



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst worden: Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officiele moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodaartig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1813.

[NO. 92.]

Advertisement.

BY Order of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia and its Environs, Notice is hereby given, that from the first to the last of the month of December next ensuing, the duty of an half per cent on the value of Lands situated in the Environs of Batavia will be received at the Office of their Accountant at the Stad-house, agreeably to a Government Order of the 26th February last.

PETER JESSEN, Sec.

BATAVIA, }
Nov. 19, 1813. }

Advertentie.

VAN wege President en Magistrate der Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia, word mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat van den Eersten tot den Laatste van de aanstaande Maand December, des Maandags, Dingsdags, Donnerdags en Vrydags, de Zon- en Feest-dagen uitgezondert, ten Kantore van hunne Accountant op het Stad-huis zal ontfangen worden Een half Per Cent op de getaxeerde Waarde der Landeryen in de Ommelanden van Batavia gelegen, en zulks voor den gepasseerden jaare, of van Primo January tot Ultimo December 1812, ingevolge Gouvernements Besluit van den 26sten February dezes jaars, zullende tegen de nalatigen worden geprocedeert naar luid der hier omtrent gestelde Orders.

BATAVIA, den } PETER JESSEN,
19de November 1813. } Secretaris.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all persons having Mortgaged Estates to this Chamber, are called upon under the authority of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to pay one tenth of the sum received thereon, the same to be realised before the first of January next, and in default thereof the parties will be proceeded against according to due course of Law.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.

BATAVIA, Orphan Chamber }
the 8th Nov. 1813. }

INGEVOLGE erlangde Order van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, word mits dezen kennisse gegeven dat alle de geene die Vastigheden by deze Kamer verbonden hebben, een tiende gedeelte van de daar op beleend zynde Capitaalen, voor den eersten January aanstaande, zullen hebben op te brengen, zullende tegens die geenen die daaraan in gebreken blyven naar de Wetten dezer Landen worden geprocedeert.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.

BATAVIA, in de Weeskamer }
den 5de Nov. 1813. }

JONES AND CO.

Tanners, Curriers, Boot and Shoe-Makers,
No. 2, TANK-SQUARE,
CALCUTTA.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that the interest of Mr. W. JONES, in the said concern, ceased on the 1st instant; and that the business will be carried on, as usual, by the remaining Partners, John Imlay & Geo. Farrow; who are likewise to adjust all claims against the late Firm, and receive all Debts due thereto.

IMLAY & FARROW,

who, during the last four years, have been Partners in the late Firm of

JONES & CO.

Beg leave to return thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal support they have hitherto experienced, and to solicit a continuance of their orders, to which the most unremitting attention will at all times be paid.

I. and F. beg that Drafts for the amount at six months sight may accompany the orders, and the Articles to be delivered to the House drawn upon in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, }
March 25, 1813. }

DEN Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya, den Deurwaarder en Gezworenen Exploiteur hier toe verzogt, Salut.

ALZO den Sequester JACOB GERIT VAN DER VEN, in zyne qualiteit aanvaard hebbende, den Boedel en Nalatenschap van wylen den Weledelen Gestrengen Heer A. COUPERUS, in leven President van deeze Raad, by requeste van den 15de September j. l. gedaan verzoek, om Citatie by Edictin Advalvas Curie ter indaging van alle en een iegelyk die vermeenen mogten recht, actie, of pretentie te hebben op voorschreven Boedel, ten einde zig in de tyd van twaalf maanden ofte in drie termynen, ter Ordinaire Raad-zaal alhier te adresseeren van vier tot vier maanden, gerekend op Woensdag den 2de February 1814 het Eerste, het Tweede op Woensdag den 2de Juny en Woensdag den 27sten October 1814 het Derde termyn.

Zo is het, dat Welmeelde Raade in aanmerking genomen hebbende, de afgeleegene distantie waar den overleedene woonagtig geweest is, en dat verzoek bewilligt hebbende, U ontbieden en daar toe Committeeren mits dezen, dat gy ten verzoeke van voorschreven Sequester voor de Eerstemaal dagvaard alle en een iegelyk die vermeene mogten eenig recht, actie, of pretentie op den voorschreven insolvente Boedel voornoemd te hebben, om op de besfemde tyd te Compareeren dan wel gemagtigdens te zenden, ten einde hunne pretentien bekend te maaken, die te institueren en funderen, op poene dat aan die geene die hier aan ingebreken blyven, zal worden g'imponneerd een Ewig silentium, Relateerd ons en Exploet.

Gegeven in Rade te Sourabaya, onder Ous gewoon Zegel, dezen 6den October 1813, (Onderstond) was geteekend (W. F. VAN PANHUYLS,) lager ter Ordonnantie van denzelve (was geteekend) J. G. VAN DER VEN, Sec. in margine het gewone Zegel met Rood Lak (daar onder) ter Ordonnantie van den Heer President, (was geteekend) J. G. VAN DER VEN, Accordeert.

A. G. DE ROOCK.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

EEN zeer aangename en gezonde Thuy, gelegen aan Zeestrand, een quartier uur gaans, beoosten Tanjongpriok, bebouwd met een nieuwen spatious Huys, van onderen van Steen, en boven van Hout, waar in agt kamers zo boven als beneden, benevens een voor en agter gallery, voorts een combuys, Stal voor vier Paarden, &c. alles met Pannen gedekt, zynde de Thuy voorzien van twee groote Visch-vyvers, en beplant met Clappus en Manga-boomen.

Als mede een gekoperde Zeyl-schuyt, met zeil en treil en verder toebehooren.

Den Koper kan des verkiezende er by overneemen, een slave jongen, benevens diverse meubelaire Goederen, waar van den Inventaris, zo wel als de Condition der Verkoop te bevragen zyn by den Heer Johannes van Reenen, by Noordwyk.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

At No. 12, New-port Street,

A HANDSOME

NEW CARRIAGE,

BUILT TO ORDER

OF THE BEST MATERIALS,

WITH LAMP,

AND

Lined with beautiful red Morocco.

ALSO,

FOR SALE AT THE SAME PLACE,

A VARIETY OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Advertentie.

Op Maandag, den 29ste November, 1813, zal door den Secretaris van Boedelmeesteren Wm. VAN BERGUM, ten overstaan van Commissarissen, s'morgens om 9 uren Vendutie werden gehouden in het Sterfhuis staande en gelegen aan de Westzyde van de Renoscheros-gragt, en zulks voor rekening des Boedels van wylen J. Staalhof, als:—

ZEKER Erf, bebouwd met een groot siene Woon-huis, Combuys, Dispens, Wagen-huis en Paarde stal, &c. staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Westzyde van de Grote Rivier in 't blok A. sub No. 3 en 94; blend ten Oosten met de Renoscheros of Spinhuis-gragt, ten Westen met de gedempte stads binnen barm, ten Noorden met dezen Boedel of 't tweede beschreven en Salomon Hanibals, en ten Zuyden met het Arm-huis, breed voor aan de Oostzyde langs de Renoscheros-gragt, Noorden ten Westen een roede agt voeten zeven duymen, en agter aan de Westzyde langs de Stads binnen baarm, twee roeden twee duimen, mitsgaders diep aan de Noordzyde eerst West ten Zuyden, tien roeden vier voeten, aldaar verbreed Noordwaarts drie voeten negen duymen, en dan weder diep tot aan de gedempte Stads binnen barm, tien roeden zes duymen, en aan de Zuydzyde is de gehele diepte in roem. cours, twintig roeden vier voeten zes duimen, en is gemeten alom met gemeene muren.—

Ten tweden of laatstelyk; zeker Erf, bebouwd met een siene huys staande en gelegen aldernaast het bovenstaande sub No. 4; blend ten Oosten met de Renoscheros of Spinhuis-gragt, ten Westen met eerste beschreven stuk en S. Hanibals, ten Zuyden wederom met het eerste beschreven, en ten Noorden mede met S. Hanibals, even gem. breed Noord ten Westen, een roede vier voeten, mitsgaders diep West ten Zuyden, tien roeden vier voeten, en is gemeten alom met gemeene muren, voorts zoo het zelve terplaatse voorschreven gelegen.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden, als:—

Op Maandag, den 29 November, 1813.

VOOR het Sterfhuis van wylen Johannes Staalhof, staande aan de Westzyde van de Spinhuis-gragt, van Huismebelen, Juwelen, Goud- en Zilver werken, benevens andere goederen meer, zullende de preciosa's daags bevorens van 10 tot 12 uren voor een ieder te zien zyn. Ook zal ten zelfden dage opgeveild worden, voor rekening des Boedels van wylen Abdulla Louis.

ZEKER stukje laag Land, gelegen omtrent een uur gaans Westwaards buiten deze Stads-poort Utrecht, in het Westerveld het 6de deel van 't blok P. sub No. 407; blend ten Oosten met de heere weg lopende van de Fluit naar de post Ankeet, ten Westen met de grave Rivier Ankeet, ten Zuiden met Samie, en ten Noorden met Amiana.—De breedte en diepte by meet-brief van 29 November, 1813 bekend, welk voor de Verkoop ten Vendu-knaator te zien is.

Op Dingsdag, den 30 November, 1813.

VOOR de woning van H. F. Lippe, staande aan de oostzyde van de Grootte-rivier, van Azyn op vaten, Hair Poeder, Dames Schoenen, Knip en Scheermessen, Schaaren, en andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag, den 1 December, 1813.

VOOR de woning van J. Marcus, staande in de Leepel-straat, van beste Conjak Brandewyn, en Maderawyn op bottels, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Donderdag, en Vrydag den 2de en 3de December, 1813.

VOOR de woning van Carel Hendrik Specht, van een klein parthyje fyne mooye Cormandelse Lywaaten van differente soorten en couleuren, als mede andere goederen meer.

Almede zal op Vrydag den 3de December 1813, opgeveild en Verkogt worden, voor rekening van J. Adriaan, een wel bezeeide gekoperde Brik genaamd Emesensia groot 75 Coyangs, zo als dezelve onlangs van Sourabaya komende zo veel lading heeft aangebragt, met dies staande en lopende tuig volgens Inventaries (alles compleet) leggende gemelde Brik ter Rheedse van Batavia, kunnende dezelve dagelyks door een ieder bezigtigt worden.—Zoo mede de Inventaries ten Vendu-kantoor.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following will be exposed for Sale on Wednesday the 1st of December next,

AT THE

Honorable Company's Ware-house,

VIZ.

IRON, &c. the remainder of the cargoes of the H. C. extra ships *Diana* and *Juliana*.

By Order of the Commercial Committee.

P. T. COUPERUS, Sec.

BATAVIA, Nov. 27, 1813.

FOR THE

EASTERN PORTS OF JAVA

AND THE

MOLUCCA ISLANDS,

The *Inverness Schooner,*

CAPTAIN MATSON,

Will sail in the course of a few days.

BATAVIA, Nov. 27, 1813.

CURRENT PRICE OF PROBOLINGO CREDIT PAPER.

Samarang, 20th November, 1813.

From 40 to 43 Spanish Dollars for 100 Rix Dollars Probolingo.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Nov. 26, 1813.

CURRENT VALUE

PREM. }
0 } (Of Lombard Bank Notes in Java Rupees,) DIST.
during the week ending on the 26th } 25
November, 1813. }
C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, }
November 26, 1813. }

ERRATA IN OUR LAST,

Page 1st, Col. 1st, seven lines from the bottom, for concerned, read condemned.

Page 2d, column 3d, 29 lines from the bottom, for the Honorable Company's Cruizer *Nearbus*, read *Nautilus*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The favor of *** shall appear in our next.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. W. Davies, to officiate as Deputy Collector of Customs at Samarang, during the absence of Mr. Boggie.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Vice President in Council.

BATAVIA, Nov. 24, 1813.

The following extract of the Proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council in the Public Department, under date the 4th October, 1813, having been this day received, the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the same be published for general information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM, Oct. 4, 1813.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council in the Public Department, 4th October, 1813.

The Right Honorable Francis Earl of Moira, being arrived, the Commission of Government from the Honorable the Court of Directors, bearing date the 19th March 1813, appointing His Lordship to be Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; Sir George Nugent, Bart. K. B. to be Second Member of Council, N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. to be Third Member of

Council, and A. Seton, Esq. to be Fourth Member of Council at the said Presidency, is read.

The usual Oaths having been administered to the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, he takes his Seat as Governor General, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

The separate Commissions appointing the Earl of Moira, to be Commander in Chief of the Fort and Garrison of Fort William, and of the Town of Calcutta, Commander in Chief of all the Company's Forces in the East Indies; and the Commission appointing Sir George Nugent, to be Commander of all the Forces on the Bengal Establishment, are also read.

Ordered, that the following Proclamation be issued, and that the usual Guard be ordered to attend the Sheriff, on the occasion of proclaiming the new Government:—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Right Honorable Francis Earl of Moira and Baron Rawdon, in Ireland, Baron Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Moleyns, &c. &c. and Baronet, a General of His Majesty's Forces, Constable of the Tower of London, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower District, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, hath been appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, to be Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, and Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the Honorable East India Company, in the East Indies; And Whereas Lieutenant General Sir George Nugent, Baronet, and Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, hath been appointed to be Commander of all the Company's Forces on the Bengal Establishment, and one of the Counsellors of Fort William aforesaid, and Neil Benjamin Edmonstone and Archibald Seton, Esquires, have been appointed Counsellors of the said Presidency; it is therefore hereby Proclaimed, that the Right Honorable Francis Earl of Moira, has on the day of the date hereof, received charge of the said Office of Governor General, and taken the usual Oaths and his Seat accordingly, and that Sir George Nugent, Neil Benjamin Edmonstone and Archibald Seton, Esquires, have respectively taken their Seats at the Board, as Counsellors of the said Presidency.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

G. DOWDESWELL,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, October 4, 1813.

The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye, that we the said United Company, reposing especial trust and confidence in the fidelity, prudence, justice and circumspection of the Right Honorable Francis Earl of Moira, and Baron Rawdon in Ireland, Baron Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Moleyns, &c. &c. and Baronet, a General of His Majesty's Forces, Constable of the Tower of London, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower District, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, have nominated, made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, make, constitute and appoint him the said Francis Earl of Moira, upon, from, and immediately after his arrival at Fort William in Bengal, or at any other of our Presidencies in the East Indies, to be Governor General of our Presidency of Fort William in the Bay of Bengal, and of all the Towns and Territories thereunto belonging, and of all and singular the Forts, Factories and Settlements, Lands, Territories, Countries and Jurisdiction belonging to us within the Subahship of Bengal, and of and for all our affairs whatsoever in the Bay of Bengal, and other the Places and Provinces thereunto belonging in the East Indies, together with all and every the Powers and Authorities committed and given to the Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for the time being, by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, to take upon him, hold and enjoy the said Office upon and from and immediately after the arrival of the said Francis Earl of Moira at Fort William aforesaid, or at any other of our Presidencies in the East Indies; and from thence to continue in the exercise of the said Office, during the pleasure of Us the said United Company and of our Court of Directors; and until the contrary thereof shall be signified under the Seal of us the said United Company, or under the hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of us the said United Company for the time being, but subject nevertheless to such removal and recall as in any Act of Parliament now in force is mentioned; and we do hereby authorize, empower, and require the said Francis Earl of Moira, to execute and perform all and every the powers and authorities to the said office of Governor General appertaining by and under the orders and directions in writing of the Court of Directors of us the said United Company for the time being, or any thirteen or more of them under their hands and under the orders and directions of such other persons as by any Act or Acts of Par-

liament now in force are empowered to give any orders to the Servants in India of us the said United Company in certain cases, in and to the end that the said Francis Earl of Moira, may be better enabled to order and manage all the said affairs of us the said United Company; we do by these presents constitute and ordain Lieutenant General Sir George Nugent, Baronet, and Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, the Commander of all our Military Forces on the Bengal Establishment in the East Indies; and Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. and Archibald Seton, Esq. two of our senior Merchants, who have resided upwards of twelve years in India in our service, three of the Counsellors of the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, already appointed to be and continue Counsellors of the said Presidency for governing and managing all the affairs of us the said United Company in Bengal and the Places and Provinces belonging to us as aforesaid; and we do hereby give and grant unto our said Governor General, Francis Earl of Moira, to our Council aforesaid, or the major part of them (the whole Council being duly summoned,) and to the said Francis Earl of Moira alone in certain cases and under certain circumstances mentioned in any act or acts of Parliament now in force, full power and authority from time to time to rule and govern all and every our Factors and Servants under the said Presidency, and all the Soldiers and Inhabitants of our said Fort William and all the Towns and Territories, thereunto belonging, and all and singular the Forts, Factories and Settlements, Lands, Territories, Countries and Jurisdiction belonging to us within the Subahship of Bengal; and also at our other Presidencies in India, in all cases mentioned in any Act or Acts of Parliament whereby a superintending and controlling power over such Presidencies is given to the said Governor General and Council of Fort William in Bengal; and we do hereby authorize and empower our said Governor General and Council to administer lawful oaths as occasion shall require, and to do and perform all such other acts and things, and to use and exercise all such other powers and authorities as the said Governor General and his Council in the several and respective places where we the said United Company have or shall have Factors or any Places of Trade, are authorized to do according to such Instructions and Directions, as he the said Francis Earl of Moira, our said Governor General and the Council aforesaid, shall from time to time receive under the hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of us the said United Company for the time being, and from such other Person or Persons as by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force are empowered to give orders to the Servants in India of us the said United Company, in certain cases in such act or acts mentioned; and we the said United Company do hereby order and require all our Factors, Servants, Officers and Soldiers within the limits of the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and all the people and Inhabitants of our said Fort William, and all the Towns and Territories thereunto belonging, and also our Governors and Councils at our other Presidencies, in all such cases in which the said Governor General and Council have any superintending and controlling power over them, to conform, submit and yield due obedience unto him the said Francis Earl of Moira, our said Governor General and his Council accordingly; and we do hereby revoke, repeal, annul and make void, all and every former Commission or Commissions, Appointments and Authorities, absolute or provisional, given, granted or made, whereby or by virtue whereof, any other person or persons was or were constituted and appointed, or have or shall become Governor General or Council of Fort William aforesaid, such revocation to take effect from the time when the said Francis Earl of Moira shall take upon him the said office of Governor General, under or by virtue of these presents. Given under our common Seal, this Nineteenth day of March, in the 53d year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1813.

Signed by Order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

(Signed) JAMES COBB,
Assist. Secretary.

The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies.

We, the said United Company, reposing especial trust and confidence in the Right Honorable Francis Earl of Moira, and Baron Rawdon in Ireland, Baron Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Moleyns &c. &c. and Baronet, a General of His Majesty's Forces, Constable of the Tower of London, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower District, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, who is appointed to the Office of Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and to the Office of Governor and Commander in Chief of our Fort and

Garrison of Fort William aforesaid.—Do by these presents constitute and appoint him the said Francis Earl of Moira, to be Commander in Chief of all our Military Forces which now are or may hereafter be employed in the East Indies, which office of Commander in Chief as aforesaid, the said Francis Earl of Moira is to take upon him, hold, and enjoy upon and from the arrival of the said Francis Earl of Moira at Fort William aforesaid, or at any other of our Presidencies in the East Indies, to hold the said Office according to our will and pleasure; and we do hereby authorize, empower, and require him the said Francis Earl of Moira, as Commander in Chief as aforesaid, to the utmost of his skill and power, to do and perform all such Offices and Services appertaining to the Post of Commander in Chief of all our Military Forces in the East Indies, subject to such removal or recall, as can be made by any Law now in force; and subject also to all such Rules, Orders and Instructions, as he shall from time to time receive from the Court of Directors of us the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in writing, or under the hands of thirteen or more of them, or from the Governor General in Council of our Presidency at Fort William in Bengal, or from our Presidents and Councils of Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, whensoever he shall be present at any of those Presidencies, or at any Settlements or Places subordinate thereto, according to the rules and discipline of War, in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in him: And we do hereby strictly require, charge and command all Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Soldiers and others belonging to our Military Forces in the several Places before-mentioned, to yield him the said Francis Earl of Moira, as their Commander in Chief during his residence at such Places as aforesaid, due obedience accordingly: And we do hereby revoke and annul all and every Commission and Commissions to any person or persons whomsoever to act as Commander in Chief of our Forces in the East Indies from the time that the said Francis Earl of Moira shall take upon him the said Office of Commander in Chief, under or by virtue of these presents.—Given under our Common Seal, this Nineteenth day of March, in the Fifty Third Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.

Signed by Order of the Court of Directors, of the East India Company,

(Signed) JAMES COBB,
Assistant Secretary.

The United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

We, the said United Company, reposing especial trust and confidence in the Right Honorable Francis Earl of Moira, and Baron Rawdon in Ireland, Baron Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Moleyns, &c. &c. and Baronet, a General of His Majesty's Forces, Constable of the Tower of London, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower District, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, appointed to the office of Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to take effect upon and from his arrival at Fort William aforesaid, or at any other of our Presidencies in the East Indies; do by these presents constitute and appoint him the said Francis Earl of Moira, to be our Governor and Commander in Chief of our Fort and Garrison of Fort William in Bengal, and of the Town of Calcutta and of all the Forces which now are, or hereafter shall be employed for the service of the said United Company within the said Fort, Garrison and Town, to take upon him, hold and enjoy the said office of Governor and Commander in Chief of the said Fort, Garrison and Town, upon and from his arrival at Fort William aforesaid, or at any other of our Presidencies in the East Indies; and we do hereby authorize, empower, and require him the said Francis Earl of Moira, as Governor and Commander in Chief of the said Fort, Garrison and Town as aforesaid, to the utmost of his skill and power, to do and perform all such offices and service as appertain to the post of Governor and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, and to continue in the exercise of the same during our pleasure, subject nevertheless to such removal or recall as can or may be made by any Law now in force and subject also to all such Rules, Orders and Instructions as he shall at any time receive in writing from the Court of Directors of us the said United Company, or under the hands of thirteen or more of them, or from the Governor General and Council of Fort William aforesaid; and we do hereby strictly require, charge and command all Commissioned Officers, non-Commissioned Officers, Soldiers and others, belonging to our Military Forces, and all the people and inhabitants employed or residing in our said Fort, Garrison and Town, to yield him the said Francis Earl of Moira, as Governor and Commander in Chief, as aforesaid, due obedience accordingly; and

we do hereby revoke and annul all and every former Commission and Commissions to any person or persons whomsoever to act as Governor and Commander of the Fort and Garrison of Fort William and Town of Calcutta, from the time that the said Francis Earl of Moira, shall take upon him the said office of Governor and Commander of the Fort and Garrison and Town aforesaid. Given under our Common Seal, this Nineteenth day of March, in the fifty third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.

Signed by Order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company,
(Signed) JAMES COBB,
Assistant Secretary.

The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

We, the said United Company, reposing especial trust and confidence in you, Lieutenant General Sir George Nugent, Baronet, and Knight of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, do by these presents, constitute and appoint you to be Commander of all our Military Forces on the Bengal Establishment in the East Indies, except such Forces as are or hereafter may be employed within our Fort and Garrison of Fort William and Town of Calcutta during our will and pleasure, and to hold and take the said Office unto and upon you from and immediately after the arrival of General the Earl of Moira at Fort William in Bengal, or at any other of our Presidencies in the East Indies, and his taking upon him the Office of Commander in Chief of all our Military Forces in the East Indies; and you are to the utmost of your skill and power to do and perform all such Offices and Services as appertain to the Post of Commander of our Military Forces on the Bengal Establishment, subject however to all such Rules, Orders and Instructions as you shall at any time receive from the Court of Directors of the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in writing, or under the hands of thirteen or more of them, or from the Governor General in Council of Fort William, or from the Commander in Chief of all our Forces in the East Indies for the time being, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you; and we do hereby strictly require, charge and command all Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, and others belonging to our Military Force on the Bengal Establishment before mentioned, except as aforesaid, to yield you as their Commander, due obedience accordingly.

Given under our Common Seal, this Nineteenth day of March, in the fifty-third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.

Signed by Order of the Directors of the said United Company.

(Signed) JAMES COBB,
Assist. Secretary.

The Vice President in Council is also pleased to direct that the above Proclamation, the Commission of Government and the other Commissions above noticed, be formally read at the head of the Troops in Weltevreden, under a salute of nineteen guns and three volleys of small arms, and that they be further read with the usual ceremonies at the several Military Stations and Posts on this Island and its Dependencies.

The Commander of the Forces is requested to issue the necessary orders for publishing the same accordingly.

By order of the Vice President in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

We understand the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor with his Family and Suite having touched at Cheribon, Tagal and Paccalongang, and made a stay of four or five days at each Port, sailed from the latter place on the 22d instant, and have doubtless arrived ere now at Samarang. We are happy to learn, that they have had a pleasant voyage and favourable weather since their departure from Batavia.

The insertion of the Address from the Batavian Literary Society to the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto, with his Lordship's reply to the same, is unavoidably postponed until our next.

Our Masonic Readers will be gratified by perusing in our Supplement of this day an account of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge in London, on the occasion of the departure of the Earl of Moira, their Acting Grand Master, from England, and will re-

great their absence from a scene which must have been very magnificent, and to Masons peculiarly interesting.

The Prince of Wales' Island Gazette of the 23d October, contains the following article, which we submit to our readers in the words of the Bombay Editor, observing however that we do not agree with him in thinking this account a decided confirmation of the intelligence received from Mocha, as it is avowedly an abstract of the French Bulletins.

Bombay Courier, Sept. 25, 1813.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Bussora, which we lament to observe is a further confirmation of the intelligence received from Mocha.

Extract of a private Letter from Bussora.

"We have no news of any importance now, except the opening of the campaign in Europe. The bulletins of the French army of course are full of victories—The following is an abstract—"The French, commanded by Bonaparte, were attacked on the second of May in the plain of Lutzen near Leipsic, by the combined Russian and Prussian armies under the command of the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia. The combined armies marched from Dresden for the purpose. The French had 10,000 killed and wounded, and the allies 25,000. On the 8th May, the French entered Dresden. The King of Prussia and Emperor Alexander left it the same day. On the 20th May, the combined army was attacked by the French, at Bautzen, and forced to abandon it, after a bloody engagement. It took post immediately after, in an entrenched position at Hochkerk, from which it was driven with great loss on the 21st May."

Such is the French account, in which, as usual, all the loss is sustained by their opponents. It is to be regretted that the Northern Monarchs have taken the command of the armies.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Nov. 22.—H. C. C. Psyche, Lieutenant T. Turner, from Penang 31st Oct. and Malacca 8th November, with dispatches.

Same day.—H. C. C. Nautilus, Capt. G. Walker, from Bengal 20th October, with dispatches.

Ditto—Ship Volunteer, T. Waterman, from Sourabaya 11th Nov.—Passengers, Lieut. Lobewitz, and Mr. Maria—Cargo, Staves, Oil, and Salt for Govt.

Nov. 24.—Brig Engelina, P. Boll, from Minto 7th Nov.—Passengers, Lieut. Tetley and Troops.

Same day.—Brig Anna Maria, G. Wise, from Minto 13th Nov.—Passenger, Mr. Carroll.

Nov. 25.—Brig Covelong, J. A. Schultz, from Sourabaya 11th Nov.—Cargo, Rice.

DEPARTURES.] Nov. 19.—Chinese Schooner Drake, The Hikko, for Amboyna.

Nov. 20.—Cutter Hermann, J. van Zeuten, for Sourabaya.

Nov. 23.—Brig Susanna Barbera, Badendyk, for Tagal.—Passengers, Messrs. Daniels and Francois.

Nov. 24.—Brig Henry, G. W. Curtoys, for Samarang and Sourabaya.

Same day.—Ship Creole, W. Smith, for Cheribon.—Passenger, Mr. C. L. Arnold.

Nov. 25.—H. M. Sloop Hecate, Capt. J. Drury, on a cruise.

Nov. 25.—Arab Schooner Fatakar, Seh Oemar Tremon, for Amboyna.

SAMARANG, Nov. 15.—Arrived the brig Good Expectation, Borninkhoff, from Batavia.

Do. Nov. 17.—Arrived His Majesty's ship Malacca, Captain MacKay, from the Coast of Borneo.

Do. do. 18.—Sailed the brig Maria, Hermans, for Batavia.

Do. do.—Arrived the brig Experiment, (Chinese) from do.

Do. do. 19.—Sailed the brig Amazon, Gebhardt, for Sourabaya.

SOURABAYA, Nov. 11.—Sailed the brig Covelong, Schultz, for Batavia.

TAGAL, Nov. 17.—Sailed the schooner Tiger, Meuse, for Batavia.

SUMANAP, Nov. 8.—Arrived the Honorable Company's Gun-boats, Nos. 7 and 10, with six Government Prows from Banjer Massin.

Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.

H. C. C. Nautilus—do. Psyche—do. do. Gunboat, No. 1—Ship Hoogly—do. United Kingdom—do. Volunteer—do. Frederick—do. Perseverance—Brig Minerva—do. Jane—do. Emilie—do. Good Hope—do. Mary Ann—do. Maria—do. Margareta—do. Engelina—do. Anna Maria—do. Covelong—Schooner Flying Dragon—Cutter Arathusa—Arab Brig Mahabar—Malay do. Maria.

BIRTH.

At the Government House Bencoolen, the Lady of G. J. Siddons, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, safely confined of a Son on the 21st October, 1813.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

Bengal Hurkaru, Oct. 9.

The following account of the arrival and reception of the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, being the most correct account yet published, we have copied from the Mirror of last Wednesday.

ARRIVAL OF LORD MOIRA AT THE PRESIDENCY.

An Express having reached town on the evening of the 28th ultimo, announcing the arrival of the *Stirling Castle*, at the Reef Buoy; with His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, his Lord-

ship's Family and Suite, on board the *Phoenix* and *Caroline* Yachts, the former under charge of Mr. Bartlett, Branch Pilot, were immediately dispatched from Calcutta for Saugor, for the accommodation of his Lordship on the passage from the *Stirling Castle*, to Calcutta: the Yachts were accompanied by the *Lion* and *Lively*, accommodation vessels, by the *Soonamokie*, the *Pilcherry* and other state boats, with the *Gunga Saugor* and three row boats. Besides those, the *Hastings*, *Dundas*, *Tweed* and *Haldane*, Pilot vessels, had for some time been cruising in the roads in expectation of his Lordship's arrival.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo, Lord Moira, accompanied by the Countess of Loudon, with their family and attendants, left the *Stirling Castle*, and embarked on board the *Hastings*, pilot schooner; but owing to the prevalence of northerly winds, they were unable to pass Kedgerree till the ensuing day.

On Thursday morning, Sir William Grant Keir, the Honorable Mr. J. E. Elliot, Captain T. W. Taylor, and Lieutenant Allen, who had left Calcutta the instant the account of his Excellency's arrival reached town, joined his Lordship on board the *Hastings* schooner. In the course of the same day, the *Phoenix*, yacht, having met the schooner off Mudpoint, his Lordship, Lady Loudon, and the whole party, went on board the yacht. The passage, however, was rendered so tedious by adverse winds, by the absence of flood tides, and by strong currents, that the yacht did not reach Mayapore till Saturday afternoon.

On his Lordship's approach to Diamond Harbour, the Company's ships at that station were dressed with all their colours, and as the yacht passed, a salute of 19 guns was fired from each ship. At Mayapore, his Lordship was saluted by the Honorable Company's cruisers *Nautilus* and *Ariel*. The former manned her yards, as the *Phoenix* passed, and fired a salute of 19 guns, and three volleys from the Marines. The two cruisers, particularly the *Nautilus*, made a fine appearance.

The strength of the current increasing as the yacht ascended the river, Lord Moira, the Countess of Loudon and Family, accompanied by Commodore Hayes, who had joined the *Phoenix* from Calcutta, on the preceding day, went on board the *Soonamookie*, which was tracked up against the wind and current; and on Sunday evening anchored off Kidderpore. At day-break on Monday morning she weighed, and passing Fort William between 5 and 6 o'clock; his Lordship was saluted by a discharge of 9 guns from the Ramparts.—At a quarter before 6, his Lordship arrived off Champaul Ghaut, when Lady Keir went on board the *Soonamookie* to visit the Countess of Loudon. At 10 minutes before 6, His Lordship, Lady Loudon and Family, and Lady Keir, attended by Commodore Hayes, embarked on the *Pilcherry*, and landed at the ghaut, where carriages were in waiting to convey the Ladies to the Government House.

Lord Moira, on landing, was received by His Excellency Sir George Nugent, and a number of Civil and Military Officers of rank, with many of the principal Inhabitants of Calcutta. The troops from garrison, European and Native, and the Body Guard, lined the streets from the ghaut to the steps leading to the vestibule of the Government House. On landing, a salute of 19 guns was fired from the Fort, and His Lordship, attended by the Gentlemen who had received him at the ghaut, proceeded to the Government House, where he was received in the portico, at the head of the grand northern stair, by the Right Honorable the Governor General, the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Members of the Supreme Council, &c. &c. and at the same time the salute from the Fort was repeated.

Lord Minto had some days before issued cards of invitation to the principal civil and military officers and other Gentlemen at the Presidency, to meet Lord Moira at breakfast and at dinner at the Government House on the day of his Lordship's landing. Many gentlemen were assembled accordingly at the Government House; and the ceremonials of salutation and introduction being over, the company sat down to breakfast; immediately after which, a Council was held, when the Earl of Moira took the Oath and his seat as Governor General in Council and Commander in Chief in India, under a salute from the Fort and the usual formalities.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the Commissions appointing Earl Moira Governor General and Commander in Chief in India, were read before the troops in Garrison under a salute from the Ramparts and three volleys of small Arms.

In the evening, a grand dinner was given at the Government House, to which a company of nearly 200 sat down. After

the desert, the following toasts were given—

"The King."

"The Prince Regent."

"The Queen and Royal Family."

"Lord Moira, and success to his Administration."

This toast was joined with 3 times 3, and general plaudits.

Lord Moira then rose, and in a neat and concise address, expressed his thanks; paid a handsome compliment to his immediate predecessor in the Government, and proposed as a toast,

"The health of Lord Minto,"

which was drunk with 3 times 3, and great applause.

Lord Minto having replied to the speech of Lord Moira, gave,

"The Countess of Loudon,"

which was quaffed in a bumper, with all the honours, and with the expression of high approbation.

It is generally understood that the etiquette to be established at the Government House will be similar in all respects to that at the Viceroy's Court at Dublin Castle. The Countess of Loudon and Moira will hold a Drawing Room once a fortnight. A Comptroller of the Household, Equeries and Pages, with other Officers of State will, we are informed, be nominated. And it seems not improbable that the British Legislature, contemplating the value and extent of the late acquisitions will, on the renewal of the Charter, erect the Government of India into a Viceroyalty, similar in State equipage and coequal in dignity to the Government of the Sister Kingdom. The first Levee and Drawing Room will, it is expected, be held during the next week.

Calcutta Gazette, October 14, 1813.

ADDRESS TO LORD MINTO.

On Monday last, at 10 o'clock, a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta was held at Moore's Assembly Rooms, pursuant to public notice from the Sheriff, for the purpose of considering of an Address to the Earl of Minto, late Governor General. A numerous and respectable company being assembled, Mr. Saunders, the High Sheriff, opened the business of the day, by stating the object for which the meeting had been convened:

Mr. Rocke moved, that Mr. Mackenzie be requested to take the Chair, which motion being unanimously approved, Mr. Mackenzie took the Chair accordingly.

Mr. Strettell, Advocate General, then rose and addressed the Meeting. He said that although his professional duties led him to speak frequently in public, yet he had been but little accustomed to address the Community. Having arisen on the present occasion, he considered it incumbent on him to declare the grounds and motives of the Address which was that day proposed to be voted to the Noble Lord by whom they had been governed for the last six years.—At the time when Lord Minto arrived in this Country, it might have appeared to a common observer, that he had little or nothing to perform. He found the Country flourishing, the people contented and happy, enjoying every comfort under the British Government. In that state of prosperity it might appear that nothing further remained to be done, than to maintain the Country in the condition in which he found it. But the luminous and comprehensive mind of His Lordship formed a very different view. He conceived the idea of still further ameliorating the condition of the people, and to give a permanent security to the blessings they enjoyed. With that view his first object was to conciliate the Natives, to gain their affection by justice and clemency; and to impress their minds with the just conviction that the security of all the blessings they possessed, the enjoyment of their rights, their religion, and property, depended on the stability of the British Government. Having fully satisfied them in that, and having thus raised in the minds of the Natives a barrier to every intended aggression on our interests in the East, his thoughts were next turned to strengthening our own empire by weakening the power of our sworn foe, whose avowed intentions and whose successful career in Europe naturally created alarm for the peace and welfare of India. The nations of the Continent were overthrown, and seemed for a time at least, to have united in the furtherance of his schemes. Russia again however opposed his power, and the contest was renewed, but with serious apprehension for the issue. What had happened once might happen again, the fate of Russia was doubtful, and it did not seem improbable at the time to which he alluded, that the fate of England might be decide in the plains of India; it became therefore an object of great and salutary policy to

raise in the minds of our native subjects, a detestation of anarchy and tyranny, and to convince them that every blessing they possessed could only be secured by the permanent stability of the British Government. Having formed and successfully acted upon these views, his Lordship next directed his attention to certain external objects, closely connected with the interests of this country. The losses which the merchants of Calcutta and every other port of India, had suffered by the capture of their ships, had increased to a serious extent. We may all recollect when every day brought accounts of the success of the enemy's cruisers against our ships, which were captured on their voyages to Europe, and in trading from port to port in India. Against this evil experience seemed to shew that there existed no effectual remedy; the activity and vigilance of our ships of war, were exerted in vain, while a safe and convenient place of refuge remained to the enemy, in the hitherto deemed impregnable Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon.

Mr. Strettell enlarged on this topic, and entered at some length into a view of the benefits resulting to the British interests by the subjugation of the Islands of Mauritius, Bourbon, and Java; nor were the benefits of the conquests confined exclusively to Britain. By the subjugation of these colonies, Lord Minto extended comfort to their inhabitants, and confirmed them in the enjoyment of the blessings of which they had been deprived under their former Governments; and such were the sentiments of veneration for the British Government, that they were eager publicly to record the expression of them, and to transmit by every opportunity to this settlement the testimonials of their gratitude. In short, such were their sentiments of respect and attachment, that they seemed at a loss for words to express their feelings.

Having made some further observations. Mr. Strettell said that he should have considered the departure of the Noble Lord as a misfortune to this Country, were it not that it had pleased Divine Providence to raise up others to whom its Government could be safely committed; of those one of the most distinguished had been chosen for the high trust; and neither anxiety nor doubt could be entertained of the glory and prosperity of the Country under the administration of Lord Moira.

In conclusion, he said, he would detain the Meeting but one moment longer; and he was persuaded he would be cordially joined by every one present in the prayer "God bless Lord Minto."—The fervent exclamation was immediately followed by a general burst of applause.

Here a short interval succeeded, and the business of the Meeting was resumed, by Mr. Mackenzie, who proposed the names of a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee for preparing the draft of an Address. The Gentlemen named by the Chairman being approved, were formed into a Committee; who after retiring for some time returned to the Meeting, with a copy of the proposed Address, which being read by Mr. Strettell, was approved and ordered to be engrossed for signature.

The thanks of the Meeting was then unanimously voted to George Saunders, Esq. High Sheriff, John Mackenzie, Esq. Chairman, and to Edward Strettell, Esq. for his exertions in forwarding the object of the Meeting. [Mirror.]

MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 23, 1813.

We have been favored with the loan of an American paper of the 31st of March, which was recently received in this Country. It was forwarded by an Officer of His Majesty's Navy on the American station. We know not the date of the letter in which it was enclosed, but we learn that at that time all the American Frigates were in port, and blockaded by our Squadron. [MAD. COUR.]

NEW YORK GAZETTE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER, MARCH 31, 1813.

OFFICIAL LETTER.

U. S. Ship *Hornet*, Holmes' Hole, March 19, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port of the U. S. Ship *Hornet*, under my command, from a cruise of 145 days—and to state to you, that after Commodore Bainbridge left the coast of Brazil; (January 16th) I continued off the harbour of St. Salvador, blockading the Bonne Citoyenne, until the 24th when the Montague 74 hove in sight, and chased me into the harbour; but night coming on, I wore and stood out to the southward, knowing that she had left Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of relieving the Bonne Citoyenne and the Packet (which I had also blockaded for fourteen days) and obliged her to send her mail to Rio in a Portuguese smack. I judged it most prudent to shift my cruising ground, and hauled by the wind to the eastward, with the view of cruising off Pernambuco, and on the 4th day of February, captured the English brig *Revolution* of ten guns, from Rio Janeiro, bound to Morahnam, with coffee, junked beef, flour, fustic and butter, and about 23,000 dols. in specie. As she sailed

(Continued after the Poetry.)



FROM THE MIRROR.

(Concluded from our last.)

'Twas a bless'd sight, to Valor dear, To Liberty a glorious Scene, Tho' boundless Ocean roll'd between, To see a Stranger arm appear Its dauntless force against the Foe, And deal an unexpected blow; And join unsought Spain's struggling Band, To check the Tyrant's whelming Pow'r, The Champion of her Rights to stand, In Desolation's gloomish Hour.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

dull, and I could not spare hands to man her, I took out the money, and set her on fire, I then ran down the coast for Morahanam, and cruised there a short time; from thence ran off Surinam. After cruising off that coast from the 15th to the 22d of February without meeting a vessel, I stood for Demerara, with an intention, should I not be fortunate on that station, to run through the West Indies, on my way to the United States. But, on the 24th, in the morning, I discovered a brig to leeward, to which I gave chase; ran into quarter less four, and not having a pilot was obliged to haul off—the fort at the entrance of Demerara river at this time bearing S. W. distant about 2 1/2 leagues. Previous to giving up the chase, I discovered a vessel at anchor without the bar, with English colours flying, apparently a brig of war. In beating around Carobono Bank, in order to get at her, at half past 3 P. M. I discovered another sail on my weather quarter, edging

down for us. At 4 20m. she hoisted English colours at which we discovered her to be a large man of war brig—beat to quarters, and cleared ship for action, and kept close by the wind, in order if possible to get the weather gage. At 5. 10m. finding that I could weather the enemy I hoisted American colours and tacked. At 5. 25m. in passing each other, exchanged broadsides within half pistol shot; observing the enemy in the act of wearing, I bore up, received his starboard broadside, ran him close on board on the starboard quarter, and kept up such a heavy and well directed fire, that in less than 15 minutes he surrendered, (being literally cut to pieces,) and hoisted an ensign union down, from his fore-rigging, as a signal of distress. Shortly after his main mast went by the board—despatched Lieutenant Shubrick on board who soon returned with her First Lieutenant, who reported her to be his Britannic Majesty's late brig Peacock, commanded by Captain W. Peake, who fell in the latter part of the action—that a number of her crew were killed and wounded, and that she was sinking fast, having then six feet of water in her hold—Despatched the boats immediately for the wounded and brought both vessels to anchor. Such shot holes, as could be got at, were then plugged; her guns thrown overboard and every possible exertion made to keep her afloat, until the prisoners could be removed, by pumping and bailing, without effect, as she unfortunately sunk in five and a half fathoms water, carrying down 13 of her crew, and three of my brave fellows, viz. John Hart, Joseph Williams and Hambold Boyd, —Lieutenant Conner, Midshipman Cooper, and the remainder of my men, employed in removing the prisoners, with difficulty saved themselves, by jumping into a boat that was lying on her beams, as she went down. Four men of the 13 mentioned were so fortunate as to join the foretop, and were afterwards taken off by the boats.—Previous to her going down, four of her men took to her stern boat, that had been much damaged during the action, who, I sincerely hope reached the shore in safety; but from the heavy sea running at the time, the shattered state of the boat, and the difficulty of landing in the coast, I am fearful they are lost. I have not been able to ascertain from her officers the exact number killed. Captain Peake and four men were found dead on board. The master, one Midshipman, Carpenter, and Captain's Clerk, and 29 Seamen were wounded, most of them very severely, three of whom died of their wounds after being removed, and nine drowned. Our loss was trifling in comparison. John Place, killed, Samuel Coats, and John Fairymple, slightly wounded; George Coffin and Lewis Food, severely burnt by the explosion of a cartridge; Todd survived only a few days. Our rigging and sails were much cut. One shot through the foremast, and bowsprit slightly injured. Our hull received little or no damage. At the time I brought the Peacock to action, the L'Espergle, (the brig mentioned as being at anchor) mounting 16 two and thirty pound carronades and two long nines, lay about six miles in shore of me, and could plainly see the whole of the action. Apprehensive that she would beat out to the assistance of her consort, such exertions were made by my officers and crew in repairing damage, &c. that by 9 o'clock my boats were stowed away, a new set of sails bent, and the ship completely ready for action. At 2 A. M. got under weigh and stood by the wind to the northward and westward, under easy sail.

On mustering next morning found we had two hundred and seventy-seven souls on board, (including the crew of the American brig Hunter of Portland, taken a few days before by the Peacock). As we had been on two-thirds allowance of provisions, for some time, and had but 3,400 gallons of water on board, I reduced the allowance to three pints a man, and determined to make the best of my way to the United States. The Peacock was deservedly styled one of the finest vessels of her class in the British Navy. I should judge her to be about the tonnage of the Hornet. Her beam was greater by five inches; but her extreme length not so great by four feet. She mounted 16 twenty-one pound carronades, two long nines, one 12 pound carronade on her top-gallant fore-castle as a shifting gun, and one four or six pounder, and two swivels mounted aft. I find by her quarter bills, that her crew consisted of 184 men, four of whom were absent in a prize.

The cool and determined conduct of my Officers and crew during the action, and their almost unexampled exertions afterwards, entitle them to my warmest acknowledgments, and I beg leave most earnestly to recommend them to the notice of Government.

By the indisposition of Lieutenant Steward, I was deprived of the services of an excellent Officer. Had he been able to stand the deck, I am confident his exertions would not have been surpassed by any one on board. I should be doing injustice to the merits of Lieutenant Shubrick, and acting Lieutenants Conner and Newton, were I not to recommend them particularly to your notice—Lieutenant Shubrick was in the actions with the Cherokee and Java, Captain Hart and Commodore Eastbridge can bear testimony to his coolness and good conduct on both occasions.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES LAWRENCE. Honorable William Jones, Sec. of the Navy.

P. S.—At the commencement of the action my sailing master and seven men were absent in a prize, and Lieutenant Steward and six men on the sick list.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 29. The light that was observed in the horizon on Wednesday night last, we understand, proceeded from the burning of Brush, at Fisher's point, New Jersey, a distance of 50 miles. A person who left Lewistown, on Friday, says the British ships just before they sailed, threw two of their Rockets at that place, but without effect, one of them falling in the creek, short of the town, the other about half a mile beyond it.

THE COSTS OF THE WAR. The Honorable Mr. Gray of Virginia, in his circular address to his constituents has entered into some curious, but strictly correct calculations about the costs, &c. of the War. Among several others, we are forcibly struck with the following, which we earnestly recommend to the serious consideration of the Virginia farmers.

It, (says Mr. Gray) the war should continue until the end of the year 1815 (of which there is every prospect) the increase of the public debt will amount to the enormous sum of one hundred and eight millions of Dollars, which being added to the public debt at the commencement of the war, (55 millions) amounts in all to upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of Dollars—rating seventeen Dollars to a pound avoirdupoise, it would make eight millions, eight hundred and twenty three thousand, five hundred and twenty nine pounds weight of silver, would load four thousand five hundred waggons at two thousand pounds each, and being spread upon the surface of the earth, would cover fifty seven acres, thirty five square rods and seventy two square feet!!! Taking the expenses of the present year at 28 millions (a low calculation) it is—for every day, one hundred and four thousand one hundred and sixty six Dollars, for every hour four thousand two hundred and fifty two Dollars, and for every minute of the year seventy Dollars!!! Now let the man who is able and willing to pay his part of this enormous sum for the accommodation of British Runaways, go to the poll, and vote for War and Taxes.

DEFENCE OF NEW YORK: On Monday six hundred of the 1st regiment of United States volunteer artillery, raised for the defence of this port & city under the Command of Colonel Sitcher, paraded on the battery, were inspected by General Grey, and marched through some of the principal streets of the city. They are a well looking, able bodied set of men, and do credit to the patriotism of the officers and men of the corps, and the citizens who promoted their establishment. Yesterday morning they broke ground on the battery, where they are erecting a breastwork for mounting a line of heavy cannon, pursuant to arrangements with the corporation. [Columbian.

Reward of Merit.—The following Resolutions in honour of our late Naval Victory, were last evening proposed in the Common Council by Mr. Lawrence, one of the Members, and adopted by the Board. "The Common Council of the city of New-York, being fully convinced that a navy establishment is important to the protection of our commerce, and to the defence of our country; and viewing the late capture of the British sloop of war Peacock, by the American sloop of war Hornet as reflecting the brightest honor on the intrepidity and skill of captain Lawrence, his officers and crew; and being at all times solicitous to offer the meed of their applause to those of our gallant officers who thus eminently deserve it—they avail themselves of the present occasion to present the thanks of the Citizens of New-York to the officers and crew who achieved this splendid victory.

Resolved, that the Freedom of the City be presented to captain Lawrence, together with a piece of plate with appropriate devices and inscription, and that his honor the Recorder be requested to forward the same, with a copy of this Resolution.

Resolved, that in testimony of the high sense which the Common Council entertain of the conduct of the crew of the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, by the capture of His Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Peacock, in the unexampled short period of 15 minutes, that the Common Council will give a public dinner to the gallant crew of the U. S. sloop of war Hornet.

Extract from the Minutes. "J. MORIER, Clerk." Captain Lawrence, of the Hornet, will, we understand soon be ordered to take the command of the frigate Constitution, in the place of captain Bainbridge, who is to superintend the building of a seventy-four.

BOMBAY, SEPT. 18, 1813.

In our Additional Supplement, published on Monday last, we announced the arrival of the Hon. Company's Cruiser Mornington from Mocha. When that paper was going to the press the intelligence which has since reached us in an authentic shape, was circulated only as a report; and which, from the circumstance of its not being even alluded to in any official communication brought by the Mornington, we did not think ourselves justified in detailing. On the following day however, a Dow arrived with dispatches from the Resident at Mocha, in which the following intelligence is given, as forming the contents of an extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Misset at Alexandria, dated the 7th July, 1813.

"Till the end of April the Russians had advanced without meeting with any effective resistance on the part of the enemy. Prussia had signed a treaty of alliance with the Emperor Alexander: Hamburg, Lubek, and other towns and districts of Germany had thrown off their allegiance to France, and had raised troops for their own defence, as well as to act with the allies. Buonaparte mean while had not been inactive; from every part of his own dominions, and from the countries under his controul, he had collected, with amazing activity, an army sufficiently strong to enable him to take the field again; and on the 2d of May, a battle was fought between him and the Russian and Prussian army near Lutzen. That action does not appear to have been decisive though it was vigorously contested on both sides; but on the 22d of the same month, the armies again met near Bautzen, when a desperate engagement took place, which, I am sorry to say, terminated in favour of the French. We are not acquainted with the details of that important action, but there appears little reason to doubt, that the enemy obtained a complete victory.

"In Spain the war is not carried on with any degree of vigour by either party. Marshal Soult with some corps of cavalry has been recalled from that country, probably to be employed against the Russians, and the rest of the French forces in the Peninsula have been concentrated—Our own troops had been so sickly and the exertions of Lord Wellington to raise an eminent Spanish army, had been so unsuccessful, that it was not supposed possible for his Lordship to attack the enemy in the position they have taken."

The opinion which we ventured in a former number to express on the battle of the 2d May is thus, we regret to say, but too well confirmed by the subsequent progress of the French armies. The engagements of that day appear to have resulted from a bold and vigorous and persevering attempt, to prevent the French from reaching the Elbe and getting upon the communications of the Allies, by means of operations on the right bank of that river.

That this attempt was an unsuccessful one is, unfortunately, no longer doubtful. That the French succeeded in those manoeuvres, which according to the account dated from the field of battle, the allies conjectured they were making from their refusing the offer of battle, is but too fully established by their subsequent advance to Bautzen, where the battle of the 22d May

is said to have been fought. Bautzen is the Capital of Upper Lusatia, and is situated on the river Spree, thirty miles East of Dresden.

We have been obligingly favored with a sight of Malta Papers, to the 7th April, and papers published at Messina down to the 30th March.

The latter papers are completely silent on the subject of any insurrection at Palermo, and thereby furnish a strong presumption that the accounts, which appeared in the Frankfort papers relating to disturbances at that place, are without foundation. These disturbances are first alluded to in a letter said to be written from Palermo on the 20th March, and are more minutely mentioned in an article dated Naples the 3d April. Now Palermo is about 110 miles from Messina and 162 miles from Naples. We leave it to our readers to reason on the probability of occurrences, which must have taken place at Palermo, between the 20th of March, and 2d April, being known at Naples and unknown at Messina on the 30th March. It is indeed possible not very probable, unless we may ascribe the silence of the Messina papers to some prohibition by the ruling authorities to publish the accounts.

An article dated Messina the 20th March, says that Major General Campbell was about to leave Alicant, to take charge of the Government of the Ionian Islands.

An article from the same place under date the 17th March, mentions that a Vessel which had arrived from Lissa in six days and which had reached that place in the course of the preceding week, and brought an account of the arrival of the Pope at his Palace in Rome, to resume his functions in conformity with the Concordat concluded between him and Napoleon; and that Te deum had been ordered to be sung in honor of such a happy event.

The Captain of the above vessel also added that the Emperor of Austria had taken possession of the city of Trieste and of Plume; but whether by force of arms or by virtue of any treaty, was not known.

Lieutenant General Sir John Murray had arrived at Alicant to take the command of the troops.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON, APRIL 10, 1813.

Thursday the Earl of Moira took his private farewell of the Prince Regent, and yesterday about half past eleven o'clock, the Noble Earl set off from his house, in St. James's Place, for Portsmouth, accompanied by Mr. Thompson, his Secretary. His Lordship's children set off to follow in the afternoon. The three eldest proceeded with the Earl and Countess to India; the two youngest remain in England. The Countess will leave town this morning for Portsmouth.

The Earl of Moira has, as a matter of course, resigned on the occasion of his leaving the country, the place of Acting Grand Master. The resignation was notified at a general communication; and at the same time, a further notification was made of the resignation of the office of Grand Master, by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, whereupon the brethren unanimously passed a vote, the object of which was to request his Royal Highness to be Patron of the Order. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Deputy Grand Master, was then unanimously voted Grand Master, in the Room of the Prince Regent.

STATEMENT OF MILITARY FORCES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Military Force of the Kingdom.—Return of the effective strength of the Regular and Military forces, on the 25th of December, 1812:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Regulars serving at home... 62,018; Ditto abroad... 167,131; Militia... 71,741.

General Total... 300,890

Number of Recruits raised during the year, ending the 24th of December 1812, exclusive of Foreign and Colonial Corps, 14,432; of these 1,869 are boys, and 2,298 have enlisted for a limited period.

During the same period the total number of Volunteers from the Militia was 9,903.

Of Foreign and Colonial Recruits, there have been enlisted at Foreign depots at home, since Dec. 25. 1812... 5,240

At the Head-quarters of Foreign and Colonial Corps abroad, since Dec. 25, 1811... 6,087

Total... 11,327

Desertions from the Regular Army at home during the year, ending the 24th Dec. 1812, is 3,403.

The Return of Casualties during the same period, including deaths, discharges, and desertions, is 17,570

The above return does not include the casualties in the Peninsula, and in our Foreign possessions, during the quarter ending December the 25th, 1812.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1813.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

House, stating the principal grievances under which they labour, and humbly praying relief. That your Lordship's Petitioners feel themselves called upon, in justice to their families and themselves, again to solicit your attention to the many penal and disabling laws to which the Roman Catholics of England are subject, for adhering to tenets purely religious; while they can confidently assert, without fear of contradiction from any part of their conduct, that in loyalty and fidelity to their Sovereign, in attachment to the Constitution, and obedience to the laws of their country, they yield to no class whatever of his Majesty's most loyal subjects.

That your Lordship's Petitioners, in thus again approaching your Right Honorable House, beg leave to repeat, that they are actuated not more by a sense of the hardships and disabilities under which they labour, than by a desire to secure, on the most solid foundation, the peace and harmony of the British empire; and to obtain for themselves opportunities of manifesting by the most active exertions, their zeal and interest in the common cause in which their country is engaged, for the maintenance of its freedom and independence.

That your Lordship's Petitioners beg leave to remind your Right Honorable House, that they have cheerfully and readily taken the oaths, and signed the declarations prescribed in the Acts which have been passed for their relief; and have expressly disclaimed by them, every principle inconsistent with their duty to their King or their Country, that has ever been charged against them. And they further beg leave to observe, that refusal of those oaths, the taking of which would at once liberate them from all the penalties and disabilities of which they complain, incontrovertibly prove how sacred they hold the obligation of an oath: your Lordship's Petitioners also humbly conceive, that further securities cannot reasonably be required from them; but this, with perfect spirit of conciliation, they leave to the wisdom and decision of the legislature, trusting and feeling confident that the legislature will never undo or render nugatory its own work, by accompanying the relief granted with any clause or clauses to which your Lordship's Petitioners cannot conscientiously assent.

Your Lordship's Petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that your Right Honorable House will take into its consideration, the many penalties and disabilities to which the Roman Catholics of England are subject, and adopt such measures for the total repeal of them, as your Right Honorable House shall in its great wisdom and benignity deem expedient.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S COURT.

Yesterday one of the most splendid Courts as held at Carlton House that is in the memory of the oldest person who has any recollection of Courts: there being held almost every ceremony, procession, &c. which is known at Court, consisting of a Levee, a Privy Council, Chapter of the Knights of the Garter, and investiture of the Knights of the Bath.

About half past one o'clock, the Marquis of Buckingham had a private audience of the Prince Regent, and delivered to his Royal Highness the Order of St. George, worn by the late Marquis, his father.

Soon after his Royal Highness the Prince Regent proceeded to his State Rooms and held a Levee, which was attended by—

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the three Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Control, the Judge Advocate, the Judge of the Arches Court, the Groom of the Stole, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Comptroller of the Household, the Treasurer of the Household, Gold Stick, Silver Stick, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, &c.

After the Levee his Royal Highness held a Privy Council, which was attended by the Cabinet Ministers, the Officers of State &c. The Marquis of Buckingham was introduced and sworn in Lord Lieutenant of the county of Buckinghamshire.

Preparations were then made for holding a Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter, in an anti-room; and the Prince having notified that he was ready to hold the Chapter, the Officers and Members, in their full robes, proceeded in the following order: Ribbon of the Order—Garter Principal King at Arms—Sir Isaac Heard—the Registrar—the Dean of Windsor, Prelate of the Order—the Bishop of Winchester, and other Orders.—They commenced the procession according to their rank, followed by the Members of the Order, according to their seniority, beginning with the junior Members.

Earl Moira, the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis Wellesley, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Stafford, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Winchelsea, the Marquis of Camden, Earl of Carlisle, Earl of Westmoreland, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cambridge, Cumberland, Kent, Clarence and York. They proceeded to the Great Council Chamber, where the Prince Regent, representing the Sovereign, being seated, they all bowed, and took their seats at the table prepared for that purpose. The Chapter being opened by the Prelate of the Order and other Officers, a vacancy was declared, by the death of the late Marquis of Buckingham, one of the Knights of the Order.

The Members present proceeded to the election of another Knight, in the room of the Marquis, which they did each of them upon a sheet of paper. They were folden and handed to the Prince, who, as Sovereign, declared the election to have fallen on the Marquis of Wellington, who not being present, the usual ceremonies with a new Knight of course did not take place. The Members all retired, as well as the Officers, bowing. Their names being called over, the Chapter was broke up.

After the Officers of the above Order, who also belong to the Order of the Bath, had changed their robes, they proceeded to the Entrance-room, where there were assembled, the Gentleman Usher of the Red Book, the Registrar, Bath King at Arms and his Deputy, the Geologist, and the Dean of the Order.

The following Members, in their full robes, answered to their names: R. Strachen, Bart. D. Dundas, J. T. Duckworth, A. Clerk, Lord Whitworth, and his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Acting Grand Master. They proceeded in grand procession, the Junior Members and Officers walking first into the Prince's Closet, where he was in waiting to receive them, attended by his Great Officers of State, when Admiral Berkeley was introduced by the two Junior Knights present, when the gallant Admiral knelt before the Prince. His Royal Highness placed the Sword of state on his left shoulder, and made him a Knight of the Order. The Duke of York then, as Grand Master, took a red ribbon of the Order from a crimson velvet cushion and presented it to the Prince, who invested the Admiral with it.—General Leith was afterwards introduced, and invested in a similar manner with the Order. The Members then all bowed to the Prince, retired, their names called over, and the Investiture broke up.

The following presentations to the Prince took place:—

The Earl of Fingall, Earl of Kenmare, Sir Francis Gould, Mr. M'Donnell, Mr. O'Conner, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Hussey, with the Catholics of Ireland's Address.

Earl Kenmare, Mr. Evans, Mr. Hawley, jun. and Mr. Busheil of London, with the Limerick Catholic Address.

Rev. Sir Henry B. Dudley, Bart. on coming to his title.

The Marquis of Buckingham, on coming to his title, by the Earl of Fortessue.

Gen. Stoven, on his appointment to the Staff at Canada, by the Lord in Waiting.

General C. Hope, on his appointment to the 60th Regiment, by Ditto.

Major-Gen. Sir C. Stuart, on his return to Spain, by Ditto.

General Campbell, on being appointed to the 32d Regiment, by Ditto.

Gen. Porter, on being appointed to a regiment, by Ditto.

Gen. Murray, on being appointed Major-General to the Army in Spain, &c. by Ditto.

Lieutenant-General Leith, on promotion, and being appointed Colonel to the 4th West India Regiment, by Ditto.

Colonel Hamilton, Consul General in America, by the Earl of Moira.

Mr. Morier, late Charge d'Affaires, on his return to England, by Lord Castlereagh.

Earl of Newburgh, by Earl of Egremont.

Gen. Fane, to take leave on his departure for the Peninsula.

Lieut.-Colonel Rainsford, upon his appointment to the 19th Regiment.

General Sir Thomas Graham, on going on Foreign Service.

General Robison, on his appointment to the 5th Batt. 60th Regiment.

Captain Edwin Sandys, 12th Light Dragoons, on his return from Portugal, by the Lord in Waiting.

Captain Dawson, 6th Dragoons, by Lieutenant-General Leith.

Captain Belsher, 59th Regiment, by ditto.

General Pack, to take leave on his return to Spain, by ditto.

Captain Syngé, ditto.

Major Purvis, Royal Dragoons, ditto.

Major Core, Aid-de-Camp, by the Lord in Waiting.

Admiral Lee, promotion, by ditto.

Admiral Lawford, by ditto.

Captain Tisdali, R. N. by ditto.

Major Wauchope, Regt. de Meuron, on promotion, by ditto.

Captain Fitzclarence, Royal Hussars, on his return to Portugal, by Sir C. Stewart.

Mr. Meyer, Secretary of the Ionian Islands, by the Earl of Egremont.

Mr. Tremayne, on his marriage, by Sir Wm. Lemon.

Mr. Dashwood and Mr. Gronon, 1st Guards, on appointments, by the Lord in Waiting.

Captain Robeck, Lieutenants Fraser, O'Hagerty, and Hirley, and Cornet Douglas, 7th Hussars, by the Earl of Uxbridge.

Lord Apsley, on his appointment to the command of the Cotswold Local Militia, by the Earl of Bathurst.

Mr. J. Manners, on his marriage, by the Marquis of Hertford.

Capt. Gardner, on his promotion, by Lord Gardner.

Captain Rogers, on his return from the Mediterranean, by the Lord in Waiting.

Mr. A. Court, on being appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Barbary States, by the Lord in Waiting.

Mr. Howard Molyneux, on taking the latter name, by ditto.

Mr. Plunkett, by Earl Moira.

Mr. Blackford, on his marriage, by the Lord in Waiting.

Mr. Magenis, by the Earl of Enniskillen.

Mr. Hare, by the Lord in Waiting.

Mr. R. Davis, with a Petition from Bristol, and to present Mr. H. Davis.

Mr. Monck, by Lord Gosford.

General Lee, by the Lord in Waiting.

Sir N. C. Coltharst, by ditto.

Sir R. Heron, by ditto.

Sir G. Talbot, by ditto.

Lord Ennismore, by ditto.

Earl of Tyrconnell, on coming to his title, by the Earl of Egremont.

LONDON,—MARCH 8.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICAN CONGRESS—IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 22.

IMPRISONMENT OF SEAMEN.

The President of the United States communicated, by message, the following Report of the Secretary of State:—

REPORT.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, requesting information, touching the conduct of British officers towards persons taken in American armed ships, has the honour to lay before the President the accompanying papers marked A. B. C. from which it appears, that certain persons, some of whom are said to be native, and others naturalised citizens of the United States armed vessels, the Nautilus and the Wasp, and of the private armed vessels, the Sarah Ann, have been seized, under the pretext of their being British subjects, by British officers, for the avowed purpose, as is understood, of having them brought to trial for their lives; and that others being part of the crew of the Nautilus, have been taken into the British service.

The Secretary of State begs leave also to lay before the President the papers marked D. and E. From these it will be seen, that while the British naval officers arrest as criminals such persons taken on board American armed vessels, as they may consider British subjects, they claim a right to retain on board British ships of war, American citizens who may have married in England, or been impressed from on board British merchant vessels; and that they consider an impressed American, when he is discharged from one of their ships, as a prisoner of war.—All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, Dec. 19, 1812.

(A)

SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN TO MR. MONROE. *Halifax, Sept. 30, 1812.*

SIR,—Having received information that a most unauthorized act has been committed by Commodore Rodgers, in forcibly seizing twelve British seamen, prisoners of war, late belonging to the Guerriere, and taking them out of the English cartel brig Endeavour, on her passage down the harbour of Boston, after they had been regularly embarked on board of her, for an exchange, agreeable to the arrangements settled between the two countries, and that the said British seamen so seized, are now detained on board the United States

frigate President, as hostages; I feel myself called upon to request, Sir, your most serious attention to a measure so fraught with mischief and inconvenience, destructive of the good faith of a flag of truce, and the sacred protection of a cartel. I should be extremely sorry that the imprudent act of any officer should involve consequences so particularly severe as the present instance must naturally produce, if repeated; and although it is very much my wish, during the continuance of the difference existing between the two countries, to adopt every measure that might render the effect of war less rigorous; yet, in another point of view, the conviction of the duty I owe my country would, in the event of such grievances as I have already stated being continued, not admit of any hesitation in retaliatory decisions; but as I am strongly persuaded of the high liberality of your sentiments, and that the act complained of has originated entirely with the officer who committed it, and that it will be as censurable in your consideration as it deserves, I rely upon your taking such steps as will prevent a recurrence of conduct so extremely reprehensible in every shape. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN, Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. *His Excellency James Monroe, Esq. Secretary of State.*

MR. MONROE TO SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN. *Department of State, Oct. 28, 1812.*

SIR,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 30th September, complaining that Commodore Rodgers, commanding a squadron of the United States Navy, at the port of Boston, had taken twelve British seamen, lately belonging to his Britannic Majesty's ship Guerriere, from a cartel in the harbour of Boston and that he detained them on board the President, a frigate of the United States, as hostages.

I am instructed to inform you, that inquiry shall be made into the circumstances attending, and the causes which produced the act of which you complain; and that such measures will be taken, on a knowledge of them, as may conform with the rights of both nations, and may be proper in the case to which they relate.

I beg you, Sir, to be assured, that it is the desire of the President to see (and to promote, so far as depends on the United States), that the war which exists between our countries be conducted with the utmost regard to humanity.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Sir John Borlase Warren, Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief, &c.

(B)

Washington, Dec 17, 1812.

SIR,—I have the honour to annex a list of twelve of the crew of the late United States sloop of war Wasp, detained by Capt. John Beresford, of the British ship Poictiers, under the pretence of their being British subjects.

I have the honour to be, respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant.

GEO. S. WISE, Purser.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy.

(C)

Extract of a letter from Major-General Pinckney, to the Secretary of War, dated H. Q. Charleston, Nov. 4, 1812.

"Information having been given upon oath to Lieut. Grandison, who at present commands in the naval department here, that six American seamen, who had been taken prisoners on board of our privateers, had been sent to Jamaica to be tried, as British subjects, for treason, he called upon the Martial to retain double that number of British seamen as hostages. The Martial, in consequence of instructions from the department of State asked my advice on the subject, and I have given my opinion, that they ought to be detained, until the pleasure of the President shall be known. The testimony of Capt. Moon is herewith.—I hope, Sir, you will have the goodness to have this business put in the proper train to have the President's pleasure on this subject communicated to the Martial."

The Message, &c. was referred to a committee.



LONDON, JAN. 27, 1813.

Extract from an account of the Proceedings at the Festival of the Society of Free-masons.

This day, a very numerous Meeting of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons of London, took place at their Hall in Great Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; they partook of an elegant and sumptuous Dinner, and to which was invited the Earl of Moira, K. G. &c. &c. &c. M. Acting Grand Master, in order to testify a high sense of gratitude so justly due from the Fraternity, towards their much-beloved Brother, previous to His Lordship's departure as Governor General of India, and in order, as a due ceremony, to present His Lordship with a valuable Masonic Jewel, as a memorial of their gratitude for his most eminent services.

- Earl of Moira, A. G. M. as G. M.
- H. the Duke of Sussex, D. G. M.
- H. the Duke of York.
- H. the Duke of Clarence.
- H. the Duke of Kent.
- H. the Duke of Cumberland.
- H. the Duke of Gloucester.
- Rev. J. Austin, A. M. S. G. W.
- H. Farquhar, Esq. P. S. G. W.
- Claud S. Hunter, Bart. P. S. G. W.
- Earl of Pomfret, Prov. G. M. for NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

General Sir John Doyle, Bart. K. B. P. G. M. for DUBLIN, &c.
 Hon. Lord Kinnaird, D. G. M. for SCOTLAND,
 Excellency the Chevalier de Kanzow, Envoy from His Majesty the King of Sweden to the United Kingdom.

The Duke of Sussex rose.—“Having (said the Royal Highness) now gone through the usual toasts, &c. as upon an occasion like this it is customary for us to give, I proceed immediately to the object of our Meeting here this day, and when I see the grateful expressions of so many Brethren assembled and connected with me, an object so dear to my heart, I feel a pleasing task in finding myself called upon, to be the organ to express those feelings, which I in common entertain with you all. (Much Approbation.) In a future period of this evening, when we shall be deprived of the Society of the fair Ladies, who are here present, I shall call your attention to the specific purposes of the Meeting, but I feel it to be my duty, at present, in proposing the toast to which I allude, to limit myself to the public character of the Noble Lord whom I have the honour to call my friend, and also to denominate him my friend and benefactor of this Society. (Loud Applauses.) Often have I had the opportunity to propose that Noble Lord's name to the fraternity; often has His Lordship told me that I had a bias for him; if I had a bias, I am proud to state it still exists to this day; and I am happy to add, that I am convinced it is a feeling that must be equally implanted in the breasts of you all; and that it is a feeling that comes from the deepest recesses of my heart, for it springs from the seeds of a genuine gratitude (More Applauses); I will therefore with these sentiments not waste any time in stating mere empty compliments, I shall call your attention to facts, and let the facts speak for themselves; if they do you will necessarily draw a conclusion, and need, that conclusion will be just. In preparing to your notice the character of that Noble Lord, I shall allude to him as a Statesman and a Soldier; for in those two characters I can introduce him into the Society at present, reserving his character of a Mason to the consideration of the Brotherhood when our fair visitors have withdrawn. As a Soldier, his military character has been long known, he has distinguished himself more than any other by his feats and his gallantry as early as the American war. I may next call your attention to the recollection of his campaign in Flanders, where he so eminently assisted the illustrious Brother the Duke of York, who now sits on my left, and who will bear testimony with what alacrity that Noble Lord came forward and assisted him upon that occasion. We have also to recollect the situation of that Noble Lord as a Statesman; in calling your attention to his conduct as a Peer of the realm, many and great are his services; there is one in particular which marks his character as a lover of freedom and humanity and a friend of justice.

I allude to his being the first who effected the introduction in the year 1801, of that Bill of Dr. & Cr. which prevented the oppression of people who were unable to pay their debts, at the same time that it insured the Creditor that he could not be fraudulently deceived. (Loud applauses.) An act of this sort, whilst it marks the friendship of the friend, displays also the judgment of the Judge; it is one we must always hold up as a characteristic of the goodness of his heart. That Bill was happily, at length, carried into a Law. I will now go from his high station down to the lowest, and I ask you, if his character in every point of view, does not call forth our admiration? I will challenge any one of the numerous brethren now present, if they do not consider themselves under personal obligations to that Noble Earl? Of that universal benevolence of heart which extended his bounty to all around him, I am sure every one who hears me, has seen so many instances during the period of twenty one years, in which he has presided over the interests of the Fraternity, that you must be all penetrated with a high sense of the gratitude which is due to him, (Loud and reiterated applauses) Brethren, I could lead you on thro' this subject for a long period; the splendour which the Noble Earl has shed upon the Craft, having rendered him a conspicuous example of its beneficence; but my time will not permit me, for still we have other duties, afterwards to pursue, and therefore I must limit the subject of his merits at present. Allow me, however, to say, that, when I propose the health of that Noble Earl upon this occasion, I trust that his bright example will not be lost upon you, the Fraternity, now that you are for a time to be deprived of his presence. In drinking his health, we must combine the hopes of a prosperous and safe voyage, and a happy return of that Noble Personage amongst us.—The moment of his departing is the first moment we will approach him with real interested motives, but that moment is the beginning of our sorrows and regret at being deprived of the benefit of his laudable exertions. (More applauses.) I beg leave to conclude with proposing the health of
 The Earl of Moira, the Friend of his Prince, the Friend of his Country, and the Friend of Mankind.”

This Toast was received with that honor and applause so justly due to it.

The Earl of Moira then rose amidst the loud and reiterated cheers and applauses of the Company, and addressed them to the following purport:

“Brethren, it hath been said that out of the fulness of the heart, the tongue speaketh. I know not upon what grounds that statement was founded; but at present, at least, I cannot vouch for its accuracy; never did I more wish for a command of words, and never was I less confident of my powers than I am upon this occasion, yet God knows my heart is full enough.

But the overwhelming marks of regard and attachment with which you have honored me, and still more the exaggerated compliments which I have just received from the illustrious Personage who presides here this day, leave me little of that spring of spirit, which is necessary towards answering adequately. I thank that illustrious personage for his high encomium, though he has left me a difficult line to draw between apparent acceptance of so over-charged an eulogy, and failure in due recognition of your kindness. I thank that illustrious Personage, because I know the cordiality of his Soul, and triumph in the impulse which it has given to his expressions, though it has raised him to a strain of eloquence after which any language of mine must seem lame and feeble. You, Brethren, well know the medium through which our illustrious Chairman has viewed me, and will therefore not be at a loss to account for his fervour; but, they who cannot construe those expressions by that key which all of you understand, ought to be apprized that there exists in this Society of Masons, a brotherly affection, nay, an affection more than brotherly, which delights in slackening the reins of judgment, and even rioting in the field of fancy, when the object is either to exalt the merits or to extenuate the defects of a member of the Craft. (applauses) Such has been the practice of

the illustrious personage who has just addressed you. He has allowed fraternal partiality, to seduce him into all the indulgence of luxuriant imagination. He has sketched a picture with fairy tints. He has exhibited the hand of a master in the portraiture; but he has also displayed a master's licence; trusting that elegance of outline and brilliancy of colours would atone for deficiency of resemblance. What the Royal Duke has been pleased to ascribe to me, has been only the emanation of the principles cultivated in this hallowed Institution; the practical effect of those lessons which Masonry inculcates, not for purposes of mysticism, but in the hope of their influence on the interests of society. His Royal Highness has been pleased to dilate upon my humble Services in the army. I am sufficiently conscious of the exiguity of the scale upon which it has been my lot to act. I have no pretensions to aught beyond credit and zeal and with that I can be satisfied. If I know myself I have ever held it of far higher value to possess the silent esteem which attends an useful member of the community, than to be followed by the clamorous, but unweighed, and transient applause of the multitude. Only believe of me that I have honestly considered myself the servant of the country, always liable to be called upon to support its interests, and always ready to obey with fervour the summons. That merit is all that I can be entitled to claim. The illustrious Chairman has praised me as the friend of the Prince. Can I assume merit for my attachment, when all the honor of such a connection through a length of years must have been bestowed upon me? If I had the happiness of being distinguished by such partiality, adherence was but a slender return, though the only one I could make. But were it possible for me to forget every other cause for pride and gratitude in such favour, there is one obligation, which the circumstances of this day would present most emphatically to my memory. It was the Prince Regent, who placed me in the situation whence I have deserved all the flattering testimonies of your good will. To him I owe the opportunities of endearing myself in listening to your friendly assurance of my having done so; to him I stand indebted for the means of manifesting what I thought ought to be the tenor of his Representative in the Craft. You have approved my conception of that Character. You have gone farther. You have rewarded it by making this the proudest day of my life; And see how much his influence contributes to that pride! When I look round me and observe so many Individuals of the Royal Family present on the occasion. I must feel what an indication it is of his generous wish that your kind enthusiasm should have his implied concurrence, not that I can be less grateful to each of those illustrious Personages, for allowing me the boast, that their countenance on this night, bore testimony to their ratifying your approbation. This, as a man, I feel deeply, but with no inferior sensibility as a Mason. Dignifying, indeed, it is to the Craft, to see those elevated Personages, exhibit their fellowship with us, but it is not merely a superficial honor to which your minds should be alive. No, you ought to feel the incalculable benefit which the serious object of Masonry must derive from this public display of the sentiments of Royalty towards the Brotherhood; this avowal from so many of those immediately connected with the Throne, that they make common cause with your welfare and your affections; let us carry this thought farther, let us exult on the advantage which may insure to every Class in Britain, from the circumstance that these related individuals could not have been present here had they not previously received all those solemn inculcations with which Masonry endeavours to dispose to the heart of each of the initiated to promote the comfort of his fellow. Every one of these illustrious Persons has had the important lesson whispered into his ear, “Be Simple, be Benignant, be Man!” And the germ planted in minds like theirs cannot be unfruitful. They comprehend their rich reward. They share with us in the glowing confidence that the beneficence of a superintending Father perpetually shields us. They participate with us in that sure hope of the future, which makes our

present existence appear but a speck in the immensity of our immortal heritage. They are assimilated to us in all the generous affections of that charity which tells us that kindness to all must be the oblation most acceptable to him, who, in creating all, could have no motive but their happiness. When royalty cherishes such sentiments, its commixture with social life is a blessing. Need I remark how proud the distinction is for our own beloved country, that the presence of these illustrious persons, in meetings of convivial society, so far from being a check upon hilarity, is an encouragement which renders enjoyment more grateful. Yes, the influence of royalty in Britain is never felt but as the genial Zephyr which cheers and invites to expansion every bud it breathes upon; while in other realms, it is the wind from the desert, withering all, over which it passes.”

“One word upon a point more immediately referable to myself. I have called this the proudest day of my life, I ought to feel it so. For above one and twenty years I have had the honor and satisfaction of presiding in this society; a society formed to stimulate men to the practical application of doctrines at which I have slightly glanced, but on which I should have been happy (had it been allowable) to expatiate. The prodigious extent of this society in England, is little imagined by those who are not called to look upon its members. Its perfect tranquillity attracts no attention. That so vast a body should exist in such silence, and move with such invariable regularity, while it would appear to the casual observer, that no eye watches, or hand directs its procedure, is the best proof, of its adherence to principles, in their nature unalterably advantageous to society. It is then a pride to hold a leading station among such men. But while I have enjoyed that distinction, I have, on the other hand, been subjected to their scrutiny. It has been, not only the right, but the duty of Masons, to keep a vigilant eye over my conduct in life, that if censure were due, their remonstrance and rejection might prevent the credit of the Craft from being tainted by the ostensible superintendance of an unworthy individual. After that observation of me for one and twenty years, my Brethren have this day pronounced their judgment. I therefore ought to know how to appreciate this testimony of your approbation. I do appreciate it justly. I should believe your verdict to be partial; perhaps I must be conscious it is so; but in the eyes of the world it is the stamp of honor affixed upon me; and I thank you Brethren, with a gratitude commensurate to the magnitude of the boon.”

This speech was as might naturally be expected, followed by the most enthusiastic bursts of applause.

The Great Chair was then moved forward. Upon this signal, as previously announced, the Ladies who had been admitted to the gallery to witness this splendid scene (among whom the Countess of London and Moira was conspicuous) now retired, and the Hall being cleared of strangers, at ten o'clock His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex opened the special Grand Lodge in the usual form.

After several of the accustomed Toasts were given and drunk, the Jewel which was to be presented to The Earl of Moira, as A. G. M. of the Fraternity, was paraded round the Hall by the Managers in procession, carried on a Velvet Cushion by T. H. Farquhar, Esq. P. S. G. W. as Master of the Ceremonies, in order that all the Brethren might have an opportunity of beholding it.

The Duke of Sussex, after addressing the Brethren in the usual manner, spoke as follows:

“I now rise with those sensations which are more easily conceived than expressed. To have been placed by you in this Chair, to communicate or to be the organ of your respectful, affectionate, and grateful feelings towards your most worthy A. G. Master, when so many more able Masons than myself are here collected, and so many elder Brethren of the Royal Family are here present, is an honour conferred upon me of greater magnitude than I can express; I consider it as one of the highest compliments my Masonic zeal can ever aim at attaining.—M. W.

A. G. Master (the Royal Chairman turning and addressing the Earl of Moira,) much as I esteem, and much as I respect you as my friend, still you must, upon this occasion, be convinced that I am not speaking merely my own sentiments, but that I am endeavouring to utter the feelings, and to express the sensations of the whole Craft, in now addressing you individually—We, having laboured for no less than twenty one years under your vigilant care and superintendance, feel ourselves most closely attached by sentiments of gratitude and esteem towards you; impressed as we are with the conviction that we owe much to you for your constant anxiety and unabating zeal for the welfare of the brethren collectively and individually. Masonry, as you well know, is one of the most sublime and perfect institutions that ever was formed for the advancement of happiness and general good to mankind, creating, in all its varieties, universal benevolence and brotherly love. It holds out allurements so captivating, as to inspire the brotherhood with emulation to deeds of Glory, such as must command, throughout the world, veneration and applause, and such as must entitle those who perform them, dignity and instructive doctrines, upon which alone true happiness is founded; and at the same time affords those easy paths by which we attain the rewards of virtue; it teaches us the duties which we owe to our neighbours, never to injure him in any one situation, but to conduct ourselves with justice and impartiality; it bids us not divulge the mystery to the public, but it orders us to be true to our trust, to be above all meanness and dissimulation and in all our avocations to perform religiously that which we ought to do. As Masons and Brethren, we always stand upon a level by the principles which we are taught; we are all of the same family, high and low, rich and poor, created by the same Almighty Power, and preserved in existence by a consolation and support originating from the same source. Still, however, Masonry teaches us to shew respect and honour to each Man to whom respect and honour are due, according to the respective characters of each individual; and, when individuals deserve well of the whole fraternity, it displays that additional lustre, that Masons unite heart and hand to evince conjointly their high estimation of meritorious services. We, therefore, my Lord, behold in you that illustrious character who calls forth the respect and approbation of the whole fraternity, who, forsaking your own comforts in your native Country, and, as it were even your high station in society, deign to turn your philosophic mind with all its energies to promote the welfare and happiness of particular association, as if sent by the bounty of Providence to guard the best interests of this people. You, who possess that character, commanding respect and confidence, have laboured with effect to improve and to enforce those duties which are necessary to the welfare and success of the Craft. When we behold such a character, we cannot help feeling how much virtue has been hid in the shade, and at the same time, how much your high intellect has been exerted for the advancement and prosperity of this Society. These are the sentiments, M. W. A. G. Master, which I, on behalf of myself, and of the society at large, communicate as our feelings upon this important occasion; impressed with a conviction, that to you, above all others, we owe obligations which we never can forget. At a moment when this society was pregnated with total destruction, your patriotic exertions excited and created new energies, and, like the Phoenix which rises from the flame, we rose again, (Applauses.) Impressed, I say with these ideas, and seeing the whole Craft inspired by similar sentiments, I have been deputed by them to invest you as the most worshipful Acting Grand Master of this Order, with this badge of honor as a small testimonial of our veneration and esteem.*

(Here the Royal Chairman invested the Noble Earl with the Jewel purchased by the voluntary contributions of the society at large. The applauses and cheerings were here so great, that some observations which fell from the Chair, could not be distinctly heard.)

"We wish," continued His Royal Highness, "that you should carry this Jewel as a signal of our marked attention and favour; and that the bright star which is in the centre of

it, may conduct you to that shore to which you are destined, and also to that glory, which we, as Masons, earnestly wish may be ever attendant upon one of our number, who has rendered himself by his meritorious services so dear to us. Brethren, I shall now propose to drink the Health of our Most Worshipful Acting Grand Master, after which, I shall give up the hammer into his Lordship's hands, craving him to take that situation in which I am sure he will, as he has hitherto done, afford satisfaction and joy to the fraternity." His Royal Highness then concluded with drinking "the health of the Earl of MOIRA, our worthy Acting Grand Master."

This toast was drank by all the brethren with the utmost enthusiasm, and with the accustomed honors, after which, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex resigned the Chair to the Earl of Moira.

The Earl of Moira then rose, and addressed the Brethren from the Chair, to the following purport: "Brethren, it would at any moment give me infinite pain and concern to remove from this Chair one who so ably fills it, and who so firmly possesses the admiration and affection of this fraternity; and it particularly grieves me upon this occasion, when, in doing so, I may appear ungrateful, after the generosity of his effusions towards me. But I am not at liberty now that the Lodge is resumed, to wave that which is not to be regarded as a right, but as the duty of my function. It is your authority which I represent, and I must not let my personal feelings compromise it. The station in which I am placed, and the Jewel which I now wear, admit of no deviation upon my part from that principle in your regulation, which gives me here superintendance. I shall thereby be enabled to offer myself more conspicuously to your notice, and be heard more distinctly in the profession of that gratitude which is imprinted upon my heart to the utmost extent of human feelings.

It will be everlastingly engraven there; for, so long as I exist, it is impossible there can ever be the slightest deduction from that extraordinary degree of obligation I must feel towards you, whose kindness has been so unprecedented and unmeasured. Believe me, if the most transient shade of repugnance passed over my mind in regard to accepting a present of so intrinsic value, the hesitation was instantly chastened by a correcter sentiment. I must have felt the unworthiness of a doubt about meeting with confidence the wishes of my Brethren; although I must regret that they have suffered their kindness to tax their purses. I should be unworthy of the fraternal esteem could I not answer it with as cordial confidence. As long as I wear this badge of honor upon my breast, the recollection of your extraordinary kindness and regard shall be most lively and shall animate my spirit to any exertion which may give me the chance of justifying to the world your opinion of me. It shall be my constant monitor in all my future duties. In it, I shall find a perpetual admonition to practise, with still greater activity than ever, those philanthropic and benevolent principles of Masonry in the situation of rule which I am about to hold over that vast territory whither I am destined. I will appeal to it with a consciousness of having, at least, endeavoured to fulfil my duties; if ever my spirits flag, that they be roused anew by reflecting on the testimony of those sentiments you have been pleased to entertain of my exertions for the advancement of the interests and welfare of this institution. I felt a diffidence in addressing you upon occasion of the first speech of our most Illustrious D. G. Master, and if so, what must be my feelings now? I feel myself totally unable to enter into any minute discussion; I can only say, that, when he is pleased to represent me in such a flattering light as he has done, I think he has slidden into some confusion, as to the object of his applause. The lustre which he praises, and which his friendship misleads him to consider as essentially mine, is only the splendor of Masonry reflected from me. The prominent station which I hold here, concentrates all the rays of the Craft upon my person as it would upon the Person of any other placed in the same elevation; and the Illustrious D. G. Master makes an effort to persuade himself that this lunar brilliancy is the genuine irradiation of the sun. My real relation to you may be best explained by an Asiatic apologue.* In the

baths of the East, perfumed clay is used instead of Soap. A Poet is introduced, who breaks out into an enthusiastic flow of admiration at the odour of a lump of clay of this sort. 'Alas' answers the clay, 'I am only a piece of ordinary earth, but I happened to come in contact with the Rose, and I have borrowed some of its fragrance.' I have borrowed the character of the virtues inherent in this Institution, and my best hope is, that however minute be the portion with which I have been thus imbued, at least, I am not likely to lose what has been so fortuitously acquired. Gratitude holds a high rank among those virtues; and, if I can be confident of any thing, it must be of this, that earnest gratitude towards you cannot depart from my breast, but with the last pulse of life. With the sincerity, attachment and an affection truly fraternal, with a just return of soul to all that you have been pleased to express through our worthy Deputy Grand Master on my account, in regard to all the kindness you have exhibited towards me, I beg leave to drink "Health and Happiness to every individual present." (The most unbounded applauses ensued.)

After a variety of appropriate toasts and songs.

Lord Moira in his capacity of Chairman and Acting Grand Master, then proposed as a toast

'The King of Sweden, grand Master of the Masons of the North.

The Swedish Ambassador then rose and said—"Brethren, for the King, my master, I beg leave to return you all my hearty thanks for the honor you have done him; I shall take care to embrace the first opportunity I may have to acquaint my master, the King of Sweden, and all the brethren of my country, of the honor which this grand and noble Society has been pleased to confer upon him, and also upon them."

"The Health of Lord Kinnaird, D. G. M. of Scotland, and success to him and his Lodges."

Lord Kinnaird,—"Brethren, I humbly return you thanks both on behalf of myself, and in the name of the Lodges of Scotland, for the honor you have done to me and to them upon the present occasion. Allow me to say, that it is principally owing to the conduct of the Right Worshipful Acting Grand Master now in the Chair, and that connection which subsists between the Lodges in England and those in Scotland, has been kept up and encouraged; a connection which redounds to our honor and advantage. I entreat the brethren present to consider that these are the unanimous feelings of the Brethren in Scotland, and I may also add, that, from the affection we have, on that account, entertained for the Right Worshipful Acting Grand Master of England, we most cordially do join in every feeling of attachment and reverence that has this day been expressed towards him in this place, and also do most highly approve of the honours that have been so enthusiastically conferred upon him on your behalf, by the Illustrious Personage who lately occupied the Chair. Permit me also, My Brethren, to add one word more; if the Free Masons in Scotland regret the departure of that Noble and Worthy Person, your Acting Grand Master, to a distant shore; if they feel equal pain and regret with you at his leaving this Country, to which, a continuation of his services must have been still a very considerable acquisition; they have only in common with you the consolation to reflect, that he goes to a distant and vast country, to carry with him and to disseminate those principles of humanity, charity, and benevolence, which belong so eminently to Free Masonry in these United Kingdoms, together with all those good and generous feelings and gratifications which that Noble Lord inherits in his own private character. I can assure you, that in my estimation, those laudable and humane feelings which he so eminently possesses, with those qualifications which he seems to inherit, it is no trivial gratification to us to reflect, that he may, and have no doubt, will be the means of adding happiness and comfort to millions of our fellow creatures. (This speech was followed by enthusiastic applauses.)

LORD MOIRA.—"Brethren, I should be deemed deficient in that attachment and regard usual upon such occasions, if I did not drink the Health of the Provincial Grand Master Sir John Doyle and his Colleagues, who attend us upon this occasion, and whose sentiments I know are those of reciprocal attachment and fraternal love, both upon their own part, and on behalf of the Provincial Lodges which they superintend."

This toast being drank with great courtesy and joy

Sir John Doyle rose and addressed Brethren nearly to the following effect. "Most Worshipful Acting Grand Master and Brethren; honored as I have been by personal notice of the Chair, and deputed by my Colleagues, the Provincial Grand Master, I rise to return our joint thanks for honor which has been conferred upon us. The value of the compliment is considerably enhanced by the kindness with which the present, and the gracious approbation to it by our Illustrious Visitors; It is doubly gratifying to us in coming from a body, the basis of whose Institution is To fear God, Honor the King, and to love one's Neighbor as one's self; An Institution whose principles, if universally diffused, would tend to calm those angry storms that agitate and valse a frighted world, and man would no longer be the bitterest enemy of his fellow man. Upon the interesting occasion you has brought us together this day, and you has excited the best feelings of the heart, it is impossible to be wholly satisfied. I am, indeed, sensible of the difficulty, the impossibility of engaging your attention unless you could do, what you never will forget the brilliant display of impressive eloquence which you have heard from the Chair, and from the distinguished person who has been the subject of its just and elegant eulogium. But Brethren, difficult as the task be, that heart must be cold and callous in that could remain unmoved at such a sight as this, and not catch some sparks of enthusiastic fire that seems to animate the whole;—an enthusiasm which must be honorable to those who feel it, as gratifying to him whose virtues have called it forth. (Much applause.) If this could be accessible to a casual observer, how must it be the feelings of one, who, from earliest youth has been honored with the unvaried friendship of this highly-gifted man. I know him, and he who knows him best, must love him most; I know his virtues, but I also know the refined delicacy of his manly mind, and am fearful, that, in endeavouring, how inadequately, to describe the one, I should insensibly inflict a wound upon the other. Were it not for fear of this offence, my countenance would be a state of unmeasured merit brought forward and sustained; rising genius fostered and protected; human misery relieved and comforted.

The helpless Orphan, the wretched widow the aged parent, the homeless stranger, the prostrate foe, all shared the bounty of your generous hand. (Here ensued loud and reiterated applauses and joyful approbation.) Thus embracing in the vast scope of his comprehensive and philanthropic mind every grade of human woe, from childish infirmity to decrepid age. He was in heart a true Mason; "and every child of sorrow was his brother; Self was the only being seemed him forgot."

Happy Hindoostan, how will thy sables have cause to bless the power that sends thee a father and protector to diffuse happiness amongst countless millions!! But I dare trust my feelings further; delicacy forbids me to say more, Truth and Justice will not allow me to say less."

(This speech, from the marks of approbation and shouts of applause with which was followed, seemed to make a just and deep impression upon all the Brethren present.)

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The following is a correct Copy of the petition of the Catholics of England, which presented yesterday, by Earl Grey, to the House of Lords, signed by near eleven thousand persons including the Lords Shrewsbury, Newburgh, Fauconberg, Stourton, Pe Arundel, Dormer, and Clifford, and a numerous body of Gentlemen, of ancient descent and large landed possessions.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

We whose names are underwritten, Roman Catholics of England, humbly beg leave to represent to your Right Honourable House

That in the fourth session of the last Parliament, the Roman Catholics of England presented a Petition to your Right Honorable

(Continued in the Additional Supplement)

* This superb Jewel is suspended from a collar of three feet long, composed of seven rows of fine gold Maltese chain inter sected by five gold parallelograms with brilliant centres.

* The Prophecy of Ladi.