

in a mile, with catch weights.—The Major's Prisoner being a maiden, not only saved his distance but won the race.

A Sweepstakes between Lieut. Ker's *Ramhall*, Captain Boileau's, *Judy Macgrath*, Cornet Burgh's *Flyaway*, and Cornet Burges's *Poins*, owners riding one Mile, heavy betting and much sport; but although the weight was against Lieut. Ker, his superior Jockeyship was manifest in bringing in his Horse about half a length at the ending Post.

Another sweepstake followed, ridden by Gentlemen.—Lieut Parly's Horse *Mars*, Cornet Burgh's *Hippomenes*, and Major O'Brien's *Frank*, Lieut. Parly was prevented riding from having broken his collar bone a few days before, but we were happy to witness his ability to attend the sports of the morning.

The Major's Horse was in too good training for his antagonists.

Captain Boileau's pony *Rat Trap*, was beaten in a match by Doctor King's Poney *Copee*, distance 1½ Mile, 7 stone each.—The knowing ones, were taken in on this race.

Breakfast being announced in the Pavilion the party sat down to a well prepared repast, where the climate adding to the appetite, and the morning's sport increasing the hilarity of each individual, a more joyous party, could not well have been formed.

The Lotteries of the evening before having been duly awarded, a subscription plate was made up, to be run for by the Ponies belonging to the men of the Java Light Cavalry, and another to be run for on foot, both of which afforded great amusement after Breakfast, some Hams were then produced, which exhibited the strength and courage of these animals when pitted against each other. Quills, Skittles and various other sports filled up the time till noon, when the glorious anniversary of our gracious sovereign was announced with all the Honors which the most transcendent year of his Reign demanded.

A most sumptuous Entertainment was given in the evening by the Java Light Cavalry, when the absence of that well known provider Mr. Moore was scarcely perceptible.—The toasts were numerous and appropriate, and the news just received from Europe stamping a proud pre-eminence in every Briton's breast, made even the most moderate become rotaries of Bacchus, not merely resigning the reiterated goblet, till the warning cock proclaimed the hour of separation.

In the course of the evening a club was proposed and unanimously carried, it is to be designated *The Salatiga Friendly Brother Jockey Club*. The first meeting is to be held on the 8th Proximo, when its Rules and Regulations are to be finally determined on. Every sort of amusement is expected during the favourable months, which, Mr. Editor, if gratifying to your numerous readers, shall be trans-

mitted. It will at least have one good end, that when your pages are perused in Bengal, our Friends may see that W. E. are free from the pernicious influence of the *Unas Tree*.
SALATIGA, 1st FEBRUARY 1814.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

Supplement to the London Gazette of Saturday, Feb. 12.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 12, 1814.

The Messengers Sylvester has arrived at this Office with dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts from Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. and the Right Honorable Lord Burghersh:—

Extract of a Dispatch from the Honorable Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Chateau de Brienne, Feb. 2, 1814.

I am gratified in being enabled to send your Lordship a far better report of the details of the battle of La Rothiere, than if I had been so fortunate as to have been myself in the field. Colonel Lowe's detail is so satisfactory, and so accurate, from his having had the advantage of being with Marshal Blucher in the advance during the whole day, that there is little in the official reports that have come in, which Colonel Lowe has not already noticed.

If Marshal Blucher was not long since immortalized, this day would have crowned him in the annals of fame; for whatever were the apprehensions entertained by many for the result of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg's attack on the night, your Lordship will see by Colonel Lowe's report, the Marshal steadily pursued the combination upon which the result of the day depended; this foresight, judgment, and decision, is done justice to by all the allied army. The Russian artillery are spoken of in the highest terms of praise; the ground was so covered with snow, and so deep, that they were obliged to leave half their guns in the rear, and by harnessing double teams

to the other half, they contrived to bring them forward, and get a sufficient number into action. The Allies had about 70 or 80,000 men in the battle; the other corps of the army, which are not enumerated in the report, were not up. The enemy are supposed to have had about the same strength.

The enemy's last attack on the village of La Rothiere was at two o'clock this morning; immediately after, they seemed to have commenced their retreat, passing the Aube river, they took up a very strong rear-guard position, at Lesmont, with their right, and extending behind the Volte. Dispositions were made to attack it with the corps of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, and Generals Wrede and Giulay, and there was a sharp fire all this morning on this spot, but the day was so very unfavourable, and the fall of snow so excessive, the troops could make no progress.

In the mean time Field Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, has made his arrangements for the pursuit of the enemy, who have retired on Vitry, Troyes, and Arcis.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe to the Honorable Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Head-quarters, Army of the Rhine, Trannes, Feb. 1, 1814.

Sir, My report of last night will have informed you of the state of preparation in which both armies stood for a general battle on this day. The confidence of the Allied Sovereigns, and of the Commanders of their armies, having placed at Field Marshal Blucher's disposal, the Austrian corps of General Count Giulay, and of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, in addition to the forces under his own immediate command; he, after a reconnoissance this morning, made the following disposition for an attack:—

The corps of General Baron Sacken was ordered to move forward in two columns from Trannes, one directing itself upon Brienne by the road of Dieulouard, and the second on the village of La Rothiere. The corps of General Count Giulay, forming the reserve of the 1st column, and that of General Alstedt of the second.

The Russian guards and cuirassiers, it was announced, would arrive and form a reserve for the whole on the heights between Trannes and Eclance.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg was directed to march from Eclance upon Chaumont, leaving a small wood between them, on the right of our position, occupied by the enemy, to his left, and thus turning its communication with General Count Wrede, who, it was announced, was arranging also upon Chaumont from Doulevant.

The attack commenced precisely at twelve o'clock, the enemy was in position at La Rothiere, and having his left on the small village of La Gibrice. His cavalry, as well as that of the Allied forces, was drawn out in the plain between the two positions; his infantry disposed in large masses on the banks of, and within the village, which were lined with artillery. The corps of General Baron Sacken, and cannonading in the plain, were the prelude to the attack, but the attention was soon directed from this to a heavy cannonading and musketry from the small wood on the right, and the village of La Gibrice. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg drove the enemy from the village; but they returned in force, and again expelled him.

A brigade of grenadiers was ordered to his support, but his own zeal and activity rendered this aid unnecessary. He attacked again, and remained master of both the wood and village. The movements in this quarter occupied nearly three hours. The enemy's demonstration directed the flank of the position of the Allies; but Field Marshal Blucher was not to be diverted from his object by them. The effect of the combination of General Wrede's movement was foreseen with the most accurate judgment, and before the village of La Gibrice within the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg's possession, every requisite order was given for the execution of the movements just directed.

The enemy having moved a corps to his left, General Baron Sacken drew all his force to the attack of La Rothiere, which formed the key of the enemy's position. General Count Giulay attacked the town of Dieulouard, but met with very considerable opposition. The oddest was protracted to a very late hour, and it was not until after midnight, that it was announced, to the Marshal that the enemy was expelled, leaving two hundred and eighty prisoners in Count Giulay's possession. The most obstinate resistance, however, was made at La Rothiere; Baron Sacken expelled the enemy, but he returned with heavy columns of infantry and batteries of artillery, and renewed the attack with great vigor, gaining possession of the church and some of the houses, whilst the Russians occupied the others. Buonaparte in person, it is reported by the prisoners, led on the attack himself, at the head of the young guards, and had a horse shot under him. The fire with which they were received, rendered the attempt of an assault, and about ten o'clock at night, the whole village was taken; the more obstinate valour of the Russian troops.

On the right of the village General Sacken took upwards of 20 pieces of cannon; near 1000 prisoners were also taken; the loss in killed and wounded was very great. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg advanced upon

Chaumont, and formed his junction with the General Count Wrede. The former took 6 pieces of cannon, and the latter 171. Thus was the victory complete in every quarter.

Immediately after the battle commenced, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Field Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, came on the ground. Field Marshal Blucher immediately afterwards proceeded to the front, to carry into effect the dispositions he had made. He was among the foremost in the attack of the village of La Rothiere, and in supporting the troops who were attacking it. A Cossack officer of General Galessehan, was shot by his side. Reserves were moved forward by the orders of his Imperial Majesty and Prince Schwarzenberg; but only three battalions were employed. There are prisoners taken of the 8d, 4th, and 6th corps, and of the guards. Buonaparte is supposed to have had the great body of his army collected. There are many details which I do not admit myself at present giving, but in proportion as they become known, the battle of La Rothiere, in the numbers engaged, in the losses on the part of the enemy, and in its consequences, will perhaps be found one of the most important of the war; I have, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe to the Honorable Sir C. W. Stewart, dated St. Omer, Feb. 4, nine a. m.

Sir, The reports of this morning are, that a commanding was heard on yesterday afternoon at Pagny, on the road between Vitry and Chaumont, which it is supposed must have been the consequence of a rencontre between the corps of General D'York and Marshal Macdonald. A reconnoissance, pushed on yesterday as far as Sogny, on the road from hence to Châlons, ascertained the enemy to be there posted with a force of about 2000 infantry and two squadrons of cavalry. The enemy had orders at Vitry, which will probably be directed to effect a junction with Marshal Macdonald, or with Marshal Marmont, who, I have every reason to suppose, preceded the retreat, to Arcis.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Bar-sur-Aube, Feb. 10.

My Lord, I have the satisfaction of announcing to your Lordship, that the enemy, commanded by Buonaparte, have this day been defeated. Thirty-six pieces of cannon, and 3000 prisoners, are already in the hands of the Allies. Buonaparte had placed his army in two lines, extending across the plain from the front of Dieulouard, on the right, by the village of La Rothiere, towards Tremilly on the left. In front of the left, he occupied the village of La Gibrice, and the woods by which it was surrounded. In reserve, General Marmont was placed in the village of Dieulouard. The heights also about the town of Bar-sur-Aube were occupied.

Your Lordship has been informed that the corps of Marshal Blucher, consisting only of General Sacken's division, and part of General Baron Sacken's division, had yesterday taken the position near Trannes. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg was in communication with the right of General Blucher, and in position at Maison. The Prince Royal removed from Bar-sur-Aube to support General Blucher; his corps was ordered on the great road between Trannes and Dieulouard, to cooperate with General Wittgenstein in his attack on Vassy. The enemy having, however, abandoned that position, General Wrede marched upon Doulevant, from whence he was directed to advance upon the road by Tremilly to Chaumont.

Two divisions of Russian grenadiers, and a division of cuirassiers, amounting to about 6000 men, and forming a part of the reserve under the orders of General Barclay de Tolly, formed the support of the different corps, and were engaged in the action of this day. General Blucher began his attack about twelve o'clock, by advancing the corps of General Giulay towards Dieulouard, and by forming the divisions of his own corps in front of La Rothiere.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg advanced about the same time from Maison upon La Gibrice; he was strongly opposed in the woods about that place, but at last succeeded in forcing the enemy to retire, and in carrying the village. The enemy made an attempt to retake this position, but was received most gallantly by the troops of the Prince Royal, and totally repulsed. During the latter part of this attack, the corps of General Wrede arrived upon the right of the Prince Royal, and immediately advanced upon Tremilly.

The Uhlans of Prince Schwarzenberg made a most successful charge in front of that village, and took six pieces of cannon. General Wrede possessed himself of the place. General Sacken finding that his right was secured by the successes which had attended the attack of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, and General Wrede, determined to attack the centre of the enemy's position at La Rothiere. Whilst his infantry were engaged in the attack of the village, General Blucher directed a charge of cavalry upon the right of it, which was attended with complete success; twenty pieces of cannon were

captured, and a considerable number of the cavalry of Buonaparte's guard were killed or taken.

The enemy was driven from La Rothiere, and notwithstanding several attempts to retake it, was finally expelled from his object. General Giulay, late in the evening, advanced upon Dieulouard. I left the ground with Prince Schwarzenberg before this movement had been completed; but the report has since arrived, that he succeeded in taking the part of the village on the right of the Aube, the enemy having retired to the other side of that river, and having destroyed the bridge. So ended, my Lord, the affair of this day; the enemy still held the ground beyond La Rothiere, and was still in possession at dark of the heights of Brienne.

The Russian and Prussian guards have already arrived near Trannes, and to-morrow will be in position to support the attack of the enemy's remaining positions. The corps of General Colredo arrived this day at Ven-devres, and will arrive to-morrow morning at Dieulouard. The corps of Generals Wittgenstein and B'Forck are marching upon Vitry.

It appears that the three corps of Marshals Marmont, Mortier, and Victor, were present in the action of this day. General Colbert and Grouchy were also present. I have not been able to ascertain the remaining corps, which formed part of the enemy's force.

I beg to congratulate your Lordship upon this first success in a general affair on the territory of France.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) BURGHERSH.

Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Bar-sur-Aube, Feb. 2, 1814.

My Lord, In continuation of my report of yesterday, I have this day to announce to your Lordship the retreat of the enemy from all his positions about Brienne, with the loss of seventy-three pieces of cannon, and about four thousand prisoners.

Buonaparte continued the action of yesterday with considerable obstinacy till towards twelve at night; his principal efforts were directed to the re-occupation of the village of La Rothiere; he directed himself the attack of the young Guards upon that place, but was repulsed with considerable loss. General Blucher was present at the defence of this village, and contributed materially by his exertions in the repulse of the enemy. General Giulay was engaged till near twelve o'clock in the attack of Dieulouard; the vigorous opposition he met with was only to be overcome by the skill and ability he displayed, and by the gallantry of his troops. The place, after several hours of the most severe contest, remained in his undisputed possession.

Bailed in the different attempts to regain the advantages he had lost, Buonaparte at last decided upon a retreat, his columns appear to have begun their movement to the rear about nine in the morning; his rear-guard was, however, in occupation of the position of Brienne at day-light.

General Giulay moved along the Aube, upon the enemy's right; the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg marched upon Brienne; General Wrede advanced upon the right of the Prince Royal. The enemy retreated in two columns, the right upon Lesmont, the left upon Lassicourt and Ronay. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg made a most brilliant charge upon the cavalry which covered the enemy's retreat near St. Christophe.

General Wrede dislodged a corps of infantry from a strong position upon the Volte, near Lassicourt.

General Giulay, assisted by the infantry of the Prince Royal, took Lesmont by assault. It is due to the character of Prince Schwarzenberg, to call your Lordship's attention to the skill and talent he has displayed in bringing the troops under his orders to the brilliant situation in which they at present stand.

From the frontiers of Switzerland, after traversing all the great defences on this side of France, he has formed a junction with the army of Field Marshal Blucher, and in conjunction with superior numbers on a separate corps, and has achieved a most glorious victory.

Prince Schwarzenberg has received a sword from the Emperor Alexander, in token of the high sense he entertains of his merit. General Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg have been decorated on the field of battle with the Second Class of the Order of St. George.

The distinguished gallantry and enterprise of Field-Marshal Blucher was never more conspicuous than in the battles of Brienne.

Generals Giulay and Frenech have particularly distinguished themselves.

The troops of the Allies have universally fought with the most distinguished gallantry; they merit the gratitude and admiration of the world. I have, &c.

(Signed) BURGHERSH, Lieut.-Col. 63d Regt.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, February 8, 1814. A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Earl Cathart, addressed to his Lordship by General Sir F. Graham, dated—

Head-quarters, Galinhour, January 14. My Lord—General Blucher, commanding Continued after the Poetry and Miscellanea.



CARMEN TRIUMPHALE.

FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF 1814.

By R. SOUTHEY, Esq. Poet-Laureat.

In happy hour doth he receive The laurel meed of famous bards of yore, Which DRYDEN and divine SPENSER wore...

The nations bow'd before him; some in war Subdu'd, some yielding to superior art; Submiss, they follow'd his victorious car...

MISCELLANEA.

IRISH EPISTLE.

FROM BARNEY O'BOTHERHAM.

"May it please your Honour's Honour - I am a poor Irish bog-trotter, dwelling in the county of Roscommon, with a sick wife and a parcel o' hungry childre, and not one little potatoe to put in their mouths at all..."

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...

THANKFUL HUTCHINS.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

In Chief of the third corps of the Prussian army, having signified to me that in the morning of the 11th instant he was to carry into execution his intention of driving the enemy from their position at Hoogstraten and Wotrel, on the Merk, in order to make a reconnaissance on Antwerp, and that he wished me to cover the right flank of his corps...

RETURN OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING. of the Army under the Command of his Excellency General Sir Thomas Graham, K. B. in the Village of Merkem, connected with the Reconnoissance upon Antwerp, on the 13th Jan. 1814.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded. - Killed 78th Foot, 2d Batt. Ensign James Omsby. - Wounded, 78th Foot, 2d Batt. Colonel M'Leod, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. Wm. M'Kenzie, severely, since dead; Lieut. M. P. Bath, severely; Lieut. J. Chis...

A dispatch of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington dated St. Jean de Luz, Jan. 23.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Bank of the Regency of the Deliberations of the General Committee. Extraordinary Meetings of Jan. 1814. The Directors and Censors (Censeurs) assembled in general committee, at which the Governor presided the general committee deliberating on the situation in which the commerce of Paris now is; considering that the state of the bank, on the evening of the 18th of January, 1814, after the shutting of the chests, shows that the notes in circulation amount to 38,826,500 francs; and the account current to 6,374,000 francs; together 44,900,500 francs; being the whole passive debt of the bank.

That the bank has in ready money in its hands the sum of 14,354,000 francs; that its portfolio has in bills at short dates, 21,321,000 francs, together 46,685,000; that consequently the disposable capital is superior to its debt, without its being necessary to have recourse to the fundamental capital, furnished by the Shareholders or to the sums reserved from the profit obtained up to this day; that thus the interest of the holders of the notes is fully secured.

That, nevertheless, the eagerness which the holders of notes shew, to come and require payment of them, would lead, if it continued, to a total stoppage of the cash of the bank, though the cash amounts to a larger sum than giro banks (banques de circulation) ought to have in reserve in cash.

Having heard the Censors' resolve: - Article. That dating from Thursday, the 26th inst. the Bank of France will pay daily the sum of five hundred thousand francs. This sum will be increased in proportion as the raising of the contents of the portfolio shall permit.

meeting of yesterday, relative to the payment of bank notes, and to the measures to be taken to continue the discounting, and to assist commerce. The resolution of the Committee was read twice.

Several Members spoke on the situation of trade, on the state of the bank, on the necessity which all good citizens ought to feel, of seconding its efforts to support credit and the facility of business.

In consequence, the members of the meeting have unanimously given their full assent to the resolution of the General Committee of the Bank, passed on the 18th of this month, and declared, that they would second the execution of it by all the means in their power, in order that the notes of the Bank of France may continue to be received as hitherto; and that commerce may obtain all the facilities of discount of which it stands in need.

The Governor, in the name of the General Committee of the Bank of France, returned thanks to the gentlemen present at the meeting, for their ready compliance with the invitation made to them.

An advertisement from the Prefecture of the Police, published yesterday, informs the public, that from this day forward, and till it shall be otherwise determined, no one can apply to the Bank of France, to change bank notes, unless he be the bearer of a number, which shall have been delivered to him by the Mayor of his quarter.

We have received some additional information relative to the famous mission of the Duke de Saint Carlos. That personage appears, brought two letters, one from our beloved King, and the other from the execrable Corsican. The Regency opened the former, but the latter was sent back unopened to its wretched author.

BATAVIA, PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE Honorable Company's Printing Office. MOENVLIER. BATAVIA, GEDRUKT BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIJN DRUKKERY, Op Molenzijde.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Jan. 2.

MISSION OF LORD CASTLEREAGH.

We do not know any event which has given us more satisfaction than the mission of this Nobleman and Minister to the headquarters of the Allied Armies, because it proves two very main points in the present state of things;—in the first place, that our Ministry at home are fully impressed with the peculiar character of the enemy with whom they have to deal, and secondly, because they are so sufficiently acquainted with the peculiar talents of each other as to have made the due selection of almost the only man amongst them, who at one and the same time could be spared, and was fully equal to the task for which he is wanted. Whatever may have been said against Lord Castlereagh at the time when the Irish question excited warm feelings and violent language, every one we are persuaded, who calmly and candidly considers the uniform political conduct and language of that Nobleman, will concur with us in thinking, that no man (perhaps with the simple exception of Lord Liverpool) is better acquainted with the political interests of England, and no one certainly, without any exception whatever, will more strenuously maintain them.

But as the mission of a Minister of this consequence is a most unusual circumstance, and as something more than usual must be intended by it, it becomes a question of importance to consider,—in the first place, under what state of circumstances he is sent? and secondly, what will be the probable result of his mission?

We have already stated in a previous Paper, that the terms of the Preliminary Basis were understood (of course we speak only of common rumour) to be the Evacuation of Spain, Germany, and Holland,—the Independence of Switzerland, and the dissolution of the Confederation of the Rhine, together with the restoration of the ancient order of things with the exception of Naples in Italy. But in this proposed scheme (proposed, as it was said, by the two Allied Emperors of Austria and Russia, and accepted with some modifications by Bonaparte) it is likewise understood, that France, having made the above concessions, shall be allowed to keep the Netherlands. Now it is stated, and we believe with very great justice, that the first object of Lord Castlereagh's Mission is to interpose all the weight and influence of England to prevent the Allied Sovereigns from agreeing to this important sacrifice,—a sacrifice which, in the contemplation of the British Cabinet, would render any Peace but a mere resting truce and breathing time for the Emperor Napoleon.

The language of the English Ministry upon this subject is understood to be substantially as follows, and is certainly confirmed by the tenour of history, and particularly by the History of France. It is argued, that the evacuation of Holland and Italy by the French will be but a vague and temporary withdrawing till a more convenient period of re-occupation, unless the future safety and independence of those countries be secured by efficient barriers: that from the want of these barriers both Italy and Holland have in all former wars been at the mercy not only of France, but of all contiguous invaders; and that it would only be to sow the seeds of other immediate wars, if a peace was made without these securities. That the natural barrier of Holland is that line of fortresses which she formerly possessed in the Netherlands, and which the Peace of Utrecht gave to her, but that even this line will be insufficient, unless further secured by the dismantling of the fortresses on that part of the Rhine, where it joins the Waal: That the barrier of Italy is Switzerland, which should be placed not in a nominal but a real independence, and totally beyond the influence of France: That under these circumstances the Netherlands must not be left in the hands of France.

Another object of the mission of Lord Castlereagh is stated to be, to urge the Allies to continue their active operations till they have possessed themselves of the whole of the countries conquered by France since the wars of the Revolution, and thereby to commence the negotiations for Peace on a more favourable basis than at present. It is argued upon this head, that the Allies ought not to throw away the favourable opportunity with which fortune has presented them; but, on the contrary, to push their success till they have completed the work. That if they allow a negotiation in the present state of things, they negotiate with only half of their real advantages: whereas, if they possess themselves, as they certainly may do, of the conquered countries, they thereby take all these circumstances out of discussion, and may demand other concessions on the

part of France. That an armistice, therefore, ought by no means to be granted under the present state of things, and that if the negotiation was even allowed to proceed, it should be seconded by active operations of the Allied Armies.

Such, therefore, are understood to be the two main points upon which Lord Castlereagh is sent to Frankfort; and it must be confessed that they are both of them of very sufficient importance to require and to justify this special commission.

As to the probable result of this mission, there are two points to be considered: in the first place, the existing treaties between the Confederates; and secondly, the value of England to the Allies:

Upon the first head, there is a positive article in the Treaties of the Confederate Powers, that no one of them shall negotiate without the other, and that every overture shall be communicated. The Emperor of Russia and Emperor of Austria have likewise bound themselves each to the other, and both to us, in this article, and if there be any sanctity in Treaties, there can be little doubt but that this article will be faithfully observed. The Emperor Alexander has a character for justice as well as ardour; and the Emperor of Austria has the reputation of good faith. Upon this head, therefore, we have no hesitation to say, that we have very little distrust.

With respect to the general question of the pending negotiation, it is supposed to be at a stand upon the points above stated; that is to say, till England had declared her sentiments with respect to the preliminary basis, and to the *Contre-Proposé* received in answer by Bonaparte. The Emperor of Austria is supposed to be rather too anxious for a General Peace; and the Emperor Alexander is believed to have given way to him, upon the ground that the Netherlands were his own, and therefore that if he (the Emperor Francis) had no wish to recover them, it was unnecessary for himself (the Emperor Alexander) to feel any anxiety upon this sacrifice. We believe such to be the present state of things; but, as we have above said, from the tried honour of the Allies, we have no diffidence but that all will be eventually arranged according to the real interests of England and Europe.

And if this confidence wanted any farther confirmation, it would have it in our consideration of the value of English assistance to our Allies. It is from England that they have all received the moving impulse and inspiring mind. It is from England that they have received, and that they must expect to receive pecuniary loans and assistance, and it is the Commerce and Money-market of England which must provide the supplies in this all-consuming War.

To say all in a word, the interest as well as the honour of the Allies concur in giving us a full confidence in the faith of Treaties.—Under these views, therefore, we entertain a very lively hope that Lord Castlereagh will not wholly fail in the objects; that the Netherlands will not be suffered to remain in the hands of France, but will be replaced under the Austrian dominion, or annexed to some power strong enough to protect them.—No peace ought to be made which guarantees to France one acre of land beyond her ancient boundaries, except upon some fair principle of indemnity and exchange—a *quid pro quo*.—But she must not be suffered to barter any territory for the Netherlands;—she must not set her foot there on any terms.—We are quite sure that an English Minister would be execrated, who should consent to a peace on terms which left France the possession of Belgium, or any material increase of power on the Continent of Europe. Surely it will be sacrifice enough to be obliged, in deference to Austria, to admit Bonaparte into the fellowship of European Sovereigns, and to allow France to resume friendly and social relations with the other Powers, whilst under the sway of Bonaparte, without consenting to augment her territory, and give her new scope and means for ambitious and sanguinary wars.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.

Friday the Admiralty Sessions commenced at the Old Bailey before Sir William Scott, Baron Wood, Mr. Justice Dallas, &c. when three prisoners were tried, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz. *Marion Hogan*, for the wilful murder of Lieutenant William Johnson, on board the Gunster West Indiaman on the High Seas, to be executed at Execution Dock on Monday next; and two were acquitted.

SATURDAY, JAN. 22.—CHARGE OF MURDER.

Abraham Reeve was put to the Bar, charged with the wilful murder of *Ramsamme*, a Lascar, serving on board the *Java*, on the 10th of May, 1812. The charge, as supported by the evidence of four Lascars who appeared as witnesses against the prisoner, imputed to him the fact of having beaten and bruised the deceased while labouring under indisposition, thereby causing his death. On the cross examination of these witnesses, however, they admitted that although they had frequent opportunities of preferring a charge of murder, they had never so done.

The case for the prosecution having been closed, witnesses were examined on the part of the prisoner. The result of their testimony was:—that on the day subsequent to the alleged murder, the chief officer of the Lascars came on board the *Java*, and summoned the whole of the Lascars (120) on deck. They obeyed his order in a tumultuous and mutinous manner, when the officer, in the presence of those men, accused the boatswain of the *Java* of having occasioned the death of *Ramsamme*, by striking him a blow on the head with a billet of wood. He preferred no complaint against the prisoner, nor was the prisoner, during the whole of the voyage, accused in any way of having been instrumental to the death complained of. It further appeared, that during the voyage to Europe, one of the witnesses in support of the prosecution had positively declared that the boatswain was the murderer. An inquiry had been instituted by order of the Court of Directors, on board the *Java*, into certain abuses which had come to their knowledge; and on that occasion, although their Solicitor had called upon every Lascar to state such grievances as they had to complain of, not one word was said of the murder of *Ramsamme*, nor was any complaint made respecting Mr. Reeve the second mate.

Mr. Justice Dallas summed up the evidence and the Jury acquitted the prisoner. The Sessions finished.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Russian seamen at Chatham, to the number of 4,000 men, are now under embarkation for Holland; and about 2,000 of them are already on board, all clothed in new military uniform.

An article from Lausanne, in the Dutch Papers, says "that Louis Bonaparte, before leaving Switzerland for France, delivered in a protest to the Government of the Canton of Vaud, on the subject of the late events in Holland, containing a reservation of his claims to the crown of that country and requesting the above Government to place it in their archives, or to send it to the Landammann of Switzerland."

By the intercepted letters, which will be published in a day or two, it will appear that the Empress *Louisa* wished to confer a pension of fifty pounds a year upon an old infirm Bishop *in partibus*, aged 84; but that she could not do it without writing to the Emperor's permission. There is also a letter from *Chambaceres* to *Bonaparte*, in which he says, that he had suffered her to appoint to the vacant Mayoralties of small towns, but that he had not permitted her to name to the vacant Mayoralties of the great towns, *bonnes villes*; these he had reserved for the Emperor.—*Courier*.

An extraordinary account has lately been published in several of the American papers, respecting the cure of *Burns* and *Scalds*, by the simple application of cotton to the parts affected.

A child of Cape H. aged five years, was standing alone before the kitchen fire, when a large kettle of boiling water fell and was suddenly dashed over its whole body. The affrighted mother, who was sitting in the adjoining room, picking carding cotton, flew to her darling child's assistance, and, having undressed it as quickly as possible, discovered it to be badly scalded: no medical aid being near, in the agitation and distress of her mind, she seized a large bundle of cotton, and applied it over the whole of the scalded parts. Soon after the application, the tortured and screaming infant became perfectly quiet, and fell into a gentle and easy slumber. The cotton was suffered to remain on several hours, and, when it was removed, there was not the least appearance of inflammation remaining.

Another cure has since occurred, and a cure of a burn, with equal effect. And a lady who had a violent pain in one of her jaws, supposed to be rheumatic, after having tried various remedies in vain for several days,

is said to have been completely relieved by the external application of cotton to the inflamed part.

FEB. 13.

The natural limits of France, like its armies, are concentrating. The Departments of the Dyle, the Scheldt, and the Lys, will soon cease to form part of the Great Empire. A vessel arrived on Wednesday in the river, express from Ostend, which place, when she came away, was in a state of absolute confusion. The Allies, under General Von Bulow, were known to be rapidly approaching. They had taken possession of Brussels on the 1st instant, and of Ghent on the 3d. It was expected, that they would be at Bruges on the 4th, and the inhabitants of Ostend looked for a visit from them by the 5th. Under this impression, the Mayor of the last-mentioned place, together with the Commissary of Police, and the other Civil Authorities, had already left the town, and sought refuge at Dunkirk; and the merchants having collected in all haste a number of small craft, were embarking their property, with the view of conveying it coastwise to the ports not yet threatened. There were few or no obstacles to impede the advance of the Allies. Bruges was entirely defenceless, and Ostend possessed a garrison of not more than eight hundred men. The reconnoitring parties which this little band occasionally sent out, did not dare to venture far from the gates; and the fortifications themselves were hardly considered to afford them a sufficient protection. The state of Dunkirk was reported to be little better, and in some respects even worse; as the guns had all been carried from the ramparts, to supply the pressing demands of the Grand Army. On the side of A. it was heard, continual discharges of musketry were heard. The garrison of this town had been much reduced by the withdrawing several regiments into the interior, and General Maison, who commanded the covering army, had finally retired *par dispositions generales* towards Ath, Tournay, and Lille. It was given out, that the French were preparing to inundate the Polders; the ruinous effects of such a measure were contemplated by the inhabitants with dread.

Private letters from Paris represent the alarm and terror to be at their height. The insurrection in Flanders, and the defeats on the Marne and the Aube, were alike known there. Paris itself was fortifying in haste; and from the towers of Notre Dame many an anxious eye was cast toward the south-western roads, to give an alarm in case of the approach of the Cossacks. "I see them galloping," trembled on every tongue. In every conscience was written *Fuit Illos*. The churches were opened by that saintly hypocrite Maury, to present to the Almighty, for the first time since the reign of the Beast began, prayers of humiliation and penitence.

Too long were the French Clergy employed in singing *Te Deum* for the triumphs of Bonaparte over the liberties of neighbouring nations. Their *time* is now changed—they find themselves obliged to adopt a different key; and, instead of blasphemously thanking God for having permitted them to destroy others—they are now obliged to supplicate him that he may avert from the French territory those miseries, which the French people have so often inflicted on unoffending States.

Feb. 17.

At a Meeting of Gentlemen at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, Saturday, 12th of February, 1814, the following Public Address was agreed to:—

Approaching, as we now seem, to the conclusion of a warfare, that has been sustained for the maintenance of Government and the social system, against the assaults of the French Revolution, during a period of more than twenty years, it appears to us, that a Declaration from the people at large, of sentiments that are suited to the circumstances of the present moment, will be highly useful to the great cause, and will contribute to strengthen the Government in their measure of arrangement with the Allies.

It appears to us, that the people of this kingdom, having made trial of one peace, which was used by the Ruler of France only as an interval of breathing and recruiting for leaving fresh war upon his neighbours, have, for years, made up their mind to the necessity of carrying on war as long

as the same monster is endured by the French nation as their ruler. There is, accordingly, throughout this prosperous nation, no call for peace as has been in all former wars; persons of all classes acquiesce, with patience and with fortitude, in the burthens and misfortunes attendant on the defensive struggle, which is to protect us against the slavery imposed upon others who did not so defend themselves. Happily the Sovereigns and people of the Continent have, at length, followed our example, and the whole of Europe is now united against the common enemy; who appears, at last, to be at their mercy, pursued, as he is, into the French territory, where there is no sign of a disposition in the people to stand by him, and save him from military execution.

In this crisis of Europe, it is our opinion, our earnest prayer, and our firm hope, that there will be no contract, no treaty, no parley with the man whom the French still suffer to be their Representative among the Powers of Europe. He is a known Liar, Robber, and Murderer; one who would not be borne, as a private person, in the humble station of life from which he has been raised during the reign of wickedness in France; and how can Britons approve, that their King should enter into covenant with such a one, as his equal; or that a British Nobleman or Gentleman should be degraded to the office of treating or holding converse with such instruments of assassination and villainy, as are the ministers and servants of such a monster! The like repugnance, we are sure, must be felt in the breasts of our Allies, because it must be felt wherever there is any thing royal, any thing noble, any thing honest. But, we having been the leaders in this war, it seems peculiarly our province to give the word, and be the first to proclaim our opinion, with whom it can and with whom it cannot be terminated.

While we declare thus peremptorily against peace with the hateful Ruler of France, we are conscious, that we speak only from a desire and a love of peace; being fully persuaded, that such happy state is never to be enjoyed, while that man has the power of disturbing it, whenever it suits his projects of rapine and desolation so to do; and being convinced, as we are that such a sentence of disqualification pronounced against him by the Allied Powers, is the last step that need be taken for terminating the War, and restoring the former state of things in Europe. It would be a signal to the French People to do justice on their Oppressor, whom they have long determined not to spare at home, when they once see him thoroughly beaten and discredited abroad.

The contempt, the hatred, the abhorrence of that man's character has long been general throughout this country; and on the present occasion, we believe it to be a general sentiment, that he ought not to be recognized as a Sovereign Prince, and treated with for Peace; but rather that justice should be done upon him as a malefactor. If this is really a general sentiment, we trust it will be generally declared. It is a time for the people to raise their voice through the country. When the French first made war upon us, with their Revolutionary principles, and their Revolutionary hostility, the people spoke for themselves in support of the King and Constitution; and it was their public declarations and association, that gave a tone to the exertions of Government, which has been our main support through this long warfare. The contest seems now to be reduced to one single object—the overthrow of the odious Tyrant himself. Let the people now shew themselves, to put a finishing hand to their own war; let them declare against a Peace with the Tyrant of France. When the popular opinion of this nation is once declared, we shall see what will be the conduct of the King's Government; and very soon after, we shall see, what will happen in France.

PRO REGE & POPULO.

SUCCINCT NARRATIVE OF THE RETREAT OF THE FRENCH ARMY FROM LEIPSIC TO THE RHINE.

Our readers have seen in another article intended to excite their sympathy with the distressed, the incalculable miseries which have overwhelmed the once magnificent and prosperous city of Leipsic. Much do we wish that the appeal made to the pity of Britons may be fully, and even triumphantly justified. Already have our noble countrymen sent off—trusting to public generosity—FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS; in proportions suited, as they supposed, to the wants or the magnitude of the respective towns.

1. To Leipsic and its vicinity... £500
2. To Dresden and its vicinity... 500
3. To Bautzen and its vicinity... 500
4. To Silesia; on the borders of which country, seventy-two villages have been almost entirely destroyed... 500
5. To Lunenburgh, Lauenburgh, and the vicinity of Harburgh in Hanover... 500
6. To the many thousands who have been forced from their habitations in Harburgh... 1,000
7. To Erfurt and Naumburg... 500

£4,000

It is probable enough, that the necessity for endeavouring to alleviate the distresses of those places through which the retreating army passed may not strike every reader; we therefore desire to recall to memory the destructions in every form which marked the course taken by the French in their rout. The purpose will be answered if it produce its genuine effects.

The Field Gazette, which appears at Berlin, gives the following description of the flight of the French after the battle of Leipsic.

"The nearer the French came to the frontiers of Germany in their retreat, the more furious became their excesses, so that all discipline ceased at last. There is no abomination which they did not commit. One wants no guide to find the road from Leipsic to Frankfort. On both sides of this long route of blood, every thing lies in a wild way one above the other; broken carriages, lost uniforms of all kinds, feathers from torn beds, scattered furniture, fallen horses and French corpses; the latter are distorted, in great part, to the most shocking figures, by the torments they suffered ere they died. Many lie there without wounds, and have expired only by fatigue, or suffered a more horrid death from hunger, and many have been rode over or driven over.

"The greatest part of the houses in the villages and in the suburbs of (this devoted road, are not only entirely pillaged, but have been stripped of all the wood and windows; doors, floors, and thresholds, are broken off for fuel; so that only the skeletons of these formerly so peaceful mansions remain. Many are entirely burnt down, and the beautiful village of Butlar has been converted entirely into ashes. Even as late as the 6th of November, the ruins of this desolated village were seen smoking, and many Frenchmen were lying half burnt under the smoking balks and ruins of that unfortunate place.

"This is the work with which the Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine has blessed the last moments of his presence in Germany. At Gotha, their rage for plunder went so far, that they burst into the hospitals, and took from their own commanders the blankets and the mattresses. Bonaparte lodged there at the Three Moors, and at first intended to set off in the evening, but as he expected still some couriers, he delayed his departure until one o'clock at night. The first bill was already paid, but not that for what he and his great suite had taken since 10 o'clock. The officers who paid his expenses, had set off already, and when the landford asked his payment from Bonaparte, he answered, smiling, 'One must now get accustomed to every thing,' leaving the poor man with empty hands. He then got into his coach, and drove off. His departure resembled a funeral conveyance. The Emperor went off very slowly; pace for pace, his garde d'élite kept close to him on horseback, and some torches served to shew him the way through his dying soldiers, who were lying on the road forsaken by all human assistance, and expiring under the most dreadful agonies.

"In the Imperial street at Gotha (formerly called the Cow-street) a Russian Cossack overtook the French the following day. The way was entirely choked, as more than 400 Frenchmen were in this narrow passage. They suddenly began to cry out: 'Cossack! Cossack!' when they saw the frightful figure behind them, all pushed forward, and the Cossack had nothing more to do but to thrust his spear in this thick crowd. A great number fell, and a still larger was wounded; until at last a chasseur had heart enough to shoot the brave Russian from his horse. A wit at Gotha observed, that he never saw a man who was more piquant than this Cossack.

"In Vacha, his Imperial Majesty behaved more magnanimously than at Gotha; the farmer, at whose house the great Monarch alighted, requested him, when he was going to depart, to settle the bill, which was very large, when his Majesty deigned to present him with an old coach, instead of money.

"Murat, King of Naples, was the first who arrived at Fulda from the retreating army. When he asked the postmaster for news, this man gave him the master-piece of all French official bulletins, dated the 24th October. The King perused it with a low voice, and laughed quite aloud at several passages. He seemed besides very cheerful, and it appeared by his expressions, that the frightful events which had happened to the French army were expected by him. Bonaparte, who arrived much later at Fulda, breakfasted out of the town at a bivouack. Here he sent for a citizen of Fulda, who was known to him from his former campaigns, and opened the conversation with the question, how he did? 'Very badly,' replied the unconcerned and candid man, 'for your soldiers have just plundered me entirely.' 'This cannot be otherwise in time of war?' answered Bonaparte (and seemed to be rather touched with the boldness of this unfortunate man), 'such little disgraces nobody can prevent.'

"His Majesty then asked about the Cossacks, who were roving in the environs, and when he heard they were pretty near, he immediately gave orders to continue the retreat.

"It was Bonaparte who gave the order to burn the already mentioned village of Butlar, in order to detain, at least for one

day, the pursuing allies. Behind Butlar flows the river Ulster, over which leads a bridge of stone. It was impossible for the allies to cross this deep and rapid stream, either on the right or on the left of the bridge, and still more impossible was it to cross the narrow streets of the burning village. Thus by this one measure he attained partly his design.

"Every where the Imperial Guards have been at the head of the plunderers, even the officers not excepted. At Gelhausen they broke the apothecary's shop open, and swallowed spirits, oil, chocolate, ipecacuanha, honey, &c. with inexpressible greediness."

It is to be understood, that absolute hunger compelled many of the French to these acts of violence and plunder. Many thousands had not tasted food—food fit for man—for several days; yet during this interval they had been fighting, marching, and doing—so far as their strength allowed them—the various duties of soldiers. They were famished—they were starving—what could human nature do? Whatever had but the semblance of nutriment they devoured. It is not then, so much these ravagers themselves who are the just objects of execration and abhorrence, as that cool, determinate obduracy of heart, which, "foreseeing every thing," could command the dreadful consequences. We confess that we have another view also in recording these atrocities; but as that is contingent, we had rather it should be inferred from the general complexion of the present number, than be too plainly expressed, while there is so much as a possibility—that we may be (happily) mistaken.

BREDA, FEB. 6.

The day before yesterday, General Borstell, with his division, entered Brussels; the corps of Hellwig is marched to Hallie. The corps of Winzingerode has proceeded from Namur to Rheims, in Champagne.

FRANKFORT, JAN. 29.

It is strongly asserted, that the Swiss will co-operate in the general cause, by bringing a corps into the field, and recalling the Swiss regiments in the pay of France. So far is certain, that the Swiss army has been placed under the orders of Prince Schwartzburg, and that a corps of mountain chasseurs has been raised in the country of Vaud.

There are various reports as to an armistice between the Austrian Commander in Chief in Italy and King Joachim. It is even said, the latter is to join the Allies with his contingent. It is certain, however, that Prince Pignatelli passed through Trent, on the 19th, on a mission to Germany from Murat.

It appears that the Allied Sovereigns have taken another Italian Prince under their protection. With the authority of the Austrian General Baron Simbschen, who passed through Thonon on the 14th, the following proclamation has been issued to the people of Savoy, by the Sardinian General Count Sonraz:—

—In the name of VICTOR EMANUEL, I. King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont, &c.

Brave Warriors of Savoy!—Your old General summons you to the service of your King, your country, and of the common cause of Europe.

—We must lay aside all spirit of party, of private animosity and vengeance: our only object must be to serve our good King, to restore to our country its name, and co-operate with all our efforts, in restoring tranquillity and peace to the world.

—What Savoyard is there who can be deaf to the call of his country and of honour, and who will not participate in the dangers and the laurels of his countrymen, and of our brave allies?

I establish my head-quarters at Thonon. (Signed) Count SONRAZ.

General Simbschen has, on his side, supported this summons, in which he reminds the Savoyards of the example of Spain, of Germany, and of Holland.

VIENNA, JAN. 15.

A deputation, sent from the magistracy of our city to compliment his Imperial Majesty on the glorious progress of the army, obtained a solemn audience on the 8th inst. at Freiburg, and received an answer from the Emperor, the tenor of which is as follows:—

"The Almighty has been pleased to bless the just cause, and the period is approaching when my subjects will reap the happy fruits of their sacrifices. The chief motives for dissension are destroyed, and nations will hereafter live in fraternal unity.

"A few years of repose will suffice to heal the wounds inflicted by these unquiet times. Witness of the prosperity which will be restored to my subjects, I shall find in their gratitude and love, the comfort of my remaining years, which I shall solely and entirely devote to their welfare.

"Assure the city of Vienna of the contin-

uance of my affection, and that I hope again to find myself in its society. The day of my return to my children will be one of the happiest of my life."

ALTONA, JAN. 19.

Yesterday an order was issued at Harburg, by which the citizens were required to deliver into the barracks before the evening of the next day, 1500 bags of straw, 1498 pillows, 1491 coverlets, and 1777 feather beds, or mattresses: whatever is deficient will be taken by the soldiery out of the houses, and the defaulting inhabitants brought before a military commission.

LOWER ELBE, JAN. 28.

On Friday last Davoust gave orders to destroy the upper town of Altona, with the additional threat, that if it was not immediately carried into execution, he would destroy the whole town by his batteries. It is said that the Crown Prince of Sweden has advised the inhabitants of Altona to abandon the town entirely.

Such inhabitants of Harburg as had supplied themselves with provisions have been obliged to deliver them up, and now daily receive rations in the same manner as the military.

NANCY, JAN. 22.

The enemy, attacked at several points by the advanced troops of the army of Silesia, has abandoned the Meuse, and retired upon Chalons. The French army is completely disorganised; the old soldiers have been victims of the epidemy, or are in the hospitals; the conscripts are without arms; dejection and discontent are at their height. From the Marshal to the meanest soldier, all attribute the misfortunes of the two last campaigns, and the invasion of France, to the unmeasured ambition of their chief, and regard the passing events as a punishment from Heaven.

LANGRES, JAN. 23.

The two following pieces have been published here:—

INFORMATION TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

A person named Charles Lequier, of the commune of Igry, misled by proclamations, which honour and humanity disavow, arrested with arms in his hands, brought before a court-martial assembled at Vesoul, on the 15th of January, 1814, and condemned to death, has obtained his pardon at the solicitation of many worthy inhabitants, and especially on account of his being the father of six children, whose existence depends upon his.

A Court-martial shall henceforth be held on the spot where the malefactor or assassin shall have been taken: he shall immediately be tried and punished with death.

His Highness the Marshal Prince of Schwartzberg has given this order to all the commandants of the corps which compose the Allied Army.

NOTICE.

The disarming of the inhabitants of the French territory, occupied by the Allied Armies, is an act repugnant to their principles; but it becomes a duty when we see appeals published to the people, exciting them to murder and assassination. A prudent people, friendly to peace, will approve this measure, which, under all its relations, can incur no reproach.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te prefendeeren hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Jsaak Dominicos, gelieve daar van opgave te doen, aan dezelve Testamenteaire Executeur Fridrik Michielsz, binnen den tyd van Veertien dagen, gerekend van de eerste plaatsing.

Batavia den 11de Juny 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen die iets te prefendeeren hebben dan wel verschuldigt zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen den Burger Jacobus Jacobs, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen de tyd van Zes Weeken, aan dezelve Testamenteaire Executeurs P. D. Boudeweins en A. A. Huysers.

Batavia den 9de Juny 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te betalen of te ontvangen hebben aan of van J. Cock Blomhoff, van Japan, gelieve zich onmiddelyk te adresseeren by

J. VAN REENEN.

COMPLETE SETTS

OF THE

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