

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Gentlemen wishing to have a private Audience with the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, will be received at the Government-house on every Thursday morning in each week, between the hours of ten and two, and are requested to signify their wishes in writing during the week to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting.

THOS. OTHO TRAVERS, Aide-de-Camp.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late EDMUND JOHN SON, Esq. Assistant Surgeon in His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, Surgeon to the General Hospital, Weltevreden, are requested to pay their debts, or to make known their Claims, to the undersigned Executors, on or before the 10th March 1814.

ROBERT EADENACH, THOS. OTHO TRAVERS, RICH. THOS. SMITH.

BATAVIA, Feb. 14, 1814.

Bekendmaking.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat alle Heeren die verlangen om een Private Audientie met den Hoog Edele Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur te hebben, op Donderdag morgen van ieder week ten Gouvernements huize zullen ontvangen worden, tusschen Tien en Twee uren wordende de Heeren verzocht om hunne wenschen gedurende de week in Geschiede aan den Aide-de-Camp die op uw wachting wacht te behandelen.

THOS. OTHO TRAVERS, Aide-de-Camp.

Advertisement.

TREASURY NOTE, for One Hundred Spanish Dollars No. 2462, bearing date the 20th December, 1813, having been lost on the road between Kalie, Tanjong and the Town of Cheribon, the said Note being the property of Lieutenant Oliver, of the 3d Volunteer Battalion, Notice is hereby given, that payment thereof has been stopped at the public Treasury.

J. G. BAUER, Accountant, BATAVIA, Feb. 7, 1814.

Advertentie.

HONDERD Sp. Dalers, No. 2462, gedateerd op den 20ste December 1813, verloren geraakt zynde op de weg tusschen Kalie Tanjong en Cheribon, toebehorende aan den Lieutenant van het 3de Volunteer Battalion Oliver, werd mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat de betaling voor dezelve uit de generale Treasury is geinterdicteerd door

J. G. BAUER, Accountant, BATAVIA, den 7de Feb. 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Holders of Bank-notes, the date of which has expired, and the payment of which has consequently become due, may, on application to the Director and Commissioners of the Lombard Bank, receive Colonial Produce in payment thereof as follows:— Coffee will be delivered at the Government Stores, at any part of the Eastern Districts, including Cheribon, at the rate of 6 Spanish Dollars per Picul.

Rice will be delivered at the Stores, at the rate of 35 Spanish Dollars per Coyang at Batavia, and 24 Spanish Dollars in the Eastern Districts, in all places where that article is disposable by Government.

By Order of the Director and Commissioners of the Lombard Bank. P. DECKER, Secretary, BATAVIA, Feb. 9, 1814.

Advertentie.

WORD hier mede bekend gemaakt, dat de Heeren van de Bank-nuten, waar van de datum ter afbetaling verstreken is, en waar van die betaling gevorderd door den Directeur en Commissarissen van de Bank van Leening moet plaats hebben, naar voorzij voldoende kunnen ontvangen, de volgende Coloniale Producten.

Coffy, die afgeleverd zal worden in 's Gouvernements Pothuis, op enige plaatsen in de Oostelyke Districten, Cheribon daar onder geboortelyk. Ten Spaansche Matten de picul 6.

Ryze, van afgeleverd te worden tegens 35 Spaansche Matten de Coyang op Batavia, en tegens 24 Spaansche Matten de Coyang in de Oostelyke Districten, en alle andere plaatsen, elwaar dat artikel by het Gouvernment in voorraad zal zyn.

Te order van den Directeur en Commissarissen van de Bank van Leening. P. DECKER, Sec. BATAVIA, den 9de Feb. 1814.

DE staande Algemeene Vergadering van het BATAVIASCH GENOOTSCHAP staat gehouden te worden op Donderdag den 3de Maart, aanstaande, gewoener ure, in 's Gouvernements Huize op

BATAVIA, den 17de Feb. 1814.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late EDMUND JOHN SON, Esq. Assistant Surgeon in His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, Surgeon to the General Hospital, Weltevreden, are requested to pay their debts, or to make known their Claims, to the undersigned Executors, on or before the 10th March 1814.

ROBERT EADENACH, THOS. OTHO TRAVERS, RICH. THOS. SMITH.

BATAVIA, Feb. 14, 1814.

TE KOOP,

DE GEHEELE LADING VAN DE Brik Hercules, STAANDE IN LOUWER KAAPSCHE PRODUCTEN, ALS VOLGD:—

Zuur-kool, en andere Ingelegde Groentens, Thuyt Zaden in soort, Azyn, Meel, Boter, Vleesch van de nieuwe zoutery in de Algoa Baay, gezoute Kaapsche Hammen en Tongen, alle soorten van Kaapsche Wynen, als witte en rode Constantia Reytje, oude Kaapsche Madeira, Steen- en Haard poot Wynen, van de wyne-Lopere de Heeren Abm. de Villiers, Christiaan, Bressler en Comp, R. Wouters en Paul Roux, ook eenige kasten fyne Kaapsche Wynen in flessen, van de Heer Frans Becker, als mede eenige kleine quantiteit oud Yzer als ballast. Monsters van meest alle deze waren zullen, deelyks van aanstaande Maandag, den 19den Febr. van E. M. Klippert geveest worden.

De Eigenaars verkiezen de deszelve geveest. Hetzelve is te verkopen zo dra dezelve geland is, ten Gunste van de Heer berg, staande in de G. de Heer, onder dere particulareiteits en conditien dezer verkoping gelieven de Koopthebbers zig te informeren by agende de

W. G. MARTINUS COMP. Batavia, den 18 February, 1814.

DE Petrus van der Ende, Notary, is in de Staat van de Chineesche Liendheid SIM HINKO, in de verdebte thef, en de andere in MALDO, in de capacity as Attorney for the Administrators of said Estate, the Chinese SIM HINKO and SIM KHEENGO, to send in their Claims within two months from this date, at the Office of Mr. Jan Burger, Notary, Newport-street.

BATAVIA, Feb. 19, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE Petrus van der Ende, Notary, is in de Staat van de Chineesche Liendheid van wylde Sim Hinko, in de verdebte thef, en de andere in MALDO, in de capacity as Attorney for the Administrators of said Estate, the Chinese SIM HINKO and SIM KHEENGO, to send in their Claims within two months from this date, at the Office of Mr. Jan Burger, Notary, Newport-street.

BATAVIA, den 19de Feb. 1814.

Messrs. SHRAPNELL & CO.

HAVING admitted JOHN DAVIDSON a Partner in their Firm on the 1st of January last, take this opportunity of announcing the same, and of publishing their intention of continuing their business henceforward under the firm of SHRAPNELL, SKELTON and CO.

BATAVIA, Feb. 12, 1814.

Messrs. SHRAPNELL, SKELTON & CO.

HAVING been appointed by the Directors of the ASSURANCE SOCIETY, to act as Agents at Batavia, are prepared to grant such Policies of Insurance on Ships and Merchandize, as shall accord with the instructions they have received.

BATAVIA, Feb. 12, 1814.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

MINERVA.

Messrs. SHRAPNELL, SKELTON & CO. Batavia, Feb. 12, 1814.

FOR SALE AT Messrs. Shrapnell, Skelton & Co.'s WARE HOUSES.

CONSIGNMENTS.

MADEIRA, London particular, in GUARET, Adamson's English, in whole and half chests. BRANDY, Cognac, in casks of 65 vells, or about 126 gallons each.

CAPE WINE, in casks of about 65 gallons each. GENEVA, in casks of about 126 gallons each. PIECE GOODS, coarse, of every description, from Surat and Bengal. CANVAS, from England and Calcutta. ROPE, from England and Manilla. FRUITS, dried, from Persia. HOLLAND from Bengal. SADDLERY, in chests, from England. WINDOW GLASS, in chests. TIN SHEETS, in chests. IRON HOOPS. COARSE CUTLERY, &c. &c.

Messrs. STONE & MORTON, Beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, THAT THEY HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR IRON WARE-HOUSE, No. 243, Newport-street.

MADEIRA, London particular, in GUARET, Adamson's English, in whole and half chests. BRANDY, Cognac, in casks of 65 vells, or about 126 gallons each.

MADEIRA, London particular, in GUARET, Adamson's English, in whole and half chests. BRANDY, Cognac, in casks of 65 vells, or about 126 gallons each. CORRECT VALUE of us Bank Notes of Lombard Bank Notes in Java Bank, &c. during the week ending the 19th February, 1814.

BATAVIA, February 18, 1814.

ERRATA IN NO. 99.

To the signatures affixed to the address printed by the Dutch Inhabitants of Samarang to the Civil Officer, should be added the following:—

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1814.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Baud, first Assistant in the Secretary's Office at Batavia.

After the publication of our Extra on Tuesday last, we had hoped to receive some further particulars of intelligence by the Hercules for insertion in our present number, but we regret to say that we have been disappointed. Only one news-paper has been received from the Cape by that vessel, and its contents were all published in our last Extra. We know, however, that English Papers to the 7th September had arrived at the Cape before the departure of the Hercules, and the following Heads of News have reached us verbally and through the medium of private letters.

It is said that immediately after the conclusion of the armistice and the declaration of Austria against France, Bonaparte attacked the Austrians with partial success; but that Bernadotte came up with a considerable Swedish and Prussian force, and attacked the French army in the year; that he completely routed them and forced them to retreat towards France. The same accounts state that Denmark had joined the allies, and that Hamburg had been totally destroyed by the French. It is also stated, that Marquis of Wellington was advancing into France.

It must be asserted that we cannot pledge ourselves for the veracity of these statements, which have not reached us in any official shape, having received them merely in verbal communications, or from private letters of which we have been favoured with a perusal. But even on a view of only the authentic intelligence taken from the Cape Town Gazette and given in our last Extra, we see great reason to be pleased with the pros-

pect of affairs on the Continent.—The junction of Austria with the allies must produce the most favorable effects, for Bonaparte can scarcely cope for any time against his opponents after such an immense addition to their strength. The arrival of Moreau must also be considered a most fortunate event for the allies.—The exalted talents of that great General are too well known to require comment, and the French Army are so much attached to him, that it is highly probable a great proportion of it will not fight against the troops under his command.—The capture of Stralsund by the British will in a great degree open the continent to our commerce, affording a market for the vast quantities of Colonial Produce now in England.

We have received the Act of Parliament renewing the Company's Charter, of which we have commenced an Abstract, consisting of the principal features, the first part of which will be found in another part of our paper; we prefer this mode of communication to that of publishing portions of the act itself in our succeeding numbers, as the official language is so prolix and diffuse.

The Honorable Company's ship Juliana had not arrived in England on the 7th August last.

The Lady Governor returned to Batavia on Tuesday evening, and held a Drawing Room the next day, which was attended by most of the English and Dutch Ladies of the Settlement.—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor arrived at Batavia the following day.

A Grand Ball and Supper were given by Wm. Robinson, Esq. to a very numerous party, at Goonong Saharee, on Thursday Evening, in honor of the Birth-day of our amiable Lady Governor, who with the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, the Commander of the Forces, and Mrs. Nightingall, honored the party with their presence. The arrangements and decorations were nearly the same on this occasion as usual at the public celebration of the Birth-days of the Royal Family. We cannot, however, refrain from noticing an improvement in the fitting up of the dancing room, which we never before observed on similar occasions. The musicians were placed in a gallery elevated above the floor of the Room at the extremity on the right. This gallery was very tastefully decorated with coloured lights and flowers, producing a very pleasing effect. The Wayangs or China plays, which are generally placed in the garden near the house, were on Thursday Evening pitched on the opposite bank of the River, by which means the noise and inconvenience usually sustained by the visitors was avoided, while the native spectators had more room and convenience to gratify their taste for these dramatic exhibitions.

The Company began to assemble about 8 o'clock, soon after which the merry dance began, and its mazy evolutions were performed with great spirit until near twelve, by a numerous band of the beautiful and gay.—About midnight the party adjourned from the dance, the lounge, and the Card Table, to an elegant supper, in which was combined all that fancy could invent, with all that luxury could wish for, and of which it is supposed about two hundred persons partook. At one the supper Tables were deserted, and the dancers returned to their enlivening exercise.—After the first dance was concluded, the distinguished visitors quitted the festive scene, and the party dispersed by slow degrees, highly gratified with the amusements of the evening and the liberality of their hospitable entertainer.

The Honorable Company's Cruizer Antelope, captain Hall, will sail from this Port to-day for the Island of Banca, with Treasure and Dispatches for that Settlement; we understand she is to return directly to Batavia.

The brig Hope sailed yesterday for the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually for England.—We have not heard that she conveyed any Passengers from hence.

The Minerva, Captain Richardson, is expected to sail daily for England, as also the Coromandel, laden with prize property.—The brig Covelong, Captain Eddis, will sail in a day or two for Bencooien and the coast of Sumatra.

Mutiny on board the Governor Raffles.

We are concerned to state that a very serious mutiny occurred on board the Ship Governor Raffles, on her passage from this Port to England, in consequence of which she was obliged to put into the Cape, from whence Captain King wrote an account of the circumstance to his owners, who have

favored us with his letter from which we take the following particulars.

The ship being about 200 miles from the South Point of Madagascar on the 9th November last, the Captain being below, at 2 A. M. heard a violent noise and confusion on deck; he immediately ran up the Companion Ladder, to see what was the cause of it, but was met half way by a Javanese Sailor, who struck him on the head and knocked him down senseless.—The Captain's servant had the presence of mind to bind up the wound with a napkin, or his master would probably have bled to death, as the blood flowed very profusely. Fortunately, however, he recovered in a few minutes, when he found himself in the Cabin with Mr. Otin, the first Officer, (severely wounded and senseless,) the second Officer, two Servants, two Seacunnies, (badly wounded,) and a Tindal slightly wounded. All the Hatches were made fast; they took down all the Musquets and Pistols, and while they were loading them, the Carpenter, two Seacunnies and three lascars came to the after grating and were admitted into the Cabin; they said the Javanese of the watch below had got upon deck and made the fore-scuttle fast—and that the Carpenter had broke through the foremost bulkhead for them to make their escape aft.—At day light in the morning (10th November) the Captain and such others in the Cabin as were effective, armed themselves, broke open the after-scuttle, and endeavoured to shoot the man at the helm, but could not succeed from the Javanese throwing down a quantity of water and blocking the scuttle up again.—They then cut four holes through the Companion, by means of which they fired on deck.—In this situation they saw some of the Javanese throwing the cargo overboard out of the main Hatchway.—At about 8 in the morning they succeeded in breaking open the Companion and got upon deck; they then drove all the Javanese before the mainmast, and began to clear away the Quarter Deck Guns.—The Scrim and five lascars who were on Deck with the Javanese now came aft and joined the Captain's party, who learnt from them that the gunner, the cook, a seacunny, and four lascars had been killed and thrown overboard. When the Javanese saw the guns loading they all went down the fore-scuttle with the exception of four of them, who finding they could not escape alive, threw away their weapons and surrendered.

These men were secured aft, and a lascars sent below with a musquet to watch the motions of the Javanese who had escaped there. The fore hatches were then taken off, but this not affording the means of firing at the Javanese, the fore part of the deck was scuttled for that purpose. It was then found that they had got through the bulk-head between the fore and main hatchways, and as they could not be got at before it grew dark, at 6 P. M. all the hatches were again put on and nailed down, except one quarter of the main hatch, where a loaded gun was pointed down, and a strong watch placed. The jolly boat was then lowered down, the Javanese who had surrendered put into it, and the boat made fast astern. The remainder of the crew were then stationed in proper situations for the night. At 6 the next morning (Thursday 11th Nov.) all the hatches were taken off and guards placed over them. Some of the Javanese were then seen in the Forecastle, and some abaft the foremost bulk-head. Five men, armed were sent down in the square of the fore hatchway and guarded the hole in the bulk-head to prevent the others from getting into the Forecastle. The two Javanese then in the Forecastle, who were the Ringleaders, were then shot and thrown overboard; the others, eleven in number, then called out that they would surrender. They were accordingly taken and seven of them secured in Irons, the remaining four were put into the boat astern for want of more Irons. Two others were missing who were said to have been wounded, and to have jumped overboard when the captain &c. came upon deck at first. At ½ past 3 P. M. ten of the Javanese were sent adrift in the jolly boat, and the other four kept in Irons; when one of them was taken out of Irons he jumped overboard; at 4 P. M. hoisted the Topsails and prepared to dress the wounded.

The ship arrived on the 27th Nov. at Table Bay, with only 24 hands left out of 48, with which they left Batavia, of these 4 were Prisoners. The captain, chief mate, carpenter, and 4 others wounded. The mutiny cannot be traced to any cause of dissatisfaction among the men, as they appeared very happy and quiet until it broke out. Had they succeeded in their design every soul on board would have perished, for instead of hauling the Ship up for the land when they got possession of the deck, they steered directly to the

southward and of course would have got among the ice.

When the Hercules left the Cape captain King was endeavouring to procure a number of hands to replace those which had been lost, but great difficulty was experienced in getting the men required. If they were not obtained when the necessary repairs were completed, the Captain meant to go on to St. Helena, in the hopes of completing his crew from the Fleet at that Island, as it was considered impossible to proceed direct to London with the inefficient crew then on board.

We cannot conclude this account without remarking the great courage and presence of mind displayed by captain King throughout the whole of this unfortunate affair, and to which the owners of the Ship and cargo are indebted for the preservation of that valuable property.

THE NEW CHARTER.

In pursuance of the intention expressed in our last Extra we have now the pleasure to communicate to our Readers the leading points of the new Charter granted to the Honorable Company in the last Session of Parliament; they are extracted from the Act itself, which we have received by the Hercules, and which is intitled "An act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter.—21st July 1813."

1.—The act commences, after the Preamble, with continuing the Territorial acquisitions of the Company mentioned in the last act (33d Geo. III.) together with their late acquisitions on the Continent of Asia, and in any Islands North of the Equator, obtained since the last renewal of the Charter, in the possession and under the Government of the Honorable Company.

2.—The exclusive Trade with China and trade in Tea from all ports of the East is vested in the Company, and all other privileges granted by the last Charter, and not repealed by the present, are continued and remain in force.

3.—On the expiration of three years notice to be given by Parliament any time after the 10th April 1831, and payment of the debt by the public to the Company, the further term of Charter and exclusive trade now granted, is to cease; (i. e. on the 10th April 1834: so that the new Charter is to last for 20 years.)

4.—After that period the Company are still allowed a free trade with India, as a Body Corporate, in common with the rest of His Majesty's subjects.

6.—After the 10th April 1814, any of His Majesty's subjects may send ships navigated according to law from any of the Ports of the United Kingdom to any place or places in the Territories before mentioned, excepting China; with cargoes of any goods that may be lawfully exported, and import the produce of any of those places in the same manner.

7.—Such Ships are not bound to take in their homeward Investments at the place where the same is produced or manufactured, but may receive on board any goods, except tea, at any port within the limits of the Charter, except China, although such goods are not of the growth produce or manufacture of the place or port where they are shipped.

9.—No Individual to export military stores to any place within the Company's Charter, without their permission.

10.—Private trade ships to clear out from some Port in the United Kingdom, and to import goods into such of those Ports only as are authorised for that purpose by an Order in Council.

11.—Such Ships not to go within the limits of the Charter without a licence from the Court of Directors, which licence the Company are bound to grant to Bengal, Madras, Bombay, or Penang—for all other parts of India, special licences are required to be given at the discretion of the Court of Directors, subject to the Board of Control.

12.—Licences for other places more North than 11 Degrees South lat. and between 64 and 150 Degrees East long. to be granted by the Board of Control, who are to frame regulations for the same.

13.—No Ship under 350 Tons (Reg. meas.) to clear out for India, or import from thence into the United Kingdom.

14.—No Private Trade ship to clear out or enter without a manifest.

15.—Nor without giving an attested list of all persons and arms that are or have been on board, and accounting for any deficiencies.

16.—Copies of such lists in England to be furnished to the Secretary to the Court of Directors, and in India to the Secretary to the Government of the place.

17.—Articles of silk, hair or cotton wool imported from India not to be entered or taken out of warehouse, except for Exportation, unless brought to the Port of London, and secured in the Company's warehouses, such articles to be sold by public auction at the Company's sales, to ascertain the duties, and to be subject to the Company's bye laws and regulations.

18.—The Lords of the Treasury may authorize such articles when brought to out Ports, to be removed to the Port of London, to be sold for home consumption.

19.—Such articles when entered and taken out of warehouses for Exportation shall be charged with the Duties ad-valorem.

21.—The Company are no longer obliged to deliver to the Government certain quantities of Salt-petre at certain rates, as they were bound to do by a former act.

22.—Part of a former act requiring that private trade goods imported into England and Wales should be sold publicly by inch of candle, is repealed by the present act.

23.—Part of the last Charter repealed, relative to the Company's finding tonnage for private trade, &c. &c.

24.—The trade of the Company to be liable the same Duties as that of individuals.

25.—No additional Duties levied in India to be valid without the sanction of the Court of Directors and approbation of the Board of Control.

26.—The Duty on private trade granted to the Company by the last Charter, is repealed in the present.

27.—Except on goods imported into London and deposited in the Company's Warehouses, &c.

28.—The Duties granted to the East India Dock Company by former acts, to be paid before goods are delivered to the owners or consignees.

29.—If such Duties are not paid before the goods are unshipped, the E. I. Dock Company may send them to the Company's Warehouses for sale, and the said Duties shall be deducted from the Purchase-money.

30.—The Company may employ India built Ships till 1st August 1814, unless provision be made during the next session respecting the same, and his Majesty in Council may authorize private traders to employ India-built Ships for the same period.

32.—South-Sea Whalers may sail between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straights of Magellan, but not if under 350 tons, nor further to the Northward than 11° South lat. and between 64° and 140° East long. without a licence from the Board of Control, nor within the limits of the Charter, without a licence from the Court of Directors.

33.—The Court of Directors may refuse permission to persons to proceed to India, but the Board of Control may direct the Court to grant such licence to the principal settlements before mentioned.

35.—All persons on arriving at any place within the Company's limits, are subject to the local Governments of the Company.

36.—Those Governments may declare licences to be void, if it shall appear to them that the persons to whom they have been granted have forfeited their claim to protection. Persons not to be prosecuted for residing in India without a licence unless two months notice be given.

37.—The Governments in India not to sanction the residence of any of his Majesty's subjects without the Court's authority, except under special circumstances.

38.—The Board of Control may authorize any persons to proceed to and reside at any place to the Northward of 11° S. lat. and between 64 and 150° E. long. not within the limits of the Company's Charter.

39.—British subjects may go to and reside at any place South of 14° S. lat. and East of 150 E. long. without any licence whatever.

40.—Persons going to other parts of India without licences, are subject to all the penalties imposed on illicit traders.

41.—Unless unavoidably compelled to do so by stress of weather or other inevitable accident.

42.—Colleges and Seminaries in India subject to the Board of Control.

43.—One Lac of Rupees annually out of the surplus Revenue of India, may be ap-



From the Rejected Addresses.

THE STRANGER.

Who has e'er been at Drury must needs know the stranger,
A wailing old Methodist, gloomy and win,
A husband suspicious, his wife a cold Ranger,
She took to her heels, and left poor Hyppoon.

pled to the revival and improvement of Literature and Science among the natives.
44—College and Military Seminary in England to be continued, and
45—The Bishop of London authorised to exercise Visitation Jurisdiction over the Colleges.

46—No Writer can be appointed unless he has kept fast terms at the College, and during that time conformed to its regulations.
47—Appointments in the College to be approved by the Board of Control.

48—Should a Bishop and three Archdeacons (one for each Presidency) be hereafter appointed by the Crown, the Salaries of the former (£5,000) and of the latter (£2,000 each) to be paid by the Company.
49—Their Salaries to commence on taking office, and cease on quitting it, and
50—Their Functions to be defined by letters patent.

51—After having discharged their Functions in India for 15 years, the King may grant to the Bishop a pension of £1,500, and to the Arch Deacons of £800 per annum, to be paid by the Company.
52—Revenues arising from territorial acquisitions to be applied—1st, in maintaining the forces—2d, in payment of interest of Indian Debts—3d, in defraying expenses of establishments—4th, towards the liquidation of India or Bond Debt, &c.
53—A sum equal to payments from Commercial funds at home on account of territorial charges to be annually applied in India to investment or remittance, &c.

54—Company's profits at home to be applied—1st, in paying their Bills of Exchange—2d, in paying any debt except the Bond Debt principal—3d, in payment of 10 per cent dividend till the separate fund is exhausted, and then 10 per cent—4th, in reduction of the Indian Debt or of the Bond Debt at home.
55—The Company's Commercial profits at home are not liable to the payment of territorial charges till after the 10 per cent dividend is provided for; except in the payment of bills and certificates for value received in India, and of interest and sinking fund, on the loan of 1812, from the public to the Company; but if after payment of the dividend, the home funds are insufficient to discharge bills drawn on the Company, or to meet the debt, the Directors, or the Court of Directors, shall direct.

The funds received at home on credit of Bills drawn on territorial funds or for allowances in India, to be applied to payment of liable territorial charges in Europe.
Should the Commercial profits at home be insufficient in any year for payment of the dividend, the deficiency may be made good from the surplus territorial Revenues of India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
BATAVIA.
ARRIVAL.] Feb. 14.—Brig Hercules, D. Muro, from the Cape of Good Hope, 6th Dec.—Cargo, Sundries.
Do. 16.—Arab brig Fatahkar, Sheik Abo Bakar, from Malacca, 4th Feb.—Cargo, Sundries.

DEPARTURE.] Feb. 4.—Brig Orion, Ross, for Galle.
Same day.—Chinese brig Hongkong, Goh Kohn, for Amboyna.
SUMANAP.
ARRIVAL.] Jan. 30.—H. C. C. Aurora, Captain M'Donald, from Soubabaya, bound to the Eastward.
Same day.—H. C. C. Malabar, Capt. Deane, from Soubabaya, bound to Amboyna.—H. C. C. Goo-boat No. 7, A. Kasperman, from Soubabaya, bound to Singapore.

From the Penang Gazette, January 15.
The Bombay Anna, Captain Tate, from China, left the 20th ultimo, arrived on Saturday last. The Indians had, two days previous to her departure, begun to take in Cargo.

On Saturday, the 4th December, the Sessions of the Supreme Court opened before the Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Knight, Chief Justice, the Hon. Sir William Burroughs, Bart. and the Hon. Sir John Rodes, Knight, Justice Judges. After several adjournments finally closed on the 9th:—the following persons suffered the sentence of the law: Five Secundoes for the murder of Captain Stewart of the Asm, and Dr. Bean, passenger; Michael Reilly, for the murder of Captain Cooper; and Patrick O'Neale, alias Captain Clark, for Robbery.
Eugene A. Stewart and J. Sowersby, found guilty of an assault on Mr. B. Patten, free Mariner, at Serampore.

The Right Hon. Lord Minto, embarked on board the ship Hussar, at Keddereen on the 12th, which she left the port on the next day.
John Hutchinson-Ferguson, Esq., High Sheriff, and James Taylor, Esq., Deputy Sheriff for the present year.
Major Thomas Wood and Joseph Barstow, Esq., Directors of the Bank of Bengal, in the room of Joseph Barstow, Esq., and Archibald Bell, Esq.

A grand Ball and Supper was given to the Right Hon. the Committee of London and India, by the Free Masons of Calcutta, on the 27th December.
On the 28th and 29th of last month, three vessels for the Merchant service, were launched from the yards of Messrs. Scott and Co. and Mr. Blackmore; ship Java, of 400 tons; brig Andromeda, 185 tons; and ship Ganges, 600 tons.

By recent private advices from Persia, we learn, that the province of Khorassan was in a state of rebellion; the Pacha having revolted against his allegiance to the Shah of Persia. Sir Gore Ouseley, had made considerable progress in his negotiations between the Russian and Persian Courts, and it was expected that a peace would shortly be concluded between the two nations, which, Sir Gore proposed to return immediately to England.

Extracts from the Frankfort Journals.
CALCUTTA, Dec. 3, 1813.
We lose no time in re-publishing some further interesting extracts from English papers and Frankfort Journals, that have appeared in the Bombay Courier and Gazette, just come to hand.

BOMBAY CORRIERS, November 18.
We have made various extracts both from the Frankfort Journals and the English papers—the former have been received up to the 7th of August; and the latter, (with the exception of the London Gazette of the 31st of July containing the despatches of Lord Wellington's brilliant and decisive victory,) up to the 16th of June inclusive.

Extracts from the Frankfort Journals.
STURROCK, JULY 15.
A vessel arrived yesterday from Newfoundland and has put on shore an officer charged with despatches from Admiral Keate, for Government. The Bellefleur 74, and the frigate Crescent, had followed nine days before in search of Commodore Rodgers.

A letter from Hull of the 14th, states that Commodore Rodgers had been seen 30 leagues to the West of Scotland; the Argus was with him.
BOMBAY, JULY 17.
The garrison of Fort Belaguer, which we had occupied during our short appearance on the coast of Catalonia, consisted only of a Lieutenant, a Surgeon, 16 Italian artillery men, 98 Subalterns and Soldiers of the 11th regiment of the French Line.

When Marshal Suchet heard of the disembarkation of Sir John Murray, he contrived to bring together a force which it would have been folly to resist. When he left Valencia his army was 24,000 strong, with the garrison of Tarragona and some detached corps, it amounted to 30,000; Sir John Murray had at most only 15,000.

DEATHS.
At the General Hospital, Wellfvedren, on the 11th instant, after a most painful and lingering illness, which he bore with the utmost fortitude and resignation, Edmund Johnson, Esq., Assistant Surgeon in His Majesty's 24th Regiment, and Surgeon to the General Hospital, sincerely and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.
At Midwifery, on the 5th Instant, Captain A. R. Makepeace, after a very short and severe illness.
On the 5th Instant, at Charing, Mr. Steodrugge, Overseer of the Coffee, Cultivation in the district of Limbangau.

LONDON, JULY 20.
Lord W. Bentinck arrived at the army on the Eastern coast, and took the command of it. General Sir J. Murray goes to Sicily, in place of Lord W. Bentinck.
We shall not stop to observe on the last operations in the East of Spain, but after having read the letters of Sir J. Murray, every body must be of one opinion, and a vigorous inquiry is become justifiable.

REBELLION IN SWEDEN.
The King on the 9th, at Barham, reviewed all the troops stationed there.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived here on the 17th, under the name of the Count of Armagh.
The Hereditary Prince of Sweden is to take the chief command of all the troops to be employed on the Lower Elbe.

LONDON, JULY 24.
Troops continue marching; they go to the coast of America, to take the Spanish Islands and Antilles, and the ships to which many people are enrolled there every day, to the Louisiana, is destined for the management of slaves. As the number increases greatly, the number on the Louisiana of the whole country, come here. The Barham, in that grain market cannot hold them. The troops of the line, who pass here to be employed, tell us the inhabitants of the East Indies had been long.

Captain Macdonald, Aid de Camp to General Prevost, arrived at the Cape yesterday, from Canada, with dispatches, dated 10th June. An attack was made the 5th of May, in the morning, by the English forces at Miraflores, and the Spanish were driven back with loss. The British then took the advantage over them on Lake Otavaria. The American Gazettes attribute the surrender of the Chesapeake to an explosion which took place on board the British frigates during the combat; and that the explosion was caused by a shot which would have killed the day of the action. Our fleet has increased to 27 ships in the Bay of Lyhaven, they have repulsed their desperate operations at Washington.

An embargo has been laid on all the ships in our colonies, on the 10th July.
ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 11.
Extracts of a Letter from Captain De Courcy, to His Majesty's Lord Maitre, addressed to Rear-Admiral Lord A. Boscawen, and transmitted by Admiral Sir R. Calder to J. W. Croker, Esq.

The Majesty's ship Hussar, at San Agustin, on the 10th of July, was engaged with your Lordship, that yesterday morning, while in execution of your Lordship's orders, at daylight, a stranger ship was discovered on our horizon, to which chase was given immediately. The stranger hoisted French colours; and commenced a fire from her stern gun, which discharging as in our sails and rigging, occasioned us to drop a stern; at forty minutes past eight, being again within gun-shot, she hoisted a light, and opened a fire from her broadside, which continued until forty-five minutes past ten, when her mainmast fell, and she being shot away, we were enabled to close her, till it was not until after a spirited resistance of fifty minutes that, at half-past eleven, she hauled down her colours. For some time she had the advantage taken of her during the action, would have been of much shorter continuance; she had about 100 French privateer vessels, of Bayona, Biscaya, Ferrol, Comander, picked for twenty guns, mounting 76, viz. twelve 18-pounder brass cannon, (French calibre) and four long guns, with a complement of 60 men (partly Americans), the remainder of her crew being absent in prizes.

If gives me pleasure to state to your Lordship, that no loss has been sustained on my side, save two men slightly wounded; our standing and running rigging, and sails much cut, and masts wounded. I have, &c.
NEVINSON DE COURCY, Capt.

Capt. Sir P. Parker, of his Majesty's ship Minclaus, has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. copies of two letters addressed by him, on the 2nd and 20th of March, to Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew, the former reporting the capture of La Rivardelle, French privateer, returning from Algiers to Toulon with six patches; and the latter, that of the Nouveau Phenix, French privateer, of six guns and 75 men, out three weeks from Leghorn, and only taken one Maltese brig.

Whitehall, May 11, 1813.
His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to constitute and appoint the Honourable Robert Viscount Melville; Wm. Donett, Esq.; Vice-Admiral of the white squadron of his Majesty's fleet; the Right Honourable Wm. Dundas; Sir G. Warrender, Bart.; J. Osborn, Esq.; H. Paulet, Esq. (commonly called Lord Henry Paulet), to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the Dominions, Islands, and territories thereto belonging.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 8.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Lord Palmerston said, that in laying before the Committee the Army Estimates for the present year, it would scarcely be necessary for him to state more than what was the case last year and the year before. On a general view, compared with the last year, the increase of men would be found to be 12,141 and 90,000*l.* in charge. In the infantry an increase of 9,000 men, and an increased charge of 70,000*l.* He then went through the several departments of the regiments in the East India Company's service, the troops and companies for recruiting ditto; the embodied Militia, in which there was an increase of 17,000*l.*; the Staff and Garrison; the full pay for Military Officers; the half pay and military allowances; the In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals; the Out-Pensioners of ditto; the Waggon Train, of which nine troops were with the army in the Peninsula, and three troops at home. He then came to the Miscellaneous Charges, in which he said there would be an increase in the amount of charge, of 151,000*l.* but then there were several deductions which would reduce the actual excess to about 80,000*l.* on the British establishment, and 7,000*l.* on the Irish establishment. The Regimental Establishment was higher this than it was last year. In the Commander in Chief's Office, an increase in the Widows' Pensions of 1,200*l.*; in the Foreign Corps an increase of 90,000*l.*; in the Commissariat Departments, on account of the addition to the numbers, there was an increase of expence amounting to 39,000*l.* The recruiting service had been more productive than for several years past; a difference in the plan of recruiting had been adopted by employing a smaller number of officers to superintend that business in the different districts, which there was reason to hope would be better managed: 760 regimental officers are now detached from that service; ordinary recruiting for the last year produced 14,413 men; it had increased for the last three or four years to that amount from 9000. Last year, including Militia, we had added 24,270 men to the army by voluntary enlistment.—It was highly satisfactory to see the military ardour of the country raised in proportion to the circumstances of the times. The Noble Lord then explained the reasons of the difference in the return of casualties, which did not always account for the whole amount. The total number of men for last year, including Militia, recovered deserters, foreigners, 400 Spaniards, and others, might be taken at 29,762. Casualties were reckoned at 26,700—the total number, however, appeared to be above 29,000, leaving 2,700 unaccounted for. The accounts could not be framed immediately at the expiration of a certain period. He should reserve any further observations on the subject, and move his first resolution, for granting 6,000,000*l.* for the Land Forces.

Captain Bennett said, that the ordinary recruiting in 1807, produced 19,000; in the quarter before Mr. Windham's plan was broke in upon, 11,000; and in the quarter afterwards, 9,000. In 1809 it produced 11,700; in 1811, 14,000; in 1812, 14,400. He objected to the present mode, and contended for the great superiority of the plan of the late Mr. Windham, which was changed, and the army left at the mercy of the Noble Lord. Many casualties were yet to be reported from abroad: he entered into various calculations to prove the loss of the army must be greater than was stated. There was a Board for directing the clothing of the army, and he wished to know who were its active members—who were the military arbiters elegantiarum? Who were the persons who devoted their time and talents to the mode of sticking ostrich feathers into Generals' hats, and fastening tags on their shoulders, and arranging the other articles of dress? He desired to know who were the military milliners? He remembered to have seen various body guards abroad; but had known of nothing like this Board, which certainly was of no great assistance to the campaign. The unfortunate Guards were ordered to be sent abroad. Did any Gentleman see them before they went? Nothing could be more absurd than these military charges—they were worthy of Grimaldi or M. D'Egville; adorned as they were in all their pantomimic pomp and feathers, they looked like the Rinaldos of an epic poem. It might be said, that fine troops at home were destroyed, and bad troops sent abroad. The time that had been called politically a new era, was also a new era with the army. There was a Cavalry Clothing Board appointed, with the Duke of Cumberland at its head, whose resolves were memorialised against by General Officers as absurd, and one of whose regulations was called "inflicting a cap on the

cavalry." One leading proposition was to deprive the dragoon of his boots! but the Duke of York afterwards cancelled the order, and dissolved the Board. Then came another Board, under Lord Harrington, rather more meritorious. As the former one would take away the dragoon's boots, so the latter would deprive him of his breeches. Laughable as this seemed, it was the fact—the heavy dragoon was to have white worsted pantaloons—(a laugh,) and on home service, blue worsted web pantaloons.—(Hear!)—These changes increased the Colonel of a regiment's profits 700*l.* a year; though the men would be worse off by 380*l.* A great expence was likewise to be incurred by the saddle-cloths, to please some idle, trumpery, paltry, and contemptible taste; and this was to be provided for out of savings in the saddlery, by introducing the worsted pantaloons. Allowances were to be made to Colonels, who were to provide and keep up the muffs, and other articles of dress. He objected to the enormous expence of these things.—An Officer's jacket cost him 23*l.* his pelisse 21*l.* and his pantaloons 4*l.*; his sands, cap, belt, &c. 60*l.* This he learned from his tailor; and his saddler informed him that the horse furniture came to eight guineas. Altogether, the expence was 108*l.*—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Huskisson said; the augmentation of 160 to the Life Guards, caused a permanent increase of charge of 9253*l.* while 210 Light Dragoons cost only 6195*l.*

Mr. Fremantle adverted upon the vast addition of expence caused by the employment of the Horse Guards on foreign service. The loss incurred by 973 men in that instance was not less than 38,000*l.* With respect to the recruiting system, he was authorised in concluding, that as 14,000 recruits only had been obtained for 540,000*l.* each of them cost 34*l.* per man.

Mr. Creevy said, he would propose a decrease in the expenditure of the country, by throwing overboard one of the Paymasters of the Forces. In 1809, the Committee which sat on sinecure place, had proposed that all offices having revenue without emolument, should be abolished: and among those offices was that of one of the Joint Paymasters of the forces. Mr. Long was at that time examined, and stated to the Committee that Lord Charles Somerset one of the Paymasters, received 2000*l.* per annum, and his Deputy 500*l.* The Deputy was then absent, and it being asked whether any inconvenience arose from his absence, it was answered none; because the duties were performed by the other Deputy.—(A laugh.)—The House should, in his opinion, act with respect to the place in question, as they had done with respect to the paymastership of Widows' Pensions, and when they came to the 7th resolution, he should propose to leave at 2500*l.* the salary of the Noble Lord opposite (Somerset), and his Deputy.

Mr. H. Addington said, that the pension had been conferred at the command of his Majesty, as a reward for the long and important services of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Long.)

Lord Palmerston proceeded to reply. The equipment of the Life Guards had been treated with ridicule, and they were compared to the Rinaldos and Orlando. He trusted that they would justify the comparison by their conduct in the field of battle.—Some Gentlemen objected to their breeches and their boots, but he hoped no Gentleman would wish to strip our cavalry of those articles, and place them in a situation that a French General was said to be put in, when taken completely by surprise, by an attack of our troops. If pantaloons had in many cases been substituted for leather breeches, it was because they were found more convenient on service. If the new helmets appeared to some to be fantastical, it would appear to others more ridiculous to see the troops in the small three-cocked hats, which they formerly wore, dripping with rain, and liable to be knocked off their heads in action.

Mr. Whitbread said, no satisfactory intelligence was given, why the Life Guards, the most fit for domestic, and the least fit for foreign service, had been sent to the Peninsula. He had been informed, that so little were they suited to the service in which they were employed, that in the first ten days after their arrival in Spain, 36 horses had been disabled. The Noble Lord talked very pathetically of small three-cocked hats—he should remember that the Blues still wore them. In his own opinion, the substituted helmet, beside its absurd appearance, was too heavy, and even too dangerous for the head. The method of dressing some regiments of cavalry was quite preposterous; let any gentleman in passing survey the men at the Horseguards, with their tall srafit caps, without the least shelter from the sun, and then let him think, if whim or a regard to the comfort of the soldier directed these alterations. He had seen the 10th regiment reviewed some years

ago under the command of Sir Charles Grey, and a finer and more fitly dressed body of men were never seen. If a soldier equipped in the fashion of the present day had ridden through the line, the whole regiment must have burst into laughter.

The House then divided on Mr. Creevey's Amendment—For it, 40—Against it, 124—Majority against it 84.

On our return to the gallery, Mr. R. Thornton moved for the production of some papers relative to the East India Affairs; and Lord Castlereagh postponed his notice on this subject till Friday se'nnight.

The other orders were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, March 9.

THANKS TO SIR STAPLETON COTTON.

The Speaker rose to give the Thanks of the House to Sir Stapleton Cotton; for his gallant conduct at the battle of Salamanca. He commenced by hailing the gallant Officer upon resuming his duties in that House, after having received fresh marks of the Royal favour. He adverted, in very elegant language to the achievements for which the ancestors of Sir Stapleton Cotton had been eminent, and observed; in a tone of high congratulation, that they were of that body to which we owed the establishment of the British Constitution, always prompt to defend its principles, never slow to take up arms when the peace of the Empire was invaded. The example of those had stirred up the vigour in the soul of their descendant, and marked it with a military character, which had now, for the second time, called for the grateful acknowledgment of that House. Animated with a love of bravery, that descendant had gone forth to the tented field of Portugal and Spain, and proved his attachment to the cause of valour and of justice, by his matchless intrepidity at Talavera and at Salamanca.

Sir Stapleton Cotton rose and returned thanks in a few words, which were remarkable for nothing but the effort to which his feelings had subdued him.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Mr. Grattan moved, that the House should go into a Committee upon the Catholic Claims.

Mr. Lushington opposed the motion.

The House then went into a Committee.

Mr. Grattan made a speech of some length, to prove the right which the Catholics had to all the blessings of the Constitution. He observed, that the decision upon the question of going into Committee had not met with that sensation amongst the people of this country, which would warrant any body in saying that it would be impolitic to go into Committee. He argued, that the Bill of Rights, when it spoke of the exclusion of Catholics from Parliament, contained that declaration in a provisory, and not in a fundamental way; and the difference of opinion which had taken place in this country which was not as to principles but as to modification. He concluded by moving a Resolution precisely similar to that he had proposed upon the late occasion, viz. "That the disqualifications of the Catholics should be removed, proper securities for the safety of the Established Church having been provided," &c.

The Speaker opposed the motion, and objected to the whole of the arguments in favour of that body.

Mr. Wilberforce, with all his desire to preserve the Establishment as it at present existed, was also anxious to communicate its blessings to every one of his fellow subjects who concurred in supporting that Establishment. He was, in fact, extremely averse to all innovation which might in its progress and operation affect the actual state of things in Church and State; but he felt, that, with proper guards and securities, any concessions, might be made to the claims of the Roman Catholics.

Doctor Duigenan, in an elaborate speech of considerable length, in the course of which he read several extracts from official and other papers, contended, that the concessions required by the Catholics would be altogether detrimental to the happiness and security of the establishment in Church and State.

Lord Castlereagh should vote most cordially for the resolution of the Right Hon. Gentleman, thinking it a fair and candid proposal in the present stage of the business; he did not, however, hold himself precluded in any future stage from opposing the Bill, if it should become his painful duty so to do. At the same time he most sincerely wished that some agreeable plan might be digested, because he was convinced more and more every time the question was discussed, that the boon required would be a blessing to the people, and a protection to the empire.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Canning, like the Noble Lord, should not hold himself precluded from opposing the

measure in any future stage, if it should become necessary; but he did not look upon such an event as probable. The temperate tone of the discussion held forth the most brilliant hopes, that parties before irreconcilable might now be brought to approximate;—that hands never before stretched forth to meet each other, might now be extended, and be ready to join in concord.

A division took place—

In favour of the Resolution, 186—Against it, 119—Majority, 67.—Adjourned to Thursday.

Thursday, March 11.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Lord Cochrane, after a few prefatory observations, moved for Copies of all Papers that had been presented to the House since the 46th of the King, relative to the Chest of Greenwich.—The Motion not being seconded, of course fell to the ground. The Noble Lord then moved for an Account of the Revenue of Greenwich Hospital, and the sources whence it was derived; also an Account of the Number of Persons admitted since 1800, distinguishing out from in-pensioners, the number of messes, and number of persons at each mess. He had heard it was in the contemplation of Ministers to appropriate the Droits of the Admiralty to the current service of the year.

Lord Chancellor of the Exchequer disclaimed any such intention.

The Cochrane proceeded to state, that at present no period was fixed at which a seaman could look to a release from his labours, and return to the bosom of his family. Two seamen, who had been under his command, had been obliged to pay, the one 30*l.* and the other 80*l.* in order to procure a discharge, and that after seventeen years service. He had been lately told by a seaman who had served twenty-five years, that he was in a similar situation. It was his intention at an early day to move for leave to bring in a Bill to limit the period of service in the Navy. A seaman of the name of Farly had three times volunteered into the Navy, in order to be relieved from harbour duty; the most heart-breaking of all to a sailor, and had died off Brest.

The Motion was negatived without a division.

Lord Cochrane then gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a Bill to limit the period of service in the Navy.

MILITARY.

The following General Orders were issued at Frenada, on the 14th March.

"Head-quarters, Frenada, March 14, 1813.

"The various Orders which have been issued at different times by the Commander of the Forces, to prevent the misconduct and outrages committed by the soldiers of the army, on their marches through the country, have been generally occasioned, immediately by some disaster that had occurred, and by the fall of one or more soldiers, in contests with the inhabitants, for the protection of that property of which the soldiers were desirous of depriving them.

"The Commander of the Forces, therefore, trusted that his repeated Orders on this subject would have been obeyed, and particularly as they contain directions for the adoption of a line of conduct applicable to every case that can occur, which, if adopted, must prove a remedy for the evil, and must prevent the outrages complained of, and their consequent misfortunes.

"Ensign Ross, of the 92d, was brought before a Court Martial, for neglect of those Orders; and for which crime the General Court Martial, of which the Hon. Colonel O'Callaghan is President, have sentenced that he should be reprimanded; and he is hereby reprimanded accordingly.

"The Commander of the Forces trusts, however, that the Officers of the Army will consider the object of the Orders, the neglect of which is now under consideration, and will find motives for attending to them, in their desire to save the lives of their men, which might be wanting in the example before them, in the consequences of a neglect of those Orders.

At a General Court Martial, held at St. Helier's, in Jersey, on the 2d and 3d days of February, 1813, was tried, Brevet Major James Stewart; of the 4th Regiment, on the undermentioned charges, viz.

"First Charge.—For highly improper, un-military, and insubordinate conduct, totally subversive of discipline, in having, on or about the 21st day of January, 1813, at Orgueil Castle, in the Island of Jersey, issued, or caused to be issued, under colour and pretext of a Division Order of that date, the most disrespectful, injurious, and unwarrantable reflection on the previous commands and prior regimental orders of Captain Ogilvie, his (the

