

General Whitelocke, which sustained a great loss in killed and wounded. In consequence of this disaster, a capitulation was entered into, by which the British agreed to evacuate South America in two months.

6. The Duchesse of Brunswick, sister to his Majesty, arrived at Gravesend from the Continent.—A debate in the House of Commons with shut doors, on the state of the nation.

8. The Turkish fleet defeated in the Archipelago by the Russians, with the loss of several ships of the line.

10. The troops under Lord Cathcart arrived at Rügen.

16. Lord Cathcart had an audience with his Swedish Majesty.

26. The fleet under Admiral Gambier failed for the Baltic.—After a residence together of 20 days, Alexander and Bonaparte left Tilsit, and on the 27th, Bonaparte arrived at Paris.

29. Parliament voted a further reward of £20,000 to Dr Jenner, for his discovery of the vaccine inoculation.

AUGUST.

7. The monument at Glasgow, to the memory of the late Lord Viscount Nelson, finished.

10. The bag, of which Begbie was robbed in Nov. 1806, containing notes to a great amount, found in Bellevue grounds.

12. Lord Cathcart and Ad. Gambier joined off Elsinour, and issued a proclamation declaring their intention to be to take possession of the Danish fleet as a deposit, which the Danes refused to comply with.

18. The British army landed in Zealand, and the Danes made an attack on part of the British fleet, without doing much damage.—A great storm of rain and thunder.

19. The old steeple of Dunfermline fell.

20. The Danes proclaimed war against Britain. A detachment of 800 troops and 180 ammunition wagons taken from the Danes. Stralsund taken possession of by the French. A great storm at Glasgow.

21. A very destructive fire in Fleet-street, London.

24. An armistice concluded between Russia and Turkey.

26. Colonel Burr tried in America for high treason, and acquitted.

30. The tide rose very high on the east coast, which did much damage.

SEPTEMBER.

2. A proclamation issued to detain and capture all Danish ships,

6. A very violent storm of wind and rain, which did great damage over the whole country; many bridges were carried away, and the crop was materially injured. The shipping on the coast also suffered greatly.

7. After a dreadful bombardment of three nights, during which 300 houses were destroyed, and 600 damaged, Copenhagen surrendered to the British by capitulation. The Danish fleet, consisting of 18 sail of the line, 15 frigates, 6 sloops, and 25 gun-boats, with all the stores in the arsenals, were given up to the British. The Danish Government issued a proclamation for the detention of British subjects and property.

9. The British evacuate South America.

18. About 3000 seamen volunteers sailed from different ports to assist in bringing home the Danish fleet, of whom 300 failed from Leith. Ab. Newland, Esq. resigned his office of Cashier to the Bank of England, after 50 years service. He died shortly after, very rich.

20. The famous Italian singer Madame Catalani made her first appearance in Edinburgh, and performed several times to very crowded audiences.

OCTOBER.

1. Accounts received that the Prince Regent and Royal Family of Portugal were preparing to leave that kingdom for the Brazils; all the British merchants there also making preparations to return to Britain, to avoid the French. Accounts arrived of a great slaughter among some African tribes, in which 30,000 are said to have been killed.

7. In consequence of the erection of an organ in St Andrew's Church, Glasgow, the Presbytery met, and declared it contrary to the constitution of the Church. The Russians gave up Cattaro and the Seven Islands to the French.

8. The communication closed between Spain and Gibraltar.

15. In consequence of a false alarm of fire at Sadler's Wells during the performance, 18 persons were trampled to death in their endeavours to leave the place.

18. The British troops arrived at Messina from Alexandria, they having evacuated Egypt.

19. General Junot entered Spain with an army, said to invade Portugal.

20. Zealand evacuated by the British. The ports of Portugal shut against the British.

28. Lord Cathcart arrived from Copenhagen. Part of the transports from that place were lost on the coast of Holland in consequence of very bad weather. The Neptune of 84 guns went on shore on the Danish coast; and after taking out the troops and stores, was burnt.

29. Count de Lille (Louis XVIII), arrived at Yarmouth from Sweden. Rambler of Leith lost off Cape Broyle, by which 130 people were drowned, mostly Highland emigrants.

30. The King of Spain announced a plot against his life by his eldest son the Prince of Asturias.

During this month a comet was visible to the naked eye for a long time.

NOVEMBER.

3. Lord Cathcart created a Viscount, and Admiral Gambier a Baron.

4. A meteor seen at Edinburgh, at a quarter before 7 P. M.

7. Admiral Gambier, with great part of the fleet, arrived off Harwich. A herring fishing commenced in the Forth. Letters of marque issued against Denmark and the Italian States under the influence of France.

8. General Whitelocke arrived from South America.

9. The Emperor of Russia broke off all connection with Britain.

11. Sir Sidney Smith sailed with a Squadron for the Tagus.

12. A fleet of Russian men of war from the Archipelago entered the Tagus.

16. An order of Council issued, declaring France, and all her European allies, in a state of blockade.

18. The Magistrates of Edinburgh voted an address in a gold box to Lord Cathcart, on his return from Copenhagen.

19. A great storm on the coast of Ireland, in which the Prince of Wales packet, and Rochdale sloop, from Dublin, with many passengers and troops on board, were lost.

23. A great storm of frost and snow commenced, which continued during the whole month, by which the roads were blocked up in many places, and the crop of potatoes suffered very severely.

26. Sir Samuel Hood sailed from Portsmouth with three sail of the line, &c. having on board General Beresford, with troops, on a secret expedition. They went to Cork, where more troops were embarked.

28. Boreas frigate lost off Guernsey, and only 50 of the crew saved.

29. The Prince Regent and Royal Family of Portugal, with the Nobility, &c. left that kingdom for the Brazils, to avoid the tyranny of the French. They were on board a fleet of eight sail of the line, besides frigates, &c. amounting in all to 36 sail. Four British ships of the line, under Commodore Moore, accompanied them.

DECEMBER.

1. Andrews, a noted swindler, tried for defrauding Colonel Davidson of £2000, on pretence of procuring him a seat in Parliament.

2. A rupture declared by the Secretary of State between Britain and Russia.—The Sperknoi Russian frigate seized at Spithead.—The Forth Leith smack beats off four French privateers, full of men.

4. Three of the rioters in the unfortunate affair at Sadler's Wells tried, and sentenced to be imprisoned for different periods.

20. Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Cotton and Major-General Spencer sail from Portsmouth, with a fleet and army, on an important secret expedition.

MARRIAGES.

Hon. Colonel Ponsonby to the Hon. Miss Fitzroy.

Sir Daniel Fleming to Miss Fleming.

Lord Bagot to Lady Louisa Legge.

Captain Hale to Lady Theodora Bourke.

Sir Thomas Strange to Miss Burroughs.

Hon. George Ponsonby to the Hon. Miss St Leger.

Hon. Edward Ponsonby to Miss Gladstone.

Sir William Maxwell to Miss Pasley.

Hon. Charles Hope to Miss Finch Hatton.  
Robert Frazer, Esq. to Lady Anne Maitland.  
Lord Chartley to Miss Gardner.  
Sir John Shelly to Miss Winkley.  
The Bishop of Killaloe to the Hon. Alicia Maude.  
Hon. Colonel Crewe to Miss Hungerford  
Henry Drummond, Esq. to Lady Harriet Hay.  
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to Miss Mundy.  
Hon. Lindfay Myrick Burrell to Miss Frances Daniel.  
Hon. D. G. Halyburton to Miss Leslie.  
Sir James Innes Kerr to Miss Harriet Charlewood.  
Sir David Dundas to Miss Delancy.  
Hon. Mr Grimstone to Lady Charlotte Jenkinson.  
Lord Polington to Lady C. Yorke.  
Major-General Murray to the Hon. Miss Phipps.  
Earl of Abingdon to Miss Emily Gage.  
Sir Charles Alston to Mrs Pigot.  
Lord Cranston to Miss Macnamara.  
Lord Crancliff to Lady Elizabeth Forbes  
Hon. Peter R. Burrell to the Hon. Miss Drummond.  
Sir John Louis to Miss Kirkpatrick.  
Hon. and Rev. Frederic Powys to Hon. Miss Gould.  
Hon. James Butler to Miss Grace Louisa Staples.  
Lord Monson to Lady Sarah Savile.  
Earl of Selkirk to Miss Jean Wedderburn.  
Earl of Craven to Miss Brunton.

DEATHS.

JANUARY.—Sir Stephen Lushington—Hon. George Bowes—Earl of Gosford—Hon. R. S. Hamilton—Earl of Miltown.

FEBRUARY.—Baroness Dufferin and Clanboye—General Reid—General Paoli—Jane, Countess Dowager of Hyndford—Countess Dowager of Dalhousie—Sir Wm. Ramsay.

MARCH.—General Dalrymple—Marchioness of Ely—Viscount Hawarden—Sir John Alston—Hon. Lord Brown—Neil Gow, the celebrated violin player—Miss Carbery—Countess of Wicklow—Vice-Admiral Inglis—Sir William Jardine—Sir William Dunkin—Admiral Sir Hyde Parker—General Crosbie—General Jarry—Sir James Ramsay.

APRIL.—Dowager Viscountess Lifford—Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.—Princess Bariatiniky—Jean, Thurrel, aged 108—Dowager Countess of Mayo—Charles, Earl Cadogan—Mr Opie, a celebrated artist—Dowager Countess of Charlemont—Empress of Austria—Florence O'Sullivan, aged 111—Hon. Colonel Fane—Lawrence, Earl of Rosse.

MAY.—Sir James Winter Lake, Bart.—Lady Maxwell—Dowager Lady Stuart—Lieut-General James Lumfaine—Wm. Ramsay, Esq. of Barnton—Sir H. Dillon Massey, Bart.—Earl of Shannon—Lord Bishop of Salisbury—Duke de Montpensier—Lady Walpole—Sir James Durno—Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard—Lady Gibbons.

JUNE.—Lord Calthorpe, Sir Boyle Roche, Bart.—John, Count de Wilderen—Lady Kirkcudbright—Catharine, Countess of Darlington.

JULY.—Dr James Hawkins, Bishop of Raphoe—Robert Trotter, Esq. Postmaster-General for Scotland—Sir Robert Jefferson, Knt.—Sir Richard Bempde Johnson, Bart.—Dowager Lady Southampton—General White—Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart.—Hon. Miss Thelluffon.

AUGUST.—Lady Mary Catherine Myres—Marquis of Granby—Lord Bolton—Baroness Waterpark—Lady Norcliffe—Mrs Crobaly, aged 128—Baroness Howard de Walden and Braybrooke—Her Royal Highness Maria, Duchess of Gloucester—Lord Lavington—Sir Wm. Gleadowe Newcomen, Bart.

SEPTEMBER.—Sir Robert Chalmers, Bart.—Lady Rossmore—General William Rowley—Thomas Hagarty, aged 107—George, Earl of Scarborough—Earl DeLoraine—Sir William Staines, Knt.—Lady Louisa Orde—Lady William Stuart—Most Noble George, Marquis of Townshend—Dowager Lady Stuart—Rear-Admiral John Robinson—John Maxwell, aged 107.

OCTOBER.—Hon. Coulson Wallop—Sir Brook Watson, Bart.—R. Brighthouse, aged 110—Lady Charlotte Bihop—Thomas Lord Newborough—Peter Danks, aged 104.

NOVEMBER.—Dr William Markham, Archbishop of York—Sir William Henry Ashhurst—Charles, Earl Grey, K. B.—Mrs Martha Adams, aged 105—Viscountess Irwin—Abraham Newland, Cashier to the Bank of England—Sir John Smith, Bart.—Dennis Hampson, aged 110.

DECEMBER.—John Mirehouse, aged 102.—Sir John Smith, Bart.—Vice-Admiral John Pakenham—Dowager Countess Bathurst—Dr Francis Willis—Philip, Earl of Harborough—Admiral Brisbane—Admiral Bourmaster—Colonel Hon. William Monson—William, Lord Gray—John Ramsay, aged 115—Lady Frances Tolle-mache—Countess Dowager, of Mount Edgecumbe—Hon. Charles Napier—Sir Francis Hutchinson—Lord Brownlow.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at Windsor, the 18th day of December 1807;

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing in his Majesty's order in Council of the 11th of November last shall extend, or be construed to extend, to permit any vessel to import any articles of the produce or manufacture of the enemy's colonies in the West Indies, direct from such colonies to any port of this kingdom; and it is further ordered, that all vessels which may arrive in the ports of this kingdom direct from the colonies aforesaid, shall nevertheless be released, upon proof being made that the charter party or other agreement for the voyage was entered into before notice of this order. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

WAR-OFFICE—Dec. 29. 1807.

The King having approved of an arrangement for the conduct of the Barrack Department, by which the superintendence of the duties thereof is vested in three Civil Commissioners, his Majesty is pleased to command that all military rank throughout the Barrack Department should cease from the 25th instant.

ELOYD's MARINE LIST—Dec. 29. 1807.

The fleet arrived from China failed from thence 9th of May, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Lion. On the 16th June, in the Straights of Malacca, spoke the Retreat, Hay, all well: arrived at Penang 1st July, and failed the 10th: when off Acheenhead fell in with a French frigate: arrived at the Cape of Good Hope 19th September; found there the Warley and Wexford outward bound, having received damage in their masts and rigging; they intended to sail about the 20th October, under convoy of the Greyhound frigate. The Warley and Wexford parted from the Earl Howe, Royal George and Windham, the 2d September. Arrived at St Helena 18th October, and between that and the 26th arrived the St Alban's man of war and four ships from the Cape of Good Hope, and the Travers, Carmarthen, and Earl Spencer, from Bombay, in the Cape. They failed from Bombay 2d August, in company with the Metcalf, for Bengal, and Sir Stephen Lushington. The latter was left at the Cape of Good Hope, having sprung a leak 29th September.

The Lion and St Alban's men of war, and the Fuer-te frigate, from Monte Video, failed from St Helena 26th October, having under convoy ten ships from China, three from Bombay, one whaler, three transports, and two merchant ships from the Cape. They were dispersed in a gale on 5th instant, in lat. 39. 20. N. lon. 32. 45. W.