

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, Nov. 3, 1813.

Foreign Office, November 3, 1813.

Mr. Solly arrived this morning at the office of Viscount Castlereagh from Leipzig, with duplicates of dispatches from Lieut. General the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. of which the following are copies. The originals, by his Aide-de-Camp, Mr. James, are not yet received:—

Skenditz, Oct. 17, 1813.

MY LORD,—The glorious army of Silesia has added another victory to its list, and the brow of its veteran leaders is decorated with fresh laurel.

Forty pieces of cannon, twelve thousand killed, wounded, and prisoners, one eagle, and many caissons, have been the fruits of the victory of Radefeld and Lindenthal.

To give your Lordship the clearest idea in my power of this battle, I must revert to the position of the armies of Silesia and the North of Germany on the 14th instant. When we received certain intelligence that the enemy was withdrawing from the right bank of the Elbe to collect in Leipzig, at this time the Prince Royal was at Cothen, and General Blucher at Halle. The former occupied with his advanced guards the left bank of the Mulda, and the latter Marseburg and Schenditz.

General Blucher moved his head-quarters, on the 14th, to Gros Kugel, pushing his advance on the great road to Leipzig, and occupying the villages on each side of it. The enemy was in force in his front, still holding Deblitsch and Bitterfeld, with some troops along the Mulda. The Crown Prince of Sweden issued orders to march to Halle in the night of the 14th; but when his troops were in march, he took up his head-quarters at Sylbitz, and placed the Swedish army with its right at Wittin, and the left near the Petersberg. Gen. Bulow occupied the centre of his line between Petersberg and Oppin, and the corps of Winzingerode was on the left at Zorbig.

General Blucher found the enemy's forces, consisting of the 4th, 6th, and 7th corps of the French army, and great part of the Guard, under Marshals Marmont and Ney, and General Bertrand, occupying a line, with their right at Freyroda, and their left at Lindenthal. The country is open, and very favourable for cavalry, around these latter villages; but the enemy was posted strong in front of a wood of some extent, near Radefeld; and behind it the ground is more intersected; generally speaking, however, it is open, and adapted to all arms.

The disposition of attack of the Silesian army was as follows:—

The corps of General Langeron was to attack and carry Freyroda, and then Radefeld, having the corps of General Sachen in reserve. The corps d'armee of General D'York was directed to move on the great chaussée, leading to Leipzig, until it reached the village of Sitzchera, when turning to its left, it was to force the enemy at Lindenthal. The Russian guards and advanced guard, were to press on the main road to Leipzig.

The corps of General St. Priest, arriving from Mersberg, was to follow the corps of General Langeron. The formation of the cavalry, and the different reserves, was made on the open ground between the villages. It was nearly mid-day before the troops were at their stations.

The enemy soon after the first onset gave up the advanced villages, and retired some distance, but tenaciously held the woody ground on their right, and the villages of Gros and Klein Wetteritz, as also the villages of Mockern and Morsau on their left. At Mockern a most bloody contest ensued, it was taken, and retaken, by the corps of York, five times, the musketry fire was most gallant, and this was the hottest part of the field; many of the superior officers were either killed or wounded; at length the victorious Silesians carried all before them, and drove the enemy beyond the Partha. In the plain there were many brilliant charges of cavalry. The Brandenburg regiment of hussars distinguished itself in a particular manner, and supported by infantry, charged a battery of eight pieces, which they carried.

The enemy made an obstinate resistance also on their right, in the villages of Great and Little Wetteritz and Hchausen, and in the woody ground around them; and when they found we had forced their left, they brought an additional number of troops on Count Langeron, who was chiefly engaged with Marshal Ney's corps, which arrived from the neighbourhood of Duben. However, the Russians, equally with their brave allies in arms, made the most gallant efforts, and they were fully successful. At night only put an end to the action. The Russian cavalry acted in a very brilliant manner; Gen. Kulp's cavalry took a battery of 13 guns, and the Cosacks of General Emanuel, five. The enemy

drew off towards Siegeritz and Plossen, and passed the Partha river.—Gen. Sachen's corps, who supported Gen. Langeron, very much distinguished itself in the presence of Bonaparte, who, it seems, according to the information of the prisoners, arrived from the other part of his army, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

The corps of General D'York, which so conspicuously distinguished itself, had many of its most gallant leaders killed or wounded. Among the latter, Colonels Heimutz, Kutzler, Bouch, Hiller, Lowenthal, Laurentz, Majors Shon and Bismarck. The momentary loss of these officers is serious, as they nearly all commanded brigades, from the reduced state of general officers in the Prussian army; and I have sincere regret in adding, that his Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who was distinguishing himself in a particular manner, having two horses shot under him and whose gallant corps took 500 prisoners, and an eagle, received a severe, but I trust not a dangerous wound.—Among the Russians, there are General Chulshin, and several officers of distinction killed and wounded: and I average General Blucher's whole loss between 6 and 7000 men hors de combat.

I can add little to the catalogue of the merits of this brave army, in endeavouring feebly, but I hope faithfully, to detail its proceedings. Your Lordship will be much persuaded, justly appreciate the enthusiasm and heroism by which its operations have been guided. It has fought twenty-one combats since hostilities recommenced. Your Lordship is so well aware of the distinguished merit and very eminent services of Gen. Gneissau, that it is unnecessary for me, on this fresh occasion, to allude to them.

I attached General Lowe to General Blucher in the field; and being absent in the early part of the day with the Prince Royal, it is due to this very deserving officer, to inform your Lordship I have derived every assistance from his reports.

My Aide-de-Camp, Captain During, an officer of merit, has unfortunately, I fear, fallen into the enemy's hands.

I shall now put your Lordship in possession, as far as I am able, of the military movements of the Grand Army, up to the 16th, and the disposition for the attack, which was sent to the Prince Royal of Sweden and General Blucher, by Prince Schwarzenburg, and which was to be made this day. The corps of General Guilay, Prince Maurice Lichtenstein, Thielman and Platoff, were collected in the neighbourhood of Markrasted, and were to move forward on Leipzig; keeping up the communication on one side with Gen. Blucher's army, and on the other, these corps were to detach to their right, to facilitate the attack of the corps of General Merfeldt, and the divisions Bianchi Weissenwolf, on Zwackau and Connowitz, at which latter place, the bridge across the Pleisse was to be carried. General Nostlitz's cavalry were to form on their right. In case of retreat, these corps were to retire towards Zeitz.

The reserves of the Russian and Prussian Guards were to move on Kotha, where they were to pass the Pleisse, and form in column on its right bank. The reserves of the Prince of Hesse Homberg, Generals Merfeldt and Mitgenstein, were also to take post at this station.

General Barclay de Tolly to command all the columns on the right bank of the Pleisse. Generals Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Kleinau, were to advance from their respective positions on Leipzig, the Russian Guards forming their reserve, General Coloredo advanced from Borne, as reserve to General Kleinau. The retreat of these corps was to be on Chemnitz, General Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Kleinau's on Altenberg and Penig.

The army of General Bennigsen, from Golditz, was to push on Grimma and Wurtzen. The corps of Count Bubna had been relieved before Leipzig by General Tolstoy.

A very heavy firing continued all the day of the 16th from the Grand Army. A report arrived late at night to General Blucher, that Bonaparte had attacked in person the whole line of the Allies, and forming his cavalry in the centre, succeeded in making an opening in the combined army before all its cavalry could come up; he was, however, not able to profit by it, as it appears he retired in the evening, and the Allies occupied their positions as before the attack.

Of the details of the above, I am as yet wholly ignorant. On the 17th all were already to renew the attack on this side.—The Prince Royal, who had his head-quarters at Landsberg and his army behind it, marched at two o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Brittenfeld, with Gen. Winzingerode's and General Bulow's corps, towards mid-day

General Bulow's left. General Winzingerode's cavalry and artillery had moved forward in the night, near the heights of Faucha.

No cannonade being heard on this side of the grand army (though General Blucher's corps was under arms), and as it was also understood General Bennigsen could not arrive until this day at Grimma, and part of the Prince Royal's army being still in the rear, it was deemed expedient to wait till the following day to renew the general attack. The enemy shewed himself in great force in a good position on the left of the Partha, on a ridge of some extent which runs parallel to the river. There was some cannonading in the morning, and the enemy made demonstrations, and the Hussars of Mecklenburg charged his advanced parties into the suburbs of Leipzig, and took three cannons, and some prisoners of the hussars of the gneiss.

The state of our affairs is such, that the most sanguine expectations may be justly entertained, under the protection of Divine Providence, which has hitherto so conspicuously favoured us in the glorious cause in which we are engaged.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

LEIPZIG, Oct. 16, 1813.

MY LORD,—Europe at length approaches her deliverance, and England may triumphantly look forward to reap the conjunction with her Allies, that glory her unequalled and steady efforts in the common cause will justly entitle her to receive.

I wish I had fallen to the lot of an abler pen to detail to your Lordship the splendid events of these two last days; but in endeavouring to relate the main facts, to send them off without a moment's delay, I shall best do my duty, postponing more detailed accounts until a fresh opportunity.

The victory of General Blucher, upon the 16th, has been followed, on the 18th, by that of the whole of the combined forces over the army of Bonaparte, in the neighbourhood of Leipzig.

The collective loss of above one hundred pieces of cannon, sixty thousand men, an immense number of prisoners, the desertion of the whole of the French army, also the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, many Generals, among whom are Regnier, Vallery, Brune, Bertrand, and Lauriston, are some of the first fruits of this glorious day. The capture, by assault, of the town of Leipzig this morning, the magazines, artillery, and stores of the place, with the King of Saxony, all his Court, the garrison, and rear-guard of the French army, all the enemy's wounded (the number of which exceed 30,000); the narrow escape of Bonaparte, who fled from Leipzig at nine o'clock, the Allies entering at eleven; the complete defeat of the French army, who are endeavouring to escape in all directions, and who are still surrounded, are the next objects of exultation.

The further result your Lordship can best arrive at from an account of our military position.

It will be my endeavour to give you as succinct and clear an account as I am able, first of the general and combined operations determined upon by the grand army; and secondly, to describe what immediately came under my own observation, namely, the movements of the Prince Royal and General Blucher.

My dispatches, up to the 17th, have detailed the position of the allied armies up to that date. It being announced by Prince Schwartzenberg, that it was the intention of their Majesties, the Allied Sovereigns, to renew the attack on the 18th, and the armies of the North and Silesia being directed to cooperate, the following general disposition was made:—

I must here observe, that the attack on the 16th, by the Grand Army, occurred in the neighbourhood of Liebert Wolkowitz. The country being particularly adapted for cavalry, a very sanguinary and hard combat ensued with this arm, and an artillery, exceeding in number six hundred pieces, between the opposed armies. Two solitary buildings, which the enemy had occupied with several battalions of infantry, and which formed nearly the centre of the enemy's position, were taken by the Russian infantry, and after several repulses, carried with amazing ease.

The whole of the enemy's cavalry, under Murat, were then brought forward; they made a very desperate push at the centre of the allied position, which, for a short period, they succeeded in forcing.

To oppose this powerful cavalry, six regiments of Austrian cuirassiers, charged in column. Nothing could surpass either the skill or the desperate bravery of this movement; they overthrew all before them, des-

troying, I am told, whole regiments, and returned to their ground with many prisoners, having left 700 dragoons within the enemy's line.

Many Officers were killed and wounded, General Latour Maubourg, who commanded the enemy's cavalry, under Murat, lost his leg. Both armies remained nearly on the ground on which the contest commenced.

While the Grand Army was to commence their attack on the morning of the 18th, from their different points of assembly, on the principal villages situated on the great roads leading to Leipzig, the armies of the North and Silesia were jointly to attack from the line of the Saale, and upon the enemy's position along the Partha river. General Blucher gave to the Prince Royal of Sweden thirty thousand men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery of his army; and with this formidable reinforcement, the Northern army was to attack from the heights of Faucha, while General Blucher was to retain his position before Leipzig, and use his utmost efforts to gain possession of the place.

In the event of the whole of the enemy's forces being carried against either of the armies, they were reciprocally to support each other, and concert further movements; that part of the enemy's force which for some time had been opposed to the Prince Royal of Sweden and General Blucher, had taken up a very good position on the left bank of the Partha, having its right at the strong point of Faucha, and its left towards Leipzig. To force the enemy's right, and obtain possession of the heights of Faucha, was the first operation of the Prince Royal's army. The corps of Russians under General Winzingerode, and the Prussians under General Bulow, were destined for this purpose, and the Swedish army were directed to force the passage of the river at Plossen and Mockau.

The passage was effected without much opposition. General Winzingerode took about three thousand prisoners at Faucha, and some guns.

General Blucher put his army in motion as soon as he found the Grand Army engaged very hotly in the neighbourhood of the villages of Stollintz and Probstheyda; and the infantry of the Prince Royal's army had not sufficient time to make their flank movement before the enemy's infantry had abandoned the line of the river, and retired over the plain, in line and column, towards Leipzig, occupying Somersfeld, Pausdorf, and Schanfelf, in strength, protecting their retreat.

A very heavy cannonade, and some brilliant performances of General Winzingerode's cavalry marked chiefly here the events of the day, except towards the close, when General Langeron, who had crossed the river, attacked the village of Schanfelf, met with considerable resistance, and at first was not able to force his way. He, however, took it, but was driven back, when the most positive orders were sent him by General Blucher, to re-occupy it at the point of the bayonet, which he accomplished before dark. Some Prussian battalions of General Bulow's corps were warmly engaged, also, at Pausdorf; and the enemy were retiring from it, when the Prince Royal directed the rocket brigade, under Captain Bogde, to form on the left of a Prussian battery, and open upon the columns retiring. Congreves' formidable weapons had scarce accomplished the point of paralyzing a solid square of infantry, which a few one fire delivered themselves up (as if panic struck), when that gallant and deserving officer, Captain Bogde, like an ornament to his profession, and a loss to his friends and country, received a shot in the head, which deprived the army of his services. Lieutenant Strangways, who succeeded in the command of the brigade, received the Prince Royal's thanks for the services he rendered.

During the action 32 guns of heavy artillery joined in from the enemy, and two Westphalian regiments of hussars, and two battalions of dragoons, who were opportunely made use of in the instant against the enemy, as our artillery and ammunition were not all forward; and the Prince Royal addressed the latter by an order, that he would lead them immediately against the enemy, which they manfully obeyed.

The communication being now established between the grand attacks, and that of these two armies, the Grand Duke Constantine, Generals Platoff, Milaradovitch, and other officers of distinction, joined the Prince Royal, communicating the events carrying on in that direction.

It seems the most desperate resistance was made by the enemy at Probstheyda, Stollintz, and Connowitz, but the different columns bearing on these points, as detailed in my former dispatch, finally carried every thing before them. General Bennigsen taking the villages upon the right bank of the Renuz chow, having been opposed by General Bubna from Dresden, General Tolstoy having come up and relieved the former in the blockade

of that city, and General Guilly manœuvring with 25,000 Austrians upon the left bank of the Elster, Generals Thielemann and Prince Maurice. Lichtenstein's corps moved upon the same river, and the result of the day was, that the enemy lost above 40,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, sixty-five pieces of artillery, and seventeen battalions of German infantry, with all their Staff and Generals, which came over en masse during the action.

The armies remained upon the ground on which they had so bravely conquered, this night. The Prince Royal had his bivouac at Pausdorff; General Blucher's remained at Witteritz; and the Emperor's and the King's at Roda.

About the close of the day, it was understood the enemy were retiring by Weissenfels and Naumburg; General Blucher received an order from the King of Prussia, to detach in that direction. The movement of the Prince Royal's army completely excluded the retreat on Wittenburg; that upon Erfurt had long since been lost them; the line of the Saale alone remains, and as the flanks and rear will be operated upon during their march, it is difficult to say with what portion of their army they may get to the Rhine.

This morning the town of Leipsig was attacked and carried, after a short resistance, by the armies of General Blucher, the Prince Royal, and General Bennigsen, and the Grand Army. Marshals Marmont and MacDonald commanded in the town; these with the Marshals Angereau and Victor, narrowly escaped, with a small escort.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, each heading their respective troops, entered the town at different points, and met in the Great Square. The acclamations and rejoicings of the people are not to be described.

The multiplicity of brilliant achievements, the impossibility of doing justice to the firmness that has been displayed, the boldness of the conception of the Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal the Prince Schwartzberg, and of the other experienced leaders, together with the shortness of the time allowed me for making up this dispatch, will plead, I hope, a sufficient excuse for my not sending a more accurate or perfect detail, which I hope, however, to do hereafter.

I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-Camp, Mr. James, who has been distinguished for his services since he has been with this army; he has also been with me in all the late events, and will be able to give your Lordship all farther particulars.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen.
P. S. On the field of battle this day an officer arrived from Gen. Tattenborn, bringing the information of the surrender of Bremen to the corps under his orders, and the keys of the town, which were presented by the Prince Royal to the Emperor of Russia. C. S.

Cape Town Gazette, April 9, 1814.
ORANGE BOVEN.

In consequence of intelligence from Amsterdam, of the determination of the Hollanders to rid themselves of the tyrannical dominion of the French, and at the earnest entreaties of the Dutch Nation, His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, accompanied by Earl Clancarty, (with a supply of arms, ammunition, and clothing) sailed from the Downs, in His Britannic Majesty's ship Warrior, on the 29th Nov. and landing at Scheveningen on the 1st December, proceeded immediately to the Hague, and from thence to Amsterdam. His Serene Highness was received throughout with the most enthusiastic joy by the whole body of his people. Helvoetsluis and the Briel surrendered to the Patriots on the 5th.

Major General Cooke, with a division of the English Guards, and further supplies of arms, ammunitions and warlike stores, landed on the 6th, and were received with the most joyous acclamations of the Inhabitants, who testified the liveliest gratitude for the prompt and effective assistance afforded them by the English Nation. They welcomed our troops by the names of British Brothers, and immediately set on foot the necessary arrangements for their reception.

On the 13th, the Marquis de Saxe of Orange arrived in London from Spain, and made preparations for his immediate departure for Holland. On the 18th, he sailed in H. M. Ship Meteor from Harwich, and arrived on the 20th at Helvoetsluis, where His Highness met him, and set off to meet the Prince his Father at Amsterdam.

On the 16th, General Sir Thomas Graham, with a force of near 10,000 men, with further assistance of money and clothing, sailed from the Downs for Holland; from the unfavorable state of the weather he was obliged to return, but sailed again on the 20th.

The Patriotic spirit of the Dutch had manifested itself throughout Holland, and the French were driven from every place where the Inhabitants had arms to act of-

fensively; and as the Continental Allies were rapidly advancing, there is no doubt, but, with the assistance afforded by the English, that ere this the French are wholly exterminated from Holland.

Hanover had freed itself of the French, and having invited the Duke of Cambridge to assume the Government, His Royal Highness had taken his departure for that purpose accordingly.

Bonaparte had tendered a proposition to the Allies, to evacuate the Garrisons possessed by the French troops on the other side of the Rhine, which was rejected; and these Garrisons were daily surrendering to the Allies, and the French made prisoners of war.

Five separate armies of the Allies were approaching the French Territory in different directions, the effecting force of which is estimated at 5 or 600,000 men. The French regular Veteran force could not be computed at more than 150,000, and the severity of the conscription had become so unpopular and odious, that it could not be carried into effect to any very considerable extent.

Soult's army was much reduced by repeated defeats by Marquis Wellington, as also by desertion, and some Dutch and German Regiments had come over in a body to the British Head-quarters; the Marquis's force was estimated at about 90,000 effective, upwards of 45,000 of whom were British.

On the 29th, Lord Castlereagh had set out for the Head-quarters of the Continental Allies, to be present at any negotiation which might be set on foot by Bonaparte, to obtain a cessation of hostilities.

Various reports had reached England, of disturbances in many parts of France. The French fleets had been nearly stripped of all their men, to help to supply the casualties in the French Army, which was in a most deplorable state, its losses within the last two years being, with very good reason, computed at not less than 500,000 men.

Marquis Wellington had more particularly (with only a part of his army) defeated Marshal Soult, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th days of Dec. with immense slaughter; and on the 18th the British and Allied army took up a position between the Adour and the Neive, commanding the navigation of both the Rivers.

Proclamation of His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, on his arrival at the Hague.

WILLIAM FREDERIC, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, &c. &c. to all those who these presents shall see, or hear read, greeting: be it made known.

DEAR COUNTRYMEN!
After nineteen years of absence and suffering, I have received with heartiest joy your unanimous invitation to come amongst you. I am now arrived, and I trust, under Divine Providence, that I shall be the means of restoring you to your ancient independence and prosperity. This is my sole object, and I have the satisfaction to assure you, that it is equally the object of the Allied Powers. It is in particular the wish of the Prince Regent of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of his Government. Of this you will be convinced, by the magnanimous assistance which that powerful country is immediately going to give you, and which I trust, will lay the foundation of the renewal of those old and intimate ties of friendship and alliance which have so long made the happiness of both States. I am come disposed and determined to forgive and forget every wrong that has passed. We have all but one common object, which is to heal the wounds of our Native Country, and to restore it to its rank and splendor amongst Nations. The revival of trade and commerce will, by the immediate consequence of our Union, be the necessary result, and for ever banish the want and poverty which shall be wanting to our country; and that of my Family to assure and secure your independence, and to promote your happiness and welfare by every means under the immortal Lord Wellington has proved himself not unworthy of the name of his Ancestors, is on his way to join me. Unite therefore, dear Countrymen, with heart and soul, with me, and our common Country will flourish again as in the days of old, and we shall transmit unimpaired, to our posterity, the blessings we have received from our Ancestors.

Given under my Seal and Signature, December 1, 1813.
(Signed) W. F. PRINCE OF ORANGE.
By Command of His Highness,
(Signed) H. FAGEL.

PROCLAMATIE van Zyhe Doorluchtige Hoogheid WILLEM FREDRIK door Gods Genade Prins van Oranje en Nassau, &c.

Als Wy zyne Komst in den Haag. Weet de Hoogheidsgezindten, dat Wy op den 10. Dec. 1813, naar de geallieerde Engelse Armee een postie tusschen de Adour en Neive aan diardor de handelen op beide Rivieren, bevindt.

De Franse Vloot is binnende alle manschap ontleed, en de ledige plaats in de Franse Armee, die zig in een zeer dapperen veldtocht bevond, aantevullen. Haar verlies wordt zedert de laatste jaren aanwaarsaamd den 500,000 man geschat. Marquis Wellington heeft meer bysonder (na een gedochte veldtocht) op den 9. 10. 11. 12. en 13. Dec. Marschalk Soult's veldtocht, en op den 18. nam de geallieerde Engelse Armee een postie tusschen de Adour en Neive aan diardor de handelen op beide Rivieren, bevindt.

Uit deze berichten, en vertrouw dat de Hoogheidsgezindten, dat Wy op den 10. Dec. 1813, naar de geallieerde Engelse Armee een postie tusschen de Adour en Neive aan diardor de handelen op beide Rivieren, bevindt.

Kaapstad Courant, den 9 April 1814.
ORANJE BOVEN!

Ten gevolge van de van Amsterdam ontvangen berichten, betreffende het besluit der Hollanders, om zich van Frankrijk te onttrekken, en op het dringend verzoek der Hollandsche Natie, ging Zyne Doorluchtige Hoogheid de Prins van Oranje, vergezeld door den Graaf Clancarty, (met een toevoer van wapens, voorraad, en klederen) op den 29 Nov. aan boord van Zyne Majesteits Schip Warrior, verliet Dains, en landde op den 1. Dec. j. te Scheveningen aan, begaf zich onmiddelyk naar den Haag; en van daar naar Amsterdam, waar Hoogstdezelve door zyn Volk met de levendigste vreugde ontvangen wird. Hetlytsluit en de Briel gaven zich op den 5 dezer aan de Patriotten over.

Major Generaal Cooke landde op den 6 met eene divisie Engelse Guards en verdere voorraad van wapenen en krygsbehoeften, wierd door de Inwoonders met algemeen genoegen toegejuicht, en ontving voor de door zyne Natie aan hun zoo yaardig bewezene hulp, de levendigste blyken eener oprechte dankbaarheid. Zy verwelkonden de Engelschen als huane Broeders en Verlossers.

Op den 13 kwam de Erfprins van Oranje te London uit Spanje aan, maakte onmiddelyk preparatien voor zyn vertrek naar Holland, ging den 13 te Harwich aan boord van Z. M. Schip Meteor, en arriveerde den 20 te Helvoetsluis, van waar Hoogstdezelve zich dadelijk naar Amsterdam by den Prins zynen Vader vervoege.

Op den 16 zield Sir Thomas Graham met eene magt van 10,000 man, en verdere onderstand van geld en klederen, uit Quins naar Holland, maar was door het ongunstig weder verpligt terug te keren, doch ging op nieuw den 20 onder zeil.

De vryheidsgeest der Hollanders heeft zohoveral ten duidelyksten doonaemmerken, en overal worden de Franschen, waar siegts de Inwoonders wapenen hebben om aanvallender wyze te handelen, verdreven; en daar de Geallieerden inel rasse schreden naderende zyn, is er geen twyffel, of met de bystand der Engelschen, zulten de Franschen voor dit tydslip geheel uit Holland verwijnd zyn.

Hanover zich zelve almede van de Franschen beeryd hebbende, heeft den Heftog van Cambridge ingetrokken, en zich met dezelve Gouvernementszaken te bezocnen. Zyne Koninglyke Hoogheid heeft dan ten gevolge de reis derwaards onderzonden.

Bonaparte heeft aan de Geallieerden voorslagen gedaan, om de Franse Bezettingen aan gene zijde der Rhyneover te evacueeren, die van de hand gewezen zyn, of derzelve Gouvernementszaken, dadelijk overgeven en krygsgevangen worden.

Vyf onderscheidende Armeeën der Geallieerden, zyn het Fransche Grondgebied in onderscheidene ringen naderende. De gezamenlyke op 5 a 600,000 man beschlad worden.

Soult's Armee was zoo doer herhaalde meylagen van den Marquis Wellington, als eerschie, zeer verzwakt, en sonder de laatste en Duynsche Regiments, was in een massa tot het Bergveld toegevoerd, ter overgeloopen van den Prins van Orange, die op 20,000 man magt, waar onder 45,000 Engelschen.

Op den 20 heeft Lord Castlereagh zich naar het Hoofdkwartier der Geallieerden begeben, om by de minste onderhandelingen, de door Bonaparte tot verkryging eener wipentilstand voorgelagen wogten worden; tegenwoordig te zyn.

Vercheidende fapporden van opbeek, welke in onderscheiden deelen van Frankrijk zoude plaats hebben, zyn in Engeland aangekomen.

De Franse Vloot is binnende alle manschap ontleed, en de ledige plaats in de Franse Armee, die zig in een zeer dapperen veldtocht bevond, aantevullen. Haar verlies wordt zedert de laatste jaren aanwaarsaamd den 500,000 man geschat. Marquis Wellington heeft meer bysonder (na een gedochte veldtocht) op den 9. 10. 11. 12. en 13. Dec. Marschalk Soult's veldtocht, en op den 18. nam de geallieerde Engelse Armee een postie tusschen de Adour en Neive aan diardor de handelen op beide Rivieren, bevindt.

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ik, onder den Gaddelken invloed, het middel zal worden, om uit tot uwen vorgerstaaf van onafhankelykheid en voorspoed terug te brengen. Dit is myn eenig oogmerk, en ik heb het genoegen ul. daarby nog te kunnen verzekeren, dat het mede het oogmerk der Geallieerden is. Het is almede de byzondere wensch van den Prins Regent van het vereenigd Koniukryk van Groot-Brittanniën en Ierland en van zyn Gouvernement. Hier van zult gy ten vollen overtuigd zyn, door de grootmoedige ondersteuning, die dat magtig Ryk u. onmiddelyk heeft toebeschikt, en die, hoop ik, de grond zal leggen tot de vernieuwing der oude banden van vriendschap en vereening, die zoo lange het geluk en den bloei der beide Staaten uitgemaakt hebben. Ik ben gekomen, met het vaste voornemen om al het gelede te vergeven en te vergeten. Wy hebben alle siegts eene wensch, namentlyk, om de wonden van ons zoo lang gefolterd Vaderland te heelen, en hetzelfde weder tot zyn vorig aanzien onder de Natien terug te brengen. De herleving van Koophandel en Scheepvaart zal, hoop ik, een der eerste gevolgen myner komst zyn. Alle partygeest moet voor altoos uit ons midden verbannen worden. Gene poging zal van myne zyde of van die myner Familie ontbreken, om uwe onafhankelykheid daar te stellen en die te verzekeren, ten einde daar door uw geluk en welvaart weder te verzekeren. Myn oudste Zoon, die onder den onsterfelyken Wellington getoond heeft den mede en deugden zynen Voorvaderen niet onwaardig te zyn, is reeds op weg om zich by my te voegen. Vereenigd daarom, waarde Landgenoten! al uw vermogen met hart en ziel, ons aller Land zal weder als in vroeger dagen tot zynen bloei geraken, en wy zullen ons nakroost met roem den zegen kuden vernemen, die wy van onze Voorvaderen ontvangen hebben.

Gegeven onder myn Hand en Zegel den 4. Dec. 1813.
(Get.) W. F. PRINCE OF ORANGE.
Van wegens Zyne Hoogheid,
(Get.) H. FAGEL.

LONDON, DEC. 14, 1813.
At a late hour last night we received the Hague Courant of Saturday last, from which we have made the following extracts:
"THURSDAY, DEC. 9."

"We learn, that a vessel is arrived here from Harlingen, with 120 well-armed warriors, which have been offered by the burghers of that city for the defence of our native country. They are accompanied by three respectable burghers, who have voluntarily come forward to fight for their country and Orange."

"On Wednesday, Dec. 5. This day was a day of general joy for all the inhabitants of this city. The arms of Orange displayed proved the double joy and attachment felt towards their Sovereign; the fulfilment of their most heartfelt wishes was the victorious signal of Orange."

"The number of burghers who were under arms, for the protection of peace and order in the town, in the tumult which is in some measure unavoidable, on every great change of affairs, and contributed so greatly to the general tranquillity; the Officers having repaired in a body to his Excellency's General's son: On pen to express his respects, and at the same time, for their assistance, and request his Excellency's co-operation in the former duty, met with such a happy reception that his Excellency not only expressed his approbation thereof, but likewise declared he would honour the performance with his presence."

"After a procession in state, and amidst the repeated plaudits of all the inhabitants, the flag was placed on the great tower of St. Nicholas, in an affecting speech, admirably managed the great burghers, to proceed with their valiant efforts for protecting peace and good order, and likewise to show on their parts, that they would contribute, with almost power to keep this beloved flag all ways flying."

"This speech was attended with repeated hurrahs; and the cry was, Long live the Prince of Orange, and lawful Sovereign; Long live the King of Prussia! Long live General van Oppen, made the second, and which was affectionately returned by the General and his Officers, exclaiming Long live the Burghers of Colenborg!"

"The whole train now proceeded towards the great Church, and there the most suitable application to be made, was the Septennial Act for this happy occurrence, after which they left the church, with the bells ringing, and spent the remainder of the day in suitable and decent rejoicings."

"The Government continues to receive from all sides the most essential proofs of the patriotic love of their officers, and of their attachment, to their Sovereign, his Royal Highness. A laudable instance of this has been given a few days since, by Mr. Bonapour, appointed Receiver of the public duties at Rotterdam, by his generous offer made to the department of war, of sending to the army of his Royal Highness, one man and horse, to be kept at his expense; and which offer has been accepted by the Government, with thanks to the patriotic zeal of the giver."

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THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1814.

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

Tot verdere opheldering voor de Hollandsche Ingezeeten, word by dezen de correspondentie van den Edelen den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur met den Weledele Gestrengen Heer W. J. Craanssen, c. s. betrekkelijk de uitnodiging voor aanstaande Vrydag den 3de dezer bekend gemaakt; gebrek aan tyd belet ons om er by deze gelegenheid een Hollandsche vertaling van overteleggen, echter hopen wy in wynige daagen in staat te zullen zyn, aan het verlangen onzer Hollandsche lezers te kunnen voldoen.

THE HONORABLE
THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES.
Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Java and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

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

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

Besides this we consider not only that we lay under an obligation, but the feelings of our hearts dictate to us also most strongly to present at this time and in the most public manner, our acknowledgments to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to whom we and our generation must look with the most imperishable gratitude, for having by his unparalleled exertions and wisdom brought to the most glorious and most wished for termination, the contest against oppression and Tyranny, which His Highness's venerable Royal Father has kept up for such a considerable time, to the astonishment and admiration of the World,—which we also hope will be approved of by you.

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

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

Honorable Sir,
 Your most obedient and most humble Servants,
 W. J. CRAANSSEN,
 J. BERNHOUT,
 C. L. DE VEZE,
 R. PRADIER.

Batavia,
 May 27, 1814.

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

GENTLEMEN,
 I lose not one instant in replying to your patriotic and energetic Address; it

breathes in every expression the spirit of true Hollanders, and as such cannot but be congenial to the feelings of a British bosom.

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

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

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

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

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

Whatever may be the future progress of the war, with respect to Holland no change is to be dreaded; a Nation true to itself was never yet conquered; and a virtuous Prince, whose first act has been oblivion and forgiveness of the past, and who, for nineteen years has been tried in that best of schools, adversity, may fairly justify your looking forward to long and uninterrupted happiness and peace.

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

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

Gentlemen,
 Your attached and faithful Friend,
 THOS. S. RAFFLES.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
 Batavia, May 27, 1814.

