

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of the scarcity of Colonial Vessels and Boats, permission will be given to such Native Inhabitants as may be desirous of constructing the same, to cut the required Teak Timber in the Forests belonging to Government, situated within 12 miles of the Sea Coast, on the following terms and conditions:—

Application is to be made to the Resident, who will grant a License, specifying the extent and nature of the Timber required, which License is to be countersigned by the officer in charge of the Forests, whose duty it will be to prevent improper Timber from being cut or the Forests from being injured.— No payment or fee whatsoever is to be given for these Licenses.

Payment for the Timber is to be made on delivery of the License as follows:— Teak Timber, for a Prauwaman of 1 Coyang ... 5 Sp. Dollars, Ditto, for 2 do. ... 7 Ditto, — 3 do. ... 10

The Timber for the Punchalans, Sloops and other Vessels, is to be paid for after construction, at the rate of 10 per Cent ad valorem upon a fair appraisal to be made.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Feb. 21, 1813.

Advertisement.

TREASURY NOTE, for One Hundred Spanish Dollars No. 2462, bearing date the 20th December, 1813, having been lost on the road between Kallie 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.

TREASURY NOOT voor Een Honderd Sp. Dalers, No. 2462, gedateerd op den 20ste December 1813, verloren geraakt zynde op de weg tusschen Kallie Tanjong en Cheribon, toebehorende aan den Luitenant van het 3de Volunteer Battalion Oliva, werd mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat de betaling voor dezelve uit de generale Treasury is ginterdicteerd door

J. G. BAUER, Boekh. Generaal.

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 port of the Eastern Districts, including Cheribon, at the rate of 6 Spanish Dollars per Pecul.

Rice will be delivered at the Stores, at the rate of 35 Spanish Dollars per Coyang at Batavia, and 25 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 houders van Bank-noten, waar van de datum ter afbetaling verscheenen is, en waar van die betaling gevolgelyk door den Directeur en Commissarissen van de Bank van Leening moest plaats hebben, daar voor in voldoende kunnen ontvangen, de volgende Coloniale Producten.

Coffy, die afgeleverd zal worden in 's Gouvernements Pakhuizen, op enige plaatsen in de Oostelyke Districten, Cheribon daar onder gerekend, voor Zes Spaansche Matten de piecol.

Ryst, om afgeleverd te worden tegens 35 Spaansche Matten de Coijang op Batavia, en tegens 25 Spaansche Matter de Coijang in de Oostelyke Districten, en alle andere plaatsen, alwaar dat artikel by het Gouvernement in voorraad zal zyn.

Tet order van den Directeur en Commissarissen van de Bank van Leening.

P. DECKER, Sec.

BATAVIA, den 9de Feb. 1814.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben van, dat wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen H. Z. Hoogveld, gelieve daar van ten spoedigste opgave te doen, en wel binnen de tyd van een Maand van heben af gerekend, aan de Testamenteaire Executrice de Weduwe Hoogveld.

Batavia den 5de February 1814.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Vendu-ties worden gehouden, als:

Op Maandag den 28ste February 1814.

VOOR het Sterf-huis van wylen H. Z. Hoogveld, staande op de grote Roza Malacca, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Huismebelen, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden nevens andere Goederen meer. Ook eene verzameling van fraye Boeken in diverse Taalen, waar van een Catalogus op het Vendukantoor te zien is.

Op Dingsdag den 1ste Maart 1814.

VOOR het Sterf-huis van wylen Juffrouw Cleopatra Wilhelmina Cornetis, staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Voorburggragt, van Juweelen, Gouden Zilver-werken, Huismebelen en westmeer.

Op Woensdag den 2de Maart 1814.

VOOR het Sterf-huis van P. Muller, staande op de hoek van de Leepelstraat, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Huismebelen, nevens diverse Negotie en andere Goederen meer.

Op Donderdag den 3de Maart 1814.

VOOR het Sterf-huis van wylen J. L. Doemars, stande buiten de Nieuwpoort, van Juweelen, Goud Zilver en Koper-werken, Huismebelen, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden, en al het geen wat ten dage der Verkoopzal werden opgeveild.

Advertisement.

MARTIN and Co. beg leave to inform the Public, that as no acceptable offers have been made for the whole of their Cargo imported on the brig Hercules, consisting chiefly of the following Cape Productions, viz. old Cape Madeira, Steen, Hanepoot, and Constantia Wines, in pipes, half pipes, tierces and 20 gallon casks, Salt Beef, of the new established salting of Messrs. Korsten and Co. at Algoa Bay, Butter, Flour, Garden Seeds, dried Fruits of all kinds, Vinegar, Salted Mutton, Figs, &c. &c. they intend to sell it by retail, at the Stores of Mr. Klingberg Leepel Street. Samples are daily to be seen at the above mentioned Stores, and at Mr. Kilian's.

Advertentie.

MARTIN in Comp. hebben hierdoor de Eer het Publick te verwittigen, dat alzogene aanneemelyke offers in massa gemaakt zyn voor hunne Lading, aangebragt per de Brick Hercules, bestaande in zoodaanige Kaapsche Producten als reeds in de voorige Gazetteg advertent, zey van meening zyn dezelve Artikel wyze, ofte by de Kast, Vat, &c. teegens Contante betaaling ten Pakhuize van Mr. Klingberg te verkoopen.

Monsters &c. zyn dagelyks te zien aan opgemelde Pakhuis, en ten Huize van F. M. Kilian.

Batavia den 25ste February 1814.

Advertisement.

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

ROBERT BADENACH, THOS. OTHO TRAVERS, RICH. THOS. SMITH, Executors.

BATAVIA, Feb. 14, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALZO den Sequester Jacop Gerrit van der Ven, in zyn voorsz. kwaliteit aanvaard hebbende den Boedel en nalatenschap van wylen A. Comperus, in leven President van deze Rade, by Requeste in dato 15de September No. Po., verzogt en geoblineerd heeft mandament by Edicte ad valvus curie, ter indaging van alle en een iegelyk die vermenen mogte enig regt, actie of pretentie the hebben op voorsz. Boedel en nalatenschap, om zig in den tyd van twaalf maanden, ofte in drie termynen ten ordinaire Raad-zaale alhier te addresseren van vier tot vier maanden.

Zo is het dat den Deurwaarder van welmelde Rade J. Hertsveld, voor de tweede maal dagvaard, alle en een iegelyk die vermenen mogte eemig regt, actie of pretentie op voorsz. Boedel te hebben, die te institueeren tegens. Woensdag den 2de Juny aanstaande, om het 1ste default te purgeeren ter ordinaire Raad-zaale van Justitie.

J. A. HERTSVELD, Sourabaya, den 2de Feb. 1814. Ges. Expl.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Lieutenant A. E. CHARTERS, Acting Adjutant 5th Bengal Volunteer Battalion, are requested to pay their Debts, or make known their Claims to the undermentioned Executors, on or before the 1st April, 1814.

A. MONTGOMERIE, Lieut. 15th Beng. Vol. Batt. P. DUDGEON, Lieut. 6th Beng. Vol. Batt.

BATAVIA, 24th Feb. 1814.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any Claims on the Estate of the late J. SEEHUIS-EN, or who may be indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims or pay their Debts as soon as possible, within the space of one month after this date, to the joint Executor, C. Bennelle de la Saelle, Tyger-street.

BATAVIA, 26th Feb. 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te Pretenderen hebben dan wel verschuldigt zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen Jacob Seehuisen, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan den mede. Executeur C. Bennelle de la Saelle, binnen den tyd van een Maand gerekend na dato dezies.

Batavia den 26ste February 1814.

MESSRS. SLOANE & McNAUGHTON, Beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, THAT THEY HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR WARE-HOUSE, NO. 2 & 3, Newport-street.

MADEIRA Wine, Brandy and Geneva, of different qualities—Superb Cashmere Shawls, of various patterns—Patna Table Cloths, of different sizes—Patna and Dacca Towels—Double and single barrelled Fowling Pieces—Pistols, with apparatus complete, from the first houses in London—China Paper, of a very superior quality—Silks and Crapes, of various colors—Hyson and Bohea Teas, also, a variety of other China Articles—Gun-powder, in pound canisters, and Shot, of different numbers—Ready-made frilled Shirts, and plain Waistcoats, Pantaloon, &c.—Square Iron—Cutlery—Aureoras—Serges of different colors, well adapted for Liveries or lining of Carriages—Plain and cut Tumblers—Wine Glasses, &c.—Boots and Shoes—Buggy Harness—Postillion Harness, with yellow mountings—Sauces—Mustard—Vinegar, and a variety of other Articles, too tedious to mention.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any Claim on the Estate of the late Chinese Lieutenant SIM TJINKO, or may be indebted thereto, are requested by JAN MALGO, in his capacity as special Attorney for the Administrators of said Estate, the Chinese SIM TJINKO 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 de geene die iets te pretenderen heeft dan wel schuldig is, aan den boedel van wylen den Luitenant der Chinese Sim Tjinko, word mits deze door Jan Malgo, in qualiteit als speciale gemaagtigen van de Administratoren hier boedel, de Chinese Sim Tjoeyko en Sim Kheengko verzogt, binnen den tyd van Twee Maanden na dato dezies het zelve op te geven ten kantore van den Notaris Mr. Jan Burger.

BATAVIA, den 19de Feb. 1814.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE House and Premises, No. 5, Newport Street, belonging to P. F. RIQUET.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

HET Huis en Erve staande in de Binnen Nieuw-poort Straat, No. 5, toebehoorende aan P. F. RIQUET.

CURRENT VALUE

Of Lombard Bank Notes in Java Rupee, during the week ending the 25th February, 1814.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, February 25, 1814.

To the Editor of the JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SIR, If you think the following lines worthy a place in your Paper, please to give them insertion; they were found in the Temple of a certain Goddess, whose name I cannot mention.

“TO THE LAME POETS.”

“We humbly suppose that we cannot do less, As you left us last night in such shocking distress, Than make our enquiries for leg hip and toe, Does the second want rubbing, or is it, so, so, And how is the first—but methinks it is time To ask for the Captain, that makes such good rhyme. But what can I say, what words will express, The wishes that tremble in such Lady's breast. First, my Mother desires you'll in future take care, Nor from that precious head, lose one precious hair, Then my Cousin, whose heart kindly pities your woes, Requests that you will not again so expose Yourself, or the Captain, to a Horse's vile back, Least in breaking the rein, you should each break your neck. With all these desires, these wishes, and, Remaining most humbly your Cousin and Friend.”

Welleveden, 17th Feb. 1814.

P. S.—Wanted a careful Coachman.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1814.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Schultz, to be Deputy-Master Attendant at Batavia.

In our subsequent columns, will be found large extracts from a late number of the periodical work L'Amigu, for the perusal of which, not only our thanks, but those of the Public, may be considered due to the liberality of the Gentleman who has obliged us on this occasion. Our readers will observe with satisfaction that the Common Cause of Europe goes on with unanimity, and on principles which come too closely to the personal feelings of the Continental Nations to be mistaken or suppressed. Notwithstanding, therefore, the success with which Bonaparte has hitherto rendered some of the Princes of the Rhenish Confederation subservient to his views by giving them Territory that they could not otherwise claim; it seems likely that the public spirit of the people will not be long subdued, but that the pressure will occasion it to burst forth against those Princes, who support the French invaders. The Bulletins of the Crown Prince of Sweden shew that the only source of doubt which did exist, is now removed; that this General is entrusted with the united command of British, Russian, Swedish, and Prussian Troops, and has committed himself to the world in a manner which secures his attachment and fidelity; for he would be deemed unworthy by the brave and free nation whom he governs, were he to swerve from the declarations thus publicly avowed.

Major General Gibbs, the British General mentioned in the first Bulletin as commander at Stralsund, is the officer who held so eminent a rank in the Military operations against this Colony, and subsequently was Deputy Civil Commissioner at Sourabaya, with the command of that Division of the Forces.

We cannot resist the pleasure of adding the following Anecdote from the L'Amigu on this subject:

“Before the head-quarters of the Swedes were removed from Stralsund to Berlin, the Crown Prince, with his illustrious friend, General Moreau, received the British Regiments sent to form the Garrison of Stralsund. They appeared extremely well pleased with their appearance and discipline. After the Review the Crown Prince gave a grand Dinner to the principal Officers; the health of Lord Wellington was drank with enthusiastic applause, and also a continuation to the glorious triumphs of the British Arms in the Peninsula. The Crown Prince and General Moreau expressed their confidence that the British Hero would add still further glory to that with which he was already crowned, and would render services still more important to the Glory of Nations.

The desertion of one of the most able of the French Officers is noticed in the third Bulletin, and we are happy to find that it is attributed to the neighbourhood of Bernadotte and Moreau. His General de Junot is stated to be the author of a work on Military Tactics which is considered of great value at the present moment, and he is said to have been well acquainted with the plans of Bonaparte. Indeed, the situation which he held in one of the most principal divisions of the French army, must of itself prove him a man of intelligence and of consequence—and the loss of such a man at the com-

mencement of a campaign must be a severe blow to Bonaparte. If it really springs from the new turn which the Politics of Europe have taken, if the name of General Moreau, who once had it in his power to remove the Usurper from the Throne, has become a rallying point for those Generals whom that Usurper has disgusted, who knows how soon the French Troops themselves may not follow the example which has commenced?

We expressed our confidence on a former occasion that the intelligence of Austria having taken up arms against Napoleon would prove correct. That confidence arose from the expectation that Austrian pride could not, in the common course of things, overlook an opportunity to recover the ancient rights of its family; and that even the domestic character of the present Emperor of Austria would be no bar if such an opportunity offered. The event has proved this result, and the Emperor must know too well the implacable temper of his adversary, to expect forgiveness after his present measures—like his Allies therefore he has only to conquer or fall. The Arch Duke Charles has assumed the command of the Austrian armies.

From the tenor of the present advices we cannot but think the verbal intelligence mentioned in our last number that subsequently to the armistice Bonaparte had attacked the Austrians with success, but that Bernadotte having fallen on his rear, he suffered a severe defeat, will be found to be true. It is evident that Bonaparte intended to fall upon Berlin; the industrious manner in which this fact is alluded to in letters from his camp prove this—it is the continuance of his former successful plan to get possession of his enemy's capital. It is equally evident from the Bulletins that General Jomini gave intelligence of this intended movement, and the Crown Prince in consequence concentrated his army. Bonaparte also had made no progress, on the 25th for we read of nothing but the Bobré; from his Minister Secretary of State to the more humble retailers of his news from Frankfort and Paris, nothing is heard of but the Bobré. They venture indeed to amuse the "Lads of Paris" with conclusions that his Imperial Majesty's troops must have entered Berlin on the 23d, and the Imperial Secretary of State shrewdly remarks, "it appears that those of our armies which were manœuvring on Brandenburg must have been in Berlin to-day;" but they take very good care not to mention that there was a formidable army on the road under Bernadotte, whose leave was to be obtained first, and who might possibly stop their manœuvring. It seems, therefore, by no means unlikely, that Bonaparte, finding himself foiled in his first plan, may have fallen upon the Austrians; and if the Crown Prince has at that time, by a prompt and vigorous movement, attacked his rear, while the Austrians kept him at bay, what can be more likely than that he should be defeated and compelled to fall back on his own frontiers.

The circumstance seems so probable in the posture of affairs which these advices relate, that we cannot but look with considerable confidence on the truth of this report, and on the immensely important results which the next accounts from Europe may communicate.

It appears that to the 28th August no notice had been taken in the French papers, either of the events in the Pyrenees or of the declaration of Austria—and while events were going forward in which the happiness and interests of France were so closely involved,—on which also might depend the lives of 300,000 more of her sons, no intimation had been given to the public, and the sittings of the Senate were secret—probably to add more to the intolerable conscription and burden upon the people. Such is the degraded and fallen state of France and her dependent Countries. What is the situation of other nations under her control, and what is the description of Governors appointed over them may be imagined from the Proclamation issued by one of Bonaparte's new fangled Counts, the Governor of Hamburgh, Hoggendorp. In this proclamation, this brave and gallant Count orders that the Ladies of Hamburgh shall be seized and flogged, if more than four of them assemble—they can no longer meet to talk over the scandal of the day, and even a fifth person to make a party at Cards is forbidden.

The proclamation informs us that they are to suffer the school boy's mode of punishment, a whipping with Rods, but it has omitted to add whether this whipping is to be administered school fashion—and we are left to conclude only from the context

that the Count's delicacy would not be found to stand in the way of his making that public example which he deems so essential to preserve the loyalty of the Hamburgh Dames.

Where such are the men selected for command, what must be the disposition of the Tyrant who selects and appoints them?

But we have already detained our Readers too long, and have to apologize for keeping them thus far from the following glorious intelligence.

FROM L'AMBIGU.

Summary of Politics to the 1st Sept. 1813.

"The Armistice ceased the 10th August—Hostilities recommenced the 17th—Austria joins the coalition and declares War against Napoleon—First Military operations—Desertion of General of Division Di Jomini, Chef de Etat Major of Ney's Division—Secret sittings of the Senate—Proclamations and Bulletins of the Crown Prince of Sweden—Affairs of Spain."

SPAIN.

Two Dispatches have been received from Lord Wellington since the battles of the Pyrenees.—The Military operations of the Great Lord are now confined to the siege of St. Sebastian, and the blockade of Pampeluna.—By the latest intelligence, we learn that about 5000 men had arrived to reinforce the British Army, and fresh Batteries having been raised before Saint Sebastian, this place was to be cannonaded afresh on the 24th of August.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Wellington's Army.

AZERZUN, THE 13TH AUGUST.

I have no news to communicate, there having been no military movement or operation either in this Army or that of the Enemy.—The French officers frequently converse with ours from one side of the Bidasson to the other—and always with the greatest politeness.—They speak confidently of peace, and believe that this will be the end of the Armistice and Congress in Germany; but their opinion seems rather to be founded on their own wishes than on facts or probabilities, for though the officers of Soult's Army are certainly distinguished for their bravery; it is a well known fact that the French in general have for a long time been disgusted with the War in Spain—and I am certain this campaign will not have lessened their disgust.—The Report of the Day is that Suchet has returned to France by the pass of Figueras, and that he is marching westward to join Soult, as Clausel has done already.

CAMP OF THE PYRENEES, AUGUST 18.

We are encamped here, partly in Spain, and partly in France.—The name of our great General is in itself an Army—He is the terror of our enemies; and the wonder of ourselves even—such is our confidence in him that I really believe our men are persuaded that nothing in the art of War is impossible to him—after the manner in which they saw a handful of our's drive 7000 French from positions almost impregnable, in fact precipices; I am certain they will have no hesitation whatever in attacking any superior numbers.

We have learned with regret the veteran hero Sir Thomas Picton is in very bad health.

The Birth-day of the Prince Regent was celebrated in a most brilliant style on the frontiers of France—the Generals and other British Officers gave splendid Balls and Suppers to the Spanish and Portuguese and the greatest gaiety prevailed.—At Head Quarters the Field Marshal gave a magnificent Fête to the principal Spanish Generals and Grandees.—Two bands of Music were playing during the Fête.

It is known that the French soldiers make themselves ill, and even wound themselves to avoid proceeding again into Spain—most of them are quite disgusted with this service.

Considerable changes have been lately made by the Regency in the Generals commanding the Spanish armies.—We trust they will be for the best, but every one seems to regret that the Veteran Castanos has been removed.—He was always considered to be a Man of honor and of good principles.—He has constantly obeyed implicitly the orders of the Marquis, and has shown himself, from the commencement, a firm friend to the English.—All Military Men who know any thing of the Spanish Armies, are decidedly of opinion that nothing can be made of them without a decided change in their officers.

MADRID, AUGUST 11.

Extract of a Letter from a Spanish General, who was present in the late actions.

Soult, with seven Divisions of Infantry, 40 pieces of Cannon, and 3000 Cavalry, amounting in all to 45,000 men, attacked and carried on the 25th of July, the passes of Maya and Ronceveaux—the former with 12,000 men and the latter with 35,000 men, under his personal command.—As the Vallies of the Pyrenees do not communicate with each other, except by Pampeluna, it would not be difficult for him, with such numbers to force a passage, although with considerable loss—for Sir R. Hill in the pass of Maya, and Cole and Morillo in Ronceveaux, cost him 4000 men.—Under these circumstances he announced to his Army that he had positive orders from the Emperor to be at Vittoria on the 31st, after raising the Blockade of Pampeluna. He then attacked Cole and Morillo, and compelled them, as well as General Picton, to retire on the heights of Huerte, a league from Pampeluna.—Lord Wellington went there on the 26th; and after having escaped, by the difference of five minutes only, from falling into the hands of the Enemy, he arrived on the 27th, at 10 o'clock, on the heights, where he was received with the enthusiasm which a victorious general always excites in his soldiers.—It was most fortunate; for he would otherwise have been obliged to make a circuit of five hours, in which time it is certain that Picton would have retired beyond Pampeluna.—But on the arrival of the Field Marshal every thing was put right—and although he had only two Divisions (Morillo and Silveisa not being yet come up) and half of O'Donnell's Troops, he determined to make a stand; waiting for more force in order to maintain the ground with advantage the next day.—Soult, who knew our weakness, made the attack that day; but he was completely repulsed by the bayonet in a gallant charge by the Portuguese and the Prince's Regiment.—On the 28th Soult lost all the morning in preparations, and at 10 o'clock; after the arrival of his 6th Division, he made with five Divisions so violent an attack on the position which the 5th English Division held, that nothing short of the tried valour of those Troops could have resisted him—there were five charges of the Bayonet on the right, and three on the left; in the whole of which the English maintained a superiority over the enemy.—The 29th passed quietly—it was ascertained that the enemy had lost 6000 men, and that he was preparing to make another attack on the 30th—but when day broke and at the moment when we were expecting a fresh battle, the enemy was seen retiring by way of Ronceveaux and Bastan, covered by an almost impregnable position defended by the Division of Maucane.—Lord Wellington attacked it and made 3000 Prisoners, 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, and a great number of Subaltern Officers.—The same day General Hill was attacked by General D'Erlow; the latter, however, was driven back on Lesaca.—We continued the pursuit in the Valley of Bastan, and on the 31st, with 400 English, we came up with a convoy at Elizondo under the orders of Ganther, and escorted by 1200 men.—The disproportion of our force induced the escort to wait quietly, counting on an easy victory; but at the first charge their soldiers ran, abandoning the convoy which was composed of 100 carts and 250 mules laden with Bread and Brandy—500 men were made Prisoners—on the 1st of August the enemy lost all their Baggage, and saved themselves as quickly as possible.

On a moderate calculation, the loss of Soult cannot have been less than 18,000 men.

LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 29, 1813.

A dispatch has been received addressed to Lord Bathurst by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated from Lesaca the 18th August.

"The enemy's detachment under General Paris, which remained at Jaca after the retreat of the enemy from the Ebro, retired from that place on its return into France in the night of the 11th. A garrison of 800 men has been left at Jaca."

The Allied troops have made no movement since my last report; and the enemy on their side also have made none of any consequence.

I have no late advices from Lieutenant General Lord William Bentinck.

General Mina informs me that Durca surrendered on the 11th instant.

The Regency of Spain it is said have carried into execution the unanimous vote of the Cortes directing that a grant of Territory should be conferred on the Marquis of Wellington as a lasting Monument of the National Gratitude. Three

magnificent Domains, the property of the State, have accordingly been offered for His Excellency's choice. But the disinterestedness and exquisite discernment, which add even a greater eclat to the Military renown of the British Field Marshal, have induced him to give the preference to that which affords the least Revenue, but which appeared to him the most agreeable in its local beauty and situation. It is called the Soto del Re, on the River Zenil in the Kingdom of Grenada, and its annual revenue is estimated at 50,000 Piastres, about 7,000 £. Sterling.

NORTH OF GERMANY.

Extract of a letter from Heligoland, dated 25d. August.

A flag of Truce has this moment arrived with the following particulars:

The Austrians have joined the allies with 160,000 men, and their first movement has been in the direction of Bavaria, the Territory of which is now occupied by a part of their Troops. This fact was announced by the Mercure d'Altona, but the Government having received information of the circumstance, all the copies of the publication were destroyed; with the exception of a small number which had been circulated in the Town before the order to suppress them could be wholly carried into effect.

The Danes, they say, are under engagements to furnish Bonaparte with 12,500 Horses to augment his Cavalry. They have appointed a Corps of 20,000 men to assist the French, but the Danish soldiers refused to serve under the standard of France. To get rid of this difficulty the Prince of Hesse has been appointed to command them. But it appears that even this expedient has been insufficient to reconcile them to the service, for one thousand of them have gone over to the Allies.

The Swedes and Prussians are in possession of Lübeck.

The French have promised to pay a monthly subsidy of 100,000 marks (about 800 £ sterling) to the Court of Copenhagen.

Berlin the 14th August.

The Swedish Troops are close in our neighbourhood—General Czernicheff will probably remain near Domitz, and another Corps of Russian Cavalry, will pass the Elbe near Tangermunde. There are no Troops in the Country of Lunebourgh and Brunswick.

It is said that D'Avoust has left Hamburgh and proceeded into Saxony, and that the Danes form at present the Garrison of Hamburgh. Vandamme is at Dessau, and Dombrowski at Torbit with about 1000 Poles. All these Troops appear to be proceeding towards Lusatia. They are numerous between Franckfort, Wittenberg and Torgan. In Franconia and Bavaria there are more Troops at this moment than at any other former period.

Wittgenstein and Kleist are at Prague and their powerful armies of 60,000 men have been conveyed, partly in Carriages, through Bohemia to assemble at Egra. Private letters from Prague say there is no doubt of the accession of Austria, and that all her Troops are in motion.

60,000 Russians are collecting at Budweis to act in concert with the Austrian Reserve.

A great quantity of Artillery and 20 Gun-boats are ready at Stettin, so that we expect this Fortress will be taken by assault in eight days from the 16th August.

Weronzow and Kirchfeld are to join the Corps of Blülow, and act under the Crown Prince of Sweden, who will have an army of 150,000 men.

Berlin the 16th August.

Authentic intelligence is received that a Prussian Division under the Orders of General Kleist, and a Russian Division commanded by General de Wittgenstein entered Bohemia on the 10th and joined the Austrians, with whom they are to act in concert.

The dissolution of the armistice was made known in the following manner by the Commander in Chief of the Russian Armies.

Letter from the Commander in Chief, Barclay de Tolly, to the Prince de Neufchatel.

Reichenbach, the 27th July (8th August.)

Monsieur, the Major General of the French Armies.

The negotiations opened at Prague for the reestablishment of peace between the allied Courts and France not having attained the object proposed, I am ordered to declare the dissolution of the armistice concluded at Pleaswith the 4th June, and prolonged at Newmarkt the 26th of July, conformably to the stipulations of that con-

(Continued after Poetry and Miscellanea.)



THE WONDERFUL MAN.

There once was a man, who, tho' its uncommon,
Yet if he said true, he was born of a woman;

MISCELLANEA.

IMPROMPTU.

To Esq. in Return for a Brace of Snipes.
My thanks I'll no longer delay,
For birds that you've shot with such skill;

IMPROMPTU.

Written during the Representation of Julius Caesar at Covent-garden Theatre.

As Kemble last night, in pedantic-like way,
Was bawling out "Room,"—(he meant Rome I dare say)

A Wag in the Pit, who was squeez'd to the wall,
Exclaim'd—"Sir, that's false!—there is no room at all.

A GENTLEMAN at an Inn called for his bill, at the same time remarking on the noise made by some rats within the wainscot;

The late Duchess of D—, while writing in her carriage one day in Oxford-street, observed a dustman, with a short pipe in his hand, looking at her.

Royal Favour!—A low Frenchman in the reign of Louis the Fifteenth, boasted that the king had spoken to him.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

vention, I charge—to convey this declaration to the Head Quarters of the French Army, and to announce at the same time that Hostilities will in consequence commence on the 17th August on the part of the Russian, Prussian and Swedish Armies.

We proceed to the following most important Documents.

ARMY OF THE NORTH OF GERMANY.

FIRST BULLETIN.

Head Quarters, at Orienburgh, 15th August.

The Crown Prince arrived here yesterday, and has established his Head Quarters in this Town.

The Combined Army of the North of Germany, of which His Royal Highness has taken the command, occupied the following positions:

A part of the 4th Corps of the Prussian Army forming the reserve under the Orders of Lieutenant General Comte Taunt-

zien, has its Head Quarters at Muncheberg, and extends its right towards Berlin.

The 3d Corps of the Prussian Army, under the Orders of Lieutenant General de Bulow has its Head Quarters at Berlin, and forms, with the Corps of Comte Tauntzien, the left of the Combined Army.

The Swedish Army, under the Orders of Field Marshal Comte de Stedingh is concentrated in the Environs of Graminborough, with its front to Spandau—the Head Quarters are established here.

Its right is formed of Russian Troops under the orders of Lieutenant General Baron de Wizingerode; his head-quarters are at Brandebourgh.

A Prussian Corps commanded by Major General de Hirschfeld watches Magdebourgh.

It is connected on its left with the Russian army, and on its right with a Corps of Observation on the Lower Elbe, placed under the orders of Lieutenant General Comte de Valmoden, whose head-quarters are at Schwerin.

Detached corps belonging to the army of Comte de Tauntzien keep up the Blockade of Stettin and Cüstrin.

Major General Gibbs is arrived at Stralsund with a corps of 3000 British troops.

General Baron Aldercrentz is chief of the General Staff of the combined army in the North of Germany; and has under him as Aid-de-Camps General, the Major Generals Baron de Tavast and the Comte Gustavus de Lofwenhjem.

The army is so concentrated that in one march and a half, a line of 80,000 men can be formed.

The Prince Royal having, on the morning of the 11th instant, reviewed the troops that are blockading Stettin, made them perform some manœuvres, and going near the defence of the place, a Bomb was fired at him, which fell about 30 paces behind him and burst.—His Royal Highness having observed some French soldiers who were cutting Grain before the Fortress, and upon whom the Cossacks were preparing to make a charge, called the chief of them, who approached His Royal Highness, accompanied by a Commissary.—The Prince Royal mildly reproached him with the Commander of the Prussian Fortress having broken the Armistice by firing on the Escort of His Royal Highness.—He added, "I have it in my power to make you all prisoners by ordering the cavalry to charge upon you; you are unable to defend yourselves being unarmed." The Officer apologized, and evinced his regret at what had passed.—All the French soldiers eagerly manifested their desire to see peace restored, and their fatigues at an end.

The preparations which the Allies are making before Stettin indicate that an assault of that place may be expected immediately after the expiration of the Armistice.

The supplies of the army have been abundant thus far; thanks to the zeal and activity of those who direct this department.—There are very few sick.

Second Bulletin of the Combined Army of the North of Germany.

Head-quarters, Potsdam, the 16th August.

The Prince Royal transferred his Head-quarters to this Town yesterday.

The army is concentrated.

On the expiration of the negotiations fruitlessly opened at Prague, the Armistice was on the 10th declared by the Allies to be at an end, so that hostilities may be recommenced to-morrow.—On the 11th, at one o'clock in the morning, Comte Mottar-nich delivered to the Comte de Nordouane at Prague the declaration of War by Austria against France.

His Royal Highness has addressed to the Combined Army under his orders the following Proclamation:

PROCLAMATION.

COMBINED ARMY OF THE NORTH OF GERMANY.

The Prince Royal Generalissimo to the Army.

SOLDIERS,

Called by the confidence of my King, and by that of the Sovereigns his Allies,

to guide you in the career now re-opening to your view, I rely for the success of our Arms on the Divine protection, on the justice of our cause, on your valour, and on your perseverance.

Without a concurrence of extraordinary events which have rendered the last twelve years so cruelly distinguished, you would not now have been assembled on the soil of Germany, but your Sovereigns have felt that Europe is one great family, and that none of the States which compose it can remain indifferent to the misery that a conquering power imposes on any one of them.—They have acknowledged also that when such a power threatens to invade and subdue the whole, there ought to be but one will among people who are resolved to escape from disgrace and from slavery.

From this moment you have been called from the Borders of the Volga, from the Rivers of the Don, from the Coasts of Britain, and from the Mountains of the North to join the German soldiers who defend the cause of Europe.

It is now that national rivalry, prejudices and dislikes should disappear before the great object of the independence of nations.

The Emperor Napoleon cannot live in peace with Europe so long as Europe is not brought under his subjection. His presumption conducted four hundred thousand brave men to a distance of seven hundred leagues from their native land; misfortunes against which he had not condescended to provide, fell on their heads; and three hundred thousand Frenchmen have perished in the Territories of a great Empire, the Sovereign of which had left no measure untried to remain in peace with France.

It might have been expected that this great disaster, the effect of the divine displeasure, would bring back the Emperor of France to a system less destructive, and that at length enlightened by the example of the North and of Spain, he would give up the idea of subjugating the Continent, and would consent to let the world be at peace—but this hope has been deceived, and this peace, which all Governments desire, which all Governments have offered, has been rejected by the Emperor Napoleon.

Soldiers!—It is to arms then that we must have recourse to conquer repose and independence. The same sentiments which guided the French in 1792, and which led them to unite and to fight against the armies which were on their Territories, should at this day direct your valour against him, who after having invaded the land that gave you birth, enslaves your brethren, your wives and your children.

Soldiers!—What a glorious prospect is open before you!—The liberty of Europe, the Establishment of its Equilibrium, the end of that convulsive state of things which has lasted these twenty years—the peace of the world in short will be the result of your efforts. Render yourselves worthy by your union, your discipline, and your courage, of the brilliant destinies that await you.

At my Head-Quarters Oranienbourg, the 15th August, 1813.

CHARLES JEAN.

THIRD BULLETIN.

Head-Quarters, Charlottenburgh, the 15th August.

The Prince Royal quitted Postdam yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and has transferred his Head-Quarters to this place.

Repeated advices have been received that the enemy's troops were assembled in force at Barente and in the direction of Trebbing, in order to make a push for Berlin. His Royal Highness has concentrated the combined army between this capital and Spandau. Near 90,000 fighting men arrived in this position since yesterday evening. Some Corps have marched ten German miles (2 leagues) in 36 hours.

Lieut. Gen. Baron de Wizingerode, reconnoitred on the right with 9 or 10,000 Cavalry. He pushed on to Wittenberg and Muterbock, on the left flank of the enemy, and made some prisoners of whom two are Captains. The Bavarian Colonel Comte Sessel, has been taken with some Cavalry. Lieutenant de Vins of the Regiment of Hussars of Comte de Vins, attacked the enemy at Zosch and took from him 52 men and 21 ponies belonging to a Cavalry Regiment of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The enemy, as far as is known, has not passed the frontier except perhaps in parties sent to reconnoitre.

The French General of Division De-Jomini, Chief of the General Staff of the army commanded by the Prince de Moskwa (Ney) came over to the Allies on the 15th instant, and delivered himself up at the Russian Head-Quarters, having passed through the army of General Blücher.

He confirmed the news of the plan of the Emperor Napoleon to attack the army which covers Berlin.

General Blücher occupied Berlin on the 14th.

Extracts from the last French papers.

PARIS, AUGUST 25.—We have received intelligence from the Emperor of the 21st August. His Majesty was gone from Goritz, and continued to enjoy the best health. Comte Schaunstein, Minister of Austria at the Court of Wurtzbourg, set out on the 18th from thence to return to Austria. A part of the troops who composed the camps established in the neighbourhood of Dresden were gone from thence to the Frontiers of Bohemia—the remainder expect orders to march. General Comte Derosse, Governor of Dresden, has a numerous Garrison under his orders. The magazines established in this city are abundantly filled with military stores and provisions. At the departure of the last news from Dresden the Officers of supplies were preparing to proceed to Leipzig—the military authorities were also about to depart. A great number of Aides-de-Camp and Officers had been sent from Dresden with orders for the different Corps stationed in Lower Lusatia, in Silesia, and in Franconia. A numerous Corps formed of picked troops (the 9th Division of the Grand Army) is now concentrating in the Saxon circle of Brazebourgh. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, who commands this Corps, is about to establish his Head-Quarters in the town of Ereyberg. This Corps will immediately join the Army of observation assembling in Franconia under the Orders of the Duc de Castiglione. The Saxon Government has convoked a new Diet. The circles have been invited to send Deputies to it. The first sitting will be held on the 30th August. This assembly will take into consideration the means of providing for the extraordinary expenses of Government required at the present moment. The Emperor left Dresden on the 18th August, proceeding to Goerlitz, and passing by Konigstein. The Comte de Narbonne arrived at Dresden the same day a few hours before the Emperor's departure. The King of Naples arrived on the 13th at night, and on the 14th attended the Emperor to the parade. A large body of Cavalry filed off by Dresden on the 15th—if formed a part of the Division of Cavalry of the 5th Corps commanded by General Mihaud—Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, had his Head-Quarters at Pirna. All the troops who were at Dresden and its Environs were put in motion on the 14th—Convoys and whole Parks of Artillery were sent off to the frontier and the Imperial Guard was held in readiness to march. Dresden was protected by a formidable line of defences extending from Glesshubert to Stolpe. The Harvest having been excellent in Saxony, immense magazines were collected on all sides.—The Austrian Government had ordered all Germans, Strangers, who were at Carlsbad, Toepnitz and Egra to leave it immediately.—The head-quarters of Comte de Wrede, Commandant of the Bavarian army, was established at Seimbach near Bremenau.—His army was to be reinforced immediately by six or eight battalions of the line which till then had remained in garrison. Military preparations are continued in all the states of the confederation of the Rhine, especially in Bavaria, where all the Military force and National Guards, called moveable columns, were in motion. The course of exchange on Vienna had received at Franckfort an extraordinary depression. Lieutenant-General Thielmann and Lieutenant-Colonel Alster, had been summoned in the name of the Saxon Government, to abandon the service of Russia, and return to their post; four Officers, two of whom are in the service of Russia, have also been summoned to return.

The French Government are about to demand from the grand Duke of Baden, a certain number of Palissades and Trunks of trees, for the fortresses of the Rhine. The Duke de Reggio, (Oudinot), had established for some time his Head-quarters at Lubbenau. There is no doubt that in the whole line from Christianstadt to Lubbenau, there are above 70,000 men of the French troops and her Allies; every possible means was used to secure their supplies. By land and water, great quantities of provisions were brought from the kingdom of Westphalia, and the country of Anholt—from France also supplies of Biscuit and other articles had arrived. The anniversary of the Emperor's Birthday had been celebrated at Dresden, on

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molendael.

Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 26, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

AUGUST 7, 1813.

Mr. E. MARJORIBANKS, Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Hooghly.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, August 14, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:—

Ensign James Dowling Herbert, to be Lieutenant, from the 3d of August 1813, vice Wilson, deceased.

Ensign Archibald Dickson, to be Lieutenant, from the 6th of August 1813, vice Alymer, deceased.

Captain Lieutenant George Waite, to be Captain of a Company, from the 29th of July 1813, vice Jaques, deceased.

Senior Lieutenant Charles Thomas Higgins, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Waite promoted.

Senior Ensign Robert M'Mullin, to be Lieut. from the same date, vice Higgins, promoted.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:—

The Reverend John Paget Hastings, B. A. to perform the Clerical Duties of the Civil Station of Dacca; Mr. Hastings, is in the mean time directed to proceed to Benares, and to officiate in that District, during the absence of the Reverend S. S. Colman, who has obtained permission to visit the Presidency on urgent Private Affairs.

Lieutenant James Peckett, of the Engineer Corps, to Survey the Bridge over the River Sourah.

Mr. John Henry Middleton, having produced a Certificate of his Appointment as a Cadet of Artillery on this Establishment, is admitted to the service accordingly.

Messrs. David Aikman Patterson, and John Allan, having produced Counterpart Certificates of their appointments as Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that Mr. Rutherford, Agent for the supply of Timber, be required to verify his disbursements on oath at the stated periods, in the same manner as is prescribed for the Officers of the Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant Julian R. Jackson, of Artillery, is at his own request, permitted to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, on producing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Captain George Becher, Assistant, and Cornet W. Lumsdaine, of the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of their health, and to be absent on that account, the former for Ten Months, and the latter for Six Months, commencing from the 1st Proximo.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to determine, that a Battalion of Native Infantry, for the local service of the District of Mirzapore, to be of the strength and establishment, and in all respects on the same footing as the Ramghur Battalion, shall be raised and formed without delay.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue the necessary orders for carrying this Resolution into immediate effect.

Serjeant Patrick Cogan, of Artillery, Barrack Serjeant at Agra, having produced satisfactory Testimonials of his claim to the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th of January 1797, is admitted to the benefits of that Institution accordingly.

C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, August 14, 1813.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Robert Blair, Commanding the Troops at the Presidency, Lieutenant Colonel John Paton, Quarter Master General, and Major Henry Imfach, Military Auditor General, to be a Committee for examining and ascertaining the claims of individuals entitled to share in the Prize Money arising from the Capture of Serampore.

C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 4, 1813.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Sir William Rumbold, Bart. to be Chamberlain on His Excellency's Establishment.

October 26.

Mr. John D'Oyly, Second Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Public Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

October 30.

Mr. John Addison, Commercial Resident at Keerpooy and Midnapore.

Mr. S. Swinton, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Moorshelabad.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, October 23, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:—

Mr. W. H. Trant, to be President, Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Fagan, Major Clement Browne, and Major C. J. Doyle, to be Members of the Board of Superintendence for improving the Breed of Cattle.

C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, October 23, 1813.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain John Wilson, of the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry, to superintend the construction of the Jail proposed to be erected at Meerut, also the execution of the Work intended to be immediately performed at Salharupore; and to authorize that Officer to draw the usual Personal Allowance of Rupees 200, and the fixed Establishment of Rupees 161 per Mensem, until the completion of those Works.

Lieutenant G. R. Blanc, of the Engineer Corps, is directed to proceed on the Survey of the Shores of the Island, situated to the Eastward of Saugor.

Major John Greenstreet, of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, on this Establishment, is permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty, without prejudice to his rank.

Mr. Fleming Kelso, having produced a Certificate of his appointment as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, is admitted to the Service accordingly.

Captain Robert Fry, of the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, has leave of absence for Ten Months, with permission to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope or to St. Helena, and eventually to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Surgeon William O'Neil, of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his health.

Captain R. G. Sterling, of the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to return to Europe on furlough, on account of his Private Affairs.

Cornet Walter Buchanan, of the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for six Months, from the 1st Proximo.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to authorize compensation in lieu of Caps for the year 1812, to be granted to that portion of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, serving to the Eastward.

C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, October 25, 1813.

Mr. William Pitt Muston, Assistant Surgeon attached to the Civil Station of Sarun, was transferred at his own request on the 20th instant, from the Civil to the Military Branch of the Medical Service.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council was pleased on the 20th inst. to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon Edward Muston, to perform the Medical Duties of the Civil Station of Sarun.

C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, October 30, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:—

Senior Lieutenant Fireworker, Roderick Roberts, to be Lieutenant, from the 29th of August 1813, vice Julian Jackson, resigned.

Captain Lieutenant James Tod, to be Captain of a Company, from the 26th of October 1813, vice Edwards, deceased.

Senior Lieutenant William Henry Kemm, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Tod, promoted.

Senior Ensign John Neale Wilson, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Kemm, promoted.

Lieutenant John A. Hodgson, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, to conduct the Survey, which Lieutenant White has been compelled to relinquish on account of ill health.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers to be Conductors of Ordnance, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names, vice O'Brien and Briggs, transferred to the Invalid Establishment, and Herbert, deceased.

Serjeant James Masterson, of Artillery—28th August 1813.

Serjeant Major Samuel Partridge of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry—16th October 1813.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Grierson was transferred on the 23d instant, at his own request, from the Civil to the Military Branch of the Medical Service.

C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

INDIA GAZETTE—Dec. 13, 1813.

Address from the Free-Masons.

On Saturday last, at half past 8 p. m. agreeably to a notification given to the Masters of Lodges Star in the East, Industry and Perseverance, and the Moira Lodge Freedom and Fidelity, that the Most Worshipful and Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, Past Acting Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, would receive a congratulatory Address on his Lordship's arrival in India. The Officers and Brethren of those Lodges, amounting to about 120, assembled at the Government-höuse, where they decorated and marshalled themselves for their introduction to his Lordship. At nine o'clock, the Most Worshipful Past Acting Grand Master having signified his readiness to receive the Address, the Right Worshipful Masters of the three Lodges, William Coates Blaquiere, Esq. William Dring, Esq. and Sir William Grant Keir, preceded by the Lodges, supported on crimson velvet cushions, and followed by their respective Past Masters, Officers and Brethren of the Lodges, entered the room appropriated for the occasion, filing in a semicircle in front of his Lordship, who, decorated with the superb Masonic Jewel presented to him by the Masonic Lodges in England, and various other Jewels of the higher orders of Masonry, stood with his personal Staff, at the upper part of the Saloon. The Right Worshipful Master of Lodge Star in the East, First Lodge of Bengal, then read the following Address.

"To the Most Worshipful and Right Honorable the EARL OF MOIRA, &c. &c. &c. Past Acting Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England.

"Most Worshipful Sir & Noble Brother.

"We, the Masters, Wardens, and Members of Lodge Star in the East, Lodge Industry and Perseverance, and the Moira Lodge Freedom and Fidelity, working under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of England, actuated by sincere respect for your Lordship's distinguished and exalted character as a Mason, approach you with united hearts to express the lively gratification we feel, at your Lordship's safe arrival at the metropolis of India.

"As British Masons, glorying in the mild and beneficent principles of our ancient and honorable Institution, we feel ourselves doubly impelled to welcome your Lordship to this country; and congratulate the Craft in India, on an event which not only opens to their view the brightest prospects of encouragement and protection, but enables them personally to witness the benign operation of those great Masonic virtues, which they have so long contemplated and revered, at a distance.

"During the period that your Lordship, as the immediate Representative of our Royal Patron, held the responsible office of Acting Grand Master of England, we observed, with admiration and gratitude, your persevering exertions in supporting the high character of

our Institution, in successfully diffusing its sublime tenets, and endeavouring, by a mild and dignified course of measures, to unite the Brotherhood in the closest ties of amity, illustrating by the bright example of your own life, the pure precepts of the Institution over which you so long and ably presided.

"In this sincere demonstration of respect, we only perform an imperious duty to your Lordship as our illustrious Superior, the Past Acting Grand Master of England; but when to that pleasing duty, is added the unanimous and voluntary acknowledgement of your personal affection for your Lordship's private virtues, sensations arise in our hearts which words are inadequate to express.

"That the Father of all Light, the Almighty Architect, whose power and wisdom, sustain the Foundations of the Universe, may continue to illumine your mind; that under your auspices the fabric of Free Masonry may be more closely cemented, strengthened and extended; and that your Lordship may long continue the pride and ornament of our Order, is the fervent prayer of

Most Worshipful Sir and Most Noble Brother,

Your faithful Servants and most Affectionate Brethren,

(Signed) W. C. BLAQUIERE, Master of Lodge Star in the East.

- J. B. Birch, Sen. Warden. S. Hampton, Jun. Warden. W. Blackstone, P. Master. J. Ward, D. D. Chaplain. C. D'Oyly, Secretary. A. H. Smith, Treasurer. C. R. Lindsay, Steward. H. Alexander, Steward. H. S. Montague, ditto. J. Drew, ditto. W. Hall. Jos. O'Halloran. M. Louis. W. D. Pawlett. Wm. Francklyn. J. Huber. R. M. Thomas. G. Chinnery. E. Lawson. H. W. Wilkinson. C. H. Campbell. Charles Montague. D. Heming. Jas. Jamieson. A. Nairne. W. Scott. J. Angus. R. B. Barney. J. W. Taylor. J. Nicks. G. Cluttenden. D. Macintosh. G. Dickson. J. Watson. Jas. Williamson. Wm. Dring. A. Brandt. W. B. Gordon. J. Hayes. C. K. Bruce. S. Nicholson. J. Hales. C. Tucker. J. Irwin. M. Cheese. J. Brown. A. Allan. W. H. Smith. J. Carter. H. Christopher. Wm. Mitchell. Jas. Johnston. — White. J. A. Simpson. R. C. Barwell. R. Cutler Fergusson. Archibald Seton. T. Templeton. R. C. Barwell. J. P. Larkins. C. Morley. W. R. Gilbert. J. Fraser. C. F. Stuart.

WILLIAM DRING, Master of Lodge Industry and Perseverance.

- J. Angus, Senior Warden. R. Lawson, Jun. Warden. W. C. Blaquiere, P. M. Thomas Gillanders, Sec. J. Harvey, Treasurer. S. Hampton, P. S. W. J. B. Birch. C. D'Oyly. John Hayes. George Peters. D. McCulloch. J. L. eLarnoch. George Fowler. John Birtwell. H. McPherson. Wm. Patrick. James Pearson. Chas. H. Baines. William Blackstone. J. A. Simpson. L. F. Smith. James Toussaint. J. P. Ripley. Edward Toussaint.

W. GRANT KEIR, Master, Moira Lodge.

- C. G. D'Oyly, S. Warden. John Hayes, J. Warden. Robt. Tytler, M. D. Past Henry Tyler, Secretary and Master. H. Shepherd, Chaplain. Thos. McMahon. Robt. Lowther. Thomas Hall. G. H. Gall. Thomas Luxmore. John Briscoe. William D'Arc. William Woller. H. P. Davison. T. E. Mancell. H. Creighton. Wm. Darley. H. Colebrooke. J. Lowther. Henry Dwyer. T. Mainwaring. R. B. Lloyd. Ritter Keys, M. D. J. W. Fulton. W. H. Forstean. Wm. Moor. J. Thompson. N. B. Edmonstone. L. Stanhope. Wm. Dubbold. John Tytler. G. C. Carey. R. H. Boddum. J. A. Van Braam. Wm. Berkhoff. J. Robertson. J. Canning.

To which His Lordship returned this eloquent and gratifying answer:—

"Brethren; The sentiments which attend the interchange of kindness among Masons, are more easily conceived than expressed. Imagine how I ought to meet the compliment you have paid me; and give me credit for due feeling; and you will do more justice to my sensations than could be rendered to them by any words in my power to employ.

"From what you say of me, I perceive all the advantages of being seen at a distance; but I am happy to have sacrificed that security, since it has given me the opportunity of this cordial reception from you. I accept your favourable professions most gladly, because from what I have seen and heard, I have reason to be satisfied that Masonic principles, with all the necessary regularity, is strictly observed in your several Lodges. A high attention to the established forms, is no light consideration; it is a binding duty upon us, because it is the only pledge we can hold forth to the Community, as a security against the possible perversions of secret meetings. The uniformity of observances in Masonic Lodges satisfies all Governments that they are safe under the facility of recurring to those who super-

Intend the Craft; because the uniformity is a proof, that those individuals possess efficient control over the proceedings of the Fraternity, and are thence themselves responsible. A clear perception of this alone, has induced Governments to exempt Masonry from that interdiction which they have felt themselves under the obligation of establishing against other undefined associations. But, Brethren, you will never mistake the mysterious forms, the observance of which is so carefully upheld in our meetings and which are indeed so essential to the structure of the Craft, for the real foundation of our union. The diffusion of a spirit of Benevolence and Charity is the true object of our labors, and in the pursuit of that object, we do that, which we humbly trust, may be approved by the all Beneficent Creator.

"The distinction which I have drawn between our forms and our essential purpose, is illustrated by a circumstance referring to this country. Here, where, above all other parts of the world attachment to ceremonies appears the most rooted, I meet the very inculcation which I have been pressing upon you. Stumbling upon a translation of some axioms from the Braminical College of Madura, to my great surprize I found this passage: "He who practises Virtue & Benevolence, knows the essence of all religion; arbitrary ceremonies form no part of it." The sentence is not incomplete, though it may, at first sight, appear so. He who recorded it was well aware, that it could not be reflected upon without presenting all its inferences. The suppression of those selfish passions which constitutes virtue, and that postponement of our own advantages to the enjoyment of others, which is termed Benevolence, can spring in man but from one source. The sacrifice of one's own gratification would be absurdity, did not one feel that, in the unalterable relations towards each other, which the Almighty has established amongst his creatures, the furtherance of the happiness of others, is so consonant to the goodness of his works, is (however humbly,) so much an imitation of his divine bounty, that we may confidently pronounce it the most acceptable worship we can offer to his Throne.

"The principle of Masonry then is religion? yes! Your hearts acknowledge that it is truly so. You ask for my support and countenance, can you want them? The structure of Masonry rests upon too firm a basis to need the being upheld by extraneous assistance; its own quality, and the eternal recognition of it, which will exist in the breasts of men, must preserve it against all contingencies. Yet I earnestly thank you for your belief, partial as it is, that I can render you service. If to cheer and to encourage you, be to render you service, I shall do so. I will urge you forward with an irresistible spur; I will tell you, the true work of Masons is the adoration of the Most High! All your energies are well employed in an occupation of such a tenor. Cultivate it! Propagate it! You will bestow blessings on those around you: but you will bestow ten times more on yourselves; for you will walk in the continual persuasion of endeavouring to do that which is most likely to find grace in the sight of the Grand Architect of the Universe."

His Lordship then, after saluting the Brethren in a most gracious manner, retired, followed by his Staff.

At a quarter before 10, the Right Honorable the Countess of Loudon and Moira having intimated to the Brethren of the Lodges Star in the East, Industry and Perseverance, and the Moira Lodge, that Her Ladyship was prepared to receive their Address, the Lodges proceeded to move in procession thro' the southern verandah of the Government-house, to Her Ladyship's Drawing-room in the southwest wing. The Countess, supported on the right hand by lady Keir, Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. Davidson, and the Misses Ross, and on the left by the Earl of Moira, and His Lordship's Staff, signified her readiness to hear the Address, when the Right Worshipful Master of Star in the East, advancing a few paces, read the Address as follows:—

"TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE COUNTESS OF LOUDON AND MOIRA.

"Madam: We, the Masters, Wardens and Brethren, of Lodges Star in the East, Industry and Perseverance, and the Moira Lodge, Freedom and Fidelity, having discharged our grateful duty to our illustrious Brother the Earl of Moira, by the unanimous offer of our cordial congratulations, on his safe arrival in Bengal, cannot remain uninfluenced by a secret hope, that our sentiments of respect and affection, may be allowed to extend to one, so justly dear to His Lordship's heart, as the Countess of Loudon and Moira, and so forcibly associated with Masonic virtue. Can we, as Masons, proudly acknowledging the genuine and unsullied principles of our ancient and respectable order, contemplate your Ladyship's descent, from a Nobleman so elevated and distinguished in the annals of Masonry, as the Earl of Loudon, who filled the Chair of the Grand Lodge of England, without experiencing the most lively impulse of grateful enthusiasm, or reflect that in your happy union with the Earl of Moira, the finest springs of our sublime institution have joined together in an ample current, to spread more widely, the luxuriant tide of benevolence, generosity,

charity and social affection;—can we behold this auspicious union of Masonic interests, and deny ourselves the gratification of blending with our congratulations to Lord Moira, the same cordial welcome to your Ladyship, and claiming your hereditary influence over our Fraternity with sentiments of equal veneration?

"The mild virtues, and amiable condescension, which have distinguished your Ladyship's character through life, inspire us with a flattering hope, that you will accept the offer now made to you by a respectable body of Free Masons, of their sincere congratulations on the arrival of yourself and family in India; their cordial wishes, that your Ladyship may long enjoy in these climes the blessing of health and happiness, and that in your rising offspring you may joyfully behold the opening blossoms of innocence expand into ripened perfection.

"Cloathed in this ancient and honorable garb of Free-masonry, the emblem of innocence and purity, we confidently venture to approach your Ladyship, with an anxious solicitation, that you will allow us to consider you the Patroness of an Order pure as your own breast, and the first principles and tenets of which are strictly congenial with the softest springs of your heart.—Could a doubt be entertained of the purity of our Institution, the exemplary life, the justly acknowledged benevolence, and active virtues of your Noble Consort, would instantly repel it, and stamp on our Order the intrinsic value it possesses.—May that proud distinction which his Lordship's life has given to Masonry, be increased by the benign influence of your Ladyship's patronage; and may we, in the possession of your Ladyship's favorable opinion, be animated by a spark of that bright and encouraging spirit, which so happily presided and watched over the interest of the Masonic Community!

"We have the honor to subscribe ourselves,
"MADAM,
"Your most faithful and obedient servants."
[Signed by the Masters, Wardens, and Members of the three Lodges.]

The Countess of Loudon and Moira, was pleased to return her thanks to the Lodges, in these few but expressive words:—

"SIR
"I must entreat you to accept yourself, and express to these Gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments for this distinguished and undeserved compliment. I feel I should be wanting towards you, and indeed I may add, unjust towards myself, were I not to say, (however inadequately I do so,) how very highly I value this flattering mark of your good will."

The Lodges then respectfully took leave of her Ladyship, and retired with sentiments of the most cordial gratification at the gracious reception they had experienced from their illustrious Grand Master, and his amiable Countess, the Patroness of the Craft in India. [In. Gaz. Dec. 13.

Address to Sir Henry Russell, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3, 1813.

This Morning, at eleven o'clock, in pursuance of Public Notice, previously issued by the High Sheriff, to convene a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, to consider of an Address to Sir Henry Russell, late Chief Justice: a great number of Gentlemen attended at the Town Hall, and the Sheriff opened the business of the day by reading the application that had been addressed to him, under the signature of many of the principal Inhabitants, to call the present Meeting.

Mr. Fergusson moved that Mr. Roocke be requested to take the Chair, which was seconded by the Revd. Dr. Ward, and the Motion being unanimously carried, Mr. Roocke took his place as Chairman; and in a neat concise Speech, explained the object for which they were convened, and, as the sense of the Meeting was unanimously in favour of the Address, he moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare it.

Mr. Fergusson then addressed the meeting, and, in the following eloquent Speech, gave a rapid, but impressive sketch of the public character and services of Sir Henry Russell; and concluded by seconding the Motion from the Chair. "That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Draft of the Address."

"GENTLEMEN,
"The object of assembling this meeting has been stated from the Chair. It is to give to the British Inhabitants of this Settlement, an opportunity of expressing the sense which they entertain of the public services of the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, during a long judicial life, every act of which has passed under their immediate observation, and the merits therefore of which none so well as they are enabled to appreciate.

"It is now, I believe, seventeen years since Sir Henry Russell received the first proof of the confidence of his Sovereign, by his appointment to a Seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court; and more than seven years have now elapsed, since a renewed and increased mark of that confidence was conferred upon him by his nomination to fill the high and dignified office of Chief Justice. He assumed the duties of this station at an age sufficiently advanced to give him all the

benefit of long experience, added to those legal attainments, for which he had been originally selected for the judicial office,—whilst it left him in full possession of that strong and vigorous intellect, that sound and discriminating judgment, for which he was so eminently distinguished, until the last hour of his discharging his judicial functions in the Court in which he presided. It was impossible for a stranger to attend the sittings of the Supreme Court for a single day, without being struck with those qualities in the late Chief Justice, and from close and personal observation, for a numbers of years, I am enabled to pronounce, that these qualities were guided in their application by the dictates of an honest and an upright heart. To say that he was pure in his administration of justice, would be saying little; for to the eternal honour of the British character and of British justice, that has long ceased to be a theme of praise. Generations have passed away, since our country has had to witness, and History to record, the ignominy of the existence of an opposite quality in any man cloathed with the sacred character of a British Judge. The administration of justice in our native country has long been a subject of admiration throughout the world; and it is here, indeed, that we may feel justly proud. It is this which distinguishes our country among the nations of the earth. Whilst others have emulated, (for they never have surpassed her,) in deeds of arms; whilst with others, brave and warlike as herself, she must be content to share the renown of all the Military virtues; whilst the wisdom of her national councils has not, more than that of others, been at all times unimpeached; in one respect at least she stands amongst the nations alone and unrivalled, in the pure, and upright, and unsuspected administration of her justice. The Judges of the Supreme Court have followed the bright example which has been set to them in their native land; but their task has been full of difficulties, and in proportion as they have been successful, surmounted the obstacles which they had to encounter in the attainment of the great and salutary object of their labour, they are entitled to the applause and thanks of their country and fellow subjects. The merits of a Judge of the Supreme Court are not to be viewed in reference merely to the uprightness of his conduct, or even to the talent and learning with which he may be endowed. The Judge in England ascends the Bench, already invested with the confidence of a whole people. But, in this country, not only was confidence to be won, but prejudice repelled and subdued. It was necessary not merely to administer justice purely, but to satisfy a people, not overprone to confidence, that justice was purely administered, to convince them that justice could be obtained from a British Judge against a British subject, however high his station, however great his influence and power.

"After an experience of forty years, it may be permitted finally to pronounce on the wisdom of the institution of the Supreme Court. To the natural-born subject, of Great Britain, the blessing of being subject to the laws of England, and to no other laws, in all matters of life and liberty, and fortune, could never be contested for a moment. To the Supreme Court therefore, the legislature exclusively delegated the task of deciding on all questions between British subjects; but that Tribunal was also made the depository, if possible, of a still more sacred and interesting trait, that of protecting against British oppression, millions, whom the decrees of Providence have subjected to British rule. But this object of the institution of the Supreme Court, could never have been attained otherwise, than by gaining the confidence of the whole body of the Natives of the Country, within range of its jurisdiction and authority.

I may say of Sir Henry Russell, without injustice to those who have gone before him, that no one has ever done more than he has towards the attainment of an object which may be considered to have been finally and in the fullest manner accomplished under his judicial administration. In thus rendering the justice which is strictly due to Sir Henry Russell, but which is at the same time pronouncing his highest panegyric, the merits of those whose labours have accompanied his, are necessarily included; for, without their co-operation and assistance, the great and important object to which I have alluded, could never have been attained. But I am unwilling longer to trespass on the attention of this Meeting, and will therefore now content myself with moving that a Committee be appointed, to consider of such an Address, as may appear to them to convey the sentiments of this Meeting, on the subject of the public services of Sir Henry Russell."

Mr. Fergusson's Motion being approved, a Committee, consisting of upwards of twenty Gentlemen, including the Chairman, being appointed, they retired for some time, and returned with a Draft of the Address, which being read and approved by the Meeting, was ordered to be engrossed, and to be placed at the Hurkaru Library for signature.

December 8.

Sir Henry Russell having been pleased to appoint eleven o'clock of the Morning of the 8th current, to receive the Address, the Chairman, with the Committee, and a very nume-

rous and a most respectable body of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, attended at the Town Hall, at the hour appointed. In a few minutes afterwards, Sir Henry Russell, accompanied by the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto, late Governor General of India, the Honorable N. B. Edmonstone, and the Honorable A. Seton, Esquires, Members of the Supreme Council, entered the Hall.

After the ceremonies of introduction, Mr. Roocke expressed the satisfaction he felt in performing the pleasing duty that had been assigned to him by the general voice of so respectable, and so large a part of the Inhabitants of this Settlement, and then read and presented the following Address:—

To Sir Henry Russell, Bart. late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

SIR,
We, the undersigned British subjects, resident in Calcutta, impressed with a just sense of the benefits resulting to the public from the able discharge of the duties of your late exalted station, cannot withhold on the eve of your departure from India, our public acknowledgment of your services, and the expression of our respect for your judicial character.

During the long and eventful period that you have held a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court as a Puisne Judge and as Chief Justice, we have beheld with satisfaction the dignified career of your judicial administration. While the Councils of the Nation, and the valour of the arms of Great Britain, have happily extended and confirmed her Asiatic Dominion, we have seen at the same time, with equal pride and gratification, that the upright administration of a wise system of laws, has, in this branch of her Empire, stamped the national justice of Great Britain, with the same decisive superiority, that wisdom and valour have conferred on her political and military character.

The faithful and enlightened dispensation of justice, in that august tribunal in which you have long presided, has led the Natives of all classes, in this Metropolis and the Provinces at large, to regard the institution of the Supreme Court with increasing reverence, and to repose the fullest confidence in the wisdom and justice of the principles on which it was established, as well as in the inflexible integrity with which those principles have been uniformly applied; and we have a full conviction, that the pure, unsullied course, in which public justice has flowed, during your administration, has had a powerful effect in attaching the Natives of India to the British Government, in engaging their affections, and increasing their respect for the national character.

In addition to this general acknowledgment of your services, we are sensible, that such of us as are engaged in mercantile concerns, owe you particular obligations for the illustration of many important points of Commercial law, arising from a thorough knowledge of its principles, and from a just and luminous application of them to the various cases brought before you.

From the exemplary performance of these high duties, contributing so essentially to the general welfare of this community, we feel it incumbent on us, previously to your embarkation for Europe, to acknowledge the sense we entertain of the eminent services of your public life in India, which demand our warmest thanks, and entitle you to the applause and gratitude of your country.

Having by this public declaration of our sentiments, performed a duty no less just to you than to our own feelings, we are now to bid you adieu; and to this token of respect, permit us to conjoin our fervent wishes for the welfare and happiness of yourself and your family.

We have the Honor to be,
With esteem and respect,
Your faithful Servants.

Signed by 300 of the European and British Inhabitants.

To which Sir Henry Russell returned the following Answer:—

GENTLEMEN,
I receive with great pleasure this public and honorable testimony of your approbation.

I did not expect that my limited services would have called forth such general and flattering notice, or that the most faithful discharge of my duty could have entitled me to your thanks.

For the office of a Judge is so sacred a trust, that his duty, both to God and man, call upon him to fulfil it to the best of his abilities: without presuming to claim any merit on that account, I have done my best, and should therefore have retired from my office satisfied with a quiet conscience. But I must own that your applause makes me feel more than satisfied, and I cannot conceal my joy at your thinking that I have in any degree contributed to the gaining of the confidence of the natives in our administration of Justice, and to the attaching them more firmly to the British Government.

I will own that it has always been a favourite object with me to convince the natives, that it is a blessing to live under the protection of British justice. If I have succeeded, (and you flatter me that I have,) I have done good. I have made this country more happy, and my own more strong for Government

cannot rest on a firmer foundation than the due administration of Justice: of this, our own country is a happy proof.

During my administration of justice, I have had no occasion to recommend to my own Countrymen, a reverence for our laws; for they well know the value of them: but you gratify me extremely by telling me that I have been so fortunate as to explain to a most respectable and valuable part of our Community, the Merchants of Calcutta, some important points of Commercial Law. They had a peculiar right to receive from me any information that I was able to give: for I learnt Commercial Law in Guildhall, London, where Lord Mansfield, the greatest Commercial Lawyer that ever lived, presided, assisted by a special Jury of Merchants: what I gathered therefore from one respectable Body of Merchants, I have had pleasure in communicating to another.

I cannot, Gentlemen, bid you farewell without assuring you that I shall reflect on the Honor which you have this day conferred on me, to the last hour of my life, with pride and gratitude.

This Answer was received with a loud and universal burst of approbation.

The Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, having also expressed a wish to offer an Address to Sir Henry Russell, on his approaching departure for Europe, he was pleased to appoint the hour of one this day, for receiving it, at which time a very numerous and respectable body of Natives assembled at the Town Hall, when the following Address was read and presented, in the English, Persian, and Bengallee Languages:—

To the Honorable Sir Henry Russell, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

HONORED SIR,
We, the undersigned Natives Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, now approach you with sensations very different from those under which we had the honor to appear before you on the Twenty-ninth of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six. Then we had to perform the pleasing duty of offering our congratulations on your appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Bengal; and now, in the fullness of our sorrow we have to bewail your approaching departure from the country.

The period that you have sat in the Supreme Court first as a Puisne Judge, and afterwards, Chief Justice, has exceeded sixteen years, yet as the days of joy and satisfaction appear short, and the days of calamity, as endless, the times of your administration cannot but seem to us of short duration.

We are sensible, that in confiding to you the high and important trust of Chief Justice of Bengal, his Majesty had at heart the welfare of his subjects in this remote country, and we who have long witnessed the zealous and upright exertions, with which you have discharged the duties of that high office, are impelled by a two-fold consideration to address you on the resignation of your appointment; first, to return our humble thanks to his Majesty for the selection of a Judge, who has proved the safeguard and the delight of the good, and the terror of evil doers; and secondly, to express our gratitude to you who have so successfully fulfilled the gracious intentions of your and our Sovereign.

When we consider the substantial benefits which the people subject to the British Government in India, have derived from the long and faithful discharge of the duties of your high office, when we contemplate the security that has been thereby afforded to the persons, the property, and rights of ourselves and fellow subjects, when we advert to the general advancement of our prosperity and happiness which has been so conspicuous, and has been felt so sensibly by all of us during the period of your judicial administration, our hearts are filled with gratitude; and we compare your attributes with those which the Asiatic annals assign to the great King Nooshiran, whose name is never uttered without the addition of Audil, or the Just.

And now that you are about to leave a Country, in which your name is justly revered, we entreat you to accept our sincere wishes for your safe arrival in your Native Land, and that there you may long enjoy every blessing due to him, who by a faithful discharge of the duties of an exalted station has advanced the happiness of millions of his fellow creatures.

To the above very impressive Address, Sir Henry Russell was pleased to make the following Reply;—

GENTLEMEN,
When you did me the honor to congratulate me on my being appointed Chief Justice, I promised that I would faithfully fulfil the important trust reposed in me, to the best of my abilities. The time is now arrived when I can say that I have done so, to the satisfaction of my own conscience; I rejoice to find that I have satisfied you. It has been my anxious wish to convince you of that, of which I have always been convinced myself, that your property, your characters, and your lives, are safe under the protection of British justice, and thereby to confirm the connexion which happily subsists between your Country and mine. But I dared not flatter myself that you would estimate so highly as you have done, the best services I could render: or that you would attribute to me so much merit,

for the bare performance of my duty. I have done no more: if from my so doing you have derived any benefits, which I hope and believe you have, you owe them to the wisdom of our laws, rather than to me, who have only been an instrument of administering them.

I am extremely flattered by your applying to me the epithet of, "Just," you could not have selected from all the titles, of all the Kings of Asia, an epithet of which I should be so proud. I was sent here to be just; if I had not been so, I should have disgraced my own country and have been a curse to yours. I trust, however, I have faithfully served both, having so done, I withdraw to that retirement which my age requires, and to the care of a large family, with which it has pleased God to bless me. But I cannot say farewell to you, without wishing you every blessing, (whom for some time past I have considered as my family,) which providence can bestow. I utter these my last words to you, with the sincerity and affection of a Friend.

The usual ceremonies of presenting Uttar and Pawn, were performed, and the Natives retired highly pleased with the very feeling and gratifying manner, in which Sir Henry had expressed himself regarding their Address. Cal. Gaz. Dec. 9.

FROM THE BENGAL HURKARU, THE NEW PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTION THEATRE.

After several months of anxious and unremitting exertions bestowed in the superintendence of the erection of this Building, at an expence of above Sixty Thousand Rupees, the Managers have succeeded in raising and completing an edifice, of moderate and elegant proportions, decorated with great taste, finished in the best style, in every respect fit for the reception and deserving the patronage of the opulent inhabitants of this great city.

In common with the Proprietors of this new Institution, we beg leave to express the just sense of gratitude entertained for that zealous and able discharge of the duties of the Management, so conspicuous in the erection and completion of the Theatre, which we were happy to learn is at length to be opened under the most favourable auspices on Thursday next. As the merits of this building and its capacity for accommodating a numerous audience, are known to a few only who have been indulged with a view of the interior since the decorations were completed, and as all our more distant readers are interested in the plan and description of a place they may occasionally visit, we present them with the following short account of the New Private Subscription Theatre;

The Theatre is situated at the commencement of the open space near the extremity of the great Chowringhee road leading to Birjeetpore, the principal entrance facing the West. There is a separate and commodious entrance to the Pit, on the north side. That part which includes the Stage and the rooms belonging to it, is quadrangular; the figure of the audience part of the House having a circular projection towards the entrance, is best described by the term *horse-shoe*. The extreme length from the front to the rear is 126 feet, the breadth is 78, and the height of the building above thirty feet. Of this extensive range (126 feet) nearly five eighths are appropriated for the seats of the audience and the spacious lobby half incircling the boxes. The depth of the Stage from the front lights above the orchestra to the farthest scene, is fifty feet; a distance well calculated to display with advantage the labour and skill bestowed in the department of the Painter. Such are the dimensions of the building, the roof of which rests on six pillars of the corinthian order, supporting an entablature consisting of an architrave, frieze and cornice of beautifully carved wood. These pillars circumscribe the sides and rear of the area of the pit. Other massive pillars parallel with the side scenes support the roof of that part of the building which is behind the Curtain.

On entering the principal door which leads to the Boxes, the body of the Theatre before the curtain, is comprehended in the first glance. This full and instantaneous view of the whole creates a pleasing sensation of surprize, which proof of admiration is confirmed and increased, as the spectator after the first gaze, begins to examine the parts separately, of which the *tout ensemble* cannot fail to interest and delight.

The boxes, which are simple benches separated by a light railing, are seen gradually slipping towards the Pit, as the spectator stands in the vestibule; the state box, which is the central front, being a little raised above the rest, contains two magnificent chairs, and is ornamented in front by a scroll and coronet, and about fourteen chairs stand in the spaces on the right and left, and in the rear.

The prevailing colour is white and gold, the ceiling a light blue. The cushions on the front of the boxes are crimson velvet, and the divisions or railings between them are covered with scarlet cloth. The Theatre is principally lighted by chandeliers, a rich fountain lustre is suspended over the state box, and elegant double branch shades are disposed on the walls. The boxes will contain with ease 500 persons; 21 benches accommodate 180 in the pit, and on extraordinary occasions 150 may be provided with seats in the rear of the boxes, giving a total of 830 seats, nearly equal to one third of the audience at Drury Lane.

The height of the curtain is 22 feet, the breadth 30; the width of the Proscenium between the stage boxes 38 feet. The Orchestra contains a most excellent grand Piano Forte, and has seats for a band of thirty musicians. The stage doors are white, with gilt furniture, on each side of which are corinthian pillars, supporting the rich entablature over the manager's boxes, which are ornamented with elegant lattice work, and contribute greatly to the beauty of this part of the house. The frontispiece represents the figure of *Tragedy* in a reclining posture on one side, and on the other, *Comedy* with a mask. The central figures support a medallion of *Shakespeare*, one pointing upwards, the other perusing his works.

These figures are greatly inferior in design and execution to the scenery, the merits of which have been acknowledged by all who have viewed the Theatre lighted for rehearsals. The ornaments are simple, finished with great taste, and give an air of elegance, neatness and propriety, soothing to the eye, and void of all that distraction and glare which the profuse display of gaudy colours tends to produce in many of our European Theatres.

The house is completely ventilated by large windows ten feet high, the floor of the boxes being an elevation of eight feet, and a free circulation of air is introduced into the pit, by large venetians and a passage is left above the cornice for the escape of rarefied air. Hence it may be confidently presumed, the building being open on all sides, that the house will be as cool, and as well ventilated as any place of this description can be under an Indian sky.

The surveyor of the suburbs of Calcutta, is the Gentleman who kindly superintended the erection and completion of the Theatre, and the roof was planned and executed by the first architect in Bengal.

Thus every attention has been paid to the convenience and accommodation of the audience, and the undertaking well deserves the patronage and countenance bestowed on it. From the liberality of the Public, every indulgence may be expected on the opening of the Theatre, and the defects which are necessarily attendant on all new institutions will be viewed with tenderness and left to the correction of encreasing means and experience.

We wish to inculcate in the minds of our readers that this Institution has not been formed with a view to pecuniary emolument, the Proprietors having engaged in the concern more for the right of admission for themselves and friends, and a desire to support this rational species of amusement so greatly required by all classes of the inhabitants. The restrictions in the terms of admission have been framed in compliance with the wishes of the Amateur Performers who intend to favour the house with their support.

One of the pieces advertised, of which we have seen a dressed Rehearsal, is most respectably filled, and the characters will be performed in a style which would do credit to the best of the Provincial Theatres, Liverpool and Bath not excepted. In conclusion, we earnestly recommend those who are sceptical, to await the day of Performance, and let the general merits of the Institution decide their opinion, both of its utility and its probable duration. Feeling as we do partial to any undertaking which promises a fund of rational amusement, affording relief from the drawing torpor and formality of the general evening recreations in this city, we give it our sincere benediction, *Esto perpetua!*

We are requested to notice, that the Managers having determined on the present restrictions as published in the terms of admission, no alterations can take place; and they beg leave to decline all farther correspondence and explanations on the subject. The doors of the Theatre are now necessarily closed till the night of Performance, to prevent the interruption which the intrusion of visitors would occasion.

PRESENT STRENGTH OF RUSSIA.

Russia has been as badly treated by her friends as by her enemies, and has as much to complain of the inconsiderate zeal of the one, as of the extravagant and unreasonable hostility of the other. According to the exaggerated statements of her friends, she possessed that degree of power which no European nation could see without apprehension, and which, if it had actually existed, would have excited very different feelings than those of a desire of her alliance, and a sympathy in her success. According to the calculations of her enemies, she had no more strength than a barbarous nation scattered over an immense surface of territory. The late campaign has had one effect, to open the eyes of the people to her actual strength. It has been thence seen, that as neither on the one hand has she that immense and overbearing strength which her indiscreet friends have assigned, so neither on the other is she so low in the scale of inferiority as the partizans of the French Emperor have represented. The true proportion of her strength is between the excessive representations of the two parties.

Several publications, of different merit and authority, have appeared upon this interesting point, the actual resources of Russia, but the greater part of them are totally unworthy not merely of perusal, but even of mention, so that it is totally in vain to consult them in order to obtain a rational answer to this important question,—Is Russia ultimately equal to the present contest? But amongst these publications, is one of very different kind and character, and which will fully answer this inquiry in the most satisfactory manner. This is a *Memoir on the Relative Strength of France and Russia*, published in the year 1803, and which is reputed, and we believe very justly, to have proceeded from the pen of the late Mr. Windham. It is too long for us to give in this place, but as it is infinitely the best, and the sole authority for the present strength of Russia, we have carefully condensed the substance in the following points.

1. The Population of the Russian Empire is 45 millions, of which 21 millions are male peasants. Seven hundred thousand of these are enrolled soldiers; 50 thousand servants of the Staff, and 12 hundred thousand men of all descriptions.

2. The Military Strength of all States must be estimated by the proportion which those employed in productive labour bear to those who are not. In a Country where Agriculture occupies all the Industry of the Nation, there are few Idlers, and therefore few drains from the productive population. The English Recruiting Service is starved by the great numbers of Men employed in the finer kinds of Manufactures. It is not so in Russia: every Man is either a Soldier, or fit for one. A million of Men are not cooped up in a City, to be vitiated and degraded from their natural spirit, strength, and manhood, by being employed to sell, make, or dye ribbons; to measure yards of muslin, to weigh ounces of tea, and scribble accounts.

3. There is this difference between the Population of Russia and that of the other Continental Nations. In Russia the whole Population is fit for the Army. Every Man may be a Soldier. The Recruiting Service, therefore, has 21 millions (i.e. the whole male population) to act upon. In England and in France only about one-tenth of the Male Population is thus available. If England has fourteen millions of People, her Male Population is about seven. But is this seven equally available for the Banks with the 20 millions of Russia? Not at all. You must deduct, in the first instance, for the Clergy, the Law, and Physic, about three hundred thousand of the best men, secondly, for Members of Parliament, Men Milliners, Attornies, Taylors, Country Gentlemen, and Gentleman Farmers, Weavers, &c. about three millions; and, lastly, for that non-descript race of fat, plump, sleepy Tradesmen, who fill our Volunteer Corps, (but Heaven forbid that they should ever fill our Regular Regiments) about two millions more. This is of amazing importance to Russia, and in which no Nation in Europe can contend with her.

4. The Revenue of the Russian Government is necessarily undetermined, but it may be taken at about 15 millions English pounds sterling. And let it be taken into consideration, that Russia has no National debt to eat up all these resources, and that an English pound sterling in Russia has the efficacy of at least three pounds in England. This 15 million, if the sums alone be considered, may make but a very indifferent figure by the side of the fifty or sixty millions annually brought into the English Exchequer; but let the two circumstances above mentioned (no debt, and the superior efficacy of money in Russia to England) be duly weighed, and this inequality instantly disappears.

5. It is another amazing advantage in the consideration of the Russian Revenue, that whereas England has put forth her utmost powers, and could really do no more, however strong her financial necessities, the Russian Revenue is the ordinary unforced produce of one simple tax. The only tax in Russia is the Poll Tax. Every peasant pays three shillings per head. This is the only tax. How

6. The commerce of Russia employs a capital of about a million; and though this amount is insignificant, compared with the commerce of England, it certainly exceeds the commerce of France. The best answer, however, to this question, what is the comparative state of the French and Russian Commerce, is to look into the comparative condition of the Russian and French merchant. The one thriving and rich, the other a bankrupt, and living amidst the falling ruins of his former manufactory.

7. The Peace Establishment of the Russian Army is Seven Hundred Thousand Men. In War, it may be raised with the greatest ease to a Million.

8. Whole Tribes of Russians (the Cossacks, for example) are Soldiers to a Man; no Lawyers, no Physicians, no Gentlemen, no Manufacturers—All Soldiers!

HAMBURGH, APRIL 17.

For a series of years past the Tyrant of France imposed upon the world by lying Bulletins—trod shamefully upon the rights of men, aiming at nothing less than the diffusion of universal slavery.

The sublime resolution of burning Moscow—the noble spirit of insurrection in the inhabitants of the Hanse Towns, have wrung the sceptre of tyranny from the hand of the iniquitous monster who wielded it.

Unable to strike terror any more into the hearts of the brave people of Germany, menaces and invectives are used, particularly against the Hamburg Hanseatics.

In one of the *Moniteurs* just received, we find the following phrase concerning the insurrection at Hamburg:—"We had the simplicity to content ourselves with sixteen millions to rebuy the English merchants—it shall not be so this time."

It were useless to refute the charge of our being rebels; the world knows that we were taken by surprise, robbed of our free and happy constitution of personal safety, liberty, and property.

Not even the slightest ground of justice can be alledged for such an act.

We were not at war with France—had never offended her: on the contrary, our treasures and our houses were laid open voluntarily, or forcibly, to feed and assist her troops.

We rejoiced—we illuminated—we sung *Te Deum*—we gave balls—splendid entertainments, when it was required, or ordered from Paris.

Seven miserable years of slavery have cost us the immense sum of almost seven millions sterling.

Still all these sacrifices could not preserve our happy Constitution, nor even procure the advantage of being treated with any kind of lenity or regard, which are not uncommonly shewn by gentlemen of the high road, particularly when they are satisfied with their booty.

It is, however, not intended to enlarge here upon a topic so universally known and complained of.

The principal object is, to clear up and state to the world, the conduct of Hamburg with regard to the 16 millions which Buonaparte pretends to have been simple enough to content himself with a-vowing, that it should not be so for the future.

Infamous, infamous avowal! So, you are not contented with the result of your robbery; you will come again and steal more!

You will, over and above what you have already got, deprive the poor and totally impoverished inhabitants of Hamburg (thanks to your tyranny for that) of the last morsel of bread they may still be possessed of.

You wish to drive them to the last refuge of despair, in order that they may seek for a welcome death in those same canals, which, under the liberal protection of England, formerly conveyed joy and prosperity into their houses.

Your expression seems to imply, that the sixteen millions unjustly extorted from Hamburg had been ultimately reimbursed by the English.

This you know to be a falsehood. The case was thus, and the truth of the following statement can be asserted on oath:

After the unfortunate battles of Jena and Euback, General Mortier advanced with 15,000 men to Hamburg.

At the distance of about eight miles, at Bergedorff, he wrote a very polite letter to the Senate of Hamburg, communicating his imperial orders, and the urgent necessity for occupying Hamburg militarily, but that he would not interfere with its civil Government; on the contrary, he pledged his word, and that of his Master, that our independence, property, persons, &c. should be protected.

As resistance was neither possible nor

advisable under existing circumstances, our gates were thrown open.

In spite of Mortier's solemn declaration, he terrified the inhabitants of Hamburg the very next day, by presenting to the Senate the following instruments:—

1st. The Berlin Decree of British Blockade, &c.

2d. An order for delivering, under pain of death, all English property and goods.

3d. A demand for 150,000 pair of shoes, 50,000 great coats, and immense other supplies for the Grand Army.

The General Assembly of Citizens was obliged to submit, and grant every thing. An hundred thousand inhabitants had besides quartered upon them 24,000 men for years together, and entirely at their expence.

The subject of the demand for English property and goods was warmly debated in the General Assembly of Citizens, and with the dissent of some few only, who are not in trade, the following resolution was carried:—

"That although no resistance could be made, still it was our duty to protect the English proprietor, who had confided his property into our hands; and that it would redound infinitely more to our honour to lose our fortunes, which, in better times, and by a good character, might be got again; than to suffer the individuals of a great, commercial, liberal, grateful, protecting nation, to partake in our misfortunes, by the faith which had been placed in the protection of our Government."

The whole amount was afterwards settled with Mortier for 16 millions ready cash although the value of English property was by no means so much; but there was no bargaining, since the General got a share.

The public in England, and elsewhere, will now be convinced, that in his dealings with Hamburg, the simplicity of the Emperor was not so very great; at least, in was by no means equal to that of thrusting himself, with 350,000 men, into the heart of Russia.

A. HAMBURGER.

SOURABAYA PRICE CURRENT.

	Dollars of 60 Stivers.
ALC, in bottles, per dozen	7 to 8
in casks, barrel	65 to 70
All-spice, lb.	2
Almonds, cwt.	10
Alum,	4
Ambergris,	20 to 7
Amber, (fine white large pieces,) pecul.	20 to 30
(fine) false,	5 to 10
Anchors,	12 to 14
Arrack,	60 to 100
Assafetida,	7
Balfas, red, 1st sort,	20 to 25
2d,	15 to 20
blue, 1st,	20 to 25
2d,	15 to 20
white, 1st,	20 to 25
2d,	15 to 20
Beache de Mar, batoo, 1st sort, pecul.	30 to 40
different sorts,	20 to 30
Beef, salt, Bengal, barrel	16 to 18
Europe,	45 to 50
Bee's Wax, (very best) pecul.	30 to 35
(Second)	20 to 25
Bird's Nests, 1st sort,	2500
2d,	2000
3d & 4th,	1500 to 1900
Biscuit, Bengal, cask	9
American,	9
Borax,	10 to 14
Brandy, in bottles, dozen	24
in casks, gallon	5 to 6
Shrub, in pint, bottles, dozen	40
Brazil,	35
British,	4 to 6
Bronzes,	25 to 125
Cables, (Europe) cwt.	20 to 25
Coir,	6 to 7
Cambays, (superfine Cuddalore) corgie	50 to 55
Plate,	10 to 15
Cambries, Europe, 1st sort, piece	25 to 30
2d,	15 to 20
Madras, 1st,	15
2d,	10
Camphor, (barroo) real head thin lb.	25
2d sort,	20
3d,	15
4th,	10
Candles, Wax, Bengal, manad	10 to 15
Europe Manad, lb.	10 to 15
Spermaceti,	150
Tallow,	10 to 15
Canvas, Europe, bolt	20 to 25
Bengal,	10 to 15
Chittagang,	10 to 15
Danish,	25 to 150
Cardamums, 1st sort,	100 to 110
2d,	80 to 100
3d,	60 to 80
Cassia, 1st sort,	10 to 15
2d,	8 to 10
Cinnamon, 1st,	10 to 15
2d,	8 to 10
Charcoal, 1st,	80 to 120
2d,	55 to 85
Cheese, American, cwt.	40 to 50
English,	60
Dutch,	60
China, Europe, corgie	250 to 200
Patna,	25
Malabar,	25
Aroot,	12 to 15
Cuddalore,	120
Super-sannahs,	120
Gilbeas, red,	100
blue,	80
Harrispaul, pocket,	40
Muslin, fine,	65
coarse,	25
Pulicat,	150
Vantipollan, 1st sort,	80
2d,	40
3d,	25

Cloves, 1st sort,	215
2d,	175 to 180
Goshidias,	5
Cone, (Straits) of small,	10 to 12
of large,	10 to 12
Coffee, Java, 1st sort,	3 to 4
2d,	3 to 4
3d,	3 to 4
Copper, Sheet, English,	35 to 40
Bolt,	30 to 35
Japan,	35 to 40
Coral,	80 to 70
Cordage, Europe,	10 to 12
Manilla,	10 to 12
Cordials, in bottles,	10 to 12
Corned Meats,	15 to 2
Cossacs, superfine gold-head,	200 to 220
2d sort,	100 to 120
3d,	60 to 75
Cossumbo Flowers, 1st,	80
2d,	20 to 25
Cotton, Surats, good, and free,	12 to 14
Curwans, Company's length,	12
short,	10
Cuttings, scarlet,	60
coloured,	40
Damers,	3 to 4
Dates,	3 to 4
Dimitry, fine, Europe,	20
coarse,	15
Dacca,	25 to 30
2d sort,	18 to 25
Dorraas, fine,	90 to 100
coarse,	45 to 50
Duck,	25 to 30
American,	15 to 20
Dungaree,	2 to 3
double head,	4 to 5
Elephant's teeth, large,	80
small,	60
smaller,	30 to 40
Fish, cod, dry,	15 to 20
Salmon, in legs,	15 to 20
Herrings,	30
Ross,	100 to 120
Flints,	1000 to 50
Flour, American, barrel	15 to 20
China,	1000 to 50
Geneva, Holland, 15 bot. case, case	50 to 60
in cask,	30 to 40
American,	20 to 30
Ghee,	12 to 15
Ginger, race,	10 to 15
ground,	8 to 10
Ginghams, Manilla,	30 to 35
Chandernagore,	25
Ginseng,	1000
Glass, Window, English,	box of 50, 50
German,	15 to 20
Dutch,	15 to 20
Gold-thread, China,	5 to 6
Persian,	5 to 6
Europe,	8
Gram,	1 to 2
Gum Arabic,	5 to 6
Guany Bags,	100 to 10
Pauls,	4 to 6
Gurrahs, blue, Bheerboom,	40
white,	35
Mandkerchiefs, Bahdanna,	50
Bernagore,	60
Cambrie, fine,	45 to 50
coarse,	35
Hartaui, or yellow Arsenic,	25
Hawers,	25
Hides, dried, Europe,	25
Country,	14
Indigo, Bengal, 1st sort,	65 to 70
2d,	35 to 40
Java, 1st sort,	100
2d,	80
Iron, Bar, British,	10 to 12
Square,	10
Swedish,	5 to 10
Hoop,	10 to 15
Izalees, 1st sort,	120 to 150
2d,	60 to 80
3d,	40 to 60
Kismias,	200 to 300
Lead, Pig,	10 to 12
Sheet,	10 to 12
red,	10 to 12
white,	10 to 12
Leather, Morocco,	3
lines, Deep-sea and log,	50
Liquor, in bottles,	10 to 15
Long-cloth, Bengal, 1st sort,	18 to 20
2d,	10 to 15
3d,	8 to 10
4th,	6 to 8
Madras 1st,	30
2d,	20 to 25
3d,	15 to 20
4th,	8 to 10
Lumber, pine Scantlings, 1st size, foot	1
boards 1st, each	3
2d,	2
apars,	3
teak,	3
planks, 1st size,	10 to 15
2d,	8 to 10
3d,	4 to 6
staves, large, 100	11
small,	14
Spars, pine,	24
teak,	3
planks, 1st size,	10 to 15
2d,	8 to 10
3d,	4 to 6
staves, large, 100	11
small,	14
Mace, 1st sort,	170 to 180
2d,	150 to 160
Mamobees, fine,	120
medium,	80
coarse,	65
Macraes, blue, 1st sort,	100
2d,	80
3d,	60 to 55
Mullmuls, fine,	200 to 320
coarse,	90
Nails,	12 to 15
Nankin, Company's length, blue, corgie	25
yellow,	20
narrow,	12
white,	11
Nyanook, 1st sort,	25
2d,	15
3d,	8
Nutmegs, 1st,	15 to 20
2d,	10 to 15
Ochre, yellow,	100 to 120
ground,	100 to 120
Oil, Sweet, in bottles,	10 to 15
Cocoyut,	10 to 15
Catchang,	10 to 15
Kayo, bottle,	10 to 15
Earth,	10 to 15
Fished,	10 to 15
Fish,	10 to 15
Opium, Betales,	1000
Bunga,	1000

	Dollars of 60 Stivers.
Palempores, Madras, large,	100
medium,	70
small,	20
Patna,	15
Pepper, black,	4
white,	5 to 6
Pimento,	8 to 4
Pipe-staves, large,	100
small,	5 to 10
Pitch,	20 to 25
Porter, in bottles,	8
cask,	65 to 70
Prussian Blue,	3
Rattany Banjer,	100 bund. 8 to 10
Rice, fine, Bengal,	12 to 15
cargo,	1 to 2
fine, Java,	25 to 30
red or black,	15
Rope, Europe,	25 to 30
Rose-water,	12
Rosin,	8
Runs, Bengal, in cask,	1 to 1 1/2
Jamaica,	1 to 1 1/2
Shrub, in bottles,	8 to 10
Saffran,	12 to 15
Sago,	4 to 5
Salt,	7
Salt-petre, rough,	8 to 10
refined,	15 to 20
Sandal-wood, red,	15 to 20
white,	15
yellow,	10
Sapan-wood,	3
Sassafras,	4
Salampores, blue, 1st sort,	75
2d,	55
3d,	40
4th,	30
Sandals, good,	120
poor,	100
Serassah,	150
Seeds, pearl, Surat,	25
Sherbets, Bengal,	1000
Sherry, Fine, Best and largest,	20
2d sort,	15
Silk, 1st,	500
2d,	400
3d,	350
4th,	200
Stick-Lack,	10
Succoons, blue, fine,	80 to 90
coarse,	70 to 80
white, fine,	80 to 90
coarse,	70 to 80
Sugar, 1st sort,	70 to 80
2d,	5
3d,	4
Cauchy,	10 to 15
white,	12
brown,	6
Sulphur,	7
Table Cloth, Dacca, 1st sort, corgie	60
2d,	50
3d,	40
Behar, fine,	80
coarse,	35 to 40
Dacca, gold-head, piece	20 to 25
coarse,	10 to 15
Taffetas, 1st sort,	15
2d,	10
3d,	8
Tar, British,	barrel 95 to 100
Swedish,	25 to 25
American,	15 to 18
Tallow,	6 to 8
Tim, Block,	20 to 25
in Plates,	25 to 30
Tortoise-shell, thick and good, pecul.	240 to 250
ordinary,	100 to 110
Teas, Bohea,	10 to 12
Hyson,	15 to 18
Young Hyson,	25 to 30
Hyson Skillo,	20
Opium,	1000
Superfine,	25 to 30
Sourabaya,	10 to 15
Tobacco, American,	25 to 30
China,	25 to 30
Towah, Patna, fine,	100 to 120
coarse,	80 to 100
Tutenage,	100 to 120
Twine, Europe, 1st sort,	100 to 120
Bengal,	90
Varnish, black,	100
white,	100
Vareigrees,	100
Vitry, Bengal,	100
Danish,	100
Wax, Bee's, 1st sort,	30
2d,	

Advertisement.

AT the house No. 10, New-port-
street, is exposed for Sale, for rea-
dy money, a variety of **JAPAN**
ARTICLES!

Advertentie.

V O O R Contante betaling zyn
Goederen van Japan aangebragt
in het huis No. 10, in de binnen
Nieuw-poort-straat te bekomen.

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TO BE SOLD

AT

**CAPTAIN RICHARDSON'S,
THE UNDERMENTIONED
GOODS,**

At the following reduced Prices, viz.

	Dols.
BLACK TEA , in chests of 82 lbs. at - - - -	18
Ditto in 25 catty boxes, - - - -	5
Hyson, in chests of about 60 lbs. - - - -	50
Hyson Skin, - - - -	20
Figured Sash and Curtains, 25 per cent under the former selling prices.	
Round bolt Iron, at 8 dols. per pecul.	
China-Ware in Dinner sets of 221 pieces, at 32 dollars each set.	
Breakfast sets of 48 pieces, 2½ each set.	
Tea-Cups and Saucers, in chests of 600 Cups and 600 Saucers, at 30 dollars.	
Excellent Cogniac Brandy, in bottles at 30 dollars per dozen.	

FOR READY MONEY.

TO BE SOLD

AT

CAPTAIN THOMAS RICHARDSON'S

THE UNDERMENTIONED

GOODS

At the following reduced prices, viz

Date	Description	Price
16	Black Tea, in chests of 50 lbs each	16
7	White Tea, in chests of 50 lbs each	7
30	Black Tea, in chests of about 60 lbs each	30
20	White Tea, in chests of about 60 lbs each	20

Further Bales and Parcels, 25 per cent under the former selling prices.

Round Gold Iron, at 8 dols per picul.

China Ware in Dinner sets of 231 pieces, at 23 dol-
lars each set.

Black Tea sets of 42 pieces, 25 each set.

Tea Cans and Banners, in chests of 600 Cans and
600 Banners, at 20 dollars.

Excellent Green Tea, in chests of 20 dollars

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1814.

HAMBURG—AUGUST 18

Order of the Day of the Governor of Hamburg

The Comte d'Hogendorp, General of Division—Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor—Officer of the Legion of Honor—Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Union, and Governor of Hamburg

1—Considering the notification, that the Armies has moved, and the near approach of Hostilities

2—That in a town declared to be in a state of siege, every assemblage of the people is contrary to law, and dangerous to the public security.

3—That it is necessary for the maintenance of good order to prevent such assemblages, and to employ all possible means for this purpose, it is hereby decreed and ordered—

1—That every assemblage or collection of the Inhabitants in the streets of the Town or Suburbs, is strictly prohibited.

2—That any arms shall be opposed to the public peace, and if on the first demand they are not delivered, they shall be seized.

3—Women assembling together in like manner, shall be separated by an armed force, and in case of disobedience, shall be whipped with rods, and imprisoned.

4—Persons assembling together of more than three shall be considered as an assembly.

5—In case of the attack of an enemy on Hamburg, and in case the troops shall be ordered to arms and a gun be fired, the Citizens shall retire into their houses, and shut their doors.

6—Every Inhabitant not holding Public employ, who during the cannonade shall be found without a passport, shall be seized and confined.

7—Every Inhabitant who shall be seen upon the Ramparts or in the Defences within or without the Town, shall be seized and put in prison; and if he is guilty of this act at the time of an attack he shall be shot.

8—Whoever is guilty of spreading alarming reports, whether in writing or verbally, or who by his conduct, disturbs the public tranquillity, shall be seized and judged by a Military Commission.

9—If a dispute arise between an Inhabitant and a Soldier, the former must bring his complaint before as or the Commander of the Post, and justice will be given to him, but in no case can the Citizen take upon himself to revenge his grievance.

10—Every Inhabitant or Citizen who makes use of violence towards a French Soldier, more especially when he is on duty, shall be shot.

The present Decree shall be printed in French and German, and shall be published and affixed in the principal streets in the squares and in the suburbs.

(Signed) THE COMTE DE HOGENDORP.

Should any one be curious to know who is this Hogendorp that causes the Ladies of Hamburg to be whipped with rods, we will tell him.

You Hogendorp, the new Military Governor of Hamburg, is a Dutchman, born in Rotterdam. In his youth he made a tour of the Dutch establishments at the Cape of Good Hope, on a Military Mission. It is in these brilliant sojourns that he added to his happy natural disposition the elegant and humane accomplishments of a Commander of Slaves. His residence at the Cape was marked by three murders of Hottentot Soldiers. He became at last so troublesome and dangerous, that he was sent back to Holland in order of the Dutch Governor, prior to the capture of that Colony by the English. On his return to Holland, he joined the French party, who took him into their employ. He was appointed

Aid-de-Camp to the unfortunate King Louis, and shewed himself worthy of that place, by throwing off every sentiment of honor, and every principle of delicacy. A spy on Louis, it was he who first informed Napoleon the Great of the aversion and horror which his brother had often openly shown against the continental system. It was for this illustrious service that the Comte Hogendorp was made what he is at this day. It may be added, he is a prodigious wretch, the known friend and confidential companion of the infamous Vandamme, the Military Governor of Holland.

We have the pleasure to communicate, for the information of our English Subscribers, the following translation of the most important parts of the gratifying intelligence from Hamburg, published in the body of the Gazette of this day.

AANKONDIGING VAN DEN WAPEN STILSTAND.

Brief van den Generaal en Graf BARCLAY DE TOLLY, aan den Prins van Neuchâtel. REICHENBACH, DEN 27 JULY. (4 Augustus.)

Myn Heeren Generaal Major der Fransche Armee.

De Negociatiën te Praag geopend ter bevestiging der Vrede tusschen de Geallieerde Mogendheden en Frankryk, het voorgestelde doel gemist hebbende, zoo heb ik order de Wapen-stilstand, den 4de July te Pleiswirth gesloten, en den 26ste July te Nieuwmarkt geproclameert, aan te kondigen—Ingevolge de bepalingen van de overeenkomst, belast ik den ... om deze verklaring aan het Hoofd-kwartier van de Fransche Armee te brengen, en om tevens aan te kondigen dat ...

(Get.) BARCLAY DE TOLLY.

Eerste Bulletin, van den Kroon-prins van Zweden.

Hoofd-kwartier te Oranienburg, den 13de Augustus. De Kroon-prins is gisteren avond alhier aangekomen, en heeft zyn Hoofd-kwartier in deze stad gevestigd.

De gecombineerde Armee van het noorden van Duitschland, waarover Z. D. H. het bevel genomen heeft, beslaat de volgende positien.

Een gedeelte van het vierde Pruisisch leger-corps, de reserve uitmakende, onder de orders van den Luit. Generaal Graaf Tauntzien, heeft deszelfs Hoofd-kwartier te Munchenberg, en strekt deszelfs rechter vleugel uit naar Berlyn.

Het derde Pruisisch leger-corps, onder de orders van den Luit. Generaal De Bulow, heeft deszelfs Hoofd-kwartier te Berlyn, en maakt met den Graaf Tauntzien, de linker vleugel uit van de gecombineerde Armee.

De Zweedsche armee, onder het bevel van den Veld Marschalk Graaf Van Stedingk, concentreert zich in de omstreken van Oranienburg, rakende met deszelfs voorhoede Spandau. Alhier is het Hoofd-kwartier geplaatst. De eerste divisie is onder de orders van den Luit. Generaal Skiofdebrand, en de tweede onder die van den Generaal Major Baron De Posse. Deze divisie, benevens een gedetacheerde brigade van de derde divisie, maken een corps uit dat onder de orders geplaatst is van den Luit. Generaal Baron De Sandels. Al de Zweedsche troepen zyn in het centrum van de gecombineerde Armee.

Het rechter vleugel is geformeerd uit Russische troepen onder bevel van den Luit. Generaal Baron van Winzingerode, zyn Hoofd-kwartier is te Brandenburg. Het corps van den Luit. Generaal Graaf van Woronzow, behoort tot deze vleugel van het leger. Deszelfs Hoofd-kwartier is te Paue.

Een Pruisisch corps, gecommandeerd door den Generaal Major Hirschfeld, ligt te Magdeburg.

Zyn linkervleugel vereenigt zich met de Russische armee, en zyn rechter vleugel met het observatie corps aan de neder Elbe, onder de orders van den Luit. Generaal Graaf de

Valmades, wiens Hoofd-kwartier te Schwain ligt. Zyne voorposten strekken zich uit van Lenzia tot Dossau, tegen over Lubeck. De Luit. Generaal Baron van Vegesack, mistikt een gedeelte uit van dat corps; hy heeft onder zyn bevel 2000 Pruisen, 3000 Franschen en 3000 Meestersknechten.

Gedetacheerde corpsen, behorende tot de armee van den Graaf de Tassillon, bevinden ten Stedten en Custrid.

De generaal major Gibbs, is in Straatsand aangekomen, en heeft zyn Hoofd-kwartier te ... van den ... de ...

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Van dat oogenblik af aan, zyt gy van de boorden der Wolga, van de oevers der Don, van de Britsche Kusten en het noordelike Gebergte, geroepen om u te vereenigen met de Duitche Soldaten die de zaak van Europa verdedigen.

Het is thans dat alle wangunst, alle vooroordelen en nationale vyandigheden verdwynen moeten voor het groot oogmerk, de eendrachtigheid der volkeren.

De Keizer Napoleon kan niet langer met in ...

Men had reden te verwachten dat deze groote rampspoed, uitwerking van den hemelschen toorn, den Keizer der Franschen tot minder vernielende ontwerpen zou terug gebragt hebben, en dat hy eindelyk, gewaarschuwd door het voorbeeld van het Noorden en Spanje, het denkbeeld om het Vaste Land ten onder te brengen, waarvel gezegd, en voorgestaan zou hebben om aan de wereld de vrede te geven; maar deze verwachting is misleid geworden, en deze vrede, waar na alle Gouvernemen ten welken door alle Gouvernemen is voorgesteld, is door den Keizer Napoleon verworpen geworden.

Soldaten! Wy moeten dus toevlucht nemen tot de wapenen, ten einde niet en snaf-haukelykheid te verkrygen. De zelfde gevoelens, die de Franschen in 1792 bestierden, en die hen deden vereenigen om de legers die op hen gezonden waren, te doeven, moeten thans uwe dapperheid bestieren tegen den gene, die nu dat by het land dat u zag geboren werden, heeft aangevuld, nog Uwe vrienden, Uwe Vaders en Uwe Kinderen geknusterd heeft.

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PROCLAMATIE.

Gecombineerde Armee van het Noorden van Duitschland.

De Kroon Prins Generaal-Majoor van de Armee.

Soldaten!

Geroepen door het vertrouwen van mynen Koning en door dat der Volken zyne Bondgenooten, om U in de loopbanen der vrede te openen, te geleiden, vestig ik ten aanzien van den uitslag onzer Wapenen, myne hoop op de Goddelyke bescherming, op de Goddelyke overvloedigheid overvloedigheid, en op wees-woord en standvastigheid.

Zonder de namenloop der buitengewone gebeurtenissen, die op zulk een wrede wyze de twaalf laatstverloopenen Jaaren herhaald gemaakt hebben, zoudt Gy thans niet vereenigt zyn op dezen bodem. Maar twee Vroeten hebben gevoeld dat Europa een groot huisgezin is, en dat geens der Staten die hetzelve uitmaken, onverschillig kan blyven aan de ongelukken die een overwinende Mogendheid op een hanger doet drukken. Zy hebben ook erkend dat wanneer zoodanig een magt alles dreigt te overweldigen en te onderwerpen, er maar een begerde moet bestaan onder de Volkeren die te sloven hebben aan de schande en slaverny te worden.

Derde Bulletin van de gecombineerde Armee van het Noorden van Duitschland.

Hoofd-kwartier te Charlottenburg, 13 Augustus. De Kroonprins is gisteren morgen om 9 uren van Potsdam vertrokken, en heeft zyn Hoofd-kwartier alhier overgebracht.

Er zyn onderscheidene berichten ontvangen dat de vyandelijke troepen zich met haast in Barent en in de streek naar Trebbin vereenigen, ten einde op Berlyn aan te rukken. Zyne K. H. heeft de gecombineerde armee geconcentreerd tusschen de Hoofstad en Spandau. Sedert gisteren avond zyn in die stelling byna 80,000 strijdbare mannen aangekomen. Eenige regimenten hebben in 36 uren tien Duitse mylen (of 20 uren) afgelegd.

De Luitenant General Baron van Winzingerode heeft regts van de armee een verkenning gedaan met 8 a 9 duizend man paardvolk. Hy is zoo ver gegaan als Wittow en Jutshock, op de afstand van den vyand, en heeft enige krijgsgevangenen gemaakt waaronder twee Kapiteins zyn. De Beyersche Kolonell Graf Sauter is met enige Kavallerie gevangen genomen. De Luitenant De Vina, van het Regiment Pommersche Hussaren, heeft den vyand te Zesch aangevallen en 52 man, benevens 21 paarden, behorende tot een Regiment Dragonders van Hesse Darmstadt, krijgsgevangen gemaakt.

De Fransche Generaal de Divisione Junini, Chef van den Generaal Staf der Armee, is commandeerd door den Prins van Anhalt, is den 11den dezer naar de geallieerde overgelopen, en heeft zich met het Hoofd-kwartier vereenigt, tekenende de afkeer der armee van den Generaal Junini. Hy heeft de tyding bevestigd van het voorname van den Keizer Napoleon dat de armee van Berlyn naar de kust zal trekken.

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Printed by ...

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1814.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

the 10th of August, with the greatest solemnity. At 9 o'clock in the morning, the King of Saxony, accompanied by his brothers, and by all the Princes of the Blood, proceeded to the palace Marcolini, to congratulate the Emperor—Te Deum was sung in the presence of the two Monarchs. The French troops dined in the open air in the principal street of the new Town. The Royal Saxon Guards were invited to this dinner, and the Princes of the two Nations reciprocally exchanged proofs of good will and cordiality. The evening closed with magnificent fire-works. The 10th August, the Viceroy of Italy, Eugene Beauharnois, arrived at Udine.

Extract from the French Papers of the 29th and 30th August.

Copy of a letter from Comte Daru, Minister Secretary of State, to His Excellency the Minister of War.

Monsieur le Duc, As I see that the Emperor is extremely occupied, sometimes on the shores of the Bobre, sometimes in the passes of Bohemia, and sometimes on the Elbe, and as the Campaign is excessively active, it is possible His Majesty may not find a moment to write to you.

I think it therefore proper to inform your Excellency that I am in the best state possible, and am abundantly provided with every thing it can require.

The Enemy's army which was in Silesia has been beaten and driven back pretty far.—The entrances from Bohemia have been taken possession of and fortified—His Majesty appears to be in the present manœuvring against the Enemy, and on the Elbe.—Those of our armies that were manœuvring upon Brandenburg, must have entered Berlin to-day.

The army of the Prince d'Eckmuhl, joined with the Danish Corps, must be now within a few marches from that City.

I pray your Excellency to accept, &c.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—We have received news from the Grand Army dated the 22d. His Majesty the Emperor was then at Lauenburg on the Bobre, and enjoyed the best possible health.—The campaign was finished with the Military operations which had occurred were in all quarters to our advantage. The Russians and Prussians under General Langsdorf have been completely beaten. We shall soon receive an official Bulletin. On the 23d.

the Prince d'Eckmuhl has taken possession of Schwerin, an important place and the capital of Mecklenburgh. In short it is probable that our troops entered Berlin on the 23d.

The Senate assembled yesterday—His Highness the Arch Chancellor of the Empire presiding.—The sitting, at which several Orators of the Government attended, commenced at one o'clock and ended at a quarter past two.

On the 25th, Ave. 25.—We learned the Emperor has marched towards Lauenburg.—He attacked the enemy, who was posted on the right bank of the Bobre, and was driven from all his positions. The Prince de Moskwa, the Duc de Parent and the Duc de Raguse made the same movement, and have repulsed the enemy beyond the Bobre. On the 30th, the Emperor drove the enemy from Gabel, and on the 21st beat them on the Bobre.

The Emperor's army arrived at Friedland on the 22d.

On the 23d, the Emperor's army defeated the Russian army, and the Russian Emperor fled towards Moscow. The Emperor's army entered orders to march towards Moscow.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 25. H. C. C. Antelope, Capt. G. ... from Bengal ... 25th Dec. ... Wengobu, Phee Kam...

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 19. H. C. C. Antelope, Capt. G. ... for Sumatra ... Ship ... for Southabara ... for ditto ... for Bent...

Vessels lying in Batavia roads, Feb. 25. H. C. C. ... No. 9.—H. C. ...

SOERABAYA. ARRIVALS.—Feb. 10. ... from Batavia.—Passengers, ... DEPARTURES.—February 11. ... for the ...

Vessels lying in Sourabaya roads, Feb. 25. H. C. brig Nautilus—do. do. Mary Ann—Brig ...

DEATHS.—At Capetis, on the 20th Instant, ... E. Charters, 5th Beng. Vol. Bact. ...

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. ... The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to ...

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to ... Mr. ... Mr. ... By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

PRICE OF PROBOLINGO PAPER.

From 40 to 42 Spanish Dollars for 100 Rix Dollars Probolingo. SOERABAYA. 42 Spanish Dollars for 40 C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1900

Notice is hereby given that the following...

By the Secretary to Government...

GENERAL ORDER

By the Secretary to Government...

BATAVIA, Feb. 18, 1900

The confidential source granted to Captain...

allowance granted to Captain...

Mr. Powell is appointed...

The appointment of Lieutenant...

Mr. M. Schol is appointed...

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant...

PRICE OF PHOSPHORUS PAPER

From 1000 Spanish Dollars for 100...

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant...

The Prince of Eckmuhl has taken possession...

The Prince assembled yesterday...

FRANCIS, Aug. 25. - Within the...

FRANCIS, Aug. 18. - The advance...

FRANCIS, Aug. 18. - The...

FRANCIS, Aug. 18. - The...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

BATAVIA

ARRIVALS - For 25 - H. C. ship...

DEPARTURES - For 25 - H. C. ship...

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ARRIVALS - For 25 - H. C. ship...

DEPARTURES - For 25 - H. C. ship...

(Continued from the Gazette)

the 10th of August with the...

two Nations respectively exchanged...

Extract from the French Papers of...

Copy of a letter from General...

As I write the Emperor is...

I think it therefore proper for me to...

The Emperor's army which was in...

His Majesty's army on the...

I give your Excellency to understand...

PARIS, Aug. 29. - We have received...

On the other hand, the...