



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.

J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.

J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement.

BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. III]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1814.

[NO. 132.

Proclamation.

IN pursuance of instructions from His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit the future exportation of Salt to the port of Calcutta, from any of the places dependent on the Government of Java.

And that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the English and Dutch Languages in the Government Gazette, and to be affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Given by me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its dependencies, at Batavia, this 19th day of August, 1814.

T. S. RAFFLES,

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Act. Secretary to Govt.

Proklamatie.

TEN gevolge van ontvangene bevelen van Zijne Excellentie den Heere Gouverneur Generaal in Rade, heeft den Heere Luitenant-Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden de uitvoer van Zout naar Calcutta, uit eenige onderhorige plaats van het Gouvernement van Java, te verbieden.

Op dat niemand onwetend hier van zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze Proklamatie in de Engelsche en Hollandse talen in de Gouvernements Courant geplaatst, en op de gewone plaatsen te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, geaffigeerd worden.

Gegeven te Batavia, den 19de Aug. 1814.

Duur My,

Den Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en dies Onafhankelijkheden.

T. S. RAFFLES.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luit. Gouverneur in Rade.

J. Dupuy, Waarn. Govt. Sec.

Advertisement.

IN consequence of the indisposition of Mr. L. W. Meyer, President of the European Orphan Chamber, Mr. J. Fichat, the Vice-President, is appointed in his room to countersign the new Treasury notes, issued in conformity with the Publications of the 1st instant.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

BATAVIA, Aug. 25, 1814. Act. Secretary to Govt.

Advertentie.

UIT hoofde van de onpaslykheid van de Heer L. W. Meyer, President van de Weeskamer, zullen de volgens Publikatie van den 1ste dezer aangemaakte Treasury-noten, in zyne plaats gecontrasigneerd worden door de Heer J. Fichat, President van dat Kollegie.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY,

BATAVIA, den 25 Aug. 1814. Waarn. Sec. van het Govt.

Advertentie.

DOOR Directeur en Commissarissen der BANK VAN LEENING, word hier mede bekend gemaakt, dat gedurende deze maand September, dagelyks (de Zaterdag, Zon- en Feestdagen uitgezondert) ingemelde Bank van Leening zullen worden ontvangen, de verschene Renten op belevende vastigheden in de maand Maart dezes jaars, welke volgens de Banks Instructie de dato 1ste November 1813, moeten worden betaald in Zilver Geld.

Ter ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen voornoemd.

P. DECKER, Sec.

BATAVIA, den 1ste Sept. 1814.

Advertisement.

THE President and Members of the European Orphan Chamber, having been informed that a doubt exists with the public, whether the Government Certificates are to be considered as Government Securities, alluded to in the Notification of the 29th July last, it is hereby publicly notified, that the said Paper Currency in consequence of an explanation from the Acting Secretary to Government, is considered as Government Securities, and will be consequently received by the Secretary of the Chamber, from the date of the above said Notification, in payment of debts contracted at their public sales.

J. W. MEYER, President.

BATAVIA, Sept. 1, 1814.

PRESIDENT en Leden van het Collegie van Heeren Weeskamers te Batavia, geïnformeerd zynde, dat er by het publiek, twyfel ontstaan is, of de Gouvernements Certificaten sorteren onder de behaming van Gouvernements securiteiten, vermeld by Publicatie van den 29ste July j. l. maken by dezen aan de Bataviasche gemeente bekend, dat het voormeld representatief, ingevolge of sigel ontvangen explicite van den Gouvernements Waarnemend Secretaris, sorteerd en behoort onder de Gouvernements securiteiten, en dat door Hun. Eerwaardens Secretaris zal ontvegen worden, in betaling van gecontracteerde Vreemde schulden, na dato van voormelde Publicatie.

J. W. MEYER, President.

BATAVIA, den 1ste Sept. 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 30th instant, will be sold by public auction the old BUILDINGS AND STABLES, formerly composing the Barracks at Ryswijk.

The particulars of the Lots and of the Terms of sale will be published in the next Gazette, and may be ascertained on application to the Superintendent of public buildings.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Acting Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, September 1, 1814

WORDT hiernevens bekend gemaakt, dat op den 30ste dezer, publiek zullen verkocht worden, de oude GEBOUWEN EN STALLEN, te voornemende de Kasernen te Ryswijk.

De beschrijving der Perceelen en de Voorwaarden van de verkoping zullen in de volgende Courant bekend gemaakt, en kunnen inmiddels gezien worden by de Superintendent der publieke gebouwen.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY,

Waarn. Sec. van 't Govt.

BATAVIA, den 1ste Sept. 1814.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of the late Lieutenant-Colonel and Resident at Tagal JOHN PALMER KEASBERRY, or being Indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims and to pay their Debts forthwith to the undersigned before the 30th proximo.

N. N. H. DE BECKFELT,

Sec. to the Orphan Chamber.

SAMARANG, 20th Aug. 1814.

Advertisement.

THE Effects of Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN PALMER KEASBERRY, lately deceased at Tagal, having been handed over to the EUROPEAN ORPHAN CHAMBER at Samarang, Notice is hereby given, that the Sale of the said Effects will take place at Samarang, on Thursday the 15th day of September, next.

N. N. H. DE BECKFELT,

Sec. to the Orphan Chamber.

SAMARANG, 20th Aug. 1814.

Advertisement.

IN consequence of the death of Lieut. ASPINWALL, 4th Volunteer Battalion, Executor to the Estate of the late Lieutenant JOHN MACARTNEY, of the abovementioned Corps, all Persons who may have any Claims or Indebted thereto, are requested to send them in or pay their Debts to the undermentioned remaining Executors of the Deceased.

N. WALLACE, Lieut.

Javanese Corps.

T. ROUS, Lieut.

4th Ben. Vol. Batt.

FOR SALE.

Freight to any Port Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE good ship COMMERCE, burthen 400 Tons, now in Batavia-roads — For particulars apply at Mr. van Ryck's Office, No 32, Tygerstreet.

Freight to Bengal.

THE good ship ADMIRAL DRURY will sail immediately. — Applications for Tonnage may be made to Capt. Hick's at the Wharf.

BATAVIA, 20th Aug.

WANTED.

SPANISH DOLLARS and COLONIAL PAPER CURRENCY, for BILLS of EXCHANGE on Bengal or Madras. — Apply at Mr. van Ryck's Office, No. 32, Tygerstreet.

Wanted

FOR the use of the Honorable Company's ship Royal Charlotte, FIVE THOUSAND SPANISH DOLLARS, for which Bills on the managing Owner at six months sight, will be granted.

Proposals will be received at Captain Rush's Godown, No. 1, Jonker-street, on Thursday next the 8th instant, before one o'clock.

Arab Horses.

A FEW remaining of those imported direct from Bussorah on the ship Union, to be sold for Spanish Dollars Currency 300 each. — To be viewed at Mr. Lintelo's, Weltevreden.

For Private Sale.

A HANDSOME Nutmeg or Iron-grey HORSE, between four and five years old, warranted sound, and is very quiet and gentle. — May be seen at Mr. Graham's, Molenvliet, 1st September, 1814.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

HUIS EN ERVE.

STAANDE IN DE

BUITEN NIEUW POORT STRAAT, TUSSEN

DE Hr. PEHRMAN EN DE FONTEIN, VOORZIEN MET EEN RUIM WAGENHUIS, EN STALLING

VOOR NEGEN PAARDEN.

Te bevragen by den Eigenaar

JOHS. ADLUNG.

BATAVIA, den 26ste Augustus, 1814.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Op Maandag, den 5de September 1814, en volgende dagen.

ZAL door Vendu-meesteren Verkoop worden gehouden by het Gouvernement, van Diverse Goederen, &c. &c. &c.

Op Zaterdag, den 10de Sept. 1814.

Op de Werf, voor rekening van wylen Capt. Lynch, van eenige oude Yzere Kanons van diverse kalibers, en een party daarby behorende Kogels, als mede eenige Bamboese opstallen, staande buiten de Boom, en nog een stuk grond met een Bamboes Huis, gelegen in de Campong Bazaar.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 10th instant, will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Honorable Company's Marine-yard, at 10 o'clock A. M. some old IRON GUNS, of different calibre — at the same time several Bamboo BUILDINGS, situated below the Broom, together with a Bamboo HOUSE and GROUND, situated in Campong Manga Bazar, the property of the late Captain F. LYNCH. — Particulars will be announced at the time of Sale.

W. YOUNG, } Executors in Java.
R. T. SMITH, }
J. FICHAT, }

BATAVIA, Sept. 2, 1814.

The Sale of the above Articles, which was advertised for Tuesday the 30th ultimo, was postponed from unavoidable circumstances.

TO BE SOLD

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE adjoining the Free-Mason's Lodge La Vertueuse, consisting of two large Parlours, two Sleeping Rooms, of the same size, and two small Rooms, with boarded floors and ventilated, large dining Verandah, elegantly fitted up, and fit for the residence of a small genteel family — with suitable Out-offices, Kitchen, double Coach-house, with stabling for 16 horses, cow, and detached out-houses, Kitchen Garden in high cultivation, with extensive grazing or pasture land, well stocked with Cocoa-nut trees, together (if required) with Furniture, Slaves, Horses and Carriages, Cows, Sheep, &c. &c. For particulars apply to

JAS. FICHAT.

JACATRA, Aug. 12, 1814.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, A NEW AND COMMODIOUS, LOWER-ROOMED

HOUSE & GARDEN,

In a very healthy & pleasant situation,

NEAR THE CANTONMENTS,

WELTEVREDEN.

PAYMENT WILL BE RECEIVED IN COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

Advertentie.

ALLE de gene die iets te pretenderen heeft of schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van den overleden Burger Joseph Augustyn Pieters, gelieve zig binnen de tyd van vier weken, heden ingaande, aan Hendrik Lodewyk Isaak te adresseren, als Executeur van voorn Boedel. BATAVIA, den 19de Aug. 1814.

ALLE de gene die iets te pretenderen heeft of dan wel iets schuldig is, aan den Boedel van wylen den oud Luitenant Gouw Koko, gelieve binnen een maand tyd op te geven aan deszelfs Executeurs de Luitenants der Chinesen, Gouw Boensien en Gouw Tjouw Sieuw, gerekend van heden af. Batavia, den 15de Aug. 1814.

Advertisement.

THE Subscribers, wishing to have leisure to settle their outstanding concerns previously to returning to Europe, have been induced to resign from the 1st of September next, in favour of *Messrs. Peter Jessen & James Trail*, (together with a third person to be hereafter named,) the commission and Agency business heretofore carried on under the Firm of

Inglis and Watt or Watt and Inglis, beg leave hereby to make the same known to friends and correspondents, returning them on this occasion their sincere and grateful acknowledgements for the confidence, liberality and indulgence evinced on all occasions; they at the same time take this opportunity to recommend *Messrs. JESSEN and TRAIL* to a continuance of their patronage and good Offices, and from the knowledge the Subscribers possess and opinion they entertain of the abilities and moral character of their successors, they do not in the least doubt of their giving entire satisfaction to such as favour them with the transaction of their business in this place.

R. INGLIS,
WM. WATT.

BATAVIA,
August 22, 1814.

REFERRING to the foregoing advertisement we have only to add that having been appointed successors to *Messrs. Watt and Inglis*, we purpose continuing the Agency and Commission hitherto carried on by them under the Firm of

Jessen, Trail and Co.

and hope by a diligent and honorable discharge of our duties to deserve the support and countenance of the friends of our predecessors.

PETER JESSEN,
JAMES TRAIL.

WANTED

FOR the use of H. M. 78th Regiment the sum of £1400, for which Bills will be given on *Messrs. Greenwood, Cox and Co. London*.—Tenders will be received on or before the 10th September, by

R. MACQUEEN, Capt.

A. P. M. 78th Regt.

Welleveden, Aug. 16, 1814.

WANTED

ABOUT £700 Sterling, for the use of the 59th Regiment, for Bills of Exchange on *Messrs. Greenwood, Cox and Co.* payable 30 days after sight. Tenders to be addressed to the Acting Pay Master on or before the 20th September next, when the highest tender will be accepted.

By order of the Officer commanding,
W. MOORHEAD,

A. P. M. 59th Regt.

STONDOLE, 19th Aug. 1814.

Advertisement.

ARON LEVIE, begs leave to inform the public that he has on sale at his Godowns in the Voory, a few half chests of the best Port Wine, English and Guernsey Claret, some fine English Butter in Ferkins, Edam Cheeses, Hambro' smoked Beef, spiced Salmon in kits, best white Wine Vinegar, in half hogsheds, Cogniac Brandy and Geneva, imported in the H. C. Ship Surat Castle, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for ready money only.

Batavia, August 26, 1814.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS

OF
ARON LEVIE, in the Voorey,
A FEW HOGSHEADS

OF
FRENCH CLARET,
AND
FOUR PIPES LONDON PARTICULAR
MADEIRA.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen mogte hebben of te verschuldigd zyn aan wylen *J. Groot*, in leven Apothekar, gelieve daar van opgave of te betalingen te doen binnen den tyd van twee maanden gerekend van dato dezès, zyn den mede Executeur *J. B. Meyer*, de gemeente wort tevens geïnformeert dat de affaire zal geconcludeert worden door *Ad. van de Nys*, met verzekering van een pronp te en civile beëindiging.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having any claims on the estate of the late *H. G. RYSER*, are hereby requested to address themselves within the space of six weeks from this date, to the subscriber, Secretary to the Orphan Chamber.

J. H. DE HOOGH,
Secretary.

BATAVIA,
August 25, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn aan den Boeder van wylen *H. G. RYSER*, worden verzogt daar van binnen den tyd van zes weken opgave te doen aan den ondergetekende Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer stede.

J. H. DE HOOGH,
Secretaris.

BATAVIA,
den 25ste Aug. 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de gene welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn aan de boedel van wylen *Mejuffrouw M. E. HEYLEMAN Wed. FRIBEN*, worden verzogt daar van binnen den tyd van zes weken opgave te doen aan den ondergetekende Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer stede.

J. H. DE HOOGH,
Secretaris.

BATAVIA,
den 25ste Aug. 1814.

From the Calcutta Gazette.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Governor General in Council having seen fit to establish a Depôt on the Island of Saugor, for the purpose of lodging Anchors, Cables, and such other Articles of Marine Stores, as may be of the most essential Service to the shipping in its vicinity, in cases of emergency; the Depôt will immediately be supplied with a number of Anchors, Grap-nails, and such other Stores as may be conveniently lodged under cover of the present temporary buildings, and the whole will be placed under the charge and custody of a Deputy Store Keeper.

The following Rules established for the guidance of the Deputy Store Keeper, are published for general information.

1st. The Deputy Store Keeper is authorized to supply to the shipping for their immediate use, every species of Stores under his custody, on application made to him in writing by the Commanders or Commanding Officers of Ships, specifying the quantity and description of Stores required, also the name of the ship and of her Owner; or of her responsible Agent in Calcutta, should the Owner not be a resident.

2d. The Deputy Store Keeper is to cause the person sent to receive the Stores to sign a Receipt for them in a Book to be kept for the purpose; Copy of which Receipt authenticated by the Deputy Store Keeper, shall be deemed a sufficient Voucher for the Naval Store Keeper at Calcutta, to draw a Bill upon the Owners of the Ship or Vessel, for the amount cost of the Stores, which cost shall be regulated by an advance of 30 per cent upon the prime cost and charges as they stand upon the Naval Store Keeper's Books, previously to their being sent to the Depôt at Saugor.

3d. As the Office is to be considered one of custody only, and not one of receipt and disbursement of cash, the Deputy Store Keeper is prohibited from accepting any tender of payment in any shape for the Stores, which may be issued by him to any Ships or Vessels, whose Owners, or responsible Agents, may be resident in Calcutta.

4th. The Deputy Store Keeper is however authorized, in cases of emergency to receive payment in Cash, or by Bills, on any of the Houses of Agency or Merchants in Calcutta, for Stores issued by him to the Commanders or outward bound Ships having neither Owner nor Agent in Calcutta; the Deputy Store Keeper being held accountable to the Marine Board for the Amount Cost of the Stores, so issued.

5th. The advance of 30 per Cent upon the Invoice Cost and charges of Stores shall be considered to cover every expense of carrying to the beach and boating the Stores, but not that of Boat hire, should Boats be found by the Store Keeper, in which case the Ship will be subject to the further charge of the actual hire of such Boat, as it is not the intention of Government (for the present at least) to maintain any Boat Establishment for the Store Department at Saugor.

6th. A Tank for the supply of fresh Water, having been excavated and a considerable tract on Saugor Island having been cleared of the jungle at a very heavy expense to the Honorable Company, it will be the duty of the Deputy Store Keeper to procure receipts from the Shipping for such quantity of fresh Water, as they may draw from the Tank; and also for such quantity of firewood as they may receive from the Depôt, in order

that payment of the same be recovered by the Marine Pay Master at Calcutta, at the following rates, viz.

Fresh Water for every tun of 252 Gallons, 1 Rupee.

Firewood for every hundred Maunds, 10 Rupees.

7th. The Owners to be at the expense of boating and conveying to their Ships the articles of Fire-wood and Water, either by employing their own people, or by defraying the charge, that may be actually incurred for the land and water Carriage of those articles.

8th. Every Boat sent for fresh Water or Fire-wood, must carry a note from the Commanding Officer on board of the Ship to which he belongs, stating the quantity of each article required; and it shall be optional with the Deputy Store Keeper to decline complying with any verbal application, that may be made to him for supplies of any kind.

By Order of the Marine Board,
ROBERT SCOTT,
Secretary.

For the Government Gazette.

THOUGHTS on DUELLING.

The usual excuse for duelling, is, the preservation of honor. Let us now examine, what that honor is, for in all my enquiries, I never could find a man of honor able to give me any information concerning what he calls honor.

1st.—Honor is not religion—for the preservation of it being effected by sending a friend into eternity, weltering in his gore, it is plain that religion must not only be forgotten for the time, but condemned and deserted forever, as a heap of fables fit only for old women and children.

2dly.—Honor is not virtue—for most part of the honorable quarrels, which have come within my knowledge, originated from events that shewed the total absence of virtue—such as gaming—attachment to bad women—drinking, &c.

3dly.—Honor is not courage—for a man of real courage never lifts his weapon in defence of his vices, but in the protection of his country or his person.

And when we examine the false courage which animates a duellist, we find it to be the pride of despair, and an impious and daring contempt of the Supreme Being, which no valiant hero ever yet indulged.

Besides, of fifty duels, not five prove mortal, owing to the pusillanimity of the parties, who tremble into each others arms on the slightest interposition of seconds; nay, some men of honor have been known to give secret notice to officers of justice, that they may be interrupted before bloodshed can take place.

4thly.—Honor is not humanity—view the bleeding body of a newly killed duellist in the pride of youth and health—cut off ere he knew the value of the life he has lost—view his parents—his frantic father—speechless mother—view their grey hairs brought with sorrow to the grave—and all this—in the protection of an harlot—the loss of a false trick at cards—or the obscene altercation of a drunkard—view this—then say in what the humanity of a duellist consists—take humanity from the heart of man, and tell me what he is.

Since honor, then, can be referred neither to religion, nor virtue, nor courage, nor humanity, where are we to look for its source? I do not hesitate to answer, that it will be found in a mixture of pride, profligacy, and malignity of soul. We have seen instances, in which it was supported for many years, and in which no avocations nor intercourse with foreign and various nations, were able to erase the principle of revenge. The man of honor, thirsted for the blood of his supposed or real enemy; his soul was influenced by passion and malignity, and nothing but human blood could cool its ardor.

But some will say "Here is a man who supposes I have insulted him; I have done every thing in my power to persuade him he is mistaken, but he insists on my fighting him. If I refuse I am branded as a coward, and my companions shun me." Can any thing be more plain than the duty of the challenged in a similar case? It is to reject the challenge; to assure him that when they meet, the challenged will defend himself as against an assassin. This objection, being the only one that can be offered, and the only excuse that can ever be made for accepting a challenge, I dismiss it in this manner, and will say no more concerning it.

Honor, in the true sense of that word means character—and this being the definition of Philosophers and men of understanding, I prefer it to the specious, though fashionable explanations of every profligate in the world, whether he wield a sword or a quill.

If honor be character, who is it that can hurt it? Is it ourselves, or others? The answer is so obvious, that I need scarcely

write it. In a few words, we are ourselves the source of our honor or our disgrace, our character or our infamy—and does a man who calls me a booby—who throws a glass in my face in wantonness—who says that I trumped a card, when I had one of the same suit in my hand—who hinders me from seducing his sister—who is mean enough to abuse me in a common newspaper—who unknowingly, is witty concerning a foible I am guilty of—who refuses to intoxicate himself to the health of my favorite mistress—who does not return my salute, from not having perceived that I saluted him—does such a man take from my honor or my character? surely not. In some of the instances, he is an ill-bred man—does that take from my character? In other cases he is protecting the innocent female—does that either take from my character? I repeat it, nothing can affect our honor or our character, unless what comes from ourselves.

A Subscriber.

BATAVIA, Aug. 1814.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1814.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant Mithven, Malay Translator to Government.

Having been obligingly favored with a Cape Town Paper of the 23d July, we have the pleasure to lay before our Readers, some further official details extracted therefrom, relative to the last scenes of the eventful tragedy which has occupied the theatre of Europe for the last 20 years. For the satisfaction of our Dutch Readers, we have added translations in that language.

We had not time, before our last number was printed, to do justice to Mr. Cranssen's party on the evening of the 26th—it consisted chiefly of such of those in whose honor it was given, as were in the vicinity of Batavia at the time; several Dutch Gentlemen, however, were among the company; the illuminations were splendid, and the transparencies appropriate. In the centre, before the great door, was placed a transparency, on which appeared, in large characters, the words "In honor of the heroes who rescued Java from the Tyrant's grasp." On one side the Arms of Great Britain and those of Holland on the other, were displayed in separate transparencies. About sixty persons sat down at half past seven to an excellent dinner, combining the luxuries of Europe with those of Asia. The wines were exquisite and plentiful, the brilliant Champagne in particular gave a keener zest to the pleasures of the party.

The toasts were so numerous, and followed each other with such rapidity, that we must beg the indulgence of our Readers for the imperfect account of them, which our recollection enables us to furnish—among the number we distinguish the following:

By Mr. Cranssen.

The King.

The Prince Regent.

By the Lieutenant Governor.

The Prince of Orange.

The House of Orange.

By Mr. Cranssen.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales.

The Navy and Army.

The East-India Company.

The Earl of Moira, Governor General.

The Earl of Minto.

The Lieutenant Governor.

By the Lieutenant Governor.

Major-General Nightingall, and the Army of Java.

By Mr. Cranssen.

The Heroes who rescued Java from the Tyrant's grasp!

By the Lieutenant Governor.

Major-General Gillespie, and the Heroes of Cornelis.

By Mr. Cranssen.

Major-General Gibbs, and the Heroes who turned the enemy's flank.

By the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Cranssen, our worthy host.

We cannot extend the list any further; the above toasts, and many which ensued, were received with enthusiasm, accompanied by appropriate tunes from an excellent band, and frequently drank in treble bumpers.

In the course of the evening the Lieutenant Governor and our worthy host were chaired round the room. The party broke up too early for the wishes of many; it was one of the most agreeable ones we ever recollect being present at.

We are glad to announce the return of Major-General and Mrs. Nightingall from their Eastern tour, they arrived on Friday morning at Buitenzorg, with the remainder of their Suite. We understand the Commander of the Forces intends pro-

ceeding into the Bantam District in the course of next week.

We are authorized to communicate to our Readers that anonymous addresses upon the opening of the Bachelor's Theatre at Weltevreden, will be most thankfully received by the Managers.—We are happy to congratulate the public upon the speedy progress of this Edifice, which promises most permanent amusement to the Society of Batavia. The introduction of Theatricals has long been an object of solicitude to many promoters of rational amusement in this settlement, and under the favorable auspices of their numerous friends we entertain the most sanguine expectations of their success. We understand that the characters are already cast for the performance of the "Heir at Law" which will be presented about the end of the present month.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following Address from the Dutch Gentlemen at Sourabaya to Colonel Adams, on his departure from that place, together with the reply of the latter.

To
COLONEL ALEX. ADAMS,
Resident and Commandant of
the Sourabaya Division.

SIR,
With emotions of unfeigned regret we learn that the exigencies of the service are likely soon to deprive us of your presence, to whom an acquaintance now exceeding two years, during which the Civil and Military control has been delegated to you, has so highly endeared you.

Allow us, previous to your departure, to express the united sentiments of esteem and veneration we entertain for your character; sentiments which are the natural result of your uniformly kind, open, and impartial conduct.

In whatever quarter your future career may run, be assured Sir, we shall always continue warmly interested in the welfare and prosperity of yourself and family, and consider it as an unequivocal proof of the paternal bounty of the British Government, that we have been so long permitted the benefit of your presiding over our Society at Sourabaya.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient, faithful
humble Servants,
(Signed by the Dutch Gentlemen
of Sourabaya.)

Adres van de Ingezetenen van Sourabaya.

AAN DEN WELEDELE GESTR. HEER
COLONEL ALEX. ADAMS,
Resident en Commandant van
de Sourabayasche Divisie.

WELEDELE GESTR. HEER,

Met oprechte gevoelens en deelneming verzeemen wy UEG. door dringende omstandigheden, spoedig op handen zynde vertrek; gevoelens welke UEG. Persoon door een minzame omgang van meer dan twee jaren (dat UEG. het Civiele en Militaire gezag bekleed heeft) zo sterk aan ons verknogt hebben.

Vergun ons voor UEG. vertrek, UEG. onzer aller onbewimpelde gevoelens en agting die wy UEG. Persoon toedragen bekend te maken, als een gevolg van een onpartijdig en openhartig gedrag.

In wat oord van de waereld ook UEG. destinatie mag wezen, weest verzekert van de oprechtste deelneming in de voorspoed van UEG. Persoon en gearchte Familie.

Wy beschouwen het als een byzondere blyk van Vaderlyke voorzorg van het Britsche Gouvernement, dat onze maatschappij zo lang het genoegen heeft mogen smaken onder UEG. beheering te wezen.

To Messrs. van PANHUY, HULFT van
HOORN, de BRUIN, and the other
Dutch Gentlemen of Sourabaya.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the very flattering letter you have done me the honor to address to me on my approaching departure.

It has been my constant endeavours to conduct the duties entrusted to me with openness and impartiality; such is the spirit of the British Government by which I was bound to guide myself.

Your declaration that I have done so, proves that in some degree I must have succeeded, however much your kindness has led you to appreciate my success so highly.

A Residence amongst you for upwards of two years, has impressed me with lively sentiments of respect and esteem for the Dutch Gentlemen of this place, and I beg you to rest assured that I shall ever enter-

tain the most ardent wishes for the prosperity of Sourabaya and its Inhabitants.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient faithful humble
Servant, A. ADAMS.

The following are the Members of the Senate, who were present when Buonaparte was dethroned.

Messrs. Abrial, Barbé de Marbois, Barthélemy, Cardinal de Bayonne, Bartholet, General Bournonville, Buonacorsi, Carbonara, General Count Chasseloup, Laubat, Cholet, General Colaud, Cornet, Davoust, de Gregory Marcorenge, General Dombarrera, de Pere, Destust de Tracy, General D'Harville, Daubersaest, General D'Hedouville, Dubois Debay, Emmercy, Fabre de L'audé, General Ferino, Fontanes, Garat, Gregoire, Herwin, de Jancourt, Jouran, Aubert, General Klein, Le Jeas, Lambrechts, Lanjournais, Lannoy, Le Brun de Rochemont, General Lespinasse, Le Mercier, Mallerille, Meerman, Moubadon, Pastoret, Peré, Pontécoulant, Porcher, Rigal, Roger Ducos, St. Martin de la Motte, General Sainte Suzanne, Saur, Schimmelpenninck, Marshal Serrurier, General Soules, Tascher, General Valence, Marshal de Valmy, Van Dedem, van de Poll, Gen. Vaubois, General Vellatard, Vemar and Volney.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] Aug. 26—Brig Sophia, N. Onetta, from Pamanokan 25th Aug.—Cargo, Rice.

Same day—Brig Angelique, A. Esnouf, from Tagal 24th Aug.—Cargo, Coffee.

Aug. 27—Ship Ruby, F. Hamilton, from Bengal, Penang and Malacca—Passengers, Capt. Robinson, Lieut. Mithven, Mr. Mairés, H. M. 78th Regt.

Same day—Ship Commerce, W. Dolgé, from Madras 23d July—Passenger, Ensign Bowness, H. M. 59th Regt.

Aug. 31—H. C. ship Scaleby Castle, J. J. Harrington, from England 1st Jan. and the Cape 25th July—Passengers, Mrs. Fichat, Mr. Turr, Mr. and Mrs. Keyser and Mr. Jun.

Sept. 1—Brig Angelica, J. C. Gebhardt, from Anjer 28th Aug.

DEPARTURES.] Aug. 28—Ship Flinders, J. Leigh, for Sourabaya.—Schooner Maria Louisa, E. Hulbart, for Indramayo.—Brig Fatalbary, Seh Fargan, for Penang and Malacca.

Aug. 30—Brig Eagle, P. M. Lardie, for Malacca.—Brig Henry, N. Buchanan, for Samarang.

Aug. 31—Brig Angelique, A. Esnouf, for Isle of France.—Brig Bally, F. Maffette, for Samarang.

Sept. 1—Schooper-Viajante, J. W. Rolko, for Kamschatka.

Sept. 2—H. M. ship Volage, Captain J. Drury, on a cruize.—Brig Eerstezoon, Lylhoff, for Indramayo.

SOURABAYA.

ARRIVAL.] Aug. 19—H. C. Gun-boat No. 9, G. Dunn, from Bysookee.

DEPARTURES.] Aug. 17—H. C. Gun-boat No. 13, J. Jansen, for Banjermassing.

Aug. 20—Ship James Drummond, P. Gardner, for Macassar, with the Honorable Company's Bengal European Regiment.

Vessels lying in Samarang-roads.

H. C. ship Royal Charlotte—do. Surat Castle—Ship Cato—do. Constance—do. Maria Louisa—Brig Mary Ann—do. Bonang—do. Little Mary—do. Hope—do. Halpo—Schooner Tiger.

Vessels lying in Sourabaya Roads.

H. C. C. Mary Anne—do. Gun-boats No. 9 and 11—Ship Hector—Brig Soembioa—do. Elephant—do. Rosairo—do. Amazon.

Cape Town Gazette Extraordinary, 14th July, 1814.

Bonaparte, who had retired to Fontainebleau, abdicated the Throne of France, on the first day of April, by a formal deed. He is to retire to the Island of Elba, with a pension of £. 25,000.

He left Fontainebleau on the 20th April, under a Military Escort, accompanied by a British, an Austrian, a Russian, and a Prussian Officer.

The Provisional Government of France, and the Senate, decreed the restoration of the Bourbons; and the Marshals of France, and all the Generals have signified their adhesion to the same; in consequence whereof, LOUIS the 18th had left England for France, where he was received with the greatest joy and acclamation.

A general cessation of Hostilities has been the result, and a Convention, Preliminary to a General Peace, has been mutually agreed to.

Lord Castlereagh signed, on the part of His Britannic Majesty, a Convention for a suspension of arms and hostilities with France by Land and Sea, on the 23d of April last.

Bonaparte die naar Fontainebleau was getrokken, deedt op den 1 April by een plegtige Acte, afstand van de Troon van Frankryk; hy zal zig naar het Eiland Elba begeben, en een pensioen van £ 25000 Sterling jaarlyks genieten.

Hy verliet Fontainebleau op den 20 April onder een Militaire Escorte, vergezeld van een Britsch, een Oostenryksch, een Russisch en een Prussisch Officer.

Het provisioneel Gouvernement van Frankryk, en de Senaat, hebben besloten, de Bourbons te herstellen, en de Marschalken van Frankryk en alle de Generaals, hebben hunne verknogtheid aan dezelve te kennen gegeven, ten gevolge waar van, LOUIS de XVIII Engeland heeft verlaten, en in Frankryk met de grootste vreugde en toejuichingen is ontvangen geworden.

Een algemene Wapenstilstand is hier van het gevolg geweest, en eene Overeenkomst, verloopig aan een generaal Vrede, is onderling gesloten.

Lord Castlereagh heeft op den 23 April, in naam van Zyne Groot Brittanische Majesteit een Verdrag getekend, waar by alle Vyandelykheid tegens Frankryk za ter Zee als te Land wordt opgeschort.

CAPE TOWN GAZETTE,

JULY 23, 1814.

By the English ship *Star*, which left the Port of London on the 10th of May last, we learn, that no French ships of war were allowed to sail from any of the French Ports, without the consent of the British Government.

Louis the XVIII had been crowned.

From the London Gazette.

PARIS, APRIL 3.

Address of the Senate, to their Majesties the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia.

SIRS!

Paris is occupied by your armies.—Receive the homage, the most flattering to generous conquerors, the reward of victory, the most pleasing and most rare, the benedictions of the vanquished.

The vanquished—ah! that appellation, which does not, however, exclude every idea of glory, cannot belong to us.—Our wishes invited you, they seconded your holy crusade against the scourge of nations, against that monster, an alien to our country, who, raised by a good fortune of which he was unworthy, to the helm of a state torn by factions, had perverted the energy of a generous people, had abused that energy, in order foolishly to declare war against the liberty of the world, and even, so to speak, against the human race itself; against that monster, to whom by way of eminence it was given, to dispeople and destroy; who from the Baltic to the Pyrenees tore children from their parents, to make them the instruments or the victims of his devouring tyranny, and compelled even fathers to put up prayers against the success of the arms of their sons. These prayers have been heard by Providence, and realized by your brave armies. You triumph Sires, but we are not vanquished; we are delivered, and your triumph shall be an eternal object of our gratitude.

Deliverers of our unhappy country! deign to accomplish your work, and to fill up the measures of your benefits. France cannot enjoy repose,—She cannot resume her place in the rank of the other European nations,—she cannot (we say it frankly) inspire them with confidence in her Treaties, but under the tutelar shade of legitimate Authority. Ah! at least, amid long and culpable errors, this justice shall at least be done us, that no Frenchman has dared to seat himself on the Throne of Louis XVI. The Brother of that unfortunate, of that sainted Monarch—his legitimate successor, the descendant of the good Henry, the Sovereign of the French, is not yet among us. Permit, Sires, that under your auspices, a Deputation of faithful Frenchmen go to throw themselves at his feet—to offer to him an expiatory homage—to beg him to restore to France the presence of her King, and to fix with your Majesties, in his henceforth purified Capital, the unalterable basis of the tranquillity of Europe.—Vive le Roi!

PARIS, APRIL 15.

The Provisional Government has published the following Address to the Army:

Soldiers!—You are no longer the Soldiers of Napoleon, but you are still the Soldiers of the Country. Your first oath of fidelity was to her; this oath is irrevocable and sacred. The new Constitution secures you, your honours, your ranks, your pensions. The Senate and the Provisional Government have recognized your rights. They are certain that you will

not forget your duties. From this moment, your sufferings and your fatigues will cease. Your glory remains entire. Peace will secure you the rewards of your labours. What was your fate under the Government which is now no more: dragged from the banks of the Tagus to those of the Danube—from the Nile to the Dnieper: by turns scorched by the heat of the Desert, or frozen by the cold of the North. You raised, uselessly for France, a monstrous greatness, the weight of which fell back upon you as upon the rest of the world. So many thousand brave men have been but the instruments and the victims of a force without prudence, which wanted to found an Empire without proportion. How many have died unknown, to increase the renown of one Man! They did not even enjoy that which was their due. Their families, at the end of a campaign, could not obtain the certainty of their glorious end, and do themselves honor by their deeds in arms. All is changed; you will no more perish five hundred leagues from your country, for a cause which is not her's. Princes born Frenchmen will save your blood, for their blood is your's. Their Ancestors governed your Ancestors. Time perpetuated between them a long inheritance of recollections, of interests, and reciprocal services. This ancient race has produced Kings, who were named the Fathers of the People. It gave us Henry the IV. whom Warriors still call the valiant King; and whom the country people will always call the good King. It is to his descendant that your fate is confided. Can you still entertain any alarm for it? They admired, in a foreign land, the prodigies of French valour; they admired them while they lamented that their return was delayed by many useless exploits.—These Princes are at length in the midst of you. They have been unfortunate like Henry IV. they will reign like him. They are not ignorant that the most distinguished portion of their great family is that which comprises the army. Remain, then, faithful to your standards. Good cantonments shall be allotted to you. There are among you young warriors, who are already veterans in glory. Their wounds have doubled their age.—These may, if they please, return and grow old in the places of their nativity, with honourable rewards; the others will continue to follow the profession of arms, with all the hopes of advancement, and stability which it can offer.

Soldiers of France!—Let French sentiments animate you. Open your hearts to all family affections; keep your heroism for the defence of your country, not to invade foreign territories. Keep your heroism, but let not ambition render it fatal to yourselves; let it no longer be a source of uneasiness to the rest of Europe.

Kaapstad, den 23 July 1814,

Met het Engelsch Schip *Star*, dat London den 10 Mey II. verliet, hebben wy berigt ontvangen, dat gene Fransche Oorlogschepen uit eenige der Havens van Frankryk, zonder toestemming van het Britsch Gouvernement, mogen vertrekken.

Louis de XVIII was reeds gekroond.

Uit de Londonsche Couranten.

PARYS den 3 April,

Adres van den Senaat,

Aan Hunne Majesteiten den Keizer van Rusland en Koning van Pruisen.

SIRS!

Parys is in de magt Uwer Wapenen.—Ontvangt de vleyendste hulde, en, Edelmoedige Overwinnaars! de strelendste en zeldzaamste belooning voor de Overwinning,—de zegeningen van de Overwonnenen.

De Overwonnenen,—Ach! dat woord, schoon het egter niet alle gedagte van roem uitsluit, moet op ons niet toegepast worden. Onze wenschen nodigden U, zy ondersteunden uwe edelmoedige pogingen, tegens den geesdel der Natien, tegens dat Monster, die Vreemdeling onzer Landen, die door den voorspoed, die hy volmaakt onwaardig was, tot het toppunt van ene door kabaalen verscheurde Staat geklommen zynde, het inwendige vermoegen van een edelmoedig Volk vernielde, dat vermogen zodanig misbruikte, dat hy zig niet ontzag, om op het dwaasste, den oorlog tegens de vryheid der wereld te verklaren, ja zelfs om op die toon tegens het geslacht der menschen te spreken. Tegens dat monster, dat van hooger hand bestemd scheen te zyn, om te ontvolken en te vernielen, dat van de Oostzee tot aan de Pyrenéén, kinderen uit
[Continued after Poetry & Miscellanea.]



From the Sporting Magazine.

SONG.

A maid and a man once a courtship began, And of course soon determin'd to wed; But before the fond day was the devil to pay, For alas! the poor lover went dead.

To his grave went the fair, with a very grave air, And exclaimed, as she mourn'd her lost mate, "Why didn't you, my life, first make me your wife, Then I less might have pin'd at your fate?"

The damsel then sigh'd, and despairingly cried—"Welladay! I shall die an old maid!" But the Sexton was near, and said "No, my dear, Look at me, and pray don't be afraid."

She was not over nice, so follow'd good advice, Not to mourn for a man in his grave; Took the grave-digging youth, and repeated this "Friends in need are the best friends we have."

MISCELLANEA.

From Baron De Grimm's Correspondence.

About two years ago, (1772) a ventriloquist established himself at St. Germain, who has made a great noise, and has been visited by numbers of people, out of curiosity. He is a grocer, by name Saint-Gilic. In general, he speaks naturally, like other men; but when he takes it into his head to exercise his internal voice, although you are close to him, and are previously aware of the thing, it is scarcely possible to persuade yourself that the sounds come out of his mouth; you think it is a voice speaking from some distance, and in a perfectly opposite direction. It is a great pity that this secret is not in the possession of a man of talents and judgment, of a philosopher, without any confidant, whatever. What good might not such a man do! what revolutions might he not produce! how easily might he become, in critical moments, the terror of knaves, those artisans of the public misery, and the instrument of salvation to his country. The grocer of Saint Germain has only employed his talent in frightening monks: he said one day, in a refectory where a party of cordeliers were feasting and making merry; "it were better to pray." The reverend fathers were thrown into the utmost consternation, and starting up from table, pale and trembling, ran to the church, and began singing their psalms and canticles, like men possessed, expecting that the day of universal judgment was arrived. When they knew the cause by which their fervor had been excited, they could not, without great difficulty prevail upon themselves to forgive the grocer his malicious exhortation to prayer.

An Englishman who was about to cross the Alps, having stopped at Feruz, to see M. de Voltaire, in taking leave of him, asked if he had any commands for Italy. The patriarch requested him by all means to bring him the ears of the Grand Inquisitor. The Englishman when he arrived at Rome, talked of this commission in several companies, till at length it reached the ears of the Pope. When the Englishman had an audience of his Holiness, after some other conversation, the latter asked him whether he was not charged with some commission? The traveller understanding from this question that the Pope knew the story, smiled; upon which his Holiness said: I beg you to let M. de Voltaire know that the Inquisition has for a long time had neither eyes nor ears.

The ballet of the Devils in Castor and Pollux having been very ill managed for several days at the Opera, the devils dancing any way but the right, Sophy Arnould said: They were in such confusion with the arrival of M. de Vaungnyon, that their heads were quite cracked. M. de Buzançais and the Prince of Nassau, who is not acknowledged in Germany, having lately fought a duel, some one said in the presence of Sophy, that the former had hesitated exceedingly before he determined whether he would fight or not, and this seemed the more extraordinary, as he was well-known to be exceedingly skillful in the use of arms. "It is," said Sophy, "that great talents always require great solicitation." After the disgrace of M. de Choiseul, snuff boxes were made upon which there was on one side, the head of Sully, Minister to King Henry the Fourth, and on the other, that of the degraded Duke. It is well done, said Sophy when she saw one of these boxes—the receipts and expenses are put together.

[Continued from the third page.]

de armen hanner ouders rukte, om hun tot dryfvēren of slagtoffers zyner alles verslindende tyranny te maken, ja zelfs de ouders dwong, gebeden tegen den voorspoed der wapenen hanner zoonen ten hemel op te zenden.—Deze gebeden zyn door het Alvermogen gekoörd, en door de wapenen Uwer brave Armēen bevestigd geworden. Gy zegepraalt, Sires! doch wy zyn niet overwonnen, wy zyn bevryd, en die zegepraal zal het eeuwig voorwerp onzer dankbaarheid zyn.

Verlossers van ons tans zo ongelukkig Land, verwaardig U, om Uw groot werk te volcindigen, en om de maat vol te meten.—Frankryk kan geen rust erlangen. Zy kan onmogelyk haar plaats in de ry van andere Europische Mogendheden tebekomen. Zy kan (en dit zeggen wy vrymoedig) hun onmogelyk beweegen tans enig vertrouwen in haare verbintenissen te stellen, als onder de beschermende schadawe van een wettig gezag, en ach! ten laasten onder het gevoel van aanhoudende en schuldige dwalingen, hopen wy dat ons eendelyk die regtvaardigheid zal wedervaren, dat geen Franschman heeft durven onderstaan, zig op den Troon van LODEWYK den XVI te plaatsen.

De Broeder van die ongelukkige, die heilige Monarch, zyn wettige Opvolger, de afstammeling van den goeden Hendrik, de Koning der Franschen, is nog niet in ons midden. Doch, Sires! vergun ons, dat, onder uw toezigt, eenige getrouwe Franschen mogen worden gedeputeerd, om zich aan zyne voeten te werpen, om hem eene boetdoende hulde aan te bieden, om hem te smeken aan Frankryk de tegenwoordigheid hares Konings terug te willen schenken, en om met Uwe Majesteiten, in zyne tans zo gezuiverde Hoofdstad, de onwrikbare grondslagen voor de rust van Europa te willen daarstellen.

LANG LEVE DE KONING!

LONDON, MARCH 6, 1814.

Last week a Dutch officer arrived at Perth, under the authority of Government, to recruit among such of the prisoners at the depot, as were natives of Holland, Germany, or Flanders. He obtained 128 volunteers.

No fewer than 53 vessels have been fitted out at the port of Hull alone, for the Greenland and Davis Straits whale fishery, this season. In consequence of the great importance of this branch of trade, Government have determined to send for its protection, a very strong fleet to each fishery, to remain there during the whole of the season.

We understand that Earl Powis will exhibit, at Lord Somerville's Spring Show of Cattle, on the 7th March and two following days, two of the most surprising Animals that ever were seen (of the Jadian breed, of an amazing height, brought over by Lord Clive), and are allowed by the first judges who have seen them, to have greater weight and smaller bone than any yet shewn.

A late Petersburg Gazette contains the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths in 1811, in the thirty-six dioceses of the empire. There were born 634,697 males, and 671,450 females. There died between 100 and 105 years, 467; between 105 and 110 years, 113; 3 of 140, and 1 of 150; and they record, in the diocese of Ekaterinoslaw, the phenomenon of one old man between 200 and 205.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Flotbeck, near Altona, to his friend at Edinburgh:—"I was about answering your last letter when our hopes of a free communication were entirely crushed, and poor devoted Hamburg again left to the scourge of the merciless tyrant Davoust, who has, and is reigning with unexampled barbarity over the ill-fated inhabitants. It is not in the power of any one to given you the least idea of their sufferings. We are so accustomed nightly to see the conflagration of the seats and villages (like towns), that we now consider it as a matter of course. As you can have very little idea of the French manner of house-burning, I will give you a sketch: A body of troops are drawn up, when each man puts a bundle of straw mixed with pitch and other combustibles on his bayonet; afterwards they divide into different parties, attended with music, when they go dancing from house to house. If the distracted families are still lingering, forcibly drive them away, and perform their work deliberately. About ten days ago, a gentleman of our acquaintance, who resided in his fine house at Emsbittel, and refused to open his house in the night, for the purpose of its being set on fire, was killed by a shot through the door.—Those demons, not relenting, immediately set the whole premises in flames. In short,

nothing escapes their malice. Churches, orphan-houses, mills, manufactories, and hospitals for the sick—in only one of them were 900 objects inhumanly thrown out in the snow, without any provision being made for them."

Counsellor Hatchel appeared in the Dublin Commission Court on Monday se'nnight, to take his trial for the alledged murder of H. Morley, Esq. in a duel, the circumstances of which unfortunate occurrence are fresh in the public mind. The Rev. Dr. M'Key, the father-in-law of Mr. Morley, appeared in Court, and opposed the trial's proceeding, upon the ground that Mr. Hatchel had not complied with the rule of the Court in such cases, requiring a previous surrender for 14 days prior to trial. He observed, that he made this objection from no feeling of animosity, or impression unfavourable to the conduct of Mr. Hatchel, in the unfortunate affair, but from a sense of duty to make every minute inquiry into all the circumstances, which, he had no doubt, would be nothing disadvantageous to Mr. Hatchel. Baron George regretted that Dr. M'Key's objections were imperative on the Court; and, without making a precedent, he could not refuse his compliance. Of course, Mr. H.'s trial is postponed till next Commission.

LONDON, MARCH 13, 1814.

A Bulletin of the operations of the grand Allied Army to the 4th, states, that in the action which preceded their entrance into Troyes, Count Wittgenstein's corps alone took upwards of 1000 prisoners, including 800 of the cavalry, and having soon after turned the great road, fell upon a park of artillery and took 800 horses, 40 artillerymen, and the equipage of General Girard.

Mr. Myers, the Messenger, who brought the dispatches from Lord Berghers, passed near Nogen, which has been almost reduced to a heap of smoking ruins. He had not learned by whom or by what means the conflagration was caused.

A letter from an officer in Canada speaks of the destruction of the American fleet on Lake Erie as a positive fact.

Lieutenant Thomas Wright, of the 73d regiment, serving in New-South Wales, has been dismissed the service, pursuant to the sentence of a Court Martial, for various instances of neglect of duty, and unofficer-like and ungentlemanly conduct, in drinking and playing at cards with the principal Superintendent of convicts at Sydney.

Advices have been received from Gottenburgh, through Denmark, after the stoppage of 17 mails by the ice. The intelligence by this opportunity serves, in some degree, to confirm the account of the revolution in Norway. It is said that two Swedish vessels have, in defiance of the late Treaty between the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen, been captured by the Norwegians, and conducted into one of their ports, where the crews have been put under arrest.

The rumour of an Armistice between this country and Naples is happily confirmed. It is to last till the conclusion of a general Peace.

Orders were received on Friday at Deptford, to prepare the Royal Yachts for sea without delay. They have not been used since His Majesty's last visit to Weymouth. It is stated that the Queen of Wurtemberg will return to England in the Royal Sovereign Yacht.—The Queen of Wurtemberg is said to have imbibed a superstitious, but an affectionate idea, that her admission to the presence of her Royal Father will be attended with a sudden and favourable effect on his mind. This is privately declared to be the principal reason of her intended visit to her native country.

The Commander in Chief has ordered it to be notified to the army, that it has some time since been declared to the French and American Governments, that Government will not recognize or ratify any agreement for exchange of prisoners made at sea, between individuals of the respective nations. This communication is made in order that the Officers may be aware, that in the event of their being captured at sea, they are not, on any account, to give their paroles, until they are landed on French or American territory, and that paroles given at sea are null and void. Any Officer, who, after this communication, may enter into any such agreement with the enemy, will be guilty of a breach of discipline, for which he will be held personally responsible.

The Royal Marine Artillery, commanded by Major Minto, arrived on Monday in the Downs from South Beveland, part of which are to proceed to the head-quarters at Chatham; the remainder will immediately proceed to America.

On Thursday Sir Wm. Garraw appear-

ed in the Court of Chancery, and was sworn into his new office of Chief Justice of Chester.

Captain Phillimore has been pronounced, by the surgeons, &c. at Plymouth Hospital, out of danger.

We learn with regret, that the same spirit which has so long been excited in the parish of Datchet, is most disgracefully continued; as, on Sunday last, a gate belonging to a plantation of Mr. Richards was maliciously cut to pieces by some miscreants, who had before destroyed upwards of 200 of his young trees.

The whole of the valuable library of Lord Moira, including many Oriental works, extremely scarce, were entirely destroyed by the conflagration at the Custom-house.

DUTCH PAPERS.

BREMEN, MARCH 6.

Accounts from Holstein, which may be considered as authentic, state as follows:—The most considerable persons in Norway have presented an address to the King, in which they thank him for the benefits they have enjoyed under his government, but add, that if he is obliged to renounce his sovereignty over Norway, he has no right to dispose of this independent kingdom in favour of a third. That a Congress shall be held at Drontheim to consider of the conditions under which they would consent to the union with Sweden, and that till these were fully accepted, no Swedish garrison should be admitted into any Norwegian fortress. President Kaas passed through Lubeck on the 21st, going to the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Sweden, with assurances that Prince Christian, whom the Norwegians desired for their chief, should immediately return to Copenhagen, and that Denmark will do every thing to promote the cession to Sweden.

LONDON, March 27.

GERMAN MEETING.

Yesterday a numerous meeting of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, took place at Freemasons' hall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of opening a subscription for the relief of the suffering Germans.—The Duke of York in the Chair.—The Royal Chairman was supported on the right by the Duke of Sussex, and on the left by the Archbishop of Canterbury, besides whom there were present the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Ely, Norwich, Chichester, Exeter, Mann, and several others; Lords Buckinghamshire, Kenyon, Harrowby, Sir W. Scott, Sir J. Nichol, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Vansittart, and several other Noblemen and Gentlemen, besides a very numerous assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen in the Hall.—The Duke of York having briefly stated the object of the meeting, letters were read from Leipsic, Prague, Berlin, and other towns in Germany, painting in strong colours the difficulties and distresses under which the people were labouring, in consequence of the ravages of war. Resolutions were then read for entering into a subscription, and for the appointment of a Committee, which were agreed to, and a Committee named, consisting of the two Archbishops, and several of the Bishops and Noblemen present.

The Secretary then read a letter which he had received from Lord Sidmouth, stating that he was commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to communicate to the meeting his Royal Highness's gracious intention of subscribing 300l. towards the objects of the meeting.

After some impressive observations from the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke of Sussex, the several Resolutions were agreed to, and a vote of thanks was passed to the Royal Chairman.

Books were opened, and before the meeting broke up upwards of 3000l. was subscribed.

BEN KERTON'S BOTTLED ALE.

A FEW dozens of this renowned beverage may be had on application to Mr. MARCUS, near the Bloom, at 11 Spanish Dollars Currency. 2d Sept. 1814.

Advertisement.

ON Monday the 5th instant, will be exposed for Sale, in the house No. 16, Newport-street, at reasonable prices, and for ready money only, a variety of EUROPEAN and BENGAL GOODS, chiefly imported on the Ruby, Captain Hamilton, consisting of English and French Claret—Madeira and Port Wines—Glassware—Stationery—Saddlery—Perfumery—Sauces—Patna Table Cloths and Towels—Hookah Snakes—Hookah Bottoms—Hookah Carpets—Bengal prepared Hookah Tobacco—Bengal Butter—Ghee, &c. BATAVIA, 3d Sept. 1814.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molenvliet.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1814.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 20.

Major Freemantle has arrived at this office, bringing dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following are copies:—

St. Seves, March 1, 1814.

My Lord,—I returned to Garris on the 21st, and ordered the 6th and light divisions to break from the blockade of Bayonne, and General Don Manuel Freyre to close up the battlements of his corps towards Irun, and to be prepared to move when the left of the army should cross the Adour. I found the pontoons collected at Garris, and they were moved forward on the following days to and across the Gave de Moulcon, and the troops of the centre of the army arrived. On the 24th, Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill passed the Gave d'Oleron at Villenave, with the light, 2d, and Portuguese divisions, under the command of Major-General Charles Baron Alten, Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, and Marischal de Campo Don Frederick Lecor; while Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton passed with the 8th division between Montfort and Laas, and Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton made demonstrations, with the 3d division, of an intention to attack the enemy's position at the bridge of Sauveterre, which induced the enemy to blow up the bridge. Marischal de Campo Don Pablo Mutillo drove in the enemy's posts near Navarrens, and blockaded that place. Field Marshal Sir William Beresford likewise, who, since the movement of Sir Rowland Hill on the 14th and 15th, had remained with the 4th and 7th divisions, and Colonel Vivian's brigade, in observation on the Lower Bidouze, attacked the enemy on the 23d in their fortified post at Hastings and Oyergave, on the left of the Gave-de-Pau, and obliged them to retire within the tete-de-pont at Peyreberade. Immediately after the passage of the Gave d'Oleron was effected, Sir Rowland Hill and Sir Henry Clinton moved towards Orthes, and the great road leading from Sauveterre to that town; and the enemy retired in the night from Sauveterre across the Gave-de-Pau, and assembled their army near Orthes on the 25th, having destroyed all the bridges on the river. The right, and right of the centre of the army, assembled opposite Orthes; Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, with Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of cavalry, and the 3d division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, was near the destroyed bridge of Dereus; and Field Marshal Sir W. Beresford, with the 4th and 7th divisions, under Lieutenant General Sir Lowry Cole, and Major-General Walker, and Colonel Vivian's brigade, towards the junction of the Gave-de-Pau with the Gave d'Oleron.—The troops opposed to the Marischal having marched on the 25th, he crossed the Gave-de-Pau below the junction, of the Gave d'Oleron, on the morning of the 26th, and moved along the high road from Peyreberade towards Orthes, on the enemy's right. As he approached, Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton crossed the cavalry, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton with the 3d division, below the bridge of Bereus; and I moved the 6th and light divisions to the same point, and Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill occupied the heights opposite Orthes, and the high road leading to Sauveterre. The 6th and light divisions crossed on the morning of the 27th, at daylight, and we found the enemy in a strong position near Orthes, with his right on the heights on the high road to Dax, and occupying the village of St. Boes, and his left the heights above Orthes and that town, and opposing the passage of the river by Sir R. Hill. The course of the heights on which the enemy had placed his army, necessarily retired his centre, while the strength of the position gave extraordinary advantages to the flanks. I ordered Marshal Sir W. Beresford to turn, and attack the enemy's right with the 4th division under Lieut. Gen. Sir Lowry Cole, and the 7th division under Major General Walker, and Colonel Vivian's brigade of cavalry; while Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton should move along the great road leading from Peyreberade to Orthes, and attack the heights on which the enemy's centre and left stood, with the 3d and 6th divisions, supported by Sir Stapleton Cotton with Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of cavalry. Major General Charles Baron Alten, with the light division, kept up the communication, and was in reserve between these two attacks.—I likewise desired Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill to cross the Gave and to turn, and to attack the enemy's left. Marshal Sir W. Beresford carried the village of St. Boes with the 4th division, under the command of Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole, after an obstinate resistance by the enemy; but the ground was so narrow that the troops could not deploy to attack the heights, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Major-General Ross and Brigadier General Vasconcello's Portuguese

brigade; and it was impossible to turn the enemy by their right, without an excessive extension of our line. I therefore so far altered the plan of the action as to order the immediate advance of the 3d and 6th divisions, and I moved forward Colonel Barnard's brigade of the light divisions, to attack the left of the height on which the enemy's right stood.—This attack, led by the 52d regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Colborne, and supported on their right by Major General Brisbane's and Colonel Keane's brigades of the 3d division, and by simultaneous attacks on the left by Major General Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and on the right by Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton, with the remainder of the 3d division and the 6th division under Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton, dislodged the enemy from the heights, and gave us the victory. In the mean time Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill had forced the passage of the Gave above Orthes, and seeing the state of the action, he moved immediately with the second division of infantry under Lieutenant General Sir William Stewart, and Major General Fane's brigade of cavalry, direct for the great road from Orthes to St. Sever, thus keeping upon the enemy's left. The enemy retired at first in admirable order, taking every advantage of the numerous good positions which the country afforded.—The losses, however, which they sustained in the continued attacks of our troops, and the danger with which they were threatened by Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill's movements, soon accelerated their movements, and the retreat at length became a flight, and their troops were in the utmost confusion. Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton took advantage of the only opportunity which offered to charge with Major General Lord Edward Somerset's brigade in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles, where the enemy had been driven from the high road by Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill. The 7th hussars distinguished themselves upon this occasion, and made many prisoners.—We continued the pursuit till it was dusk, and I halted the army in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles. I cannot estimate the extent of the enemy's loss; we have taken six pieces of cannon, and a great many prisoners; the numbers I cannot at present report. The whole country is covered by their dead. Their army was in the utmost confusion when I last saw it passing the heights near Sault de Navailles, and many soldiers had thrown away their arms. The desertion has since been immense. We followed the enemy the day after to this place; and we this day passed the Adour; Marshal Sir W. Beresford, with the light division, and Col. Vivian's brigade, upon Mont de Marsan; where he has taken a very large magazine of provisions. Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill has moved upon Aire, and the advanced posts of the enemy are at Caseres. The enemy are apparently retreating upon Agen, and have left open the direct road towards Bourdeaux. Whilst the operations of which I have above given the report were carrying on, on the right of the army, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope, in concert with Rear Admiral Penrose, availed himself of an opportunity which offered on the 23d of February, to cross the Adour below Bayonne, and to take possession of both banks of the river at its mouth. The vessels destined to form the bridge could not get in till the 24th, when the difficult, and at this season of the year, dangerous operation of bringing them in was effected with a degree of gallantry and skill seldom equalled. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope particularly mentions Captain O'Keilly and Lieut. Cheshire, Lieut. Douglas, and Lieut. Collins, of the royal navy, and also Lieut. Debenham, agent of transports; and I am infinitely indebted to Rear Admiral Penrose for the cordial assistance I received from him in preparing for this plan, and for that which he gave Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope in carrying it into execution. The enemy conceiving that the means of crossing the river, which Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope had at his command viz. rafts made of pontoons, had not enabled him to cross a large force in the course of the 23d, attacked the corps which he had sent over on that evening. This corps consisted of 600 men of the 2d brigade of guards, under the command of Major General the Hon. Edward Stopford, who repulsed the enemy immediately. The rocket brigade was of great use upon this occasion. Three of the enemy's gun-boats were destroyed this day, and a frigate lying in the Adour received considerable damage from the fire of a battery of eighteen-pounders, and was obliged to go higher up the river to the neighbourhood of the bridge. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope invested the citadel of Bayonne on the 26th, and Lieut. Gen. Don Manuel Freyre moved forward with the 4th Spanish army, in consequence of directions which I had left for him. On the 27th, the bridge having been completed, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope deemed it expedient to invest the citadel of Bayonne more closely than he had done before; and he attacked the village of St. Etienne, which he carried, having taken a gun and some prisoners from the enemy; and his posts are now within 900 yards of the outworks of the place. The result of the operations which I have detailed to your Lordship is, that Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, and Navarrens are invested; and the army having passed the Adour, are in possession of all the great communications across the river, after having beaten the enemy and taken their magazines. Your Lordship will have observed with satisfaction the able assistance which I have received in these operations from Marshal Sir W. Beresford, Lieut. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, Sir John Hope, and Sir Stapleton Cotton, and from all the general officers, officers, and troops acting under their orders respectively. It is impossible for me sufficiently to express my sense of their merits, or of the degree in which the country is indebted to their zeal and ability for the situation in which the army now finds itself. All the troops, Portuguese as well as British, distinguished themselves; the 4th division, under Lieut. Gen. Sir Lowry Cole, in the attack of St. Boes, and the subsequent endeavours to carry the right of the heights. The 3d, 6th, and light divisions, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, Sir H. Clinton, Major Gen. Charles Baron Allen, in the attack of the enemy's position on the heights; and these and the 7th division under Major General Walker, in the various operations and attacks during the enemy's retreat. The charge made by the 7th hussars under Lord Edward Somerset was highly meritorious. The conduct of the artillery throughout the day deserved my entire approbation, I am likewise much indebted to the Quarter Master General Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant General Sir Edward Pakenham, for the assistance I have received from them, and to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and the officers of my personal Staff, and to the Marischal de Campo Don Miguel Alava. The last accounts which I have received from Catalonia are of the 20th. The French Commanders of the garrisons of Llerida, Mequinenza, and Matzon, had been induced to evacuate these places, by orders sent them by the Baron D'Eroles, in Marshal Suchet's cypher, of which he had got possession. The troops composing these garrisons having joined, were afterwards surrounded in the pass of Martorell, on their march towards the French frontier, by a detachment from the Anglo-Sicilian corps, and one from the 1st Spanish army. Lieutenant General Copons allowed them to capitulate, but I have not yet received from him any report on this subject, nor do I yet know what is the result. It was expected in Catalonia that Marshal Suchet would immediately evacuate that province; and I hear here that he is to join Marshal Soult. I have not yet received the detailed reports of the capitulation of Jaca. I inclose returns of the killed and wounded during the late operations. I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Major Freemantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 20.

[Transmitted by Sir Richard Bickerton.]

Sir, Hannibal, at Sea, March 27.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you of the capture of La Sultane, French frigate, of 44 guns and 330 men, at a quarter past three P. M. yesterday, after an ineffectual endeavour to disable this ship.

When spread on the look out from the Hebrus at 10 A. M. Isle de Bas S. E. 12 leagues, with a light breeze from the S. W. it came very thick weather, and guns were heard in the N. N. E. and on its clearing up, proceeding under all sail, I found the Hebrus near me, the Sparrow in the N. W. and two enemy's frigates E. by N. five or six miles distant, one with jury topsmasts and sails, and the other with double reefed topsails, apparently having suffered from tempest or action. We neared them fast, but on the wind's changing at 11 to the N. N. W. very fresh, one hauled S. E. and the other E. by N. and I directed the Hebrus, as the best sailing ship, and the Sparrow, to pursue the seemingly most perfect frigate; & I lost sight of them, going above 10 knots at two P. M. when the Hebrus was closing the enemy very fast, and afterwards about three, four guns were heard. The other ship is L'Etoile, which with La Sultane, lost each 20 killed and about 30 wounded, in action with the Creole and Astrea, off Isle of Mayo two months since, and each had 350 men on sailing from the Loire. I have given charge of the prize to Lieutenant Crouch, an able officer, who has served many years with me, and I have the honour to be, &c.

M. SEYMOUR, Captain.

The Times, April 5, 1814.

Babylon the Great is fallen! Paris, the proud city, the city of philosophy, has bowed her neck to the conqueror. "After a brilliant victory, God has placed the Capital of the French Empire in the hands of the Allied Sovereigns; a just retribution for the miseries inflicted on Moscow, Vienna, Madrid, Berlin, and Lisbon, by the Desolator of Europe." Buonaparte was outmanœuvred: he was cut off from Paris. His separate corps were destroyed in detail. The Grand Allied Armies united, and marched upon the Capital; King Joseph, as he is still impudently called, issued a Proclamation, stating that the Archduchess and her Son had been sent to a place of safety. He took the command of the troops, and was defeated under the walls of Paris, on the 30th ult. The city immediately capitulated, and the next morning was entered by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzberg, at the head of their respective troops.

This sudden and astounding news burst on us with the roar of cannon yesterday afternoon at five o'clock. The dispatches had just then arrived, brought by Captain Harris, Sir Charles Stewart's Aide-de-Camp. A letter was instantly dispatched by Earl Bathurst to the Lord Mayor; and in the evening the *Extraordinary Gazette*, containing the particulars, was published.

We have been already put in possession of the movements up to the 23d ult. from other sources. In the morning of the 23d, Prince Schwartzberg's army was directed upon Vitry, which was still in possession of the Allies. Buonaparte was marching thither to join Ney and Macdonald, who were coming up from St. Dizier. The Prussian Commandant of Vitry refused to surrender, though threatened by Ney with the massacre of his whole garrison. The Russian light cavalry pursued the retreating enemy with great success, and cut off 20 pieces of cannon. Buonaparte having thrown himself into the rear of the Austrians, the latter formed their communication with Marshal Blucher, and the whole of the two great Allied Armies, at least 200,000 strong, resolved to march at once upon Paris. Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, having been ordered up to join Buonaparte, arrived near Vitry on the night of the 24th; but were immediately attacked by the Allies, and driven as far as Sezanne, with the loss of 10 more cannon and above 1000 men. Meanwhile a corps of 5000 soldiers from Paris, conveying a large quantity of provisions and other necessaries, of the utmost importance to Buonaparte, were fallen in with by the Allies, near Fere Champenoise, and after a gallant resistance were obliged to surrender in a body, with 42 pieces of cannon, 2 Generals of Division, and 5 Brigadiers. The pursuit of Marmont and the others still continuing, they abandoned their guns in every direction; so that in all above 80 pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the Allies, and near one third of these corps was taken or destroyed. On the other hand, Buonaparte, after reaching St. Dizier, discovered his error, and attempted to hasten back towards Paris with the utmost precipitation. He was followed on the road to Bar-sur-Aube and Troyes and constantly harassed by Winzingerode and Chennicheff, with 10,000 horse and 40 pieces of cannon. These movements, as Sir Charles Stewart well observes, afford a plain demonstration (if any were wanting) that superiority of manœuvring, as well as of force, was in the scale of the Allies. The victorious armies passed on to the Marne, destroying and annihilating every thing that offered them resistance. On the 28th and 29th, they crossed that river, near Meaux, in spite of a feeble opposition. On this occasion, the French, with a degree of wanton barbarity, set fire to an immense magazine of powder, which had nearly buried the inhabitants in the ruins of their own houses. In the night of the 29th, Mortier and Marmont entered Paris, where they found, besides their own troops, about 8,000 regulars and 30,000 national guards. The whole of this force, under the command of Joseph Buonaparte, took up a strong position near the city, with their right on Belleville, and their left on Neuilly. A flag of truce was about this time sent to Paris by Prince Schwartzberg, but was refused admittance. We presume it carried the Prince's Proclamation to the Parisians, which is a document the most important of any that we have seen in the whole course of the war, and which we are sure it will afford our readers the utmost satisfaction to peruse. Prince Schwartzberg expressly says that there exists in the very power of the Government which oppresses France an insurmountable obstacle to peace. He says that the Allied Sovereigns seek in good faith a salutary authority in France, which may cement the union of all nations and of all Governments with her. He calls upon the

City of Paris to declare itself. He points out to them the examples of *Bordeaux* and of *Lyons*; and most truly and most emphatically adds, "You will find in these examples the termination of foreign war and of civil discord. You cannot search for it elsewhere." Such sentiments subscribed by an *Austrian* General will be applauded by all Europe—let us believe that they cannot have been addressed in vain to France.

The flag of truce, however, having been rejected, the French positions were attacked with complete success at all points. Sixty nine pieces of cannon, and a great number of prisoners, were taken. It then became *Marmont's* turn to send a flag of truce. A two hours' armistice was agreed upon, to obtain which the French troops abandoned every position that they occupied without the barriers of Paris. Two officers, were sent into the town by the Allies to demand its surrender. A capitulation was entered into, and the city submitted; but the French garrison was permitted to withdraw at seven o'clock in the morning of the 31st. Here the dispatches break off; but the verbal account of *Captain Harris*, who was present, states the actual entry of the Allied troops into Paris, at nine o'clock that morning.

Of these events, it is difficult to speak with sensations of calmness and self-control. To the Almighty Disposer of them, who has manifested the greatness of his retributive justice, our grateful adoration is first due. They who with unperverted hearts and unsubdued minds beheld the swelling tide of tyranny spreading on either side to the walls of *Cadiz* and to the towers of *Moscow*; and who have since with unaltered principles witnessed it gradually but rapidly driven back within the limits of ancient France—even they must be sensibly struck by this great humiliation of a Power once so mighty and so dreadful. To the persevering valour of the conquering Sovereigns and their brave armies; (Princes and People united in heart and strength, to support one just cause) we are also bound to render the tribute of a grateful admiration. They have not only beaten to the ground the wicked Tyrant's military power, but they have humbled his insolence, and put to shame his more than mortal pride. The acquisition of Paris in a military, in a political, in a moral point of view, is indeed a victory! Now let us hear who bewails the rupture of the negotiation. Now let us be assailed with impotent and miserable railing against the *War-Faction*. We lament the brave men who have fallen in this holy cause; but let us think how glorious their fall has been; let us reflect that they have not

sunk to rest
With all their country's wishes blest;
but blest with the applause, and grateful regrets of every nation to which liberty and the true blessings of civilization are dear. They have fallen with "the consoling hope that they should accomplish the downfall of despotism, and rear the standard of renovated Europe under a just equilibrium, and the dominion of its legitimate Sovereigns."

We are in hourly hope of hearing that a Deputation has arrived from Paris to invite his Majesty King *Louis XVIII.* to ascend the throne of his Ancestors.

THE FRENCH LOYALISTS.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of distinction who attended the Duc d'Angouleme into *Bordeaux*, dated *Bordeaux*, March 14:—"I preceded the Duc d'Angouleme into this town and acquainted the Mayor with his arrival. It was immediately published; upon which the red cockades was *faucé aux pieds*, the white one substituted in its place, and the white flag hoisted. The whole of the town echoed the cries of *Vive le Duc d'Angouleme!* I immediately assembled about 200 young men, mounted and decorated with white sashes and cockades, and went two leagues out of the town to meet the Duc, who entered with the cordon blue, as Hereditary Prince of the Crown of France. Never did I see so numerous and unanimous a populace: in the streets, though very wide and very long, a pin would not have found its way to the ground. To give you an exact description is impossible; and without knowing well the character of the French nation, you could never conceive the extraordinary enthusiasm which the whole of the inhabitants displayed. *A bas le Tyran! A bas les Aigles! Ecrasons le Monstre! Vive Bourbon! St. Louis! Henri IV! Louis XVIII. Monsieur le Duc et Madame la Duchesse d'Angouleme.* Immediately on his arrival the Duc went to the cathedral, at the door of which he was received by the Archbishop, &c. Yesterday, we were at the theatre, when an address was presented to the Duc d'Angouleme, together with a Crown, which he accepted, and immediately the music played *Vive Henri IV! La victoire est à nous! Ou peut on être mécur, qu'au sein de sa Famille, &c.* and GOD SAVE THE KING! We are now organising troops as fast as we can."

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE OF THE CITY OF BORDEAUX.
The Mayor of *Bordeaux* to his fellow-citizens:
Inhabitants of *Bordeaux*.—The paternal

Magistrate of your city has been summoned, by circumstances the most fortunate, to be the interpreter of your long suppressed wishes, and the organ of your feelings, in order to welcome, in your name, the nephew, the son-in-law of *Louis XVI.* whose presence converts into allies, irritated nations, who, almost to your gates, bore the name of enemies. Already, people of *Bordeaux*, proclamations multiplied by your impatient pens, amidst the subservience of the press, have reassured you as to the intentions of our King, and the plans of his Allies. It is not to subject your provinces to a foreign yoke that the English, the Spaniards, the Portuguese, appear there. They have assembled in the South, as the people of other countries have done in the North, to destroy the scourge of nations, and replace him by a Monarch, the father of his people. It is through him only that we can appease the resentment of a neighbouring nation, against which we were precipitated by the most perfidious despotism. If I had not been convinced that the presence of the Bourbons, conducted by their generous Allies, must put a period to your calamities, still I should not have deserted your city; but should have bent my head in silence under a temporary yoke. Never should I have been seen to wave that colour which presages a pure government, had I not been assured that all classes of citizens would enjoy those blessings which the progress of the human mind promised to our age. The hands of the Bourbons are free from French blood. With the testament of *Louis XVI.* in their hands, they forget all resentment; every where they proclaim, and they prove, that tolerance is the first wish of their souls. Aware that the ministers of religion different from that which they profess have lamented the fate of Kings and Pontiffs, they promise equal protection to every faith which invokes a God of peace and reconciliation. It is in deploring the horrible ravages of tyranny engendered by licentiousness, that they forget the errors caused by the illusions of liberty. Far from wishing them to fall on those who, with an ardour too severely punished, pursued its vain phantom, they come to restore that true liberty which leaves at once the people and the monarch without distrust. Every liberal institution shall be maintained. Alarmed at the facility of the French in voting imposts, the pillars of despotism, the Prince will be the first to devise, with your representatives, the most legal mode of taxation, the most equitable distribution, in order that the people may not be overwhelmed.

Those brief and consoling words which the husband of the daughter of *Louis XVI.* has just addressed to you—"No more tyrants!—No more war!—No more conscriptions!—No more vexatious imposts!" have already cheered your families. Already his Majesty has twice proclaimed, in the face of Europe, that the interest of the State made it a law with him to confirm the sales, which by innumerable changes interested so many families in estates henceforward guaranteed.—People of *Bordeaux*! I have obtained the assurance that it was the firm determination of his Majesty to favour industry, and to recal amongst us that impartial liberty of commerce which, prior to 1789, had diffused comfort amongst all the laborious classes. Your harvests shall cease to be ruinous; the colonies, too long separated from the mother country, shall be restored to you; the sea, which had become well nigh useless to you, is about to bring back friendly flags into your ports. The laborious artisan will no longer flounder; and the mariner, restored to his noble profession, is about to navigate the seas anew, to purchase repose for his old age, and to bequeath his experience to his sons.

The husband of the daughter of *Louis XVI.* is within your walls: he himself will communicate to you the expression of the sentiments which animate him, and of those of the Monarch whose representative and interpreter he is.—The hope of days of happiness which he assures to us has supported my strength. I have no need to invite you to concord. Do not all our wishes tend to the same object—the destruction of the tyranny under which we have all equally groaned? But each of us must concur thereto with as much of order as ardour. Amsterdam did not wait for the presence of her deliverers, to declare herself and re-establish the old government, the only one capable of restoring her commerce and her prosperity: it was to the patriotism of merchants that the Stadtholder owed his re-establishment, and the prompt creation of the army which defends the liberty of Holland. You will have been the first to give a similar example to France. The glory and advantage which one city shall thence derive, will render it for ever famous and fortunate among titles.

Every thing permits us to hope, that to the excess of calamities those times so much desired, by wisdom are about to succeed, when the rivalries of nations shall cease; and perhaps it was reserved to the great Captain who has already merited the title of *deliverer of nations*, to attach his glorious name to an epoch so happily wonderful. Such, fellow-citizen, are the motives, the hopes, which have guided my conduct, and have determined me, if necessary, to sacrifice my life for you. God is my witness, that I have nothing in

view but the happiness of our country—

VIVE LE ROI!

The Mayor, LYNCH.

At *Bordeaux*, in the Hotel de Vitte,
March 12, 1814.

The Deputies from *Bordeaux* arrived on Friday at *Hartwell*-house, the residence of *Louis XVIII.* They are *Baron De la Barthe* and *Monsieur De Tauzia*. They left *Bordeaux* on the 14th instant, landed at *Falmouth*, and proceeded by way of *Salisbury* to *Hartwell*, from whence they reached *London* yesterday, and had a long conference with *Lord Liverpool*. Another is also reported to have arrived yesterday, from another part of France, with dispatches for *Louis XVIII.*

The nuptials of the Hereditary Prince of *Orange* and *Princess Charlotte* of *Wales* will not be deferred beyond the month of May.—The arrangements made with respect to this interesting union will be submitted to Parliament before the end of next month.

The following Naval Officers have received gold medals from the Crown Prince of *Sweden*, on account of their conduct at the bombardment of *Gluckstadt*; *Captains Farquhar, Green, Marshall, Rose, Banks, Kneeshaw, and Sir G. M. Keith, Bart.*

A frigate, it is said, is ordered to convey the *Duc de Berri* forthwith from *Jersey* to *Bordeaux*.

Escudier's Hotel, in *Piccadilly*, has been taken for the reception of the Emperor of *Russia's* sister, the *Princess Katherine*, *Duchess Dowager of Oldenburg*; who is expected in *London* daily. It is said that 5000*l.* is to be given for it for six months. She is destined, by the reports in *Germany*, for the intended consort of his Royal Highness the *Duke of Clarence*. It is also reported that the *Duke of Cumberland* is about to be married to the daughter of the late *Prince Charles*, brother to her Majesty. *Prince Charles* married two sisters, the first of whom he divorced. The Lady on whom the *Duke of C.* has placed his affections, is the daughter of the divorced *Princess*.

In the course of the battle of *Orthes* on the 23th ult. *Lord Wellington*, whilst in conversation with his Spanish Aide-de-Camp, was struck on the side by a musket ball. His Lordship immediately said, "I am hit," and in fact the contusion was so violent, as to produce a momentary sickness; but fortunately the sword belt prevented the ball from entering his body. As soon as his side had been examined, and it was found that the skin was barely perforated, his Lordship remounted his horse, and appeared to think no more of the accident. He has, however, since been obliged to use the assistance of a stick in walking; in all other respects he is well, and his spirits are excellent.

It is asserted, that the desertion from the French army during the late actions in *Spain*, amounted to 16,000 men. They did not join the standard of *Lord Wellington*, but dispersed, and proceeded to their homes.

Lord Wellington had a narrow escape, in a reconnaissance with *Sir Rowland Hill*, a ball from a battery having passed within a foot of his Lordship, and then killed *Sir Rowland's* horse.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 17.

A division of three sail of the line and three frigates sailed from *Toulon* on the 12th inst. under the command of *Admiral Cosmao*, to meet a ship of the line that was expected from *Genoa*. They fell in with the English fleet to the southward of *Cape Sicie*, but continued their course for *Toulon* in defiance of all the manoeuvres of the enemy, who pursued them under a cloud of canvas. The headmost vessels passed without being molested, but the *Romulus* and the *Adrienne* frigate, which brought up the rear, were hard pressed by all ships of the line of the enemy's van. The *Romulus* had to sustain an action with two 3-deckets, and defended herself valiantly, keeping up a running fight as she stood before the wind.—After an action of three quarters of an hour, the whole squadron came to anchor in the Roads. The *Romulus* had only 70 men put hors the combat, and the *Adrienne* 11. The enemy's loss must have been considerable.—The ship expected from *Genoa* left it on the 13th, and entered *Toulon* on the 14th in the morning. The French squadron was, on the same day, under sail, and the squadron was in sight.

MILAN, FEB. 19.

The Prince Viceroy having directed the Royal Guard upon *Salò*, to which place the enemy had pushed a column of 2000 men, took possession of that city on the 16th, in defiance of all resistance. The young chassours of the guard, with the brave *Colonel Peraldi* at their head, carried, at the bayonet, the outer gate of the city, which the enemy had entrenched. This exploit secures the left of the army, which the enemy was endeavouring to disturb on the side of the mountains.

The enemy fled towards *Toscolano* in the greatest disorder, and was pursued sword in hand; we took from them one officer, and 80 sub-officers and soldiers. We have had 39 wounded, and 12 killed; among the latter we have to regret three officers. The flotilla on the lake of *Guarda*, commanded by *Captain Tempier*, contributed to our success, by cannonading the enemy's columns, on the roads skirting the lake, which forced from 5 to 600 men to disperse themselves in the mountains, after throwing away their arms. General *Theodore Lechi* has communicated to the Royal Guards the Prince Viceroy's satisfaction with the conduct of the troops employed in this action.

MILAN, FEB. 14.

The Senate having deliberated on the Proclamation of the Prince Viceroy to the people of *Italy*, has resolved to present his Imperial Highness the following address:—

"Prince,—You have spoken to the Italian people, and at your voice all those among us have rallied, who are faithful to their sovereign, to their country, and to their honour. During the peace, you provided with paternal solicitude, and wise foresight, for all the wants of the kingdom; and opened to it all the sources of public prosperity. Now the din of a new war calls you again to arms for our defence. You have found means, during three months, to oppose to the enemy such a resistance, that the greatest part of our territory, protected by your powerful arms, has remained undisturbed amidst the conflagration which rages in the rest of Europe. This tranquillity would certainly not have been interrupted a moment but for an event that has no parallel in the history of nations. But you will triumph over all intrigues and all machinations: Providence abhors ingratitude, and avenges violated hospitality. The star of *Napoleon* still shines with great lustre, and if you, Prince, remain at your head, who can fear that victory will abandon us?"

"Prince!—The fate of this fine kingdom is in your hands; the whole people will be docile and will be eager to answer to your call. Your voice, penetrating the enemy's lines, will inflame with new courage all the Italians who are surrounded by the foe, and whom he seeks to seduce by senseless promises. We all swear to unite with you; we devote to you our sentiments, our means, and our persons; and our oath is sacred. Ah! who would not be proud of following a guide whose invincible valour the enemy themselves praise; a Prince whose virtues would suffice to make our age honoured by posterity, a hero who has chosen the only sublime, the only immortal motto—honour and fidelity. Milan, in the Palace of Senate, Feb. 10, 1814."—(The Signatures.)

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"Frenchmen!—At the command of my King, I have taken up arms for the purpose of defending the rights of the Swedish people. After having revenged the insults which they suffered, and assisted in effecting the liberation of *Germany*, I have passed the *Rhine*. At the moment when I again see this river, on the borders of which I have so often and so successfully fought for you, I feel the necessity of again apprising you of my sentiments. The Government under which you live, has continually had in view, to treat you with contempt, in order that it might debase you; it is high time that his state of things undergo an alteration. All enlightened people express their wishes for the welfare of France; but they, at the same time, wish that she may no longer be the scourge of the earth. The Allied Monarchs have not united themselves to make war upon the people, but to force your Government to acknowledge the independence of other States: this is their sole motive and aim, and I will pledge myself for the integrity of their sentiments. Adopted son of *Charles XIII.*, and placed by the choice of a free people at the foot of the throne of the *Gustavuses*, I can henceforward be animated with no other ambition, than that of securing the happiness of the inhabitants of the Scandinavian Peninsula; and at the same time my principal happiness will consist, (after having fulfilled this sacred duty towards my adopted country,) in securing the future happiness of my former countrymen. Given in my head-quarters at *Cologne*, this 12th of February, 1814.

(Signed) "CHARLES JOHN."