



It has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are to be sent, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Service of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

FORT WILLIAM.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, July 1, 1814.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are severally authorized to grant Certificates or Acknowledgements, in favour of the Proprietors of them, or their Representatives, to receive the Promissory Notes of this Government, upon the terms hereinafter to be specified.

1st. The Acknowledgements in question will be issued in exchange for any of the Securities of the Government of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, at present outstanding.

2d. Subscriptions will be received to this Loan in Cash at all the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay.

3d. Subscriptions will be received to this Loan in accepted Bills of Exchange, drawn up on the Governments of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, after deducting Interest at the rate of Six per Cent per Annum, for the period such Bills may have to run, and for arrears of salary, whether the same should have been advertised for payment or not, and generally all applications for Payment or Advances will be received in Subscription to this Loan.

4th. The Public Securities of the Governments of Fort St. George, and Bombay, will be received in exchange for the Acknowledgements in question, on application at those Presidencies respectively.

5th. Such of the Securities of the Bombay Government, of the Bombay Loan of the 1st April 1814, bearing an Interest of Five per Cent per Annum, as may be at present outstanding, shall be received in exchange for the Loan of the Exchange of the Bombay Rupee per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees. The Interest which may be due on such Securities calculated to the date of the transfer, will either be received in Subscription to the Loan on the same terms, or will be paid in specie at the said Presidencies.

6th. Acknowledgements will be granted under the present Advertisement for sums smaller than 1,000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees; nor will such Acknowledgements be granted otherwise than in sums of even Hundreds.

7th. The Proprietors of the Government Securities who may be desirous of exchanging their Notes for such Acknowledgements, will have the option of paying or receiving the fractional part of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees in Cash.

8th. The Accounts of this Loan will be closed on the 30th June 1815.

9th. The Sub-Treasurers at Fort St. George and Bombay, will grant Acknowledgements for Subscriptions made at those Presidencies respectively, in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, at the undermentioned rates of Exchange.

Fort St. George. Calcutta Sicca Rupees 335. 172 per 100 Star Pagodas.

Bombay. Calcutta Sicca Rupees 100 per 108 Bombay Rupees.

10th. The Interest which may be due on the Acknowledgements on the 30th June 1814, will be paid at all the Presidencies in Cash, at the rate of Exchange above mentioned, and will be added to the Principal, the Holder of the Acknowledgements receiving the same, at his option, the fractional part of 100 Rupees in Cash, so that in all cases, the Notes ultimately to be granted to the Public Officers, may be for sums in even Hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

11th. The Acknowledgements, after the Proprietor shall have received the Interest due to the 30th June next, are to be transmitted to the Deputy Accountant General at Fort William, to be exchanged for a Promissory Note or Notes, (not being less than 1,000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees each) in sums of even Hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and to bear date the 30th day of June 1815, which Notes will be registered under that date, and be Numbered in the order in which the Acknowledgements may be presented at his Office.

12th. The Accountants General of Fort St.

George and Bombay will, on application from the Holders of Acknowledgements, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes free of every expense whatever. The Proprietor, however, must in every such case, either receive the Interest due on the Acknowledgements in Cash, or subscribe it in the manner above mentioned, before the Acknowledgement is transmitted to Bengal, and must also express thereon, the Number and Amount of the Promissory Notes which he would wish to receive in Exchange for it, and which will be issued accordingly, to the Amount of the Acknowledgement, for any sums in even Hundreds, of not less than 1,000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

13th. The Notes of this Loan shall not be paid off without a previous Notice of Sixty Days being given to the Public, by an Advertisement to be published in the Government Gazette. Such notice shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment, at the period appointed for the discharge of the Notes so advertised for Payment, and all interests thereon shall cease from the expiration of that period.

14th. The Promissory Notes to be so granted, shall be numbered and placed upon the General Register of the Registered Debt of this Presidency, in manner aforesaid; and the Notes of the Loan shall be in course of being paid off, the Principal shall be discharged, in Cash at the Presidency of Fort William, or by Bills of Exchange (at the option of the Proprietor,) to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the Exchange of Two Shillings and Six Pence per Sicca Rupee, payable Eighteen Months after date, and to the Honorable Court to postpone Payment for the further term of One, Two, or Three Years, from the date on which the Bills shall have become due, Interest being allowed from such date, at the rate of Five per Cent per Annum, and payable Half Yearly, to the period at which the Bills may finally be discharged. It is at the same time expressly stated, that the Public Creditors shall not have the option to demand payment by Bill, in any case being intended only to allow them this alternative, when the Loan shall actually be in course of Payment, by Public Notice to be given for that purpose.

15th. The Notes shall be advertised for Payment, according to the order of priority in date and Number, in which they shall have been placed upon the General Register, with the special reservations hereinafter noticed; but all Notes advertised at the same time for Payment, shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the Notice. Government shall also be at liberty to Advertise other Notes for Payment, without waiting for the expiration of pending Notices, and to discharge the Notes, so subsequently advertised, at the expiration of the Notice relating to them, notwithstanding the Holders of Notes comprised in prior Advertisements, may have omitted by themselves, or their Attorneys duly authorised, to apply for Payment.

16th. It is clearly to be understood, that Purchases by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and transfers of the Notes of the present Loan into any future Loan in the manner hitherto used, shall not be considered as infringements of the stipulation in the present Advertisement, with respect to priority of Payment.

17th. The Governor General in Council also reserves to himself the liberty of paying off any of the Notes of this Government, which may be issued in Exchange for Certificates granted by the Government of Bombay, in Exchange for Notes of the Bombay Eight per Cent Loan of the 1st September 1801, and 1st of April 1811, at any time the Governor General in Council shall deem expedient; without regard to the relation which they may bear in point of Date and Number to the Notes of the present Loan.

18th. For the accommodation of Proprietors

of Notes residing at Fort St. George or Bombay, it is hereby provided that, on application to the Accountant General at either of those Presidencies, they shall be entitled to have the original Note issued by the Bengal Government, exchanged for another Note for the same sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and of the same tenor in every respect, or to have different Notes Consolidated into one or more, larger Notes, or to have their Notes subdivided into smaller Notes, (not being for less than 1,000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees) on payment of the established Fees of Office.

19th. The Interest on the Promissory Notes shall be payable half yearly, on the 31st of December and the 30th of June; from Year to Year, until the Principal shall be discharged, or until the Interest shall cease on the expiration of the Notice of Payment, as expressed in the 14th Clause, and it shall be optional with the Proprietor of the Notes, to receive Payment of the Interest in Cash, either at Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, or by Bills, to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the Exchange of Two Shillings and six Pence per Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable Twelve Months after date, provided always in the latter case, that the Interest, for which Bills may be so required, amount to the sum of Forty-five Pounds Sterling at the least, and on Bills it will be granted for any smaller Amount.

20th. The Proprietors of Notes who may require the Interest to be paid at Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive Payment at that Presidency in Cash, at the Exchange of 335. 172, Calcutta Sicca Rupees per 100 Star Pagodas, or if the Holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous at any time of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George will grant him a draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, payable at sight, for the sum, in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note on account of Interest to the period of last Half Yearly Instalment.

21st. The Proprietors of Notes who may require the Interest to be paid at Bombay, shall be entitled to receive Payment at that Presidency in Cash, at the Exchange of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees per 108 Bombay Rupees, or if the Holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay will grant him a Draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, payable at Sight, for the sum, in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note on account of Interest, to the period of the last Half Yearly Instalment.

22d. For the accommodation of Proprietors of the Government Securities, whether such Proprietor be absent in Europe, or be resident in India, certain Regulations have been established, (published in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 31st December 1810), under which the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer at each of the three Presidencies, are empowered by the authority and directions of the Honorable Court of Directors to act in the management of all Property invested in the Government Securities, and those Officers will accordingly, under the Regulations in question, receive into their custody, under the responsibility of the Honorable East India Company, the Promissory Notes of the present Loan, on application being made for that purpose by the Proprietor, his Agent, or Assign, and will remit the Interest (and the Principal also, when remittable, as it shall become due, according to the instructions which they may receive from the Proprietor for that purpose.

23d. A Certificate or Acknowledgement will be granted in the following form for subscriptions or Transfers, which may be made at the Treasuries of the different Presidencies.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE. I do hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury, the Sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which is to be accounted for to him, or Order in manner follow-

ing:—Interest on the Principal at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum from this date to the 30th June 1814, will be paid to him at the General Treasury of either of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, or at his option, be added to the Principal, he paying or receiving the fraction of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, so that the Amount may be brought to even Hundreds: and for the Principal alone, or with the Interest so added, as the case may be, a Promissory Note to be dated the 30th of June 1815, will be granted on application to the Deputy Accountant General in Bengal, payable conformably to the conditions of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 1st July 1814.

C. D. SUB-TREASURER. 25th. Promissory Notes under the Signature of the Secretary to the Government at Fort William will be granted in the following Form, in exchange for the Certificates or Acknowledgements.

FORT WILLIAM. Promissory Note for Calcutta Sicca Rupees— The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, as a Loan to the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said United Company, to repay the said Loan, by paying the said sum of Sicca Rupees, to the said, his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Sixty Days Notice of Payment, to be given, by the Governor General in Council, in the Government Gazette, either in Cash or by Bills of Exchange, at the option of the Proprietor of the said Note, to be Drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the Exchange of Two Shillings and Six Pence per Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable Eighteen Months after date with liberty to the said Court of Directors, to postpone the Payment of the said Bills of Exchange for the further term of One, Two, or Three Years, Interest to be paid for such protracted period, Half Yearly, at the rate of Five per Cent per Annum; and to pay the Interest accruing on the said sum of Sicca Rupees, at the rate of Six per Cent per Annum, by Half Yearly Payments to the said, his Executors, Administrators, or his or their Order, on the 30th of June and the 31st of December in each Year, until the expiration of Sixty Days, after such Notice of Payment, as aforesaid, when the Amount of Interest will be payable with the Principal, and all further Interest cease. The Interest shall be payable at the General Treasuries of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, either in Cash (if at Fort St. George, at the rate of Calcutta Sicca Rs. 335-172 per 100 Pagodas, and if at Bombay, at the rate of Calcutta Sicca Rupees 100 per 108 Bombay Rupees), or at the option of the Holder, by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the rate of Two Shillings and Six Pence the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable Twelve Months after date, with a further option to the Holder at Fort St. George or Bombay, to receive the Interest by a Draft at sight on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William.

(Signed) E. F. Sec. to the Govt. ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Registered as No. —

Published by Order of His Excellency The Vice President in Council, H. ST. G. TUCKER, Sec. to the Govt.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, W. NEWNHAM, Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE 3d August, 1814.



ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that the following revised Rates of Prices for TEAK TIMBER required for the purpose of Ship-building, be published for general information. Application for the purchase of Timber to be made to the Timber Store-keeper at Samarang, who will afford every information regarding the quantity of Timber in Store, and the places at which it can be delivered. It is to be understood, that the prices are fixed for prompt payment and in specie, to be made at the Staple-places.

DE Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade heeft goedgevonden te gelasten, dat de volgende verbeterde bepaling der Prijzen van JATTIE HOUTWERKEN, benodigt tot het opbouwen van Schepen, gepubliceerd worde tot algemene informatie. De aanvraag tot het kopen van Houtwerken moet geschieden aan den Timber Store-keeper te Samarang, die alle informatie zal geven omtrent de hoeveelheid van Houtwerken, die er in voorraad zijn, en der plaatfen van waar dezelve kunnen afgeleverd worden. Het word verstaan, dat de prijzen bepaald zijn tegens contante betaling en zilver geld, te betalen op de Stapel-plaatfen,

COMPASS TIMBER.

UPPER FUTTOCKS OF SMALL ROUND.		UPPER FUTTOCKS OF GREAT ROUND.	
Sided.	Per Foot, running measure.	Sided.	Per Foot, running measure.
Inches.	Stivers.	Inches.	Stivers.
13 1/2	33	13 1/2	40
13	30	13	37
12 1/2	27	12 1/2	34
12	25	12	31
11 1/2	23	11 1/2	28
11	21	11	25
10 1/2	19	10 1/2	22
10	17	10	20
9 1/2	15	9 1/2	18
9	13	9	16
8 1/2	11	8 1/2	14
8	10	8	12
7 1/2	9	7 1/2	10
7	8	7	9
6 1/2	7	6 1/2	8
6	6	6	7

TOP TIMBERS OF SMALL ROUND.		TOP TIMBERS OF GREAT ROUND.	
Inches.	Stivers.	Inches.	Stivers.
13	27	13	30
12 1/2	25	12 1/2	27
12	23	12	25
11 1/2	21	11 1/2	23
11	19	11	21
10 1/2	17	10 1/2	19
10	15	10	17
9 1/2	13	9 1/2	15
9	11	9	13
8 1/2	10	8 1/2	11
8	9	8	10
7 1/2	8	7 1/2	9
7	7	7	8
6 1/2	6	6 1/2	7
6	5	6	6

KNEE TIMBER.		SQUARE KNEES.		RAKING KNEES.	
Inches.	Stivers.	Inches.	Stivers.	Inches.	Stivers.
5	7	5	7	5	7
5 1/2	8	5 1/2	8	5 1/2	8
6	9	6	9	6	9
6 1/2	10	6 1/2	10	6 1/2	10
7	11	7	11	7	11
7 1/2	12	7 1/2	12	7 1/2	12
8	13	8	13	8	13
8 1/2	14	8 1/2	14	8 1/2	14
9	15	9	15	9	15
9 1/2	16	9 1/2	16	9 1/2	16
10	17	10	17	10	17
10 1/2	18	10 1/2	18	10 1/2	18
11	19	11	19	11	19
11 1/2	20	11 1/2	20	11 1/2	20
12	21	12	21	12	21
12 1/2	22	12 1/2	22	12 1/2	22
13	23	13	23	13	23
13 1/2	24	13 1/2	24	13 1/2	24
14	25	14	25	14	25

SQUARED TIMBER.					
STRAIGHT.					
60 FEET LONG.		55 FEET LONG.		50 FEET LONG.	
Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.
Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.
10	10	10	25	10	25
11	11	11	30	11	30
12	12	12	36	12	36
13	13	13	44	13	44
14	14	14	53	14	53
15	15	15	63	15	63
16	16	16	74	16	74
17	17	17	86	17	86
18	18	18	99	18	99
19	19	19	114	19	114
20	20	20	131	20	131
21	21	21	150	21	150
22	22	22	171	22	171
23	23	23	195	23	195
24	24	24	225	24	225

Timber that is longer than the intermediate divisions of 5 feet to be paid for in proportion to the same, except such as is above 60 feet long, when the price will be found in the Table of Mast Pieces, and whenever Timber may be unequally squared as a piece 50 feet long, 15 inches by 16, the mean is 65 Rupees for the Price, and so on for other disparities.

SQUARED TIMBER, STRAIGHT.

45 FEET LONG.		40 FEET LONG.		35 FEET LONG.	
Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.
Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.
8	11	7	6	7	6
9	12	8	8	8	8
10	14	9	10	9	10
11	16	10	12	10	12
12	18	11	14	11	14
13	21	12	16	12	16
14	24	13	18	13	18
15	27	14	20	14	20
16	30	15	22	15	22
17	34	16	24	16	24
18	38	17	26	17	26
19	42	18	28	18	28
20	46	19	30	19	30
21	50	20	32	20	32
22	54	21	34	21	34
23	58	22	36	22	36
24	62	23	38	23	38

30 FEET LONG.			25 FEET LONG.		
Thick.	Price.	Sts.	Thick.	Price.	Sts.
Inches.	Rs.		Inches.	Rs.	
6	3	5	6	2	15
7	4	15	7	3	15
8	6	5	8	4	20
9	8		9	6	
10	10		10	7	
11	12		11	9	5
12	14		12	11	
13	17		13	13	
14	20		14	16	
15	24		15	19	
16	28		16	22	
17	34		17	26	
18	39		18	30	
19	44		19	34	
20	50		20	38	
21	55		21	43	
22	63		22	48	
23	71		23	54	
24	80		24	60	

The prices of Timber in the last column, under the head of 25 feet, will be applied to all squared Timber straight, shorter than this,—as a piece 20 feet long and 18 inches square, the price will be 24 Rupees; and in like proportion for all the other different lengths and scantlings.

MAST PIECES.

LONG.	DIAMETER.	PRICE.
Feet.	Inches.	Rupees.
61	17	125
64	18	150
67	19	185
70	20	225
73	21	270
76	22	320
79	23	375
81	24	435
83	25	495
85	26	560
87	27	630
89	28	705
91	29	785
94	30	870
97	31	960
100	32	1055
103	33	1155
106	34	1260
109	35	1375
112	36	1500

The lengths and diameters having a proportionate reference to each other in the dimensions, all overlengths and immediate diameters will bear a proportionate price agreeable to the Table.

THICK STUFF AND PLANK.

LONG.	BROAD.	THICK.	PRICE.
Feet.	Inches.	Inches.	Rupees.
24 to 26	11 to 13	1 1/2	3
26 to 28	12 to 15	2	5
26 to 2		2 1/2	6
	13 to 16	3	8
		3 1/2	9
	14 to 17	4	11
		4 1/2	13
		5	15
		5 1/2	17
		6	19
		6 1/2	21
		7	23
		7 1/2	25
		8	28

MR. DAVID MALCOLM, has been admitted a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. SHOTTON, CALDER and CO. and his Interest will commence on the 1st of August next.

Messrs. BRUCE FAWCETT AND CO. have the honor to announce the cessation of Mr. WILLIAM CRAWFORD'S Interest in their Establishment, on the 31st ultimo.

Messrs. FORBES AND CO. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that the Interest of MR. MICHIE FORBES, in their Firm, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Notice is Hereby Given, THAT Monday next the 8th Instant (being a Hindoo Holyday (Purnamasnee)) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on that day.

F. TOMKINS. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, THIS DAY, VARIOUS Articles of Household Furniture, Plate and Glassware, Some pieces of Furniture, Chintz in small lots, Europe Harness, Half Saddles, A few Pieces of Potat, Handkerchiefs, Dozen of Beer, Jamaica Rum, &c. At 12 o'clock a Saddle Horse, and a Charriot and Pair, with Harness.

WOOLER & CO. HAVE the pleasure to inform the Public, they have received a large Consignment of BOOKS per the JAVA, Captain Templar, which are now exposed for Sale at their Warehouse.

Boycé, Kempt, & Co. On WEDNESDAY next, WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THEIR ROOMS, neat London made Hunting Saddles, Six Sets of Europe Harness complete, A strong serviceable second hand European Curricule, And various other Articles.

TO BE LET ON MODERATE TERMS, A large and commodious Godowns under-neath and Street adjoining to the Merjee's Shop and later on the occupation of Mr. A. Vere, Apply to Mr. JOSEPH ARIA DE SOUZA on the Premises.

FOR SALE AT THE Courier Office THE INDIAN KALENDAR, FOR THE YEAR 1814, PRICE 2 1/2 RUPEES.

As no Plank or Thick-stuff intended for Ship-building ought to be cut less than 26 feet long, (but as much longer as circumstances will admit its being procured, particularly the Thick-stuff,) and the breadths from the general growth of the trees, running pretty uniform,—the variation makes no very material difference in the contents at least not to such a degree as to become an object of much importance, but when the over-lengths of Thick-stuff and Plank exceed 28 feet, it is to be charged in proportion to the price it bears in the Table.

Thick Pipe Staves, 1st sort 20 Rupees. per 100.  
2d — 16 — per 100.  
By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, April 22d 1814. J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. W. NEWNHAM, Secretary to Government.



Register of Sums deposited in the General Treasury at Bombay, on Account of the Estates of Military Persons deceased, to the 31st July 1814; also of those transferred, discharged and remaining unclaimed since the last Register was published.

DATE WHEN DEPOSITED.	BY WHOM DEPOSITED,	ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATES,	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1806 Dec. 6th	R. Doolan Lieutenant Colonel Commanding 1st Bat. 5th Regt. Native Infantry.	J. Robinson Lieutenant of the same Corps,	800 0 00	Unclaimed.
15th	John Dufty, Captain 2d Bat. 1st Regt. Native Infantry,	James Castle, Conductor of Ordnance and Stores at Cannanore according to an account delivered by Captain Dufty,	89 3 10	
1807 Feb. 20th	John Robinson, Town Adjutant	J. Gibson Lieutenant of the 2d Regiment N. I.	175 3 22	
1809 June 20th	Robert Lewis, Major Commanding Marine Battalion.	Thomas Brown, Ensign of the same Corps,	47 1 95	
1810 Sept. 14th	Michael Kennedy Town Major,	R. McDonald, Lieutenant of the 3th Regiment Native Infantry.	682 2 80	
1811 April 22d	Hull Capt. Commanding 1st Bat. 4th Regt. Native Infantry,	W. R. Graves Ensign of the same Corps,	780 0 00	
May 3d	McClintock Capt. 6th Regt. N. I.	George Walter Lieut. of the same Corps.	240 0 00	
1812 Dec. 20th	J. Bailie Col. Commandant of Artillery.	John Heatherly Assistant Surgeon attached to the Battalion of Artillery.	577 1 03	
1812 Aug. 28th	D. Fallon Major Commanding 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry.	Veatch Lieutenant of the same Corps.	90 0 00	
Dec. 16th	Andrew Aitchison Capt. Town Major.	John Cockburn, Ensign of the 2d Bat. 1st Regt. Native Infantry.	496 2 59	
1813 April 10th	J. A. Wilson Major Comd. the En. Regt. Ditto,	Thos. Harrison, Lieut. of the same Corps.	150 0 40	
May 24th	Thomas Corfellis, Major Commanding the 2d, 3th Regiment Native Infantry	John McKenna Lieut. Ditto.	53 0 00	
July 30th	Wm. Mealy, Major Commanding the Bat. Native Invalids.	Thos. Procter Lieut. of the same Corps.	128 0 00	
Aug. 10th	Major Wm. Cowper, Commissary General.	Barnett Lieut. of the said Corps,	116 90	
" 16th	E. F. Edwards, (Captain) Commanding 2d Bat. 8th Regt. Native Infantry,	Geo. Webb, Sub Conductor of this Establishment	166 3 32	
Sept. 11th	W. Morrison, Lieutenant Commanding a Bāncoots	Gall, Assistant Surgeon of this Establishment,	2,062 3 54	
Oct. 25th	F. Warden, Town Major,	Blake, Lieutenant of the Invalid Corps.	695 0 00	
Dec. 10th	Richard Torin, Esq. Marine Paymaster,	Wm. Jayne, Lieut. of the 1st Bat. 4th Regt.	477 0 80	
" 20th	James Smith, Lieut. Col Comd. 1st 6th Regiment Native Infantry.	W. Taylor, late of the Marine Establishment deceased.	325 0 84	
1814 Feb. 1st	Major F. Warden, Town Major,	Thomas Smith, Lieutenant of the same Corps,	168 0 00	
" 11th	Lieut. Col. Leighton, Commanding 1st 4th Native Infantry.	Burton, of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons,	428 0 76	
" 15th	Lieut. T. Gordon, Fort Adjutant at Surat,	William Jayne, Lieutenant of the same Corps.	394 3 00	
March 18th	Major Wm. Mealy Commanding the Bat. of Native Invalids,	Edwin Wyndowe, Lieut. of the Bat. of Artillery.	535 0 75	
April 5th	Lieut. J. Grant, Adjutant of the 1st or Grenadier Bat. 1st Regt.	William Stacey, Lieut. of the same Corps.	23 2 00	
" 15th	Major F. Warden, Town Major.	D. Mahony, Lieut. Col. Com. the said Corps,	5,112 3 55	
" 27th	Ditto	F. Willo, Lieut. of H. M. 47th Light Dragoons.	477 2 00	
May 10th	Messrs. Forbes and Co.	Affst. Surgeon W. Forrest, of H. M. 2d 56th Rt.	145 0 90	
June 20th	Lieut. Col. W. East, Comdg. 1st 2d N. I.	W. Carter, Corporal of H. M. 84th Rt. deceased.	12 0 43	
July 16th	Major W. Burke, Comdg. the 2d 8th N.I.	Lieut. W. F. Robertson, of the same Corps deceased.	172 0 07	
		Subidar Girvoor Sing, of the same Corps deceased.	2,130 0 00	

BOMBAY CASTLE,  
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
31st July 1814.

ERRORS EXCEPTED  
J. KAYE, — Accountant General.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of RICHARD PEREIRA late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, application was this day made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay for Letters of Administration in the above Goods to be granted to ALEXANDER JOSEPH PEREIRA the Son of the said deceased—all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Bombay 1st day of August 1814.  
MORGAN, Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of GIRVAORSING GOOLALLSING deceased late Subedar in the Second Battalion Eighth Regiment of Native Infantry in the Hon'ble Company's Service.

APPLICATION hath this day been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the above Goods may be granted to JEETSING GOOLALLSING the Brother and lawful next of kin of the said deceased; All Persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 3d August 1814.  
STEPHENSON, Proctor.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

ECC. SIDE.  
In the Goods of ADAM DUN Gentleman deceased.  
APPLICATION having been made to this Hon'ble Court that Administration of the Goods and Effects of ADAM DUN late an Officer in the 2d Battalion of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, may be granted to DUNCAN CAMERON of Bombay Tavern Keeper as a Principal Creditor of the deceased. The next of kin and Creditors of the said deceased are hereby informed thereof.  
T. W. BROWNE, Proctor

Dated 5th August 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WE GOCUL LARACHUND and DEWALLEBOY, wife of LARACHUND PANACHUND lately residing in Weavers Street near Wittulwady on the Island of Bombay, Banian Inhabitant now Confined in the Goal of Bombay and not being charged in custody on the 16 day of October 1812, with any Debt, or Debts sum or sums of money exceeding in the whole the sum of Rupees Twelve thousand, five hundred, sixty nine and thirteen reas (12,569 0 13,) do hereby give this our first public notice, that we intend to take the benefit of an Act passed in the fifty second year of his present Ma-

esty's Reign intituled an Act for the relief of certain insolvent Debtors in England. And we do hereby give notice that a true and perfect schedule containing a discovery of all our real and personal Estate hereafter to be sworn to, is now ready to be delivered to any Creditor applying for the same to the Goaler of the Goal of Bombay aforesaid.

GOCUL—LARACHUND, her DEWALLEBOY the wife of mark LARACHUND PANACHUND.

Witness, M. MCKENZIE, MARSHAL.

THE COURIER BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1814.  
GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30th JULY 1814.  
By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieut. R. V. Gillum of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health.  
Bombay Castle, 31st July 1814.  
Lieutenant Robert Robertson, is appointed an Aid-de-Camp to the Right Hon'ble the Governor vice Portinger, from the 1st of the ensuing Month of August.

Bombay Castle, 3d August 1814.

Lieutenant Fireworker Peter Jenkins, of the Battalion of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Sea for the benefit of his health, and permitted to be absent from his duty for a period of four Months, from the date of his embarkation.  
Lieutenant C. Bunyan, of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. is appointed Adjutant to that Corps vice Meal resigned.—Date of Appointment 1st of August 1814.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

The official notification which we had the greatest satisfaction in publishing on Monday last, conveying the glorious tidings of the conclusion of a General Peace, is, with the exception of the postscript published in another part of this paper from the Madras Courier, the only intelligence we have received in consequence of the arrival of the Ann at Madras. We are therefore at present totally in the dark, both in respect to the terms of negotiation entered into by Buonaparte with the Allies, and also respecting what is of far greater importance, the basis of the agreement by which Peace has been once more restored to the nations of Europe. We are now certain of the abdication of the Throne of France by Buonaparte and of the satisfactory termination of Hostilities in Europe: but the interesting details which led to the accomplishment of these two great events (certainly the greatest in the history of modern times) we must patiently wait for till we have some fresh communication from Bussora, for we must presume, that we have already received every incident of importance relating to these events that has reached Madras. It is under these



circumstances that we feel a more than ordinary desire for the return of the Acorn.

As it is evidently the wish of all Parties to restore a permanent tranquillity to Europe, we expect to find in the Preliminaries of the Peace, the same high spirited generosity and disinterested moderation, which has so peculiarly marked the Counsels of the Allies in the great Contest now so triumphantly terminated; and we confidently predict that the treaty of Paris will be remarkable for mutual forbearance, for national sacrifices voluntarily made, and for that spirit of universal Philanthropy, which is so honorable to the enlightened Rulers of the present age.

By the arrival of the Java from Batavia we have received a regular series of News papers; from which we have extracted some interesting articles which will be found in another part of this paper.

The Island of Elba which is in future to be the residence of the mighty Napoleon, is we believe, a small Island not far from Corsica, which was formerly claimed by the Knights of Malta. It is situated in 42° 52' N. and 10° 38' E. and is eight miles long and two broad. It was stipulated and became one of the articles of the treaty of Amiens, that the English Troops who then held possession of it, should be withdrawn; and this having been faithfully observed; the French with their usual audacity immediately sent their Troops to occupy it. This became one of the grounds for the rupture of the Treaty, a few months afterwards.

We perceive by the Calcutta papers that her late highness Shumsoon Nissa Begum, widow of the Nabob Vizier Assaf ool doulah, died on the 29th of June at Illahabad.

ARRIVAL.]—Ensign W. C. Leno, 2d Battalion 7th Regiment.

Lieutenant Wm. W. Quartley, Brigade Artillery.

Lieutenant A. Adamson, 1st Battalion 5th Regiment.

DEPARTURE.]—Capt. McIntosh Artillery.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following testimonial in favor of a very respectable Officer of this Port.

On Board the Ship Charlotte, 19th May 1814.

DEAR SIR,

We, the Undersigned, Officers of His Majesty's 78th Regiment who had the pleasure of being on board the Charlotte on the Expedition to Ballie, beg to express to you our warm acknowledgements for the very obliging hospitality and kind attention, we met with from you and your Officers on all occasions, both on board and on shore; and we take the liberty of requesting your acceptance of a Piece of Plate of the value of One Hundred Guineas as a small testimony of our grateful remembrance of them.

Wishing you and the Officers of the Charlotte every success and welfare. We have the pleasure of Subscribing ourselves,

DEAR SIR,

Your very faithful  
Humble Servants.

A. Adams, Colonel.  
Lt. Col. 78th Regt. Comg. Reserve.  
D. Forbes, Maj. Comg. 78th Regt.  
D. MacLeod, Capt. 78th Regiment.  
T. Cameron, Capt. 78th Regt.  
H. N. Douglas, Capt. 78th Regt.  
Rod. MacQueen, Lt. 78th Regt.  
Neil Campbell, Lt. 78th Regt.  
Richard Hart, Lt. 78th Regt.  
Alex. M'K. Cameron, Lt. 78th Regt.  
E. M'Kal, Lt. 78th Regt.  
Alex. Campbell, Lt. 78th Regt.  
Alex. Brodie, Lt. 78th Regt.  
Jno. Pennarick, Lt. 78th Regt.  
Alex. Waters, Lt. 78th Regt.  
Danr. Cameron, Lt. 78th Regt.  
D. E. M'Queen, Lt. 78th Regt.  
Rod. Cameron, Lt. 78th Regt.  
Jno. M'Crummen, Ens. 78th Regt.  
Geo. H. Douglas, Ens. 78th Regt.  
Jno. Cooper, Lt. & Adj. 78th Regt.  
Neil Currie, Surgeon 78th Regt.  
Alex. M'Leod, Lt. 78th Regt.

To  
CAPT. BROWN,  
Commanding the Charlotte.

To  
THE OFFICERS OF H. M. 78TH REGT.  
&c. &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the re-

ceipt of your very handsome Letter of the 19th instant, and to return you my best thanks for the pleasure its contents have afforded me.

If any part of my conduct, or that of the Officers of the Charlotte, has met with the approbation of the Officers of H. M. 78th Regiment, by doing nothing more than what I conceive to be the duty of all Commanders and Officers who have Gentlemen as Passengers, I can only attribute the highly flattering sentiments expressed in your Letter, to that goodness of heart, which during the whole of the Voyage has evinced itself by an evident desire to render every thing as far as you could comfortable.

I, with gratitude, Gentlemen, accept of so valuable a mark of your esteem, which I shall with pride hand down to my family as the gift of much respected friends.

With sincere wishes for your welfare and success and that of H. M. 78th Regiment, I have the pleasure of subscribing myself,

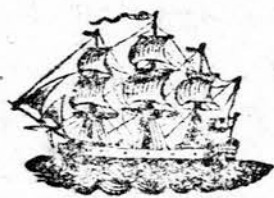
GENTLEMEN,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant.

PETER BROWN.

SHIP CHARLOTTE,  
at Sea, 30th May 1814.



### NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

#### B O M B A Y.

Arrived.]—July 22d Ship Hannah, Captain A. M. Quaker, from Sea.

Ditto; 24th Ship Alexander, Captain W. Harris, returned into the Harbour on account of bad Weather.

Ditto, 27th Ship Cornwallis, Captain Robert Graham, from Mauritius and Bourbon.

Ditto 30th, Ship Java, Captain Henry Templer, from England.

Ditto 31st His Majesty's Ship Malacca, D. H. Mackay Esq. Captain, from Madras.

Sailed.]—July 29th, Ship Khabras, Captain F. E. Gregory, to Bengal.

Ditto the H. C. Cruiser Prince of Wales, Lieutenant C. J. Maillard, to Bassorah.

Ditto 31st, Ship Alexander, Captain W. Harris, to Madras and Bengal.

August 1st Do. Ship Gu Java, Captain J. Blayd, to Madras.

Ditto 2d, Ship Milford, Captain C. Learmouth, to China.

Ditto 3d, Ship Hannah, Captain A. M. Quaker, to England.

Ditto Ship Wellington, Captain G. Mackintosh, to Ditto.

#### B O M B A Y.

BIRTHS.] At Surat on the 18th ultimo, the Lady of David Carnegie Esq. Superintending Surgeon, of a son.

At Seroor, on the 20th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. James Craig, 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, of a son.

At Myrtle Cottage, Ternah on Sunday last, the 31st ultimo, the Lady of G. F. Chamier, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

On Thursday the 4th instant at Eyculia the Lady of Sir Wm. Wilman Bart. of a son.

DEATHS.] At Surat on the morning of the 3d, ultimo, the Lady of A. M. Dawe Esq. Pay-Master to H. M. 2d Bat. 50th Regt. after a short but painful illness. Her premature dissolution is deeply deplored by her afflicted Husband, and will long be affectionately regretted by those who were best acquainted with her worth.

On the 4th instant, Mrs. E. H. Kempe, the Wife of Lieutenant W. P. Kempe of the Bombay E. R.

#### MADRAS.

DEATHS.] At Tranquebar, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Colonel Mulhiderff, aged 49 years: she was a dutiful Daughter, an affectionate Wife, a tender Mother, and a Sincere Friend—she was ever sensibly alive to the distresses of her fellow creatures, and supported a numerous family under very difficult and trying circumstances with patience and cheerfulness—her worthy character will long be remembered and her lamented memory fondly cherished by those of her relations and friends who shared her friendship and knew her worth.

On the 7th instant, at Mangalore, where he went for the benefit of his health, Richard Wedge, Esq. Lieutenant in His Majesty's 30th Regiment. —A young Gentleman of amiable qualities, who had gained the love and esteem of his Brother Officers, by his endearing conduct; his Death is sincerely lamented by a numerous acquaintance, who live to deplore the loss of a friend, who had to much engaged the affection of those who had the happiness of being acquainted with him.

At Cocanda, on the 8th Instant, of a Fever, Captain J. W. Whyte, of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Assistant Commissary General in the Northern Division of the Army.

### Calcutta Intelligence.

July 11th.

We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival at Saugor of the ship Fort William from England. This intelligence reached town last night by express from Kedgeere, just as this paper was preparing for the press.

From the known date of the Fort William's departure, she cannot well be the bearer of any European news; but the arrival will nevertheless be interesting to individuals, as she brings doubtless the principal packets addressed to this Presidency by the fleet with which she sailed.

Private letters from Juggernaut give the following particulars of the occurrences during the late festival of the Rutt Jatra at that place.

"JUGGERNAUTH; June 22, 1814.  
"The signs here beggar all description. Though Juggernaut made some progress on the 19th, and has travelled daily ever since, he has not yet reached his country-house, which is about a mile from the temple:—he may perhaps, however, arrive there to night. His brother is ahead of him; and the lady in the rear.—One woman only has devoted herself under the wheels;—and a shocking sight it was. Another, (intending, I believe, also to devote herself,) missed the wheels with her body, but had her arm broken. There have lost their lives by the pressure of the crowd; one of them in the temple and two in the street.

"The place swarms with fakcers and mendicants, whose devices to attract attention are in many instances really ingenious. You see some standing for half the day on their heads, bawling out all the while for alms; some, with their heads entirely covered with earth; some having their eyes filled with mud, and their mouths with straw; some lying in puddles of water; one man with his foot tied to his neck, another with a pot of fire on his belly, and a third enveloped in a net-work made of rope.

"Yesterday evening we witnessed a Spectacle. The acting Magistrate alighted, and spoke to the woman; but she said, that she had loved her husband, and was determined to burn with him. The man had died only about seven hours before; and his body was in a pit, at a short distance, filled with burning faggots. She proceeded towards the spot, supported by her two sons and several Brahmins; music playing, during the ceremony. When she came near the pit, she received a vessel (containing offerings, I suppose) from one of the fons, and then advancing from the rear, passed round the place, until she came opposite to her husband, when she threw in the vessel, and presently sprang forward with open arms, embraced the dead body, and soon afterwards expired. The remains of both were subsequently taken up; and the fons having first performed certain ceremonies for each, they were placed on separate piles, and consumed to ashes.

"I am happy to say, that not a life has this year been lost at the barrier, where last year twenty-seven were crushed to death."

"JUNE 28, 1814.

"Juggernaut, his brother and sister, all quitted their Garden-house last night, mounted their Rutt again, and this morning have commenced their journey back to the temple, in perfect health; for you must know that Juggernaut, according to his annual custom, had caught cold, by bathing in the temple at the last full moon; in consequence of which, he shut himself up for a fortnight, and, a day or two after he was well enough to see company, set out on this expedition to his Garden-house for change of air. He accordingly now returns, quite restored."

The Right Hon'ble. the Earl of Moira arrived at Berhampore on Friday evening last, on his progress to the Upper Provinces. His Lordship landed at that station under the customary honors, and was received and attended from the river side by all the principal officers of the Cantonment.

On Tuesday morning last, His Excellency the Vice-President held his first levee at the Government house; which was numerously attended.—On Thursday, his Excellency gave a public breakfast, at his house in Chourighee.

On Sunday evening, intelligence was received by express from Kedgeere of the arrival of the Fort William, Captain Parish, from England the 11th of January and Rio Janeiro the 1st of April. As she sailed from England with the Bombay Fleet, she can bring no European intelligence of interest, which has not been already obtained.—The following is a list of the Passengers from England on the Fort William—Mrs. Mary Coates, Mrs. Stackhouse, Mrs. Leveyer, Mrs. Basch, Native of India—Miss Susan Coates, Miss Amelie Coulou, Native of India, Miss Lashbrook, Colonel, ditto, Miss Corahé Busch, ditto, Miss Caroline Le Nemonds, ditto—Mr. James Deverine, Free Merchant, Mr. Robert Stuart, ditto, Mr. John Dalton, ditto, Mr. Septimus Brown, ditto, Mr. William Ledlie, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Alexander Mclean, ditto, Mr. C. F. Wroughton—Masters Thomas and Charles Sackhouse, and 249 Passengers.

According to the accounts from Saugor respecting the unfortunate Ship Devonshire, which were received in town after the publication of our last number, the loss of lives when the ship appears to have amounted to nearly thirty, sixteen of the sufferers being Europeans, besides the Surgeon who had gone below at the commencement of the squall, and is supposed to have been unable to return afterwards on deck. The violence of the squall is stated to have laid the ship on her beam ends, before any material exertions could be made to prevent its effects, and from the shifting of the cargo with the impossibility of shutting in the leopards, she remained in that situation until she fired and went down.

On Thursday last, a half yearly dividend was paid to the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, amounting to 500 Sicca Rupees on each share, being at the rate of ten per Cent. per Annum on the Capital stock of the Bank.

JULY 13.

Ten box packets and ten bags of loose letters were landed from the Fort William on Monday evening. Captain Parish and the Passengers arrived in town yesterday. Our readers will remember that the Fort William was separated from the China fleet in January, and put into Moura to repair some damages sustained in a heavy gale. She remained off the Island only two days, and proceeded under convoy of the Briton frigate, commanded by Sir Thomas Staines, to Rio Janeiro, where she anchored on the 17th of March. The Fort William was detained there for water till the end of March, and sailed on the 1st of April. The supply of that essential, was very slowly afforded in consequence of the extreme drought, which had prevailed for several months.

Although a packet from Falmouth of the beginning of February arrived at Rio Janeiro during the Fort William's stay, no intelligence conveyed by that opportunity has been brought to India of which we were not previously informed.

The Commander of the Fort William states that a French frigate also was carried into Rio Janeiro, prize to an English frigate. This was probably the Ceres frigate which was taken by the Niger off the Western Islands.

The Prince Regent of Portugal was preparing to embark for Lisbon to assume the government of his European dominions. Captain Parish heard frequent accounts of American Cruisers on the Brazil coast, and while in company with the frigate, before they reached Rio Janeiro, fell in with a small privateer, which after surveying the force of the two ships, sheered off. From Rio Janeiro, the Fort William sailed alone, and saw no vessels until near Moura. Her crew, we are sorry to learn, suffered from sickness in an uncommon degree. More than one hundred of the crew were committed to the deep, and when the ship arrived at Saugor, there were about a hundred on the sick list. Mrs. Parish also died during the passage, and scarcely a person on board escaped sickness. We hope that this unusual unhealthiness will be the subject of medical enquiry.

The Fort William has brought large Quantities of Beer, Wine, and many articles at present much in demand in Calcutta.

### Madras Intelligence.

JULY 21.

On Thursday the Session at the Supreme Court of Judicature was resumed; when the four Natives, charged with a Conspiracy to convict certain persons at the last Sessions for burning a Houf, the property of one of the four, were tried, and found guilty.

In our last number, we briefly noticed the Indictment found against an Officer of the Honorable Company's Artillery for Manslaughter, with the result of the Trial. It appeared in evidence that the circumstances which led to the melancholy and afflicting event, for which the indictment was preferred, were—that some Houfes in the neighbourhood of this Officer's had been robbed; and that he had prepared to resist any similar attempt, which might be made upon his property. That on the night the fatal event occurred, after he

(Continued in the Supplement after the Post)

B O M B A Y.—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Bake House Lane.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders



# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1814.

## A PAIR OF EPIGRAMS FOR THE ENEMIES OF OLD ENGLAND.

### The Tyrant's Elevation!

Last year, NAPOLEON, after all his high rant,  
Fled on a sledge, in woeful destination!  
Oh! may this year behold the captive tyrant,  
Led on a sledge, to public execution!  
Then, as misfortunes raise a Great Man higher  
Than e'er success; (or else old Ethics fib)  
Great Buonaparte's climax shall aspire,  
From a high Throne, to a still higher Gibbet!

### Torpedos, versus Broad-sides!

The Yank-es boast, with their Torpedo,  
Aloft in air our ships to Shatter!  
What is reason for this can we do?  
Sink their's—ten fathoms under water!  
Twixt valor, and base artifice,  
That ever distant be the level!  
That lifts our Navy to the skies;  
This sinks our rivals to the Devil!

(Continued from the last Page.)

had retired to sleep, a Servant from the Veranda saw persons walking, within the enclosure, at a short distance from the House, that after challenging them two or three times and receiving no answer, he awoke his Master, and told him there were thieves in the enclosure; that the Master instantly rose, seized a loaded pistol and rushed into the Veranda—that having challenged the supposed thieves, without receiving an answer, he fired; and the ball unhappily took effect—that upon a light being brought, the unfortunate person shot, was found to be an old servant of his who unable from sickness and age to perform any further duty, received a pension from him, and was allowed to remain within the enclosure of the building.

The distress of the Master on this discovery may be more easily imagined than described. A public investigation of the cause of this event of course became necessary, and the favorable result we gave in our last.

Monday last, the second Law Term for this year commenced before the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court.

On Tuesday morning, a Royal Salute from the Remparts of Fort St. George announced the arrival of the important Intelligence conveyed in our Extra Gazette of that day:

The Restoration of the Bourbons besides being founded in justice, is perhaps under existing circumstances, the measure best calculated for the future security and repose of Europe—it is a measure, which, tho' not consonant to the wishes of all the Confederates, is still more likely to reconcile contending opinions, than almost any other that could have been referred to—and under the dominion of this House, there is every prospect of the French character undergoing such change, as will again fit that Nation for becoming a Member of the civilized community of Europe.

There will be found to our Obituary of this day the simple mention of a Casualty, which has gone to many a heart and will go to many more. In reporting losses of this nature we are not frequently required to foist the affliction of friends and relatives by setting forth in appropriate language the merit and praises of the deceased. In the present instance we have been requested to abstain from the attempt. It is not therefore from indifference for every thing which is honorable in conduct and beautiful in character, that we have failed to mention in the usual manner, the public worth and private virtues of the inestimable man, whose loss we know to be so generally deplored. Undoubtedly, both will be recorded where they ought to be: on the proceedings of the Government which he served, and in the hearts of those by whom he was beloved. This much however we may permit ourselves to say, and the truth of it will be felt by all who know him.

in him his God had joined;  
The gentlest manners with the noblest mind.

Shipping Arrivals.] July 14. Ship Mary Ann, Captain N. Britay, from Cannanore 24 July.—20 Brig Elizabeth, Captain E. Wilkinon, from Bombay, 4th July.

Departures.] July 15, Brig Fanny, Captain V. Cornet, for Pondicherry.—18, Brig Dolphin, Captain P. Davidson, for Cattergong.—19, Brig Countess, of London, Captain M. Pike, for Masulipatam, Coringa and Vizagapatam.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY. ] Captain Campbell, Royal Scots.—Captain Woodhouse, 1st Bat. 7th Regt. N. I.—Lieuts. Beckett and Fiott, 1st Bat. 7th N. Regt.—Lieut. M'Pherson, 2d Bat. 21st Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. Rickard, 1st Bat. 15th Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES. ] Cornet Montagü, H. M. 22d Light Dragoons.—Ensign H. Birch, 2d Bat. 9th Regt. N. I.

This morning arrived the Ship Ann, from Buffara, left the 21st ultimo.

A Royal Salute has this moment been fired from the Garrison of Fort St. George, to announce the Glorious Intelligence of a General Peace between the Allied Powers and France.

Napoleon Buonaparte has accepted a retreat in the Isle of Elba, on a Pension.

Louis the XVIII. had not arrived in Paris but was daily expected. The Emperor of Austria and Count D'Artois were at Paris. Ferdinand the VII. has returned to the Throne of his Ancestors, in Spain.

The above Heads of Intelligence are of so important a nature, that we could not bring ourselves to withhold them from the Public, until the publication of our ordinary Paper.

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY  
JULY 22d.

## POSTSCRIPT.

We have gleaned the following additional particulars, which are contained in the Franckfort Journals.

It appears that Buonaparte made a proposition to the Allied Powers, to abdicate his Throne in favor of his Son, this was objected to, and he subsequently proposed to retire to the Isle of Elba in the Mediterranean, with a pension of 6 millions of Livres, this sum was also objected to, and 2 millions only allotted to him.

A GENERAL PEACE, was proclaimed about the 18th of April.

Louis the 18th was proclaimed King of France in Paris about the same time.

The American Frigate President was beaten off by His Majesty's Ship Orpheus, in the British Channel.

## JAVA.

JUNE 4th

When the ship Adele, which arrived here on the 31st ultimo, on her passage from Pulo Penang to this port, was about to put into Pontiana Roads, she observed a ship lying there at anchor, which the Commander supposed to be the Eugenia, from Bengal.—He soon, however, discovered his fatal mistake; the strange Vessel proved to be the American Privateer Jacob Jones, Captain John Roberts, from Boston in January last—he sailed in company with two other Privateers, a Ship and a three masted Schooner, which are also understood to be cruising in these Seas.

The Commander of the Privateer took 40 chests of Opium, and some Piece Goods out of the Adele, but did not molest any other part of her cargo.—He then delivered her up to Captain Smith, on condition of his remaining 48 hours at anchor in Pontiana Roads after the departure of the Privateer.

Captain Smith describes the Vessel as follows:—

Measuring 550 tons, pierced for 20 guns, only 16 mounted, long nines and twelves—painted black, with one white streak—carries fiddled royal masts—her light sails all made of Russia Duck—her mizen mast appears to stand very close to her main mast. She had made no capture previous to her falling in with the Adele.

As far as Captain Smith could learn on board the Privateer, she was to cruise in these Seas 30 or 40 days longer, then go to Manilla for supplies, and afterwards return to America.

The Commander of the Privateer describes the war as extremely unpopular in that country—so much so that it was expected a separation would take place among the States, if peace was not soon concluded.

We are happy to inform our Readers that we understand the object of the expedition against Bali has been fully attained, without resorting to hostilities, the Rajah hav-

ing confessed all his crimes and thrown himself completely on the mercy and generosity of the British nation, placing two hostages in the hands of Government as a security for his future good conduct.—We understand that his submission has been accepted, and that the powerful force the sight only of which has impressed him with due respect for the British nation, has left the Island of Bali—a part of it, the 78th Regiment has since arrived at Batavia, and a further proportion is supposed to have sailed to the Eastward.

Pursuant to a Notice which had been inserted in one of our Supplementary numbers, in the course of the week, a Meeting of the Dutch Inhabitants took place yesterday morning, in one of the largest rooms at the Stadhouse (which had been appropriately decorated for the occasion) to read and sign Addresses of Congratulation to His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and of thanks to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the late happy change of affairs in Holland.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor with the Members of Council, attended by the principal Officers of Government, arrived about 9 o'clock at the Stad-house, where his Excellency's entrance was announced by an appropriate Salute. Mr. Cranssen then, in the name of the Dutch Inhabitants, addressed the Lieutenant Governor, to express their sense of the honor His Excellency conferred upon them, by his presence on the occasion. The Lieutenant Governor in a short reply, stated that he only came to express his concurrence in the meeting, and his approbation of the objects it proposed.

The Addresses were then read aloud in the English and Dutch languages, and afterwards left on the table for signatures.

## JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

JUNE, 2d 1814.

We have the pleasure to lay before our Readers copies of an Address presented a few days ago to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, in consequence of the glorious news lately received from Europe, with His Excellency's reply thereto, which will doubtless be perused with all the interest they are so well calculated to excite.

To  
THE HONORABLE

THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES.

Lieutenant Governor of the Island

of Java and its Dependencies,

&c. &c. &c.

HONORABLE SIR,

Never before did any such good and Glorious News reach this Colony, as the last brought from Bussora and afterwards confirmed by the ships arrived from England, to delight every man inclined to the good cause, but in particular to make the hearts of all Dutch Inhabitants overflow with joy, as they see their Native Country delivered from the yoke and oppression of the Corsican Tyrant, and the illustrious House of Orange, the offspring of their former protectors and deliverers from Tyranny, restored to their rightful power, for which we ever must feel the highest gratitude, to the brave British Nation and its admirable Government, who through heroism, sincerity and perseverance, have restored freedom to the continent of Europe, and in consequence to oppressed Holland.

Expecting that a number of the Inhabitants of this place, sympathize with us in attachment to the House of Orange, and also individually to the person of His Serene Highness William the 6th, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands, and trusting that the delightful intelligence has kindled their wish, to join with us in presenting to His Highness a congratulatory address on his restoration; and as it would be a real hardship if the opportunity to sign it was not offered to every well-wisher of his country, we have thought proper to draw up such an address, and to lay it in a public manner for signature, if it meets your ideas, which we do not doubt, as the whole English Nation has taken such a lively interest in the event, but we consider it our duty to request your sanction, before we dare attempt to bring our plan into execution.

Besides this we consider not only that we lay under an obligation, but the feelings of our hearts dictate to us also most strongly, to present at the same time, and in the same way, an address of thanksgiving to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to whom we and our latest generation must look up with the most inexpressible gratitude, for having by his unexampled exertions and wisdom brought to the most glorious and most wished for termination, the contest against oppres-

sion and Tyranny, which His Highness's venerable Royal Father has kept up for such a considerable time, to the astonishment and admiration of the World,—which we also hope will be approved of by you.

And as we should be sorry to be considered less zealous than our countrymen at the Cape of Good Hope, who in such a public manner have manifested their feelings on the joyful occasion, we also wish to shew ours by giving a National Party, which we sincerely hope will be honoured by your presence and that of Mrs Raffles, as likewise by all the English Ladies and Gentlemen of the place, and which will be fixed upon, as soon as we may be favoured with your approbation, without which we could on no account undertake it.

We have the honor to remain with due respect and veneration,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient and  
most humble Servants,  
W. J. CRANSSEN,  
J. BERKHOUT,  
C. L. DE VEYE,  
K. PREDIGER.

Batavia,  
May 27, 1814.

TO

J. W. CRANSSEN, Esq. &c. &c. &c.  
and the other Gentlemen who signed the  
Address to the Lieutenant Governor, under  
date the 27th May.

GENTLEMEN,

I lose not one instant in replying to your patriotic and energetic Address; it breathes in every expression the spirit of true Hollanders, and as such cannot but be congenial to the feelings of a British bosom.

To say that I approve most entirely of the objects it proposes, and will lend every aid and facility in carrying them into execution, is but feebly to describe my sentiments. His heart must be cold indeed, which on such an occasion is not dilated with the warmest enthusiasm, and I do not hesitate to declare that I shall ever feel it as one of the proudest events of my life, to have been but the channel of forwarding to so brave, to so virtuous, and yet so long oppressed a Prince, those ardent and soul-breathing expressions of loyalty and joy which I hear poured forth on every side.

It may be unnecessary to add that I approve most cordially of your intention to address His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the wise, generous, and just part taken by him, in the late glorious events. Nor is it to your gratitude alone, that such conduct may lay a rightful claim; every Englishman must be equally eager to offer to him the tribute of grateful admiration, who has so truly studied the interests of his country, and who has raised to so high a pitch in the minds of the whole world the respect for the British character and name.

The National Party to which you have invited me, I shall have real pleasure in attending,—and all my Countrymen will, I know, be equally happy in obeying your festive call.

The anniversary of the Birth-day of our beloved and revered Sovereign is near at hand; that day, cannot be passed in a manner more respectful to him, than in being devoted to the commemoration of the most important epoch of his life—the long-winded and glorious emancipation of Europe from the Gallic yoke. On the morning then of the 4th of June, I invite you, Gentlemen, to a levee, where we may interchange the expressions of joy, which such intelligence must have inspired, and in the evening I hope for the pleasure of your company at a Ball and Supper.

I cannot conclude without offering to you, in common I am persuaded, with every Englishman, my heartiest congratulations on the late important events; events that have irradiated your Country with a blaze of true glory, proving her not merely to have been re-born, but to have been born again, at once in all the pristine energy and vigour of her best and most enlightened days. Such events, while they must afford the purest joy to every virtuous mind, cannot to any one appear to have been effected by hardly less than a miracle, yet to those really acquainted with the national character of Holland, the result could never have been quite unexpected. They knew that the spirit of their country might slumber under oppression, but it could not die; and they must have regarded even the quiet that so long prevailed, but as that calm which precedes the most fearful storm. Occasion only was wanting; it appeared; and was instantly seized, and in one week Holland saw herself, by a single effort, released from the cruel tyranny which had so long weighed her down. She awoke suddenly from a long trance, but not as one that had slept! Her emancipation from the Gallic Power was her least triumph. She proved herself at the same time what was far better; not to have been infected by the tyrant's chain; to possess still unimpaired all that energy of intellect, which raised her fortitude high among Nations. Of this the recollection of the noble House of Nassau has given an indelible proof, and on that event would I most particularly congratulate you.

Whatever may be the future progress of the war, with respect to Holland no change is to be dreaded; a Nation true to itself was never yet conquered; and a virtuous Prince, whose first act has been ob-



kind and forgiveness of the past, and who, for many years has been tried in that best of schools, adversity, may fairly justify your looking forward to long and uninterrupted happiness and peace.

Your young Prince, who has so bravely signalized himself under the auspices of our immortal Wellington, may also be considered as no inferior pledge for the future inviolability of your frontier, and with such a family to govern, the happiest and most glorious days must be anticipated.

That these hopes may be fully realized, and that Heaven may ratify the renewal of the ancient relations between England and Holland by the establishment of that uninterrupted friendship and good understanding, which has already and must always prove so essential to the happiness and interests of both Nations, will ever be the most fervent prayer of

Yours attached and faithful Friend,  
THOS. S. RAFFLES.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Batavia, May 27, 1813.

## BATAVIA.

JUNE 18.

On Sunday last arrived the ship Regent, Captain Haig, in 108 days from England, which she left together with a fleet of the Honorable Company's ships bound for the different ports of India, and among which were the Royal Charlotte and Sifat Castle for this place—they may be expected to arrive about the end of the present month. The fleet fell in with the American ship of war John Adams, and the Woodbridge licensed ship, which she had taken on her way home, but abandoned on the fleet coming in sight, making the best of her way out of their reach.

### From an English Paper.

Letters from Holland state, that General Dandels, late Governor of Batavia, who had been appointed by Buonaparte to the Command of the Fortress of Modlin on the Visula, being a native Hollander, had embraced the cause of his Country, and brought away with him, from Modlin, two battalions, who immediately attached themselves to the Orange Standard.

JANUARY 11th 1814.

Soldiers of the German Regiments, that came over to Lord Wellington's army first, that during the battles of the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, they did not wound or kill a single soldier of the Allied army, having constantly elevated their muskets at the time of firing.

(Continued from our Last.)

We this day continue our extracts from the interesting work of the battles of Leipzig, in October last. We have before spoken of the actions of the 14th and 16th the defection of the Saxons was one of the most important occurrences in the third day's battle; we therefore subjoin author's account of it:—

"The thunder from the French Centre, as well as from the left wing, gradually approached nearer to the City. The seventh corps under General Regnier, was in the left wing, and pointed towards Taucha. It was principally composed of Saxons. They had just come into action, and the Allies had already brought up a great number of guns against them. To the no small astonishment and confirmation of their leader, they suddenly shouldered their arms, marched forward in close files with their artillery, and went over to the enemy. Several French battalions, misled by this movement, joined them, and were immediately disarmed and made prisoners by the Allies. The French cuirassiers, suspecting the design of the Saxons, followed, apparently with the intention of falling upon them. The Saxons faced about, and compelled them, by a smart fire of musketry, to return. A volley of small arms was discharged after them, but with no more effect—it did them no injury. Their horse artillery turned about, and soon dismounted that of the French. They were greeted with a joyful hurrah by the Cossacks, who cordially shook hands with their new comrades. The Saxons desired to be immediately led back to the attack of the French. The hearts of these soldiers individually had long glowed with revenge for all the devastations committed in their native land by their allies and companions in arms, for whom they had so often shed their blood in torrents. The Generals of the Allies refused, on very good grounds, to comply with their desire. The Saxons marched a league into the rear of the field of battle, and there bivouacked. Their artillery only was after wards invited to take part in the engagement, and did great execution. This circumstance had an essential influence on the issue of the contest, in as much as the defection of a body of more than 8,000 men facilitated the advance of the right wing of the Allies. But for this step the Saxons would have fared very badly, as their opponents had already ranged upwards of thirty pieces of cannon against their line, and were bringing up still more to the attack. These now proved the more galling to the ranks of the French, who were driven back

almost to the Kohlgarten. From my position, this advance of the Allies was not to be perceived, except by the approach of the thunder of the artillery. The French centre yet stood immovable; at least we could not observe from the city any change which denoted a retrograde movement. How sanguinary this tremendous conflict was, might be inferred from the thousands of wounded, who nobly crawled, and were carried in at the gates. Among the latter were many Officers of rank. If you enquired of those who returned from the field, how the battle was going on, the reply almost invariably was—"Hold your breath—the enemy is very strong." A Saxon cuirassier declared, without reserve, that it might be considered as decided, adding, "We have lost a deal of ground already." Stotteritz and Schonefeld were formed the same evening. All the streets were covered with wounded; and fortunate were they who could find a shelter. As for surgical aid and medicines these were not to be thought of. A far greater number of these miserable wretches were yet left behind in the villages, as might be seen from the detached limbs, which were piled in heaps, especially at Probstheida."

The capture of the city by the Allies was attended with less destruction than could possibly have been conceived, owing to the humane precaution used by the victors, of driving the enemy out of it by musketry, and what may be termed manual force only, and without the aid, or with as little as possible of the aid, of those wide sweeping engines of destruction, mortars and cannons. But all the villages around were wholly ransacked, devastated, and burned; so that the misery of the inhabitants who remain alive, beggars description, and even distances imagination: it is misery in every form that humanity can suffer, or sympathy alleviate. We cannot however, help diverting to the just retribution of pain which the oppressors of the Germans have been in their turn doomed to suffer, and of the instances alleged, we choose rather (as these are not the calamities which we are called upon to relieve) to produce some of the ludicrous cast:—

"The country round Dresden was already exhausted. Soldiers and travellers coming from that quarter, could scarcely find terms to describe the dirt. They unanimously declared that the country from Ochatz to Leipzig was a real paradise, in comparison with Lusatia and the circle of Misnia, as far as the Elbe. Of this we soon had convincing proofs. It was necessary to pick out a great number of horses from all the Regiments, and to send back numerous troops of soldiers to the depots. Don Quixotte's Rinsante was a superb animal compared with those which returned to Dresden. Most of them had previously perished by the way. Here they covered all the streets. The men led them out of hand, partly for a few grischen. A great number were publicly put up to auction by the French Commissaries; and you may form some idea what sorry beasts they must have been, when you know that a lot of 26 was sold for 20 dollars. After some time, the whole of the horse-guards arrived here. They were computed at 5,000 men, all of whom were unfit for service. How changed! how lost was their once imposing appearance! Scarcely could troops ever make so ludicrous, so grotesque, and so miserable a figure. Gigantic grenadiers, with caps of prodigious height, and heavy armed cuirassiers, were seen riding upon lean cows, which certainly did not cut many capers. It was wonderful the animals showed no disposition to decline the singular honour. Their knapfacks were fastened to the horns, so that you were puzzled to make out what kind of a monstrous creature was approaching. Carbineers, with cuirasses and helmets polished like mirrors, lay without boots and stockings in wheelbarrows, to which a peasant had harnessed himself with his dog, and thus transported the heroes.—Few of the horses were yet able to carry the knapfack, and much less the rider. The men were therefore obliged to drag the jaded beasts by the bridle through the deepest morasses, and thought themselves fortunate when at last the animals dropped to rise no more. Compared with these endless caravans, a band of strolling players might be considered as the triumphant procession of a Roman Emperor. All these men were proceeding to Erfurt and Mentz."

### NATIONAL FINANCE.

The income of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ending the 5th instant, amounts to 11,352,000*l.* exceeding that of the corresponding quarter of last year by 1,014,000*l.* The charge upon the Consolidated Fund is about 12,000,000*l.* being an excess of about 279,000*l.* compared with that of the 5th of January, 1813. The deficiency, it thus appears is not more than 617,000*l.* whereas last year it

amounted to 1,383,000*l.* The war taxes, after deducting 614,000*l.* carried to the Consolidated Fund to defray the charges of different loans, have produced about 3,829,000*l.* yielding a surplus of 1,001,000*l.* over the receipts of the corresponding quarter of last year. The property taxes have produced near 20,000*l.* more. The Customs have fallen off to the amount of 355,000*l.*; but on the other hand, the Excise has experienced an increase of near 700,000*l.* We understand, that in the January quarter, about 400,000*l.* have been paid into the Excise in tea duties, towards the war tax, and an amount towards the Consolidated Fund.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. De Buck, the famous Herbalist, got his education at Vienna and Paris, also at Naples, during youth, and from the best Doctors in Germany that studied the qualities of herbs, roots, and the branches of Trees, and from the same he takes his medicines and remedies, and make famous good medicines and remedies from them, and very famous eye waters, price only 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; very good Drops, that eat specks and skins off the sight, 5*s.*; an Ointment, that eats specks and skins off also, 2*s.* per box; quart bottles for rheumatism and gout, price 5*s.* per bottle; ditto bottles for the worst of scurvy, 5*s.* per bottle. Pills for the nervous complaints, price 7*s.* per box; a famous Ointment for curing corns on feet and toes, and prevents return, a small pot cures four corns, price 7*s.* per pot; his valuable sauparel Pills cure all pains in the back, price 10*s.* per box; for single box only of those pills will soon get them a famous name, 5*s.*

Those famous Pills may be taken by children, Ladies, and Noblemen and Gentlemen, without any danger of catching cold. Those that take those pills one month in a year will be free for that whole year from all disorders. There is already great demand for them, and there are proper bills of instruction to every article.

To be sold only at his house, No. 2, Castle-street, two doors from Newman-street, as he cannot allow thirty-five per cent. to Agents to sell for him.

Sorabjee Dunjee in Parsee Bazar, has been appointed Sole Agent of Mr. De Buck at Bombay, in the Vend of his valuable Medicines and will have the honor of supplying any Ladies or Gentlemen, who may honor him with their commands on the most reasonable times, as soon as Free Trade Ships arrive.

### REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN CHEMISTRY.

The attention of chemists has of late been arrested by the discovery of an extraordinary new Substance, which possesses the singular property of becoming converted into a beautiful violet coloured gas, by a gentle heat. A Phial containing a minute portion of it when held near a candle, instantly becomes filled with the gas, which again vanishes when the Phial is removed from the source of heat; and this beautiful experiment may be repeated with the same substance for any number of times. An interesting account of this singular body, has been communicated to the Royal Society, by Sir H. Davy, now in Paris, and an easy method of preparing it has been discovered by Mr. Accum, a well known scientific Chemist of this Town. The new Substance is elaborated in the body of living marine plants, from the ashes of which it may be extracted according to Mr. Accum's process, by merely distilling part of the salts which they afford, with sulphuric acid.

### CURIOUS STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS.

In Great Britain the number of men capable of rising in arms en masse, from 15 to 60 years of age, is 2,744,847, or about 4 in every 17 males.

There are about 90,000 marriages yearly, and of 63 marriages, 3 only are observed to be without offspring.

In Great Britain there die every year about 332,700, every month about 25,592, every week 6,393, every day, 914, and every hour about 40.

The proportion of the deaths of women to that of men is as 50 to 54.

Married women live longer than those who are not married.

In Country places there are on an average 4 children born of each marriage; in Cities and large towns the proportion is 7 to every 2 marriages.

The married women are to all the female inhabitants of a country, as 1 to 3; and the married men to all the males, as 3 to 5.

The number of widows is to that of widowers as 3 to 1; but that of widows who re-marry to that of widowers, as 4 to 5.

The number of old persons who die during the cold weather, is to those who die during the warm season, as 7 to 4.

Half of all that are born die before they attain 7 years.

The number of twins is to that of single births as 1 to 65.

According to the observations of Boerhaave, the healthiest children are born in January, February and March.

From calculations founded on the Bills of Mortality, only one out of 3125 reaches 100 years.

The greatest number of births, is in February and March.

The small-pox in the natural way usually carries off 8 out of every 100, by inoculation 1 dies out of 300, or, according to Dr. Wilton, 1 to 250.

The proportion of males born to that of females is as 26 to 25.

In the sea ports of Great Britain there are 139 females to 100 males, and in the manufacturing towns 113 females to 100 males.

The total of the male population of Great Britain, in 1801, was 5,450,292, and of females 5,492,354, which is the proportion of 100 females to 99 males.

Taking the whole population of Great Britain, according to the recent enumeration, 1,000,004, the proportion of males to females is as 100 to 128.

Out of more than 40,000 cases, which had fallen under the observation of an eminent physician, he never met with one in which a person with red or light flaxen hair had the small-pox to confluence.

Of all the inhabitants of a country, 2*s.* in 100 live in Cities and large towns, the remaining 75 in villages.

There are in Great Britain 6,000,000 of males, and in Ireland, 2,000,000, of whom 807,000 were in 1812 in arms, that is, in the proportion of one to ten.

It appears, from tables, from 1772 to 1787, that nearly one in eight, of all cases of insanity, are imputable to religious fanaticism.

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PHYSICAL, ECONOMICAL, AND MORAL FORCES OF NAPOLEON, IN THE YEARS 1812 AND 1813.

January 1812.

1. Napoleon was in absolute possession of the French Empire, the kingdom of Italy, Illyria, and the southern part of Spain.

2. He was undoubtedly master of the states of the Confederation of the Rhine, of Prussia, of the kingdom of Naples, and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; he had possession of the fortresses on the Oder, and a limited alliance with Denmark.

3. Austria dreaded his power; her military system was reduced; circumstances rendered her ally; he consented to give him 50,000 men.

4. Russia kept her ports shut; she had 120,000 men upon her frontier to defend her independence; but she was at war with England, and the Porte, and soon after with Sweden.

5. This latter Power was in a state of neutrality with France; and Napoleon offered her subsidies to induce her to declare herself for him.

6. Napoleon had an army of 500,000 veterans upon the Oder, and the Visula to attack Russia, this war drew more than 600 millions out of his treasury, and 2000 pieces of artillery from his arsenals. The Poles supplied him with 80,000 men, and 100 millions. He brought into this war 70,000 cavalry.

7. Napoleon had in his own hands the monopoly of colonial products throughout almost all Europe. This monopoly brought him in 100 millions.

8. Napoleon drew contributions from Austria, from Prussia, and from Illyria. He had the revenue of all Italy, from the confederacy of Germany, from Poland, and that of the French empire, which amounted to nearly 1000 millions. Notwithstanding these resources, the deficiency for the year 1812 was doubled.

9. Notwithstanding the battles of Aspern & Eylau, Napoleon had preserved the reputation of being invincible; he enjoyed an opinion that nothing could resist him; it was sufficient for him to order, and every thing gave way to his will,—to order and it was done,—to direct, and every thing bended to his wish; to announce an event, and the prediction was fulfilled. Spain alone formed an exception; which, however had not dissipated the belief.

August 1813.

1. Napoleon has lost a part of the 32d Military division, a part of Illyria, all Spain, and the Dalmatian Islands.

2. Prussia, Mecklenburg, and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw are now no longer his dependencies; Prussia and Mecklenburg are, on the contrary, in arms against him.

3. Austria has an army of upwards of 400,000 men; she is no longer allied to France, but has acceded to the new alliance against her.

4. Russia has beyond her frontiers 200,000 men; she occupies the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; her ports are open; she is united with England, Prussia, Sweden, and Spain; she is at peace with Turkey, which considerably increases her moral force; and it has been proved by facts that she cannot be conquered.

5. Sweden having entered into the new war, furnishes more than 50,000 men, who are acting on the Continent.

6. Those 500,000 veterans of Napoleon have disappeared; he has lost all his cavalry—several Marshals,—80 Generals; of his army only some thousands of officers remain to him. The cannon, arms, accoutrements, the 600 millions are lost, together with Prussian and Polish contingents. He has only of the latter 15,000 men, with the maledictions of the country.

7. That monopoly has almost entirely disappeared, since the ports of Russia and Prussia have been opened since the war terminated between the Russians and Turkey, and the English occupied the Dalmatian Islands.

8. The Austrian, Poles, and Prussian contributions have ceased. Illyria is exhausted. The war and the army expence have doubled. What, then, will be the deficit for the year 1813?—There no longer exists a Continental System against England; it is, in fact, destroyed.

9. The battles of Smolensk and Borodino, of Krasnot, of Lutzen, and all the last campaign, prove, that with inferior forces he can be resisted and beaten; and that consequently, he must be beaten with equal forces, and destroyed with superior ones.

From this comparative statement, it results, that Napoleon's power and glory have sensibly declined since the year 1812. His army had then besides 110,000 auxiliaries,—viz. 50,000 Poles, 30,000 Prussians and 30,000 Austrians; his enemy now has an auxiliary force of 330,000,—viz. 200,000 Austrians, 100,000 Prussians, and 30,000 Swedes. His revenues have decreased one hundred millions; and the diminution will be still much greater, if we take into consideration what he drew by requisitions from Prussia, and the countries of the Confederation of the Rhine, and the war contributions of Prussia, Poland, and Austria.

There was no alliance against him, except that of England and Spain; no other power that could make war against him, none other than Russia which was able to resist him. A new alliance now subsists between four powers, which are in a condition to oppose him with 500,000 combatants,—whole nations will, should it be necessary, be under arms. Napoleon so fully feels the difficulty of resisting them, that he al-



most abundant the Peninsula, which exposes the southern provinces of France to invasion. His army is no longer composed of veterans; his cavalry is no longer formidable, nor the most warlike in Europe. Four-fifths of his army are composed of young men, imperfectly disciplined, and torn from the arts and agriculture, which are the main resources of the country.

Under the influence of Napoleon, especially Saxony, are no longer able to furnish the contingent which was imposed on them. Deprived of the great former resources, he no longer possesses either the means, or the right of dictating the conditions of peace. He will not be able to procure new States; he can only obtain it by sacrificing a part of those he possesses, which will augment the relative power of his opponents.

Continued the war, the chances are against him; the interests of the States which he has already sustained, have not been counterbalanced by any new conquest. In losing 600,000 of his troops, he acquired new enemies, who will combat him with the same forces which have before supported his cause, and his interests. Six millions of Prussians, nineteen millions of Austrians, and four millions of the Duchy of Warsaw—in all twenty-nine millions of men who were under his control, or his Allies, are now united against him. The deficit in his finances will augment with measure, and force him to aggravate the state of constraint and the sufferings of his subjects, which he can no longer relieve by his foreign receipts. All these considerations should have induced him to make peace; but it now remains for the Allies to conclude it on such a basis as will render it solid and honourable. They will augment their physical and moral force; draw closer their reciprocal ties; whilst he, detected by the same ambition, the same destructive objects, will be obliged to pay, with his own finances, those who serve him, and maintain at home an army which will increase the malady which is undermining his gigantic empire, and which will crush him under its ruins.

Baron Wassenbach retains his situation as Austrian Minister at the Court of London. He came over with friendly assurances from the Austrian Court. Bavaria sends a Minister to London, and also Wittenberg, both are on their way.—Morning Post, Dec. 29.

The Edinburgh Report, has expended for the first year, 25,950; the funds amounting to 25,000, leaving a deficiency of 950. The Glasgow Establishment expended, last year, 84,87; its receipts were within 12s. of 10,000, leaving a surplus of more than 1500. The assessment in Edinburgh is 1s. 6d. per pound, on house rents—in Glasgow, the highest rate is 1s. 6d. and comes down as low as 3d.

The following has been published in the French Journals as the amount and value of the fishery of Dieppe, from the 10 July 1802, to the 31 July 1813. "Twelve hundred fishing vessels, amounting to 26,823 tons, and manned by 17,784 seamen, have produced twelve millions and a half kilograms of fish—herrings, mackerel, thrushback, sole, &c. &c. of the value of three millions seventy-eight thousand francs. We may judge from this estimate, how unsuccessful have been the attempts of the English to restrain the industry of our fishermen. Hence they have resolved to leave them to pursue their occupations without molestation."

The French Gazette of Health mentions a surgical operation recently performed by Dr. Beauchene, the younger, principal surgeon at the hospital of St. Antonio in Paris. A woman, 76 years of age, was attacked by a cancer in her tongue, which threatened her life. Dr. Beauchene, after closely inspecting the part, determined upon amputation. Many medical men were apprehensive that this operation would not be attended with success. He nevertheless put it into execution; and had the satisfaction, at the end of 30 days, of witnessing the patient quite cured. Although the woman has lost two thirds of her tongue, she still speaks intelligibly.

Nineteen persons were bitten during the month of October at Bar-sur-Ormain, by a rabid wolf. Twelve of these persons have died. This unfortunate catastrophe is to be attributed to the imagination; since all the wounded were convinced that the animal was not mad, as he had eaten, and been many times thrown into the river; and they therefore neglected the advice of medical men, who recommended excision of the lacerated parts.

M. Friedlander has calculated the proportion of blind and deaf and dumb persons with the whole population in different countries. In the canton of Zurich, which contains from 100 to 12,000 souls, they reckon 139 deaf or dumb. In Denmark, the proportion is one in 1584. In Germany, one in 10,000. In France, there exists 22,000 deaf or dumb, of which 3500 are both deaf and dumb.

Jerome Buonaparte narrowly escaped being taken by surprise in his capital at Cassel. He had only two hours notice of the approach of the Russians. Of the escort with which he fled in the direction of Frankfort, a great part deserted or were made prisoners.—The Westphalian Gazette it is said, joined with the Allies.

### EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

Some years ago, two young fellows, brother, went to Jamaica; they were by trade blacksmiths. Finding soon after their arrival they could do nothing without a little money to begin with, but that with £60 or £70 they might be able, with the aid of that and industry, to make a fortune; they hit upon the following novel and ingenious expedient.—One of them stripped the other naked, shaved him close and blackened him from head to foot. The ceremony being performed, he took him to one of the negro dealers, who, after viewing and approving, advanced, he being a stout young fellow, £80 currency upon the bill of sale, and prided himself much upon the purchase, supposing him to be the finest negro on the island. The same evening this manufactured negro made his escape to his brother, washed himself clean, and resumed his former appearance. Rewards were then, in vain, offered in hand-bills; pursuit was eluded, and discovery, by care and precaution, rendered impracticable. The brothers with the money commenced business, and actually returned to England, not many years since, with a fortune of £20,000. Previous, however, to their departure from the island, they waited

upon the gentleman of whom they received the money, and recalling the circumstance of the negro to his recollection, paid him the principal and interest with thanks.—The story is well known, and well attested in the island.

Professor Schöck had recently published a geographical and statistical table of Switzerland. The population of the entire Confederation he computes at 1,490,524 souls. That of the cantons is thus apportioned:—Uri, 14,000; Zug, 14,300; Schwyz, 19,283; Unterwald, 28,240; Schwyz, 28,960; Sankt Gallen, 39,000; Basle, 42,193; Soleure, 47,882; Appenzel, 55,000; Fribourg, 67,814; Glaron, 73,200; Thurgovie, 79,671; Lucerne, 89,500; St. Gall, 88,793; St. Gall, 130,303; Appenzel, 144,441; Vaud, 148,215; Zurich, 182,123; Schaffhouse, 237,502.—Each canton contains the following inhabitants to a square league:—The Grisons, 522; Uri, 384; Glaron, 97; Schwyz, 1313; Soleure, 158; St. Gall, 1639; Unterwald, 1737; Vaud, 2047; Lucerne, 2408; Zug, 2600; Fribourg, 2958; St. Gall, 3257; Soleure, 3683; Argovie, 3734; Schwyz, 3750; Zurich, 4074; Basle, 4593; Thurgovie, 4683; and Appenzel, 5238. Thus the whole of Switzerland, of which the territory is estimated at 756,175 square leagues, may have 2624 inhabitants to each league.

EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.—The dominions of the Imperial Francis contain, according to a recent official report, made under special direction, 111,680 square miles, and a population exceeding 23,500,000 souls. The revenue amount to 104,000,000 of guilders, the ordinary expenditure to 103,000,000, and the Government dbits to 120,000,000. The military force at the time, exceeded 350,000.

### MISCELLANEA.

#### IRISH EPISTLE.

From *Blarney O'Botherham*.

"My heart pleases your Honour's Honour—I am a poor Irish big-brother, dwelling in the county of Roscommon, with a sick wife and a parcel of hungry children, and not one little potatoe to put in their mouths at all. Here we all be, please your Honour, in a dirty wet cabin, wife, childer, pig, and my own self, as the Devil found sixpence, all in a lump. Sir Murtegh, his Honour, is always a big way off, and his Honour's man won't grant me a leaf, and he is after raising the rent, though he knows I can't pay it, and we must all be turked out when he pleases. My own brother, by St. Patrick, he was more lucky; he did get a leaf, but the craur must out of his house, and his own self when his Honour's man pleased, and to be caud he forgot one day to fend duty ducks, and by mistake eat them his own self, Sir Murtegh sent for the craur, when he was after that thing his but a bi, and to please your Honour's Honour, the rain fell in, and the childer died. 'Bad luck to you, Sir Murtegh,' says he.—'You may dig your rates yourself you dirty spalpeen!' It's better to be killed than to be starved; I'll be after boating your egg.' And he went off to the White Boys. But poor Teddy was caught, and they made him dance upon nothing for being a rebel."

And some of their honours in England be after giving big heaps of money to them foreign folk; but we Irish lads, are not thought of at all at all. We ha' pigs, but his Honour's man takes 'em for rent; we ha' cows, but his Honour's man milks 'em; and we ha' ducks, but his Honour's man, kees 'em for duty. And will not your Honour's Honour be after 1913, that the poor bog stoters of the county of Roscommon must ate as well as their honours. And if they'll be pleased to think of us the next time, we'll not be after going off to the France, when they come here again; but, with a pig of the Irish, and shamrock to green 'em, we'll give them a beating, till they jump down their own throats, and plague us no more.—Your humble servant, as in duty bound.

BLARNEY O'BOTHERHAM.

The following singular advertisement is taken from a late number of the Compendious Courant.—"Thomas Hutchins has advertised that I have absented myself from his bed and board, and forbid all persons trusting me on his account, and cautioned all persons against making me any payment on his account. I now advertise the public, that the same Thomas Hutchins came, as a fortune-teller into this town about a year ago, with a recommendation, which with some artful falsehoods, induced me to marry him. Of the five wives he had before me, the last he quarrelled away; how the other three came by their deaths, he can best inform the public; but I caution all widows or maidens against marrying him, be their desire for matrimony ever so strong. Should he make his addresses under a feigned name, they may look out for a little Artful, talkative, feeble, meagre, hatched faced fellow, with spindie shanks, and a little warped in the back."

### DESCRIPTION OF BAYONNE.

[From *Waxall's tour in the year 1776*.]

I arrived in this city in the afternoon. Its situation is one of the most agreeable in France, at the conflux of two rivers, the Nive and the Adour. The latter is scarcely less considerable than the Thames at Lambeth, and across it is constructed a wooden bridge, which joins Bayonne to a suburb called "Le Fauxbourg du St. Esprit." The Nive, which is small, and rises in the Pyrenees, passes through the centre of the city, and resembles one of the canals in Holland. Advantageous as this situation appears for commerce, yet the trade of Bayonne is not only inconsiderable, but it yearly diminishes. The entrance of the Adour, which is about four miles below the town, is rendered both difficult and hazardous from the sands, which having collected, form a bar across its mouth.

Besides this inconvenience, the neighbourhood of Bayonne attracts to that city most of those articles of trade which were formerly exported from hence. So rapidly have the commerce and population of this place declined in the course of the present century, that the former is reduced to the shadow of what it once was; and the number of inhabitants has decreased within these last twelve years, from 21,000 to less than 10,000. Bayonne continues to be, notwithstanding these circumstances, a very agreeable place of residence, furnishing in profusion all the requisites for human life. Wild fowls is in prodigious plenty, and the Air is exceedingly delicate. The Bay of Biscay, and the river Adour, supply excellent fish. The "Vin de Cap Breton," and the "Vind' Anglet," which are made in the adjacent country, infinitely exceed the miserable Claret usually drank in this part of the kingdom; and those wines are sold at eight sous a bottle. The town is surrounded with forests, which render fuel one of the cheapest articles; and the climate may be considered as very fine, though the vicinity of the Pyrenean mountains greatly increases the cold in winter.

The buildings of the city are in general of great antiquity, some of the streets, like those of Rochelle, having porticoes constructed on their side; but the Place de Gromon, situated on the bank of the Adour, is adorned with very elegant modern houses and public edifices. On an eminence in the midst of the town stands the cathedral. I could gain no other intelligence from the inhabitants respecting it, except that the English constructed it during the time that they were masters of Bayonne and Gascony. It is a venerable pile, and to judge from the style and ornaments of the various parts, it must have been built as early as the year 1350. I have made several visits to it, in hopes of discovering some tombs or monuments of antiquity; but there is not any thing deserving attention, except the relics of St. Leo, who was put to death here in 907, and whose bones are preserved in a splendid shrine over the high altar.

Bayonne, though still considered as a frontier city of France towards Biscay, is very ill fortified, the ramparts and fosses being equally neglected. On the north side of the Adour, Louis the fourteenth caused a citadel to be constructed by Vauban, on a hill which commands the town, and in which there is always a garrison of about a thousand soldiers. Till the year 1793, this place, and a considerable territory surrounding it, were governed by its own Viscounts. The English having rendered themselves masters of it at that time, under the reign of Richard the First, kept possession of Bayonne till 1451, when Charles the Seventh's victorious arms annexed it to the Crown of France. It has never been retaken since, by any foreign power; though Philip the 3d, and Philip the 4th of Spain, made each of them, an attempt for that purpose. The common people are called, from the name of the province in which Bayonne is situated, "Basques." Their dress is peculiar to themselves; the women comb up their hair on the crown of their heads, and cover it with a sort of cap exactly resembling a little turban, which has no elegant effect. The complexion of both sexes is considerably darker than in Guyenne, and they speak a language called the Basque, which has scarce any affinity either with the French, Spanish, or even the Gascon dial.

LONDON, JANUARY 30, 1814.

### AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 7.

This day, at 12, the President of the United States transmitted the following Message to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. Coles, his private secretary:—  
*Follow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.*

In meeting you at the present interesting juncture, it would have been highly satisfactory if I could have communicated a favourable result of the mission charged with negotiations for restoring peace. It was a just expectation from the respect due to the distinguished Sovereign who had invited them by his offer of mediation,—from the readiness with which the invitation was accepted on the part of the United States,—and from the pledge to be found in an Act of their Legislature, for the liberality which their Plenipotentiaries would carry on the negotiations, that no time would be lost by the British Government in embracing the experiment for hastening a stop to the effusion of blood. A prompt and cordial acceptance of the mediation on that side was the less to be doubted, as it

was of a nature not to submit rights or pretensions on either side to the decision of an umpire, but to afford merely an opportunity honourable and desirable to both, for discussing, and, if possible, adjusting them for the interests of both.

The British Cabinet, either mistaking our desire of peace for a dread of British power, or misled by other fallacious calculations, has disappointed this reasonable anticipation. No communication from our Envoys having reached us, no information on the subject has been received from that source; but it is known that the mediation was declined in the first instance, and that a change of disposition in the British Councils has taken place, or is to be expected.

Under such circumstances, a nation, proud of its rights, and conscious of its strength, has no choice but an exertion of the one in support of the other. To this determination, the best encouragement is derived from the success with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless our arms, both on the land and on the water.

Whilst proofs have been continued of the enterprise and skill of our cruisers, public and private, on the ocean, and a new trophy gained in the capture of a British by an American vessel of war, after an action giving celebrity to the name of the victorious commander; the great inland waters, on which the enemy were also to be encountered, have presented achievements of our naval arms, as brilliant in their character as they have been important in their consequences.

On the Lake Erie, the Squadron under the command of Captain Perry, having met the British Squadron of superior force, a sanguinary conflict ended in the capture of the whole.

On Lake Ontario, the cannon of the British Commander, favoured by contingencies, frustrated the efforts of the American Commander to bring on a decisive action. The success on the Lake Erie having opened a passage to the territory of the enemy, the officer commanding the North West Army transferred the war thither; and rapidly pursuing the hostile troops, flying with their savage allies, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British and dispersion of the savage force.

In consequence of our naval superiority on Lake Ontario, and the opportunity afforded by it for concentrating our forces by water, operations, which had been previously planned, were set on foot against the possessions of the enemy on the St. Lawrence. Such, however, was the delay, produced in the first instance by adverse weather of unusual violence and continuance, and such the circumstances attending the final movements of the army, that the prospect, at one time so favorable, was not realized. The cruelty of the enemy, in enlisting the savages in to a war, a nation desirous of mutual emulation in mitigating its calamities, has not been confined to any one quarter.—Wherever they could be turned against us, no exertions to effect it have been spared. On our fourth-western border, the Creek tribes, who, yielding to our persevering endeavours were gradually acquiring more civilized habits, became the unfortunate victims of seduction. A war in that quarter has been the consequence, infatuated by a bloody fanaticism recently propagated among them.

It was necessary to crush such a war, before it could spread among the contiguous tribes, and before it could favour enterprises of the enemy into that vicinity. With this view, a force was called into the service of the United States, from the States of Georgia and Tennessee, which with the nearest regular troops and other corps from the Mississippi territory, might not only chastise the savage into present peace, but make a lasting impression on their fears.

The progress of the expedition, so far as is yet known, corresponds with the martial zeal with which it was equipped.

In other respects the enemy are pursuing a course with threatens consequences afflicting to humanity.

A standing law of Great Britain naturalizes, as it well known, all aliens complying with conditions limited to a shorter period than those required by the United States; and naturalized subjects are, in war, employed by her Government in common with native subjects. In a contiguous British province, regulations promulgated since the commencement of the war, compel citizens of the United States, being there under certain circumstances, to bear arms; whilst of the native emigrants from the United States, who compose much of the population of the province, a number have actually borne arms against the United States, within their limits; some of whom, after having done so, have become prisoners of war, and are now in our possession. The British Commander in that province, nevertheless, with the sanction, as appears, of his government, thought proper to select from American prisoners of war, and sent to Great Britain for trial as criminals, a number of individuals, who had emigrated from the British dominions long prior to the state of war between the two nations, who had incorporated themselves into our political society, in the modes recognized by the law and practice of Great Britain, and who were made prisoners of war, under the banners of their adopted country fighting for its rights and its safety.

The protection due to these citizens requiring an effectual interposition in their behalf, a like number of British prisoners of war were put into confinement, with a notification that they would experience whatever violence might be committed on the American prisoners of war sent to Great Britain.

It was hoped that this necessary consequence of the step unavoidably taken on the part of Great Britain, would have led her government to reflect on the inconsistencies of its conduct, and that a sympathy with the British, if not with the American sufferers, would have arrested the cruel career opened by this example.

This was unhappily not the case. In violation both of consistency and humanity, American officers and non-commissioned officers, in double the number of the British soldiers confined here, were ordered into close confinement, with formal notice, that in the event of a retaliation for the death which might be inflicted on the prisoners of war sent to Great Britain for trial, the officers so confined would be put to death also. It was notified at the time, that the commanders of the British fleets and armies on our coast were instructed, in the same event to proceed with a



destructive severity against our towns and their inhabitants.

That no doubt might be left with the enemy of our adherence to the retaliating resort imposed upon us, a correspondent number of British Officers, prisoners of war in our hands, were immediately put into close confinement, to abide the fate of those confined by the enemy; and the British Government has been apprised of the determination of this Government to retaliate by other proceedings against us, contrary to the legitimate modes of war.

It was fortunate for the United States that they have in their power to meet the enemy in this deplorable contest, as it is honorable to them, that they do not join in it except under the most imperative obligations, and with the humane purpose of effectuating a return to the established usages of war.

The views of the French Government on the subjects which have been so long committed to negotiation, have received no elucidation since the close of your late session. The Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris had not been enabled, by proper opportunities to specify the objects of his mission as prescribed by his instructions.

The militia being always to be regarded as the great bulwark of defence and security for free states, and the constitution having wisely committed to the national authority a use of that force, as the best provision against an unsafe military establishment, as a resource peculiarly adapted to a country having the extent and the exposure of the United States; I recommend to Congress a revision of the militia laws, for the purpose of securing effectually, the services of all detachments called into employment and placed under the Government of the United States.

It will deserve the consideration of Congress also, whether, among other improvements in the militia laws, justice does not require a regulation, under due precautions, for defying the expense incident to the first assembling as well as to the subsequent movements of detachments called into the national service.

To give our vessels of war, public and private, the requisite advantage in their cruises, it is of much importance that they should have, both for themselves and their prizes, the use of the ports of friendly powers. With this view, I recommend to Congress the expediency of such legal provisions as may supply the defects, or remove the doubts of the Executive authority, to allow the cruisers of other powers, at war with the enemies of the United States, such use of the American ports and markets as may correspond with the privileges allowed by such powers to American cruisers.

During the years ending on the 30th of Sept. last, the receipts into the Treasury have exceeded thirty-seven millions and a half of dollars, of which near twenty-four millions were the produce of loans. After meeting all demands for the public service, there remained in the Treasury on that day, near seven millions of dollars. Under the authority contained in the act of the 2d of August last, for borrowing seven millions and a half of dollars, that sum has been obtained on terms more favourable to the United States than those of the preceding loan made during the ensuing year; and from the increased capital of the country, from the fidelity with which the public engagements have been kept, and the public credit maintained, it may be expected on good grounds that the necessary pecuniary supplies will not be wanting.

The expenses of the current year, from the multiplied operations falling within it, have necessarily been extensive. But on a just estimate of the campaign, in which the mass of them has been incurred, the cost will not be found disproportionate to the advantages which have been gained. The campaign has indeed, in its latter stages, in one quarter been less favourable than was expected; but in addition to the importance of our naval success, the progress of the campaign has been filled with incidents highly honourable to the American arms.

With all good citizens, the justice and necessity of resisting wrongs and usurpations no longer to be borne, will sufficiently outweigh the privations and sacrifices inseparable from a state of war. But it is a reflection moreover, peculiarly consoling, that whilst wars are generally aggravated by their baneful effects on the internal improvements and permanent prosperity of the nations engaged in them; such is the favoured situation of the United States, that the calamities of the contest into which they have been compelled to enter, are mitigated by improvements and advantages, of which the contest itself is the source.

If the war has increased the interruptions of our commerce, it has at the same time cherished and multiplied our manufactures, so as to make us independent of all other countries for the more essential branches, for which we ought to be dependent on none; and it is even rapidly giving them an extent which will create additional staple in our future intercourse with foreign markets.

If much treasure has been expended, no considerable portion of it has been applied to objects durable in their value, and necessary to our permanent safety.

If the war has exposed us to increased spoliations on the ocean, and to predatory incursions on the land, it has developed the national means of retaliating the former, and of providing protection against the latter; demonstrating to all, that every blow aimed at our maritime independence, is an impulse, accelerating the growth of our maritime power.

In fine, the war, with all its vicissitudes, is illustrating the capacity and destiny of the United States, to be a great, flourishing, and powerful nation, worthy of the friendship which it is disposed to cultivate with all others; and authorized by its own example, to require from all, an observance of the laws of justice and reciprocity. Beyond these, their claims have never extended; and, in contending for these, we behold a subject for our congratulations, in the daily testimonies of increasing harmony throughout the nation, and may humbly repose our trust in the smiles of Heaven on so righteous a cause.

JAMES MADISON.

THE COURIER, FEB. 19.

Amidst the rapid succession of military and diplomatic operations, our readers may have forgotten the dissolution of the Legislative Body of France about the end of December last. The proceedings

of that Assembly have seldom excited much interest. They were the mere organs of Buonaparte's despotism: what he said they echoed, what he commanded they complied with—"And if their Prince commanded them to eat straw, they ate it." But when adversity had overtaken the Tyrant, and shame, disgrace, and defeat had come upon him in the last campaign, they assumed a less pitiful and obedient attitude, and ventured in a report drawn up by an extraordinary Committee to recommend peace in the strongest manner. The report was ordered to be printed, but in the night, the Police entered their printing-office, destroyed the copies already printed, and broke the forms to pieces. The Members of the Legislative Body were ordered to attend on Buonaparte on New-Year's Day, and after receiving from him a lecture in his most violent manner, they were dismissed and the Assembly dissolved. Their report, however, has found its way into a Dutch official Paper, from which it has been translated into English.

We apprehend that the manner in which it recommends peace was not the only nor the chief motive of Buonaparte's displeasure. It ventured upon subjects of a much more delicate nature. It indulged in "strains of a higher mood." It touched upon the internal government of the Tyrant, and considered peace as only a partial blessing, unless it were accompanied with the establishment of constitutional limits and laws. It proclaimed the propriety of convincing the people that their blood should no longer be shed for foreign conquests. It enforced the necessity of maintaining in full and complete execution the laws, which secured to the French the freedom of person and property, and the free development of political rights. Finally, it recommends the adoption of means for uniting more closely the Throne and the nation, in order that both may combine their efforts against misgovernment, arbitrary power, and the enemies of our country. We wonder less at the violence of the tyrant against such a report, than at the boldness of the men who drew it up. By this one act, the Legislative Body has almost redeemed the disgrace of its former baseness and submission, and it may be truly said, that "nothing in life became them like the leaving of it."

From this report of the Legislative Body, we may infer the odium in which Buonaparte's Government is held: and the willingness with which every Member of the Legislative Body would promote the establishment of a Government that should secure the rights of personal freedom and property, and establish barriers against misgovernment and arbitrary power.

THE HAGUE, FEB. 16.

In a former *Staats Courant* we mentioned the unexpected dissolution of the Legislative Body of France, by order of the Emperor; and also, that the cause which led thereto was the peace-recommending tenor of the Report of the Extraordinary Committee appointed to examine the official documents relating to the negotiations for peace. We now communicate this Report itself, the same as it came out of the hands of the Committee, and was presented by M. Laine in their name, after first mentioning several singular circumstances which took place on the occasion.

This Report was discussed in a General Committee on the 28th and 29th of December, and on the 30th it was put to the vote, in open assembly, without however having been read on this occasion. The result of this vote, by which it was only decided whether the report should be printed, was in the affirmative, and six copies were ordered to be delivered to each of the members on the following day. Instead of this distribution, the members, on coming that day to the lobby of their hall of meeting to receive their copies, were told that no distribution of the Report would take place, and also, that there would be no meeting, as the Legislative Body was adjourned by order of Government. It also transpired, that in the night between the 30th and 31st of December, at the printing-house of the Legislative Body, the copies of the Report, as far as they had been thrown off, were destroyed by the Police, the forms broken to pieces, and the printing-house shut up. Some time before, the Members of the Legislature had received an invitation to repair on the day following, being New Year's Day, to the palace of the Thuilleries in grand Costume, where the Emperor would receive them in the hall on the Throne. In the evening of the 11th the invitation was repeated, with the addition, that the adjournment of the assembly would make no alteration. On New Year's Day, therefore, they appeared in the appointed place; and there the Emperor, standing before the throne, in the midst of the hall, in presence of the Ministers and great Officers of State, addressed the Legislative Body with great violence, and expressed his highest displeasure with the Report they had produced, and the order for printing it, as being a Report which, he said, had no other tendency than to set the French people against their Government, put weapons into the hands of the Allies, and overturn the existing order of things in France.

Report of the Extraordinary Committee, consisting of Messrs. Raynouard, Laine, Gollois, Flauggers, and Maine de Biran, presented to the Legislative Body.

Sitting of Dec. 28, 1813.

GENTLEMEN.—The Extraordinary Committee which you nominated, in virtue of the Imperial Decree of the 20th of December, comes to communicate to you the report of which you are in expectation at this important crisis. It is proper that not only the Committee, but the whole Legislative Body should be made acquainted with the information contained in the original documents in the port-folio for Foreign Affairs, communicated by order of his Majesty.

This communication, Gentlemen, took place under the Presidency of his Highness the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire. The pieces laid before us were nine in

number, among them were the notes which passed between the French and Austrian Ministers up to the 18th and 19th August last; there was also the speech which the Prince Regent delivered to Parliament on the 6th of November, in which it is said, that it was the wish neither of the British Government, nor of the Allied Powers, to demand any sacrifices of France incompatible with her honour and legitimate pretensions.

The present negotiations for peace commenced on the 2d of November. Their opening took place through the intervention of a French Minister, who was present at a conference between the Austrian, Russian, and English Ministers; he was charged to convey words of peace to France, and thus lay the general basis on which negotiations could take place.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Bassano, in consequence of this communication, replied on the 16th, declaring to the Austrian Minister, that a peace by land as well as by sea, founded on the general independence of nations, was the object of the wishes and the policy of the Emperor; and he, therefore, proposed that a Congress should assemble at Mannheim.

The Austrian Minister replied, on the 25th of November that their Majesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia were ready to enter into negotiations as soon as they received the assurance, that the Emperor of the French adopted the general bases, in the same way as they were communicated to him; the Powers were of opinion, that the principles laid down in the letter of the 16th, though all the Sovereigns would be ready to assent to them, were not explicit enough to serve as general bases.

On the 2d of December, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Vicenza, gave the required assurance, repeating the general principles contained in the letter of the 16th November; he made known, with great satisfaction, that his Majesty adopted the bases afore laid down; that France was willing to make great sacrifices to restore peace to Europe.

To this letter, the Austrian Minister replied on the 10th of December, that their Majesties had seen with satisfaction that the Emperor of the French had accepted the principles essential to the restoration of the balance and tranquillity of Europe; that they would communicate the letter to their Allies, and had no doubt that, immediately on receiving their answer, the negotiations might be opened.

With this last document, so far as has come under our inspection, the negotiations ceased. We dare to hope that they will resume their natural train, as soon as the delay caused by a very distant communication shall cease. In the mean time upon these two documents our hopes are founded.

During this correspondence on both sides, there appeared in the *Francfort Gazette*, (which also, in consequence of a letter of his Highness, was laid before the Commission,) a declaration of the Allied Powers, dated the 1st of December, in which we remark the following among other passages:

"The Allied Powers wish France to be great, powerful, and happy; because France, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the principal foundations of the political system of Europe; they wish that France may be happy, that French commerce may recover its prosperity, that the arts and sciences, the blessings of peace, may flourish, because a great people can only be tranquil when it is happy; the Allied Powers assure to the French empire an extent of territory, such as it never had under any of its Kings, because a brave nation must not be dishonoured because it has suffered reverses in some obstinate and bloody battles, where it has fought with its usual valour."

From all these documents it appears, that the coalesced Monarchs have loudly declared a wish for peace; you will also probably have remarked, Gentlemen, that the Emperor has declared his resolution to make great sacrifices, and that he has adopted the above-mentioned bases, which the Allied Powers had themselves proposed.

Amidst our cares for our country, it is not necessary to be more particularly acquainted with the above named bases, nor to dive into the secrets of the Cabinet, while the knowledge of them is unnecessary to the object which we wish to attain; sufficient is it for us to know, that the bases are nothing else but conditions towards the opening of the asked for Congress. Is it then not satisfactory to remark, that the conditions were proposed by the Allied Powers themselves, and to be convinced that his Majesty has adopted the bases which are necessary to the opening of a Congress, where all the claims and interests may be discussed? The Austrian Minister himself has declared, that the Emperor has acceded to the essential bases of the restoration of the balance and the tranquillity of Europe. The accession of his Majesty to these, was therefore a great step towards the peace of the world.

Such, Gentlemen, is the substance of the considerations which in conformity to the Constitution, are submitted to you. It now belongs to the Legislative Body to declare the sentiments which this is calculated to excite; because, in conformity to the 30th article of the *Sacras Consutum* of the 28th Frimaire, year 12, "the Legislative Body shall, as often as the Government communicates to it any matter distinct from deliberation on the laws, return a reply to the same in full assembly."

While the Legislative Body awaits the observations of its own Committee, appointed to prepare a reply worthy of the nation and the Emperor, we may also perhaps be permitted to express our sentiments. The first is that of gratitude for a communication by which the Legislative Body is now invited to take a share in political affairs; to this sentiment I add, that of hope, when we hear, amidst all the calamities of war, Sovereigns and nations pronouncing the word peace in the most impressive accents.

(To be continued.)

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