

FIRST Madras Govt Lottery

FOR 1814.
NUMERICAL List of Prizes drawn to the Tickets in the SECOND CLASS of the above Lottery, sold by Messrs. FORBES & Co.

- Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 6089 and 6138.
Prizes of 30 Pagodas each.
Nos. 6063 6069 6074 6098 6104
6146 6156 6162 6165 6174 6181
6194 6205 6206 6208 6214 6219
6222

Messrs FORBES & Co. have received the Tickets in the third Class of this Lottery corresponding with the numbers sold by them, and not drawn in the Second Class, which may be had on application at their Office until the 1st proximo, at Rupees 62 each, ready money.
Bombay, 25th May 1814.

MR. TOMKIN'S

HAS FOR SALE

AN Active young grey Horse the property of a Gentleman, proceeding to sea, on which account alone, he is to be disposed of. He has been accustomed to parade and stands fire steadily.

ALSO

A Strong neat Chariot with a pair of good Horses and Harness, ready for immediate use; this will be sold, or let by the month.

Bombay, 25th May 1814.

Advertisement.

G. HIGGS has just received from the Gulph a few strong bony Horses fit for draft.

G. HIGGS has also for private sale a Buggy and Horse with Harness complete.

Bombay, 25th May 1814.

A CARD.

Deceased Square, London 21st December, 1813.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Partnership now subsisting between JOSIAS DU PRE PORCHER, THOMAS WILKINSON, NATHANIEL EDWARD KINDERSLEY, EDWARD FLETCHER and JAMES ALEXANDER, carrying on the business of EAST INDIA AGENTS, under the firm of PORCHER & CO. will be dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st of the present Month, so far as regards the said THOMAS WILKINSON who retires, and whose share and interest in the Establishment will then cease.—The business will then after be conducted and carried on by the remaining four Partners above named.

A CARD.

CAPTAIN POPE and HORMAJEE DHUNJEE beg leave to announce to the Public, that they intend opening on the 1st day of June 1814, a House of Agency, under the firm of POPE and CO.

POPE and CO. having become Proprietors of an extensive ROPE MANUFACTORY, propose conducting their Agency to that connected with Marine Affairs, or which may arise out of it. Rope of all kinds will be found in their Warehouses, or manufactured to order.

J. A. POPE.
HORMAJEE DHUNJEE.
Bombay, 25th May 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday May 25th 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14th May 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel Richard Cooke, to succeed to the Command of the southern division of Guzerat, in the room of Colonel H. P. Lawrence who vacates that appointment in consequence of his promotion to the Brevet rank of Major General.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council having been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Hare of the 7th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, at present commanding the Escort of the Resident at Poona to the Command of a Brigade of the Nizam's Regular Infantry, the Governor in Council directs that Lieutenant Hare repair without delay to Hyderabad, or to such other station as may be pointed out to him by the Resident at Hyderabad, for the purpose of assuming his Command.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE. AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—May 19, Grab Ship, Lovely Fish, Captain John Nance, from Buhire and Muscat.
21st, the Honourable Company's Ship Elphinstone, Captain Millikin Craig, from England.—PASSENGERS: Lieutenant Colonel Brookes, H. C. Engineers,—Major O. Werge, 17th Light Dragoons,—Messrs. B. Allen,—E. Ray,—Wm. Perry, and H. Charles,—Cornets, F. Harring,—O. Delancy, and W. Pott,—Lieutenant G. S. Mackenzie, 25th Light Dragoons,—Ensign J. N. Clark, 56th Foot,—Ensign E. A. Thomson, 65th Foot,—Ensigns John Gordon,—C. Lawrie and Wm. Marriott, 47th Foot,—Wm. Robertson,—Wm. Ennis,—T. B. Jarvis, Bombay Engineers,—C. D. Blackford, Bombay Artillery, 1 Nihil.

Ditto the Honourable Company's Ship Lady Melville, Captain J. C. Lockner, from England.—PASSENGERS: Colonel Fitzsimon, Major of the 65th Regiment,—Captain Atkins, 17th Light Dragoons,—Ensigns H. Rich,—G. S. Blacker,—W. Barne,—A. Cuppage,—D. W. Rutledge, of the 65th Foot,—Cornet Peat, 17th Light Dragoons,—Messrs. W. Nottou & J. Paterson and J. Bailey Cadets,—Major H. Simpson, Madras Cavalry,—Captain C. Hodgson & Mrs. E. Hodgson,—Captain G. Barnes; Mrs. H. Barnes; Miss L. Barnes,—Mrs. Atkins,—Captain Hutchings, 65th Regiment,—Missionaries for Ceylon the Rev. Messrs. Auld,—P. Lynch,—M. Square and Cleught,—W. Crozer, Midshipman.

Ditto, the Honourable Company's Ship Neptune, Captain E. S. Ellis, from England.—PASSENGERS: Mr. A. Henderson, Assistant Surgeon,—Messrs. J. Randall, and J. Johnson, C. Black, and E. Galway.
Ditto, the Honourable Company's Ship Cabalva, Captain Jonathan Birch, from England.—PASSENGERS: Major Hessian, Artillery,—Captain Drummond, Engineers,—Messrs. Gourlay, Anderson, Boyd, Greenhill, Kentish, Hewitt, Waddington, Davis, Walker Reid, and Louisaong;—the Reverend Mr. Howard, and the Reverend Mr. E. Skine;—Mrs. Vernon,—Mrs. Anderson,—Mrs. Hewitt,—Mrs. Howard,—Miss Hewitt,—Miss Guilhemoid;—three servants, 167 Recruits, 19 Women and 13 Children.
Ditto, the Honourable Company's Ship Bombay, Captain Archibald Hamilton, from England.—PASSENGERS:—Mr. G. McIntosh,—Robert Mersby,—J. McDowall,—H. W. Duhwood.

Ditto, the Honourable Company's Cruiser Benares, Captain Wm. Eastwell, from a Cruise.
Sailed.—May 18, the Honourable Company's Cruiser Sylph, Lieutenant James Arthur on a Cruise.
Ditto, Ship Bombay Anna, Captain John Tate, to Calcutta.
Ditto, Ship Sultana, Captain John Kemp, to Madras.

EUROPE MARRIAGE.

At Elgham Castle, County of Kent, the Rev. and Hon. General Sir Robert Mallet, of the 7th Regiment of Foot, and the Rev. Major J. Turner, of the late Edward Turner Esq. of Bengal.



The Gazette.

BOMBAY, MAY 25, 1814.

THE China Ships, so anxiously looked for, have, at length, arrived; they sailed from England on the 1st of January, and touched nowhere in their passage. The *Revelationaire* frigate, having on board Lieut. Gen. Hislop, convoyed them a considerable part of the way, and left them, in Lat. 29 25 S, and Long. 55 30 E., for Madras. The news they bring is not, in the most important point

of all, so late as what we had previously received. It is however in all its bearings completely confirmatory of the happy change of affairs on the Continent of Europe.

From the Star of the 30th of December we find that Dispatches had been received from Marguis Wellington, dated St. Jean de Luz, on the 22d inst.

They state that his Lordship remained completely master of the navigation of the Adour, and the adjacent ground.

The French, between the 18th and the 22d, had once or twice shown themselves, in force, with a view to take in flank Sir Rowland Hill's division of the British and Allied troops.

This movement was attempted to be put in execution by the French, by means of their regaining the navigation of the Adour, but they completely failed, and they retired with precipitation to their entrenchments, when the British and Allied Brigades began to form, and threatened an attack in their turn.

No other military operations had taken place subsequent to the great Battle of the 13th.

The army was in cantonments, the officers and men in high spirits, and the wounded were doing well.

The weather was rather favourable, considering the season of the year.

The Messenger left headquarters on the 23d.

We are also enabled to present our readers from the same source, with the latest intelligence, received in London from the Continent. The following arrived by the Mail from Holland on the morning of the 30th of December.

Helvoetsluis, Dec. 23.
Accounts have been received here to-day, that the consequence of the late heavy conscription in France has been a general revolt, and that great numbers are daily deserting to the Allies.

Private letters from Frankfort, of the 6th instant, state, that the Deputies from the Swiss Confederation had on that day an audience of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria. They were received very graciously by that monarch; but, as it is said, on their proposal that the act of neutrality should be respected, were dismissed with the assurance, that all possible forbearance should be exercised towards Switzerland, but that he could not consent to a neutrality.

UTRECHT, December 31.
According to information received from the neighbourhood of Hamburg, the Prince of Eckmuhl, who is observed by the Crown Prince of Sweden, on the 15th instant, made an effort to cut his way through with his corps, but that his intention has been frustrated by the Crown Prince of Sweden in such manner, that he lost 6000 men in killed and wounded, besides 4000 taken prisoners, so that he was obliged to throw himself into Hamburg, with the remains of his army, which was diminished to 7 or 8000 men.

According to report, Hezzenbusch is so heavily bombarded by the Allies, that fires have broken out in three separate places, but as yet we have no certain intelligence of his having surrendered.

The garrison of Gorlichem on the 10th instant, sallied from time to time, but is always returning with loss. Last Sunday, on their 5th sally, we took several prisoners from them.

In our last we expressed some doubts with regard to Bernadotte's late operations; and after perusing a few of the papers, we have received by the fleet, we find that those doubts, of that distinguished Journalist, are confirmed. The same feelings with relation to that General, we ourselves do; in his paper of the 10th inst. we perceive the following.

"It appears to be an unfortunate circumstance that the Crown Prince, with his immense army, who have turned round to attack Denmark, had of pushing forward, when for fortune was a flood. Is there any thing of personal consideration mixed with this policy? Was he denied remuneration in the South, and had Denmark and the Towns thrown down to him as a spoil? We trust there is no solid ground for alarm, that we are going back again into the war of equivalents. Certain it is, that by untoward circumstances, time has been given to Bernadotte to better himself. Our Ministers evidently do not anticipate the events which have taken place, by not being prepared for them; and a month has been suffered to elapse since Holland threw off the yoke, without our having been able to land more than a handful of troops;—whereas BERNADOTTE might have pursued his career without interruption."

It was rumoured in London that some of the Toulon fleet had been taken. Sincerely do we hope that such may be the case. The following is a translation from the Frankfurt Journals, and is as we think, calculated to elevate rather than to depress our hopes.

VICE ADMIRAL COUNT EMERIAU TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE.
"On board the Imperial, Toulon Nov. 6.
"I had the honour to send your Excellency an account yesterday, that having set sail yesterday morning with twelve sail of the line and six frigates, with the wind from the East, it changed suddenly to the North, and afterwards to West bringing the advanced guard of my ships within cannon shot of the enemy with whom we exchanged several broadsides.

"In this skirmish, which took place at the mouth of the harbour, the *Agamemnon*, ship of the line, which was the most advanced, was within reach of several of the enemy's ships, who poured a shower of balls into her. Though she received several in her sails, rigging, and even in her hull, she did not sustain any serious injury. She had nine men slightly wounded.
"The *Wagram*, which was nearest the *Agamemnon*, protected her off steadily, and exchanged several broadsides with the enemy. She had some shot in her sails, rigging and hull, but had only two wounded.
"The *Boree*, *Ulm*, & *Magnanime*, were also within reach of the enemy, and received some shot, but were slightly injured. The *Boree* had two wounded. The ball that wounded one of the men struck the poop, unshipped the wheel of the rudder, and gave Captain More a slight contusion. The *Ulm* had also two wounded.
"The frigates *Galatae*, *Melpomene*, *Paulina* and *Penelope*, were also within reach of the enemy, and had several shots in their sails and rigging. But they suffered little; and the *Melpomene* alone had one man wounded.
"The ships of the line and frigates had eighteen men wounded in the whole, three of whom only are dangerous.
"The enemy then retired after having tacked. Three of his ships seemed to have suffered a good deal."
"(Signed) EMERIAU."

In a subsequent column will be found an interesting paper (taken from the Gibraltar Chronicle) relative to an unfounded charge against our army in Spain.
It is impossible, in our view of the subject to peruse the document in question without admiring the great command of temper which Lord Wellington evinces throughout the whole of it. There is something, we confess, in the pompous and querulous inanity of the Spaniards which our British flesh and blood cannot well bear with. They talk and write as if they were the mightiest of the feeblest nation under Heaven. Owing more to Lord Wellington than any country ever owed to a General, they are continually carping at his conduct, and instead of attributing to him the successful issue of their struggle, presumptuously ascribe it to their own magnanimity and valor.

TO THE EDITOR of the BOMBAY GAZETTE.
SIR,
The concern of the Editor of the Courier could not be greater than that which was generally felt here at the intelligence so communicably by him, of the dissolution of the Bachelors Club.
As I know that no general resolution to that effect, has taken place; I beg, through the medium of your Paper, to inquire, if the paragraph relating to this melancholy event, proceeded from authority, or, was inserted to fill up the space occasioned by being "compelled, however reluctantly, to wait for further intelligence" and further, to be informed, how to apply the quotation of his humorous correspondent.
I am,
SIR,
Yours,
M. MAZAGON
MAY 25th
M. Editor, B.

memnon, protected her off steadily, and exchanged several broadsides with the enemy. She had some shot in her sails, rigging and hull, but had only two wounded.

The *Boree*, *Ulm*, & *Magnanime*, were also within reach of the enemy, and received some shot, but were slightly injured. The *Boree* had two wounded. The ball that wounded one of the men struck the poop, unshipped the wheel of the rudder, and gave Captain More a slight contusion. The *Ulm* had also two wounded.

The frigates *Galatae*, *Melpomene*, *Paulina* and *Penelope*, were also within reach of the enemy, and had several shots in their sails and rigging. But they suffered little; and the *Melpomene* alone had one man wounded.

The ships of the line and frigates had eighteen men wounded in the whole, three of whom only are dangerous.

The enemy then retired after having tacked. Three of his ships seemed to have suffered a good deal.

(Signed) EMERIAU.

English Extracts.

THE COURIER, — NOVEMBER 4, 1813.

The statement in a morning paper relative to Mr. T. Sydenham, is entirely without foundation. That Gentleman is not gone on a mission to the Crown Prince, and "has not been sent home expressly for that purpose by Lord Wellington," having left Spain, and resided in England since the month of November, 1812.

By the mail from Halifax, Nova Scotia Papers to the 20th of September, and Boston Papers to the 20th were received. They state that our flotilla on Lake Erie has been completely defeated by the American Commodore Perry. It may, however, serve to diminish our vexation at this occurrence, to learn that the flotilla in question was not any branch of the British Navy, but was solely manned, equipped, and managed by the public spirited exertions of certain Canadians, who had formed themselves into a kind of Lake Feebles. It was not Royal Navy, but a local force, a kind of mercantile military.

The French, in their invasion of Russia, were accompanied by 1,195 pieces of Ordnance; of these a considerable number was rather reluctantly ceded by them to the Russians; and a much greater proportion was dropped, en passant, between Moscow and the Niemen; so that, according to another official return, 1,131 remained in the possession of the Russians on Christmas eve, 1812. The use to be made of this massy relic of the French invasion, is pointed out by an Imperial Decree of the Emperor Alexander. The captured cannon are to be employed in the construction of two colossal pillars, the one at Moscow, and the other at St. Petersburg. The plan of the monument has been given in by the artist charged with the structure, and finally approved of by the Russian Government. The can-

one are placed vertically beside each other, in eight distinct tiers; those of the heaviest calibre stand lowest, and thus the size of every range diminishes as it rises towards the top, were cannon of the smallest size are employed. A ring of Russian marble forms the separation between each tier. The two circular ranges, one at the top and the other at bottom, are composed of mortars and howitzers horizontally placed, so as to present the mouths towards the exterior surface. In imitation of the Roman rostral column, two cannons with brass wheels project from each tier in alternate situations; these are, in the drawing, sideways in one tier, and facing the eye in the next above it. The diameter of the lower circular range of mortars and howitzers is to be 17 feet, the horizontal sides of the granite square forming the plinth, 23, and the whole height of the column, 84 feet.

The Mayors superintend the disastrous transaction of the conscription in its preliminary stages. They frame the lists of conscripts from the parish registers. They summon the absent to appear; they invite, exhort, supplicate, and threaten. They assemble those who are forth coming, harangue them, talk magnificently of the prowess and glory of the armies, extort upon the satisfactions, and advantages of the military service. The conscripts tremble, weep, and are overwhelmed in despair; but they are of the proper age, and must march. The Mayors can give no exemption, they have nothing further to do, when the lots are drawn, but to conduct the conscripts to the borders of the district. The latter are preceded by martial music, and accompanied by sobs and groans, which it is the business of the Mayors to rattle if possible, by causing them to shout forth half broken, convulsive cries of *vive Buonaparté*. Every year this scene is repeated, and at each recurrence the public functionaries are the terrible actors of the drama. The Mayors can listen to no remonstrances. This is the province of the Council of Indictment—of the Prefect, of the Sub-prefect, of the Ministers of war, whose opinion must be had before any thing can be done to administer relief even in the case of palpable exceptions to the *laws*.

The first point of attention is the successful pursuit of the remains of the French army, under their fugitive Sovereign and leader, the spoiled child of fortune, Buonaparté. It is not for our purpose to repeat the details, or the substance of what every eye ought to read till it be imperiously impressed. The battle of Hanau seems to have a different air to what the French accounts have assigned, Buonaparté, flying with the most ruinous velocity from the fatal, fundamental overthrow of his fortunes, and almost of his Empire at Leipzig, found himself intercepted by a march of the Bavarian Army into his own immediate line of advance; and saw that the only means of safety was a desperate attack upon the enemy before him. It is an evident and a strong proof of his fallen fortunes, that the man, against whom all the assembled armies of all the Powers of Europe were scarcely an equal match—that this man, we say, is now scarcely equal to the single army of a single Electoral Power, and was detained two days upon his road, before he could break his way through this feeble line.

The second point of observation is the march and of operation which was taken by the Allied Armies. —and in the first instance, by those of the Emperors Francis and Alexander. The necessary effects of such a battle as that of Leipzig must have been, or at least in ordinary cases would have been, that it must in a degree have crippled even the conquerors, and have retarded them in their pursuit of the flying enemy. But here we see no such crippling, or such retardment. The victorious army seemed to have commenced and continued their pursuit with the vigour and almost the cohesion, as if they were the members of one man. They entered Frankfort with as much order as they had marched upon Leipzig. In the numerous dispatches by our own accompanying Officers, all of which are written in a style of most admirable eloquence, there does not appear to us a finer passage than that in which Lord Cathcart makes mention of the perfect parade order with which the Russian Cavalry, after a march of one hundred English miles, passed in review before their Sovereign upon entering Frankfort on the Rhine. The importance of this passage is, that it proves two points beyond all future dispute, —in the first place, the value of the Russian Cavalry, and secondly, the character of the spirit and enthusiasm now general over all Europe. It is this spirit, awakened and supported by England, which has accomplished this great work of general emancipation.

A third point is, the line of operation of the Crown Prince. After the deliverance of Gottingen, Hanover, Bremen, and all the towns in his way, this illustrious General (for such has he now rendered himself) is immediately upon the frontier of Holland, and a few days perhaps only a few hours will elapse before we shall learn the confirmation of the Dutch Liberties by the presence of a force, against which Buonaparté cannot venture to make a movement. Let us here be allowed to add one with. When Holland is thus effectually freed, let her be put into a state which will secure her Independence, not only against France, but against every other Power in future. Her own limits are not wide enough. Something must be added, to give her such a line of fron-

tier, such a force, and such a Revenue, as will enable her to act her former character in the Political Balance of Europe,—that is to say, to become a sufficient Barrier to France and Prussia. This was the fault of her ancient System, and was the excuse upon which Buonaparté annexed her to France.

A fourth point is the direction of the movements of General Blucher. This venerable General (one of the *Elves* of Frederic of Prussia) a man now in his 70th year, has excited the just astonishment of Europe, by the manner in which he has regenerated the Prussian Nation and Army; & if amidst so many illustrious military leaders it were not almost unfair to distinguish any one pre-eminently, we should feel inclined to say that next to our own Wellington and Graham, Blucher was the first General in Europe.—The opinion of the whole Allied Army seems to be the same, for they have evidently assigned to him the most difficult line of operation. The strongest fortress on the Rhine, and we believe almost of Europe, is Ehrenbreitstein; and if the Allied Armies could once force this town and fort, they would effectually be nearly masters of that frontier. It may be remembered, what a long siege in the early part of the Revolution was supported by these forts of the Rhine, and some notion of their strength may be formed from these circumstances. It is probable, however, that they are for the most part garrisoned by the Confederates of the Rhine—by Saxons, Bavarians, &c. If this be the case, the conquest of them will be greatly accelerated, perhaps immediately secured, by the quality of their garrisons, which will of course avail themselves of any opportunity to withdraw. At any event, Blucher will not attack them in vain: for we understand that he excels as much in the tactics required for the attack and defence of towns, as in operations in the field.

A fifth point, and scarcely of inferior importance to any of the preceding, is the carrying by assault by the Army of Prince Schwartzberg, the lines which united the *fort de-pos* of Cassel to the Rhine. The success of this operation ensures, we presume, the easy acquisition of the town, —and therein of a very important post on the Rhine. (*Bell's Messenger.*)

Bayonne is to France what St. Sebastian was to Spain,—a frontier fortress; and of so much the more consequence, as it is nearly the only strong town between the foot of the Pyrenees and Boudreaux, that is to say, in a distance nearly one-third of the sum total of the road from Bayonne to Paris. Bayonne, therefore, as may instantly be imagined from this representation, is a point of the first consequence to the French Monarchy; and the operations of the British and Prussian Armies, under the Marquis Wellington, and the Duke of Angoulême, would go very much to the advantage of the French Empire from its present circumstances, it is surely a reasonable supposition, that we knew nothing of the strength of Bayonne, or the importance of its situation, when we were engaged in such a fortress to be taken by the British Army. After the battle of Vittoria, the British Army became immediately upon the march to Bayonne; and it was found it necessary to pay the Military Works of Bayonne, and to have the natural communications which we should be led to expect, —to be known to the French. But we should have known that Bayonne was one of the strongest places in the Kingdom of France; that it was protected by Marshal Vauban, the greatest of modern times; that it is in the most strong fortification, and perhaps, in any of the fortifications, as Badajos or St. Sebastian. To those who are accustomed, by means of military operations, it would be nearly sufficient to be told that Bayonne was the work of Vauban; but the General, to whom the illustrious British and Prussian Armies attribute the success of their March.

We have thought our duty to say so much, in order to guard our readers against any belief of the foolish reports about town, that Bayonne has been taken by surprise or assault. They might just as well assert that Fort Mifflin or Plymouth were taken by assault. An important question may be here put—Will not this French fortress, therefore, effectually impede the operations of the British and Prussian Armies, and will it not be necessary that he should take it by a long and regular siege, before he can venture to advance?

To this we can answer, we think not. We are humbly of opinion, that he may effectually masquerade Bayonne as he did Pamplona; and being assisted by Sir George Collier and the British squadron upon his flank, that he may venture to make an advance towards Boudreaux. Our reason for this opinion (for the point is of more importance than will cursorily be imagined) is this, that the danger of leaving a powerful fortress behind resolve itself into two difficulties: —The first is that of leaving an enemy able to make incursions upon the rear; —the second is that such fortresses are usually so situated as effectually to block up the main road, and thereby to hinder the marching and coming up of provisions, convoys, supplies, &c.

Now, as to the first of these difficulties, the masquerading a fortress entirely removes it, as it likewise partially does the second; but the latter certainly, as the train of convoys even then cannot pass through the city, but must go round by bye roads and perhaps have to make roads and brigades for this purpose. But what the masquerading of Bayonne would not do in this respect, is effected by the squadron of Sir George Collier, so that this difficulty effectually disappears.

Our own opinion, therefore, is, that the Marquis of Wellington will certainly advance,—with this single restriction, that he will be guided in some degree by the state of the weather as respects the ships; for his dependence, for any length of time, or under any unforeseen obstacle, must be the squadron of Sir George Collier; he will of course wait till there is some appearance of such settled weather, as may en-

able him to keep the coast. We do not intend to say that he will wait for the spring,—but for weather, such as it now is in England, and not improbably in France. (*Bell's Messenger.*)

PROCLAMATION.
We William Frederic by the Grace of God Prince of Orange and Nassau; Prince Sovereign of the United States of the Low Countries, &c. &c. &c.

Health to all to whom these presents go greeting. Worthy Compatriots you have called me to finish the glorious task which you have yourselves commenced. I have undertaken the direction of your efforts in the maintenance of that liberty which your courage has re-established, and I reiterate my former promises to spare neither pains nor sacrifices on my own part as a testimony how much I cherish a nation which has offered so many unequivocal proofs of the love which it bears towards me.

But how are we to commence? Is it not by driving the French out of a country they have so long tormented? A part of this country is still a prey to the enemy who by his conduct at Worden has evinced his intentions.

Therefore to arms Dutchmen to arms; revenge the innocent victims immolated by the murderous feel of the enemy. Arm & prevent such assassins ever again finding admittance in to this country. The ancient standard is once again the point of reunion and will again reanimate your former valour. Each moments delay may prove destruction to some City and to hundreds of your fellow countrymen. The time is now arrived which is ever more to decide your fate. The country is eternally lost if we rest on our first successes; and if our children arm in support of the efforts of the allies her existence is secured to futurity.

Holland united to France has participated in her disgrace; joined to the allies she will share in the glory of the deliverance of Europe.

Parents! your country and the house of Orange demand of you the services of your sons; not to lead them to be butchered in remote countries but to save yourselves and your children from murder and pillage.

Wives! your husbands are called to fight not for a tyrant who will leave you to perish in misery but to secure to you a subsistence under the guardianship of your country. The God of Holland fights on our side. Who then amongst you can doubt of victory?

And you who cannot take any part in this the noblest of contents assist those who fight for you, take care that they are armed, provisioned, clothed; in short do acts that the exigencies of war require at its outset. Your love for your country will prove to the tyrant that the Dutch know no limits in the cause of patriotism & liberty. All the powers of Europe whose generous sacrifices have already been productive of the most happy successes have at this moment their eyes fixed on you. Our allies expect you to assist them by every means in your power and that you prove yourselves not to have degenerated.

Forced loans are not suitable to a people charged with the defence of their own interests, while, on the other hand, an augmentation of the public debt is an extreme resource which we are desirous of avoiding; added to which we do not wish to commence our reign by a financial measure calculated to bring our credit into disrepute.

We command our commissaries general of war, of the affairs of the interior, and of finance, to consider on the most efficacious mode of accomplishing our paternal object. We decree and ordain that all voluntary contributions made on this occasion be kept separate from the ordinary revenues of the state.

We farther ordain that this proclamation be published in all the churches on Sunday next in the most solemn manner. Done at the Hague the 6th of December 1813, the first year of our reign.

WILLIAM.

DECEMBER 7.—Dutch Papers to the 5th inst. have arrived. They give us the most satisfactory information, that the Prince of Orange has been placed at the head of his country, by the title and name of *William I. Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands.*

The illustrious Highness made his personal entry into the city of Amsterdam the 6th inst. amidst the general and enthusiastic rejoicings of the people, who everywhere salute him by his royal name, and the same day a proclamation was issued by the General Commissaries of the National Government in that city, declaring the political arrangement which had been adopted in conformity to the general wish of the Netherlands. "No foreign Prince," say they, "unacquainted with your constitution and manners, shall hereafter direct your dearest privileges at his pleasure; no longer shall the fruit of your industry be the prey of foreigners; no longer shall your children be dragged away to foreign parts, to fight for strangers in a cause foreign to your own happiness." "William I. appears as Sovereign among the people, which once before had been delivered by another William from the slavery of a disgraceful despotism." "Your civil liberty shall be secured by laws, and by a constitution grounding your freedom on surer foundations than ever."—It is a delightful and glorious feature in British policy, that we are ever ready to promote measures so beneficial to individual nations and so much tending to a general harmony of political principles among the great families of civilized Europe.

DECEMBER 10.—Dispatches have been received from Holland, by which it appears that

the enemy evacuated Helvoetsloot on the night of the 5th inst. Goree has also been taken; its capture was immediately followed up by the abandonment of Fort Doonacoore and the whole Island of Ovestacke, in which were found 12 pieces of cannon and a large quantity of provisions. The whole of North Holland, excepting the city of Amsterdam, was free from the French.

DECEMBER 13.—The Hereditary Prince of Orange is arrived in town from Lord Wellington's head-quarters at St. Jean de Luz, in France. His Serene Highness will immediately proceed, from opposing the French on their own territory, to driving them out of his native country; and it is easy to conceive what enthusiasm the presence of this young hero will create in bosoms already glowing with the sacred fire of patriotism. The readiness with which we have recognised in Holland an old ally, and have a second time lent her aid to shake off the bounds of the enslaver, can never be erased from the remembrance of the Dutch nation. Saturday's Gazette contains a notification that the blockade of the Dutch ports is withdrawn, and that Lord Clancarty is appointed Ambassador at the Hague. Vessels from Holland are of course received into our ports, and without waiting for the formality of a treaty, we are, to all intents and purposes, in a state of peace with a country whom nothing but the most fatal influence could ever have driven to war with us.

DECEMBER 21.—Halifax Papers have been received to the latter part of last month. They afford us the very gratifying intelligence that the American invading army, under General Hampton, 7400 strong, was disgracefully repelled from the Canadian frontier, on the 28th of October, by the intrepid gallantry of a small body of Canadian Fencibles, not a twentieth part of their number. The leader of this little heroic band was a Colonel De Salaberry, who, by taking a judicious position in the woods, and defending himself by an *abatis*, was enabled to frustrate the repeated attacks of the American General; whilst, by the concealment of the Canadians, and the sound of their bugles, purposely scattered in various directions, the latter was impressed with the idea that he had to contend against numbers nearly equal to his own; and as many of his predecessors in command had suffered from precipitately running into ambushes and other dangerous situations, General Hampton took warning by their example, and determined on a timely retreat. The scene of this gallant achievement was at Chateaugay, a spot which will henceforward rank as the Thermopylae of Canada, and reflect immortal honour on the 300 Canadians who maintained so unequal a contest. (*Heads of Intelligence.*)

LONDON, —DECEMBER 10, 1813.

Part of the Austrian army in Italy has actually got to Bergamo and Brescia, in the rear of BEAUCHAMPEL, who is at Vicenza, on the Adige. General HILLER was also preparing to cross the Adige in his front. By this time, we suppose, Milan is in the possession of the Austrians.

The abandonment of Dusseldorf by the enemy, without the slightest attempt at resistance, affords us considerable surprise, considering the importance of the place.

GOVERNOR ST. CYR, who refused to return to Dresden, and who, in consequence, has been ordered with his army to Bohemia, as prisoner of war had about thirty-five thousand men. Had this force been allowed, as originally agreed upon by Count KLENAU, to return to France, it would have been immediately placed in active service again, and this, with the garrisons of Magdeburgh, Stettin, Danzig, Torgau, and Wittenburgh (had they returned to France as BUONAPARTE wished by his late offer of negotiation), would have at once given him an army of 90,000 disciplined troops. By adopting the system of making all the garrisons prisoners of war, not a man of them will return to France, and he must depend entirely upon raw levies and the new conscription.

The letters from Plymouth contain the disagreeable confirmation of the intelligence that eight of our Southern whalers, with full cargoes, were captured by the American frigate Essex, Capt. PORTER, off the Gallipagos Islands in the South Sea. The following particulars are mentioned:

- Georgiana, PIRTS, 1600 barrels of oil; Boleby, BOWMAN, 1200 ditto; Montezuma, BANNISTER, 1,400 ditto; Atlantic, WYNN, 200, ditto; Greenwich, SHUTTLWORTH, 600, ditto; Ross, MUNRO, quantity unknown; Hector, RICHARDS, ditto; Catharine, SOLOTT, ditto.

The vessels before-mentioned were captured on the 28th of May last, at the Gallipagos Islands, by the American frigate Essex. The Masters of the Atlantic and Greenwich, arrived at Bermuda on Tuesday evening, in the schooner Fortunate, from Bermuda. Captain PORTER, of the Essex, has taken out three of the captured ships—Georgiana, and Greenwich as additional cruizers, forming, with his own vessel, a formidable squadron of four sail, wholly unopposed in the sea, which he has chosen for his depository.—The Gallipagos are situated, a point of land projecting into the life, and extending some way on both sides. The longitude is between 85 and 90 degrees. They are fourteen in number, uninhabited, but abound in turtle and other refreshments; for which well as for water, they are much frequented by navigators in the long voyages of the Ocean.

LONDON, — DECEMBER 14, 1813.

The Scheldt Fleet being chiefly built of German oak is defective in point of durability. The following is said to be a correct list of this Squadron:—

	Guns.	Superb (new)	Guns.
Chatham	94		
Hullendon	94	Alban	64
La Ville de Berlin	92	Trump	64
Ambuscade	92	Hooplar	64
Concavente	84	Duc	44
Declamate	84	Eugene	42
Falkuk	84	Terpsichore	42
Charlemagne	84	Friesland	40
Alfred	84	Minerva	38
Augustus	84	Hussar	16
Tifit	74	Bulletin	10
Pacificateur	74	Friedland	8
Trojan	74	Commerce de Lyon	8
Danzic	74	—, name unknown	—
Ceres	64	(The 2 latter are new)	—

There are six line of battle ships on the stocks, and several frigates in a state of forwardness, and two (Napoleon and Moscow), the keels of which were laid about a year ago; scarcely any progress has been made in them since. Most of the ships have their guns landed and their top-masts struck, which gives them a dismantled appearance; and all that are on the stocks are badly affected with the dry rot, owing to their having been hastily constructed of unseasoned timber. The fleet has not above a fourth of its complement of men, and they are chiefly French. The greater part of the Danish sailors and officers were dismissed several months ago, when Buonaparte found it convenient to withdraw the 91st regiment of the line (which had long done duty on board as marines, to keep the motley misfused crew in subjection) to reinforce his army at the opening of the campaign. He withdrew, at the same time, all the effective *charpentiers de la marine*, to construct bridges, to act as pioneers, &c. which accounts for the trifling progress that has very lately been made in the dock-yards at Antwerp.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,
DECEMBER 26.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, DECEMBER 21, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Head-quarters, Montreal, Oct. 30.

My Lord—On the 8th instant I had the honour to report to your Lordship that Major-General Hampton had occupied, with a considerable force of regulars and militia, a position on the Chateauguay River, near the settlement of the Four Corners.

Early on the 21st the American army crossed the line of separation between Lower Canada and the United States, surprised a small party of Indian warriors, and drove in a piquet of Seditary Militia, posted at the junction of the Ourard and Chateauguay Rivers, where it encamped, and proceeded in establishing a road of communication with its left position, for the purpose of bringing forward its artillery.

Major-General Hampton, having completed his arrangements on the 24th, commented on the following day his operations against my advanced posts: at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th, his cavalry and light troops were discovered advancing on both banks of the Chateauguay, by a detachment covering a working party of *habitans* employed in felling timber, for the purpose of constructing abbatiss. Lieutenant-Colonel De Salaberry, who had the command of the advanced piquets, composed of the light infantry company of the Canadian Fencibles, and two companies of volunteers, on the north side of the river, made an excellent disposition of his little band, that he checked the advance of the enemy's principal column, led by Major-General Hampton in person and accompanied by Brigadier-General Izard; whilst the American light brigade, under Colonel McCarty, was in like manner repulsed in its progress on the south side of the river, by the spirited advance of the right flank company of the third battalion of the embodied militia, under Captain Daly supported by Capt. Bruyere's company of Chateauguay Chasseurs. Captains Daly and Bruyere being both wounded, and their companies having sustained some loss, their position was immediately taken up by a flank company of the first battalion of embodied militia; the enemy rallied, and repeatedly returned to the attack, which terminated only with the day, in his complete disorganization and defeat; being foiled at all points by a handful of men, who by their determined bravery maintained their position, and screened from insult the working parties, who continued their labours unconcerned.

Having fortunately arrived at the scene of action shortly after its commencement, I witnessed the conduct of the troops on this glorious occasion, and it was a great satisfaction to me to render on the spot that praise which had become so justly their due. I thanked Major-General De Salaberry for the wise measures taken by him for the defence of his position, the advance; and Lieutenant Colonel De Salaberry, for the judgment displayed by him in the choice of his ground, and the bravery and skill with which he maintained it; I acknowledged the highest praise to belong to the officers and men

engaged that morning, for their gallantry and steadiness; and I called upon all the troops in advance for a continuance of that zeal, steadiness, and discipline, as for that patient endurance of hardships and privations which they have hitherto evinced; and I particularly noticed the able support Lieutenant Colonel De Salaberry received from Captain Ferguson, in command of the light company of the Canadian Fencibles, and from Captain J. B. Duchesnay and Captain J. Duchesnay, and Adjutant Hebben, of the volunteers, and also from Adjutant O'Sullivan, of the Seditary Militia, and from Captain La Motte, belonging to the Indian warriors.

Almost the whole of the British troops being pushed forward for the defence of Upper Canada, that of the lower province must depend, in a great degree, on the valour and continued exertions of its incorporated battalions and its seditary militia, until the 70th regiment and the two battalions of marines, daily expected, arrive. It is, therefore, highly satisfactory to state to your Lordship, that there appears a determination among all classes of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, to persevere in a loyal and honourable line of conduct.

By the report of prisoners taken from the enemy in the affair on the Chateauguay, the American force is stated at 7,000 infantry and 200 cavalry, with ten field-pieces. The British advanced force, actually engaged, did not exceed 300. The enemy suffered severely from our fire, and from their own some detached corps in the woods fired upon each other.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a return of the killed and wounded on the 26th. I avail myself of this opportunity humbly to solicit from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as a mark of his gracious approbation of the conduct of the embodied battalion of the Canadian militia, five pair of colours for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th battalions. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST,
RETURN OF KILLED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Total—5 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers Wounded.—3d Battalion Embodied Militia, Captain Daly, twice wounded severely.—Chateauguay Chasseurs, Captain Bruyere, slightly.

Head-quarters, Montreal, Oct. 30, 1813.

My Lord—Since I had the honour of addressing your Lordship in my dispatch of the 22d of September last, I have received the enclosed communication from Major-General Proctor. I have however, been informed from other quarters, that he commenced his retreat from Sandwich on the 24th of that month, having previously dismantled the posts of Amherstburg and Detroit, and totally destroyed the public buildings and stores of every description. That on the 5th of October following, when within a few miles of a strong position, which it was his intention to take up at the Moravian village on the river Thames, he was attacked by so overwhelming a force, under Major-General Harrison, that the small numbers he had with him, consisting of not more than four hundred and fifty regular troops, were unable to withstand it, and consequently compelled to disperse; that he had afterwards rallied the remains of his division, and retired upon Ancaster, on the Grand River, without being pursued by the enemy, and where he had collected the scattered remains of his force, amounting to about two hundred men, and had with it subsequently reached Burlington heights, the head-quarters of Major-General Vincent. Tecumseth, at the head of twelve hundred Indian warriors, accompanied our little army on its retreat from Sandwich, and the Prophet, as well as his brother Tecumseth, were of the most essential service, in arresting the further progress of the Americans; but as to the extent of our loss on this occasion, or the particulars of this disastrous affair, I am, as yet, ignorant; Major-General Proctor having signified to Major-General De Rottenberg, commanding in the Upper Provinces, that he had sent a flag of truce to General Harrison, to ascertain the fate of the officers and soldiers who were missing, and requesting his intelligence for a few days until his return, in order to make his official report. I also observed that the enemy, so far from being checked, by pursuing our troops on their retreat to the Grand River, had retired to Sandwich, which, followed by Tecumseth and his warriors, who had much harassed them on their march. Five or six hundred Indians, belonging to the eighth division, are reported to have joined the centre.

I regret to say that I am still without any official account of Captain Barclay's action on Lake Erie, the result of which has led to our relinquishment of the Michigan territory, excepting Michillimackinac, and our abandonment of the posts in Upper Canada beyond the Grand River. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Extract of a Report from Major-General Proctor, to Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, dated Sandwich, Sept. 21, 1813.

I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that the enemy have been reconnoitred at and in the vicinity of the islands, by an officer of the Indian department, in a birch canoe, who has seen seven vessels, some of them large,

standing into Carrying bay situated between those of Sandusky and Miami, and soon after heard a salute fired of fifteen guns. He also discovered, in Put-in-bay, four large vessels, with their lower masts in, and two rigged vessels, one of which, a gun-boat, came out and chased the canoe. We must expect the enemy soon with their increased naval force, which we most unfortunately have not the means of opposing with effect. Your Excellency will perceive that the enemy, having the command of the waters, would be able to cut off my supplies, and my retreat, were I to remain in my present extensive position. I have, therefore, determined to fall back, and to make a stand on the Thames. I have succeeded in bringing the Indians; I am in expectation, that the principal part of them will accompany us. Many are arrived at this side of the Straight with their families. The enemy is on the advance, and in very considerable force, accompanied by their small vessels and gunboats. It would be too hazardous to fight them on the other side, as our retreat might be cut off so easily.

Head-quarters, Montreal, Oct. 31, 1813.

My Lord—I have the honour to announce to your Lordship the arrival in the River St. Lawrence, of the troop ships named in the margin, having on board the two battalions of Royal Marines, and the two companies of Marine Artillery attached to them, from Halifax, in consequence of a representation which I had made to Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, requiring this reinforcement on account of the disaster that had befallen our fleet on Lake Erie, and the danger to which the right division of the army in Upper Canada was exposed by that circumstance.

By the latest accounts from Major-General De Rottenberg, dated at Kingston, on the 28th instant, I am informed, that the enemy still menaced that post, but no attack had actually taken place.

The American Armada, under Major-General Wilkinson and Commodore Chauncey, was at Grenadier Island on the 28th, within eighteen miles of Kingston, were it had collected, after having been dispersed in its first attempt from Sackett's Harbour to pass over to Kingston.

The state of the weather prevented the attack of Major-General Hampton on the lower province, and that of major General Wilkinson on Kingston, from being simultaneous, as was expected. I have reason to hope their enterprise against Kingston will experience a similar fate to that against Lower Canada. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. PREVOST,
Right Hon. Earl Bathurst.

* Diadem, Diomed, Fox, Nemesis, Success, Marine.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bar. Earl Bathurst, dated Montreal, November 14, 1813.

The loss of our fleet on Lake Erie had the honour of reporting in my dispatch of the date of the 22d. I last together with the increasing sickness among the troops of the lower province, and the diminution of the force in Upper Canada, by the different detachments which were induced me to send an officer express to you, with directions for the embarkation of the second battalion of marines, and the artillery company attached to it, which sailed on the 29th with a fair wind, and being much retarded together, arrived in the St. Lawrence the time with the other battalions, was ready had the honour of reporting to your Lordship.

I have now the honour of addressing your Lordship, that both battalions, together with the two companies of artillery, and a rocket company, having been disembarked at Quebec proceeded to this place, where part of them have already arrived.

I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship the arrival at Quebec of the *Eolas*, with three hundred seamen, and my intention of having them immediately disembarked from there in the steam boat, should it be possible; get them to Kingston before the navigation of the river closes. I have also received a report of a part of the 70th regiment being in the St. Lawrence, together with a fleet, having on board the remainder, which I cannot but consider as a peculiarly fortunate circumstance.

In my former despatch I communicated to your Lordship the movement and disposition of the enemy's flotilla and force, upon their quitting Sackett's Harbour, on the 19th ultimo, and of there being on Grenadier Island, on the 28th; I have now to inform you, that on the 29th, a part of this force was sent to Gravelly-point, where it was observed on the 30th, to be employed in constructing huts; but it is not improbable it may have had some other object in view, perhaps to proceed down the river, and by landing at Gananoqui, to aid in a combined attack on Kingston, which Major-General De Rottenberg still thought on the 30th, the date of his last dispatches, was likely to take place. General Hampton's army has altogether quitted the lower province, and from the reports of the different parties hanging on its rear, is retiring to its former encampment at the Four Corners.

I am happy to tell your Lordship, that the sickness among the troops is diminishing, and the convalescents numerous. The lake fever has been the most prevalent disorder, and has affected the officers more than the privates.

THE STAR—DECEMBER 30, 1813.
WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, DECEMBER 29.
Major HILL, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir ROWLAND HILL, has arrived with a Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to Earl BATHURST by Field Marshal the Marquis of WELLINGTON, K. G. dated.

St. Jean de Luz, December 14.

My Lord—Since the enemy's retreat from the Nivelle, they had occupied a position in front of Bayonne, which had been entrenched with great labour since the battle fought at Vittoria in June last. It appears to be under the fire of the works of the place, the right rests upon the Adour, and the front in this part is covered by a morass, occasioned by a rivulet which falls into the Adour. The right of the centre rests upon this same morass, and its left upon the river Nive. The left is between the Nive and the Adour, on which river the left rests. They had their advanced posts from their right in front of Anglet and towards Biarritz. With their left they defended the river Nive, and communicated with General Paris's division of the army of Catalonia, which was at St. Jean Pied de Port, and they had a considerable corps cantoned in Ville Franche and Mouguerre.

It was impossible to attack the enemy in this position, as long as they remained in force in it.

I had determined to pass the Nive immediately after the passage of the Nivelle, but was prevented by the bad state of the roads, and the swelling of all the rivulets occasioned by the fall of rain in the beginning of that month, but the state of the weather and roads, having at length enabled me to collect the materials, and make the preparations for forming bridges for the passage of that river, I moved the troops out of their cantonments on the 8th, and ordered that the right of the army under Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill should pass on the 9th, and in the neighbourhood of Cambo, while Marshal Sir William Beresford should favour and support his operation, by passing the 6th division under Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, at Ustaritz; both operations succeeded completely. The enemy were immediately driven from the right bank of the river, and retired towards Bayonne, by the great road of St. Jean Pied de Port. Those posted opposite Cambo were nearly intercepted by the 6th division, and one regiment was driven from the road and obliged to march across the country.

The enemy assembled in considerable force on a range of heights running parallel with the Adour, and still keeping Ville Franche by their right. The 8th Portuguese regiment, under Colonel Douglas, and the 9th Cadorese, under Colonel Brown, and the British light infantry battalions of the 6th division, carried this village and the heights in the neighbourhood. The rain which had fallen the preceding night, and on the morning of the 8th, had so destroyed the road, that the day had nearly elapsed before the whole of Sir Rowland Hill's corps had come up, and it was therefore satisfied with the possession of the ground which we occupied.

On the same day, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, with the left of the army under his command, moved forward by the great road of St. Jean de Luz towards Bayonne, and reconnoitred the right of the entrenched camp under Bayonne, and the course of the Adour below the town, after driving in the enemy's posts from the neighbourhood of Biarritz and Anglet. The light division, under Major-General Alten, likewise moved forward from Bayonne, and reconnoitred that part of the enemy's entrenchments.

Sir John Hope and Major-General Alten retired in the evening to the ground they had before occupied.

On the morning of the 10th, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill found that the enemy had retired from the position which they had occupied the day before on the heights, into the entrenched camp on that side of the Nive; and he therefore occupied the position intended for him, with his right towards the Adour, and his left at Ville Franche, and communicating with the centre of the army, under Marshal Sir William Beresford, by a bridge laid over the Nive and the troops under the Marshal were again drawn to the left of the Nive.

General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, which had remained with Sir Rowland Hill when the other Spanish troops went into cantonments, was placed at Urcaray with Colonel Vivian's brigade of light dragoons at Haparron, in order to observe the movements of the enemy's division under General Paris, which upon the passage of the Nive had retired towards St. Palais.

On the 10th, in the morning, the enemy moved out of the entrenched camp with their whole army, with the exception only of what occupied the works opposite to Sir Rowland Hill's position, and drove in the piquets of the light division, and of Sir John Hope's corps, and made a most desperate attack upon the left of the former at the chateau and church of Arcangues, and upon the advanced posts of the latter, on the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz near the Mayor's house at Biarritz. Both attacks were repulsed in the most gallant style by the troops, and Sir John Hope's corps took about five hundred prisoners.

The brunt of the action with Sir John Hope's

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Wednesday, May 25, 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1814.

We have just time to inform our readers that the *Vestal Cruizer* arrived, this morning, from the Gulf. The news she brings is of the most important nature. Buonaparté had once more tried the fortune of war and had completely failed. He left Paris on the 25th of January, in order to join his army which had taken post between the Aube and the Marne.

The Austrians, under the command of Prince Schwartzberg, also left their position at Langres on the 26th of the same month, for the purpose of meeting the enemy and giving them battle.

Partial actions took place on the 28th, the 29th, and 30th, at *Bar le Duc, St. Dizier, Vassy, and Brienne*; Buonaparté, however, having collected all his disposable forces on the heights of Brienne, the action became general on the 1st of February. The conflict was long, desperate, and bloody, and the result, on the 3d, was that the enemy were repulsed as far as the heights which are in the rear of Lesmont—seventy-eight cannon and several thousand prisoners, (among whom were many general), were the trophies of those memorable days; and so completely were the enemy defeated, that it was expected, they would retreat behind the Loire—abandoning Paris, and the division of MacDonald which was marching on Chalons to its fate. The allies were in full pursuit.

Count Platoff at the head of a body of Cossacks was hastening towards Sens, in his way to Fontainebleau.

It is said that negotiations for peace had commenced at Chatillon sur Seine on the 3d of February.

The head-quarters of the Austrians were at *Bar sur Aube*.

Antwerp had not fallen but was shortly expected so to do, the Prussians having possession of the Fauxbourgs on the 15th of January.

The Austrians under Bubna entered Lyons on the 20th of the same month and Chamberri on the 19th.

The Prussian Cavalry had reached Verdun. Murat had deserted Napoleon and entered into a treaty with the Austrians.

Namur had surrendered.

Bellegarde had crossed the Adige.

The Viceroy was retreating on Cremona.

Mantua and Peschiera were invested.

Constantinople, February 26th 1814.

The operations of the Allied Sovereigns, political and military, continue to excite the greatest interest and the consoling hope that Europe approaches the termination of her misfortunes.

The Allied armies penetrate more and more into the interior of France and advance towards the Capital of that Empire.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia were, on the 25th January, at Langres.

On the same day Prince Metternich and Lord Castlereagh arrived in that Town.

Chatillon had been selected for the meeting of the respective Plenipotentiaries charged with the work of a general Peace and they had already arrived there.

Meanwhile the allied armies manœuvred to offer battle to the Forces which the Enemy had collected between Troyes and Chalons sur Marne.

The immediate acceptance by the French Plenipotentiaries of the Basis of Peace presented by the Allied Sovereigns will alone spare the Plains of France from becoming the Theatre of new Exploits and the Scenes of a bloody warfare.

In a few days more the hopes of a speedy Peace will be realized or we may expect the Gordian knot will be cut by the sword.

The Head-Quarters of the Allies are at

Swartzenboarg were at Chaumont on the 20th of January, and his Army was in full communication with that under the command of Marshal Blucher and at hand to concert the operations which the general plan and circumstances may render necessary.

Dijon, Joinville and Nancy have been occupied; corps are before Metz, Thionville and Luxembourg.

General Count Bubna following up his successes has taken Bourg in Bresse, and will meet with no obstacles in his march upon Lyons.

The cry of Peace is that of all the inhabitants of the French countries thro' which the Allies pass. They feel and think that all resistance on their part, in deferring the period of Peace, will prolong to them the evils of War, for the cessation of which they have now so many years been sighing. They therefore remain quiet in their homes. The roads are covered with deserters from the neighbouring departments, and conscripts. The Allied Commanders give them the necessary pass-ports for their remaining in the occupied Countries.

The allied troops which passed the Rhine at and above Coblenz are advanced upon the Meuse and are, on the eve of making a junction with those of Holland who are advanced into Brabant.

Lirge has been occupied by General Tchemischeff.

A corps has approached Namur. On the 11th of January general Buiow gained a complete victory over the Enemy between Breda and Antwerp, and is approaching that City in order to commence the bombardment of it.

Denmark has made peace with the Courts of London and Stockholm.

By virtue of this treaty signed on the 14th January, a body of Danish troops will be united to the allied armies.

At the conclusion of this important event, the Prince Royal of Sweden, at the head of 60,000 men, after having left a force sufficient for the reduction of Marshal Davoust, closely invested in the unfortunate City of Hambourg, was in march to pass the Rhine and advance into Holland.

The King of Naples signed a treaty with Austria on the 8th of January.

Marshal Wellington after the brilliant days of the 9th, 10th and 13th December, in which he caused a loss of 10,000 men to the enemy, passed the Adour, and marched upon Bourdeaux.

Marshal Soult with the remains of his army had been obliged to abandon all his positions, and was already behind the Gave.

The *James Sibbald*, *Charles Mills*, and *Sir Godfrey Webster* which sailed from Point de Galle on the afternoon of the 12th January last fell in with the Bengal Fleet under Convoy of *H. M. Ship Cornwallis* on the 19th of that month and joined it the following morning.—*Sir Home Popham* in the *Stirling Castle* having left the Fleet for the Cape, the day after sailing from Galle.

On the 28th *the Fleet* was a little to the westward of Cape Lagallas, all except the *Sir Godfrey Webster* which Ship unfortunately sprung a leak on the 23rd preceding and was compelled to go into the Cape of Good Hope.

CAPE TOWN, 9th February.

The *Carmarthen Cape Ross* arrived here from Bombay on the 3d ult, and will sail for *St. Helena* on the 15th instant, under convoy of the *Lion*.

The *frigate* with *Lord Minto* arrived on the 2d instant, and will remain here 8 or 10 days.

The *frigate* with *Lord Minto* arrived safe the 26th of the month.

The *frigate* with *Lord Minto* left the Cape on the 27th.

