamber to be removed, for the more convenient accommodation of the ladies, that the line of the fronts of their galleries might not lose its effect, by being broken and interrupted, other galleries were erected for two full military bands over the entrance leading to the Council Chamber, and above the ladies' galleries; this was effected by removing the great clock, and had

this advantage, that from the height of the bands the effect was more imposing, and the ladies' gallery on this side of the hall corresponded with the opposite, and was not interfered with by the arrangements, as the access to the music galleries was obtained from the roof.

Orchestras for the vocal performers were erected at the upper end of the hall, under the ladies' galleries, which, projecting in a small degree beyond them, rather relieved than interrupted the uniformity of the fronts of the galleries.

Immediately adjoining these orchestras at the circular returns of the galleries, fronting the royal table, were affixed white satin banners, with the arms of England, Russia, and Prussia united; these banners your Committee have since directed to be suspended in the Guildhall, to convey to posterity the circumstance of this glorious union of great Nations.

At the upper or eastern end of the hall, on a platform, elevated above the level of the floor covered with Turkey carpeting, was placed a very large table, at which stood three massive carved and gilt chairs, covered with crimson velvet, decorated with gold fringes, under a lofty canopy of rich crimson velvet, lined with crimson sarcenet, and rich velvet draperies reaching to the floor, tied back with gold ropes. In front of the dome of the canopy were placed the sword and sceptre, and on the top the Royal Crown of the United Kingdom, boldly carved on a large scale and gilt, over which hovered a Dove with the olive branch, in proper colours, as in the act of alighting, in allu-

sion to the leading happy circumstance of the times, and in compliment to the three great Personages, the whole producing an effect of simple grandeur, consistent with the object of this magnificent entertainment.

The Members of the Common Council, in their mazarine gowns, arranged themselves in two lines across the Hall, and from thence to the Common Council and new Council Chambers, which were richly fitted up as drawing-rooms for the occasion, and the whole of the floor, from the entrance into the Great Hall to these rooms, was covered with crimson carpeting.

The Court of King's-bench was also fitted up as a drawing-room, the end of which was filled with a beautiful transparent painting, by the late Mr. Barry, R. A. In the centre, opening between two naval and military trophies, was a Portrait of his most Gracious Majesty in stained and painted glass; on the right and left two whole-length figures representing Britannia and Fame; in the frieze of the entablature the words, "Gloria Deo," and over the whole, the figure of Peace descending upon the Terrestrial Globe.

The Royal Procession began to arrive at Guildhall about five o'clock. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen having dismounted, preceded his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Lord Mayor carrying the Sword of State immediately before him. On the entrance of the Royal and Illustrious Personages, they were severally announced and conducted through the hall, attended by the Aldermen, the Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee, to the Common Council and New Coun-

cil Chambers, between the lines formed by the Members of the Corporation, and with shouts of welcome and appropriate music; our own Princes of the Blood Royal, with the National Air of "God Save the King," the illustrious Warriors with the air of "See the conquering Hero comes." The other Illustrious Personages, Princes, Ambassadors, Marshals, Ministers, Peers, Judges, &c. &c. continued to arrive in quick succession, and were all received with the most cordial shouts of applause.

The Prince Regent and the two Sovereigns, with their illustrious attendants, being received in the Common Council Chamber by the Lord Mayor, were conducted to the State Chairs placed at the upper end. The Lady Mayoress received the Grand Duchess, and those Ladies who were to dine in the Hall as they entered the room. When the Prince Regent was seated, the Lord Mayor having laid aside his Crimson Velvet Robes, and put on his Embroidered State or Entertaining Gown, advanced with the Recorder and the Aldermen, and made their reverences, when Mr. Recorder addressed His Royal Highness as follows:

"May your Royal Highness be pleased to accept our heartfelt thanks for the honour conferred by this Royal Visit, and to receive the sincere welcome of his Majesty's most faithful and loyal Citizens, into the ancient Metropolis of these Realms.

"The gracious condescension of your Royal Highness, and of the high and illustrious Sovereigns, your Royal Visitors, in receiving at our hands such Entertainments as

the time has permitted us to provide, makes this a proud and glorious day for the City. It is an unparalleled honour, which will sit close and dear for ever to our hearts.

"Britons, Sir, boast, that their energies were cheerfully combined with your Royal Highness's wisdom and perseverance, to inspire the continental Powers to force Europe into peace, and that they gave effect to the arms and valour of the mighty Potentates, whose auspicious presence we this day hail. After England's example, the glorious Victories achieved by them put the finishing stroke to the dreadful scourge of war, and the World, blessed by a long Reign of Peace, will transmit your United Names with Thanksgiving, with Honour, and with Glory to ages yet unborn.

"Permit me, Sir, in the Name of the Corporation of London, thus highly distinguished, to entreat of your Royal Highness, and of your Royal and Illustrious Visitors, that whatever you shall find of defect in preparing things worthy of your reception, may be imputed not to neglect, not to insensibility; for the heart that would not be overcome by such gracious condescension, or would forbear to exert its every power humbly to acknowledge it, could not inhabit as we believe an English bosom: our hearts alone, and our means must be in fault; our Loyalty and Love can never fail."

His Royal Highness was pleased to make a most gracious reply, and then addressing himself to the Lord Mayor said, "It has been always the custom, when the Sovereign paid a visit to his faithful City of London, to confer a mark

of favour on its Chief Magistrate. At no period could this be more properly done, than on an occasion so advantageous to the Country as the present, when the return of Peace so long desired, and which was the sole object of all our efforts, had been so gloriously achieved by the valour of his Majesty's arms, in conjunction with those of His Illustrious Allies; nor could it be conferred on a person more truly worthy of it, by every public and private virtue than his Lordship; and he had great satisfaction in having the power to confer a signal mark of the Royal Favour upon him." His Royal Highness was then graciously pleased to order Letters Patent to be prepared, for granting the Dignity of a Baronet to the Lord Mayor, who kissed hands on the occasion.

At seven o'clock dinner was announced, and the Royal and Illustrious Company passed from the drawing-rooms into the hall in regular State Procession, the Bands of their Royal Highnesses the Prince Regent and the Duke of York, in the music galleries, playing national and appropriate airs. The City Officers, the Aldermen, and the Lord Mayor carrying the State Sword, preceded his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who, with the Emperor and Grand Duchess, the King of

Prussia, and the Princes of his family, followed by the Illustrious Guests, walked round the Hall, turning as they entered to the right, and going round the tables at the west-end, proceeded to the east, by which means the Ladies in the Galleries all standing, and waving their handkerchiefs, were gratified with a full view of the Illustrious Visitors. The Royal Party then ascended the steps leading to the elevated platform on which the Royal Table was placed, and there seated themselves. The Table was most sumptuous in its display of gold plate; its richness indeed was unparalleled: magnificent ornaments in candelabra, epergnes, tureens, ewers, cups, dishes, glaciers, &c. being selected for the purpose, and the great body of light thrown thereon, produced a most striking and brilliant effect. In the front of the Royal Table were placed on the floors, and upon stages, a profusion of the most rare and costly aromatic and decorative shrubs, which entirely lined the space from the steps to the Table.

The Gentlemen Pensioners and Yeomen of the Guard were stationed on the elevated Platform, at proper distances from the Royal Table.

The Royal Party was seated in the following order:

UNDER THE CANOPY,

THE PRINCE REGENT,

With the Emperor of Russia on his right hand and the King of Prussia on his left.

To the right of the Canopy.

The Duke of York,
 Prince Henry of Prussia,
 Duke of Cambridge,
 Duke of Orleans,
 Duke of Saxe Weimar,
 Prince Augustus of Prussia,
 Duke of Oldenburg,
 Count de Merveldt,
 Prince of Hardenberg,
 Count de Fernan Nunez, Duke of
 Montellanior.

To the left of the Canopy.

The Duchess of Oldenburg,
 The Hereditary Prince of Wirtem-
 berg,
 Countess of Lieven,
 Duke of Kent,
 Prince of Bavaria,
 Prince Metternich,
 Prince de Coburg,
 Duke of Gloucester,
 Prince William of Prussia,
 Prince of Orange,
 Princess Volkouské.

This table was so formed, that all the Royal Party had a full view of the Company in the Hall. The Lord Mayor stood behind the chair of the Prince Regent with the Marquis of Winchester, Lord Boston, and other State Attendants of his Royal Highness, and continued there, until graciously desired by his Royal Highness to take his seat, when he retired to the right hand of the Central Table, immediately below the Royal Table, against the upper end of which the City Sword and Mace were placed. The Lady Mayoress sat on the left hand opposite to the Lord Mayor, and at the same Table were placed the Countess of Liverpool, Lady Castlereagh and Miss L. Domville, the Lady Mayoress' Sister, which table, together with those on each side, and the upper parts of the tables, westward of the entrance, were appropriated for the remainder of the Illustrious Guests and Aldermen; the Aldermen being placed in various parts of the tables at a short distance from each other, to enable them to see that every proper attention was shewn to the Visitors, particularly the Foreigners.

The residue of the tables to the westward of the entrance, were appropriated by lot to the Members of this Court and principal City Officers; two or more wards being classed together according to the size of the tables, in consequence of which each member knew the place allotted to him, and the inconveniencies which frequently arise for want of such arrangement were altogether prevented.

The dinner was as sumptuous as expense or skill could make it, and wholly served on plate, which the Committee were enabled to do, by using the City plate belonging to the Mansion House, the plate of several distinguished Noblemen and Gentlemen, and some of the Companies of this City, who very handsomely and voluntarily offered the same for the occasion; and by procuring other massive services, sufficient for the purpose. Samuel Turner, Esq. a West India merchant, and one of the Directors of the Bank of England, very handsomely presented a fine Turtle for the occasion, which was the only one that could be procured, and was the first imported in the season, and

arrived in time to be served at the Royal Table. A large baron of beef, with the Royal Standard, was placed on a stage at the upper end of the Hall, in view of the Royal Table, attended by the serjeant carvers, and one of the principal cooks in proper costume.

After dinner "Non Nobis Domine sed nomini tuo da Gloriam" was finely sung by the vocal Performers in the Orchestra, the whole of the company in the Hall, and the Ladies in the galleries standing. Mr. Common Crier then advanced, by the directions of the Lord Mayor, to his station on the elevated platform, in front of the Royal Table, and after a flourish of trumpets from the Royal Trumpeters stationed at each end of the Hall, proposed, in the name of the Lord Mayor, as the first Toast, "The King," which was received with reverential silence. The succeeding Toasts were:—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent—Her Majesty the Queen, and the Royal Family—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias—His Majesty the King of Prussia—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria—Her Imperial Highness, the Grand Duchess Catherina Princess of Oldenburg—His Most Christian Majesty Louis the Eighteenth, King of France and Navarre—His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, King of Spain—The Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands—His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange—all of which were announced by a previous flourish of Trumpets, and were received with shouts of applause.

The next toast was given by command of his Royal Highness

the Prince Regent, "Our brave heroes by sea and land who have so nobly fought for their country," and was followed by "The Generals of the Allied Armies and the Illustrious Foreign Heroes, who have contributed so much to the glory of their respective countries." The latter of which produced a torrent of applause, and the Heroes, Barclay de Tolly, Blucher, Platoff, De Yorek, &c. rose and bowed their thanks to the Company. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent also commanded the following Toast to be given, "The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and thanks to his Lordship and the City of London, for their magnificent entertainment."

In the course of the evening various Songs and Glee, amongst which were the National Songs of "God save the King," "Rule Britannia," and "Britons strike Home," and that admirable Glee, "Hail Star of Brunswick," were sung with fine effect from the Orchestras by the Vocal Performers, who were selected from the most eminent in their profession; and on their singing the Stanza of "Blest Isle with matchless Beauty crowned," in the Song of "Rule Britannia," the appearance of the Ladies in the Galleries, struck as by electricity every heart in the Hall, and a burst of acclamation was the consequence, and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent happily seized the opportunity, and proposed as a Toast, "The Lady Mayoress, and the Ladies in the Hall," which was received with enthusiasm.

About ten o'clock, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, with

the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, rose from the table, and were conducted to the Common Council Chamber by the Lord Mayor as before. His lordship immediately preceding the Prince Regent with the Sword of State, and his Royal Highness was pleased, when about to take his departure, to address himself to Mr. Recorder as follows: "My reception has given me great pleasure; every thing that has been done merits my entire approbation; indeed I must command you to express to the Corporation, the high gratification I have experienced this day." About eleven o'clock, the Prince Regent and the other Royal and Illustrious Personages were accompanied by the Lord Mayor to their respective carriages, and returned in state to St. James's Palace before twelve o'clock. All the Knights Marshal Men and Attendants, except the Coachmen and Postillions, bearing large flambeaux in their hands, added to the Grandeur of the Procession, and produced a novel and most brilliant effect.

After his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had retired, the Ladies were admitted from the Galleries into the Hall, provision having been previously made for that purpose, by the erection of a staircase of communication at the West end.

In addition to the entertainment in the Hall, dinners were provided at the New London Tavern for the General of the District, and the Field-officers of the Regiments and Corps on duty, and the Heralds and Officers of

arms: other dinners were provided at the Guildhall Coffee-house, for the Lord Chancellor's and Judges' Suites, and the Officers of the Lord Mayor's Household. The vocal Performers and the Royal Military Bands procured their own dinners, previous to their attendance in the Hall. Provisions were also made in the various taverns and inns in the neighbourhood, for the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, the Yeomen of the Guard, and other persons, in attendance upon the Royal Personages, as well as for their horses and carriages; and the great room in Cateaton-street, belonging to the late Paul's Head Tavern, was appropriated to the Livery Servants, where they were furnished with every proper refreshment.

The Magnificence and Splendor of the Entertainment on this glorious occasion, having greatly excited the public curiosity to view the decorations and fittings up of the Hall, the numerous applications for that purpose induced your Committee, as far as they consistently could, to comply with their wishes, and therefore directed the plate and ornaments to remain on the various tables, and every convenient facility of ingress and egress through the galleries to be afforded, by which means thousands of Persons (many of whom were of high distinction and great respectability) were gratified with a view of the magnificent decorations, during the three days your Committee were enabled to continue the accommodation without materially interrupting public business.

P O E T R Y.

THE CORSAIR, BY LORD BYRON.

The Pirate's Song.

- “ O’ER the glad waters of the dark blue sea,
“ Our thoughts as boundless, and our souls as free,
“ Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,
“ Survey our empire and behold our home !
“ These are our realms, no limits to their sway—
“ Our flag the sceptre all who meet obey.
“ Ours the wild life in tumult still to range
“ From toil to rest, and joy in every change.
“ Oh, who can tell ? not thou, luxurious slave !
“ Whose soul would sicken o’er the heaving wave ;
“ Not thou, vain lord of wantonness and ease !
“ Whom slumber soothes not—pleasure cannot please—
“ Oh, who can tell, save he whose heart hath tried,
“ And danced in triumph o’er the waters wide,
“ The exulting sense—the pulse’s maddening play,
“ That thrills the wanderer of that trackless way ?
“ That for itself can woo the approaching fight,
“ And turn what some deem danger to delight ;
“ That seeks what cravens shun with more than zeal,
“ And where the feebler faint—can only feel—
“ Feel—to the rising bosom’s inmost core,
“ Its hope awaken and its spirit soar ?
“ No dread of death—if with us die our foes—
“ Save that it seems even duller than repose :
“ Come when it will—we snatch the life of life—
“ When lost—what recks it—by disease or strife ?
“ Let him who crawls enamour’d of decay,
“ Cling to his couch, and sicken years away ;
“ Heave his thick breath ; and shake his palsied head ;
“ Ours—the fresh turf, and not the feverish bed.

" While gasp by gasp he falters forth his soul,
 " Ours with one pang—one bound—escapes controul.
 " His corse may boast its urn and narrow cave,
 " And they who loath'd his life may gild his grave :
 " Ours are the tears, though few, sincerely shed,
 " When Ocean shrouds and sepulchres our dead.
 " For us, even banquets fond regret supply
 " In the red cup that crowns our memory ;
 " And the brief epitaph in danger's day,
 " When those who win at length divide the prey,
 " And cry, Remembrance saddening o'er each brow,
 " How had the brave who fell exulted now !"

ATHENIAN PROSPECT.

FROM THE SAME.

SLOW sinks, more lovely ere his race be run,
 Along Morea's hills the setting sun ;
 Not as in Northern climes obscurely bright,
 But one unclouded blaze of living light !
 O'er the hush'd deep the yellow beam he throws,
 Gilds the green wave, that trembles as it glows.
 On old Ægina's rock, and Idra's isle,
 The god of gladness sheds his parting smile ;
 O'er his own regions lingering loves to shine,
 Though there his altars are no more divine.
 Descending fast the mountain shadows kiss
 Thy glorious gulph, unconquer'd Salamis !
 Their azure arches through the long expanse
 More deeply purpled meet his mellowing glance,
 And tenderest tints, along their summits driven,
 Mark his gay course and own the hues of heaven ;
 Till, darkly shaded from the land and deep,
 Behind his Delphian cliff he sinks to sleep.

On such an eve, his palest beam he cast,
 When—Athens ! here thy wisest look'd his last.
 How watch'd thy better sons his farewell ray,
 That closed their murder'd sage's latest day !
 Not yet—not yet—Sol pauses on the hill—
 The precious hour of parting lingers still ;
 But sad his light to agonizing eyes,
 And dark the mountain's once delightful dyes :
 Gloom o'er the lovely land he seem'd to pour,
 The land, where Phœbus never frown'd before,
 But ere he sunk below Cithæron's head,
 The cup of woe was quaff'd—the spirit fled ;

The soul of him who scorn'd to fear or fly—
Who lived and died, as none can live or die !

But lo ! from high Hymettus to the plain,
The queen of night asserts her silent reign.
No murky vapour, herald of the storm,
Hides her fair face, nor girds her glowing form ;
With cornice glimmering as the moon-beams play,
There the white column greets her grateful ray,
And bright around with quivering beams beset
Her emblem sparkles o'er the minaret :
The groves of olive scatter'd dark and wide
Where meek Cephisus pours his scanty tide,
The cypress saddening by the sacred mosque,
The gleaming turret of the gay Kiosk,
And, dun and sombre 'mid the holy calm,
Near Theseus' fane yon solitary palm,
All tinged with varied hues arrest the eye—
And dull were his that pass'd them heedless by.

Again the Ægean, heard no more afar,
Lulls his chaf'd breast from elemental war ;
Again his waves in milder tints unfold
Their long array of sapphire and of gold,
Mixt with the shades of many a distant isle,
That frown—where gentler ocean seems to smile.

THE DEATH OF HOFER, THE TYROLESE LEADER.

Translated from Korner's Poems.

“ Treu hingst du deinem alten Fursten an.”

* * * * *

HOFER ! in thy bold bosom glow'd,
A stream as pure as ever flow'd
Beneath a Prince's plume ;
Nor ever Warrior's nobler toil,
In battle for his native soil,
Shed glory round his tomb.

Roused by thy horn from cot and fold,
From forest glen, and rocky hold,
With heart and eye of flame,—
Like rushings of the mountain flood,
Like lightning from the rifted cloud,
Thy band of brothers came.

And now that heart's rich tide is chill,
 That horn is silent on the hill,
 The gallant chace is done;
 Scatter'd and sunk, the mountain band
 Threw the loved rifle from their hand,
 The soul of fight is gone !

But God is all.—Vain warrior-skill;
 Vain the high soul, the mighty will,
 Before the word of Heav'n :—
 The helm that on the chieftain's brow,
 Flash'd fire against the morning's glow,
 His blood may dim at ev'n.

Yet, Hofer ! in that hour of ill
 Thine was a brighter laurel still
 Than the red field e'er gave ;
 The crown immortal liberty
 Gives to the few that dare to die
 And seek her in the grave.

Who saw, as levelled the Chasseur
 His deadly aim, the shade of fear
 Pass o'er the Hero's brow ?
 Who saw his dark eyes' martial gaze
 Turn from the muskets' volley'd blaze
 That laid him calm and low ?

ON RAUCH'S BUST OF QUEEN LOUISA OF PRUSSIA.

FROM THE SAME.

How lovely still, though now no more
 Thy locks in auburn beauty pour ;
 No more thine eye, of humid blue,
 Beams like the star thro' evening dew :
 Forbid alike to beam and weep,
 Those orbs are closed in marble sleep,
 Those braids in moveless marble twine ;
 Princess ! thy throne is now thy shrine.
 Yet, matchless as in life, the spell
 Loves on that pallid lip to dwell ;
 And still the soul's immortal glow
 Is radiant on that dazzling brow.
 Soft be thy slumbers, soft and deep,
 Till start thy people from their sleep ;
 Till thousand beacons, blazing bright,
 Shake their wild splendors on the night ;

Till on the mountain breeze's wing,
 The shout of war thy landsturm fling ;
 And gleams in myriad hands the sword,
 So deep in old Invasion gored.
 God is the guide !—thro' woe, thro' fear,
 Rushes his chariot's high career ;
 God is the guide—thro' night, thro' storm,
 Speeds his resistless Angel's form ;
 And red in many a doubtful fight,
 Our fathers' swords carved out their right,
 And still thro' field, and fire, and flood,
 We'll seal the proud bequest with blood,
 And give our babes the boon they gave,—
 The glory of a Freeman's grave.
 Bring, spirit, bring the splendid day,
 That sees our ancient banners play :
 Then shall be heard the trumpet-tone,
 Where all is silent now, and lone :
 From forest deep, from unsunn'd vale,
 Shall gleam the sudden flash of mail ;
 Sudden along the grey hill's side
 Shall proud and patriot squadrons ride ;
 Keen as his mountain eagle, there
 Shall bound the fatal tirailleur ;
 There, swift as wind, the dark hussar
 Wheel his broad sabre for the war ;
 And mountain nook and cavern'd glen
 Give up their hosts of marshal'd men.

Then, Form of Love ! no longer sleep :
 Thine be it on the gale to sweep,
 With Seraph smile, with Seraph power,
 To lighten on our gloomy hour,
 To bid the fainting land be wise
 With wisdom from thy native skies ;
 Give the strong heart, the hero-will,
 Angel ! and yet protectress still.

FROM GREECE, A POEM BY WM. HAYGARTH, ESQ.

AND lo ! he comes, the modern son of Greece,
 The shame of Athens ; mark him how he bears
 A look o'eraw'd and moulded to the stamp
 Of servitude. The ready smile, the shrug
 Submissive, the low cringing bow, which waits
 Th' imperious order, and the supple knee

Proclaim his state degenerate : pliant still
 And crouching for his gain ; whether in vest
 Of flowing purple, and with orange zone,
 And saffron sandal, and a coif of fur,
 He apes the Archon's state, or pressing on
 And elbowing the crowd, with slipper'd feet,
 And cap of scarlet dye, curl'd locks, and dress
 For speed succinct, he ranges the bazar,
 And earns the paltry recompense of toil.

Where then shall we the father's genius seek ?
 Shame to the sons, amidst the song and dance,
 And midnight revelry ; these have outlived
 The bold but transient features, these survive
 The glow of fancy and the strength of thought.
 The feast is spread, and the recumbent guests,
 Inclining o'er their tripods, quaff the wines
 Of Zea or of Samos ; mirth goes round,
 The laugh, the jest, dispel their gloomy thoughts,
 And yield a momentary happiness.
 The strain begins—the mandoline awaked
 By rudest touch, preludes the measure wild,
 Whilst the responsive song, by none refused,
 Successive passes round the applauding guests,
 Phrosyne's mournful dirge, or thy soft air,
 O beauteous Haidee ! the tambour beats—
 And Athens' daughters, starting at the sound,
 In loosely cinctured robes of crimson hue,
 With ringlets darkly shadowing their breasts,
 Throw back their snowy necks upon the air,
 And wave their rosy-finger'd hands and lead,
 The sprightly chorus, or the mazy round
 Which Theseus first beheld, when he return'd
 Victor from Crete, by Delian virgins twin'd.

Regardless of these sounds of revelry,
 Silent and dull, and meas'ring every step,
 With solemn air, the Moslem stalks along ;
 His look, his gait, his habit, all proclaim
 The supercilious despot of the land.
 The muslin turban coil'd around his head
 In spiral folds, shades his wan cheek ; his brow
 Low'rs gloomily upon his half-raised eye ;
 And from his arch'd nose, and lip with smile
 Contemptuous curl'd, his shaggy beard descends.
 The tawdry splendor of his garb declares
 His Eastern origin ; a silken vest
 Of varied colours loosely veils his limbs,

And round each ankle floats ; a purple belt
 Invests his ample waist, bearing the load
 Of pistol and of studded yatagan.
 One hand sustains his pipe and one adjusts
 The yellow robe, which from his shoulders broad
 Sweeping in graceful folds, now shows and now
 Conceals the manly texture of his form.
 'Tis his delight beneath a canopy
 Of interwoven vines, upon his mat
 To pass the sultry hours, inhaling fumes
 Of fragrant leaf, and supping the dark stream
 Of Mocha's berry ; he, so occupied,
 Recks not of toil, of danger, or of war,
 And hears unmoved how Russia's hardy sons
 Launch their red thunders o'er the Danau's wave.
 Hence turn your gaze—the low degen'rate race
 Claims not another thought ; but we will search
 The monuments of time ; and there peruse
 Those forms of genius which in vain we seek
 Amidst the living tenants, firmly traced
 On lifeless marble, and on sculptured stone :
 In them a spirit still survives, in them
 The soul of Athens seems to live again.

Here let us pause, e'en at the vestibule
 Of Theseus' fane—with what stern majesty
 It rears its pond'rous and eternal strength,
 Still perfect, still unchanged, as on the day
 When the assembled throng of multitudes
 With shouts proclaim'd th' accomplish'd work, and fell
 Prostrate upon their faces to adore
 Its marble splendor. How the golden gleam
 Of noonday floats upon its graceful form,
 Tinging each grooved shaft, and storied frieze
 And Doric triglyph ! How the rays amidst
 The op'ning columns glanced from point to point,
 Stream down the gloom of the long portico ;
 Where, link'd in moving mazes, youths and maids
 Lead the light dance, as erst in joyous hour
 Of festival ! how the broad pediment,
 Embrown'd with shadow, frowns above and spreads
 Solemnity and reverential awe !
 Proud monument of old magnificence !
 Still thou survivest, nor has envious Time
 Impair'd thy beauty, save that it has spread
 A deeper tint, and dimm'd the polish'd glare
 Of thy refulgent whiteness. Let mine eyes
 Feast on thy form, and find at ev'ry glance
 Themes for imagination and for thought.

Empires have fallen, yet art thou unchanged ;
 And Destiny, whose tide engulphs proud man,
 Has roll'd his harmless billows at thy base.
 Thy youth beheld thy country's fame, thine age
 Beholds her agony ; warriors have sought
 Thy sacred walls, and 'gainst these columns rear'd
 Their blood-stain'd lances, whilst they swell'd the hymn
 Of victory ; and now the abject Greek
 Sighs on thy steps his superstitious pray'r.
 Thou art the chronicle of ages past,
 The lasting testimony ; let me call
 The spirit that resides within thy stones,
 And it will tell me an appalling tale
 Of rapine, and convulsion, and dire war,
 Which thou hast witness'd. Mighty monument !
 He who first rear'd thy frame, believed perchance
 He raised thee for a few short years, a point
 In the vast circle of eternity ;
 Nor did he dream that thou should'st be the pledge
 Of Grecian genius to the numberless
 Myriads unborn, and that beneath thy walls
 Children of nations then unknown to fame,
 The Gaul, the Briton, and the frozen son
 Of polar regions, should together meet,
 And on thy pure unsullied glories gaze.

THE CALLING OF THE CLANS. 1745.

From the Novel of Waverley.

MIST darkens the mountain, night darkens the vale,
 But more dark is the sleep of the sons of the Gael ;
 A stranger commanded—it sunk on the land,
 It has frozen each heart, and benumb'd every hand !

The dirk and the target lie sordid with dust,
 The bloodless claymore is but redden'd with rust ;
 On the hill or the glen if a gun should appear,
 It is only to war with the heath-cock or deer.

The deeds of our sires if a bard should rehearse,
 Let a blush or a blow be the meed of their verse !
 Be mute every string and be hush'd every tone,
 That shall bid us remember the fame that is gone.

But the dark hours of night and of slumber are past,
The morn on our mountains is dawning at last ;
Glenaladale's peaks are illumined with rays,
And the streams of Glenfinnan leap bright in the blaze.

O high-minded Moray !—the exiled.—the dear !—
In the blush of the morning the *standard* uprear !
Wide, wide on the winds of the north let it fly,
Like the sun's latest flash when the tempest is nigh !

Ye sons of the strong, when the dawning shall break,
Need the harp of the aged remind you to wake ?
That dawn never beam'd on your forefather's eye,
But it roused each high chieftain to vanquish or die.

O sprung from the kings who in Islay kept state,
Proud chiefs of Clan Ranald, Glengary, and Sleat !
Combine like three streams from one mountain of snow,
And resistless in union rush down on the foe !

True son of Sir Evan, undaunted Lochiel,
Place thy targe on thy shoulder and burnish thy steel !
Rough Keppoch, give breath to thy bugle's bold swell,
Till far Coryarrick resound to the knell !

Stern son of Lord Kenneth, high chief of Kintail,
Let the stag in thy standard bound wild in the gale !
May the race of Clan Gillcan, the fearless and free,
Remember Glenlivat, Harlaw, and Dundee !

Let the clan of Grey Fingon, whose offspring has given
Such heroes to earth, and such martyrs to heaven,
Unite with the race of renown'd Rorri-More,
To launch the long galley and stretch to the oar !

How Mac-Shimei will joy when their chief shall display
The yew-crested bonnet o'er tresses of grey !
How the race of wrong'd Alpin and murder'd Glencoe
Shall shout for revenge when they pour on the foe !

Ye sons of brown Dermid, who slew the wild boar,
Resume the pure faith of the great Callain-More !
Mac Neil of the Islands, and Moy of the Lake,
For honour, for freedom, for vengeance awake !

Awake on your hills, on your islands awake,
Brave sons of the mountain, the frith and the lake !
'Tis the bugle—but not to the chase is the call ;
'Tis the pibroch's shrill summons—but not to the hall.

'Tis the summons of heroes for conquest or death,
When the banners are blazing on mountain and heath ;
They call to the dirk, the claymore and the targe,
To the march and the muster, the line and the charge.

Be the brand of each chieftain like Fin's in his ire !
May the blood in his veins flow like currents of fire !
Burst the base foreign yoke as your sires did of yore,
Or die like your sires, and endure it no more !

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