



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

J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government.  
BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javatische Gouvernementen Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend.

J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement.  
BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL III

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1814.

[NO. 121.]

**Advertisement**

IN pursuance of instructions received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, notice is hereby given, that the Company will continue to receive into their Warehouses in London any GOODS and MERCHANDIZE whatever the property of Individuals, and to defray the expences of housing, landing, and managing the same, and also of selling the goods at the Company's Sales, if the parties choose that mode of disposing of them, for which the Company are to be remunerated by a graduated per centage according to the Table of Rates which will appear in the Gazette. Jar ships of the season, waiyung according to the value and bulk of the goods.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,  
Acting Secretary to Govt.  
BATAVIA, June 11, 1814.

**ADDITIONAL Custom-house Regulation.**

HONORABLE the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the Duty now received on the Importation of GAMBIER at Batavia, a Duty of 6 Dollars per picul be levied on this article to take effect from and after the 1st day of July next.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,  
Acting Secretary to Govt.  
BATAVIA, June 10, 1814.

met *Sariep Achmat*, Tweede beschreven stuk en meer anderen.—Tweede nog zeker stuk Thuin-Land, gelege buiten deese Stad, in 't Oosterveld het 13 deel van 't blok L, sub No. 75, belend ten zuiden met de Soonthaarse-weg, ten noorden met 't Eerste beschreven stuk, ten oosten met de Effghaam van *Sariep Aydroe*, en ten westen met Commandant *Tjing*.—De breedte en diepte deeser Twee stukken Thuin-Land, staat bekend by meebrieven van den 8 Juny 1814, welk d'gelyks voor de verkoop te Vendu-kantoor te zien is.

Op Zaterdag den 25ste Juny 1814.

VOOR 't Huis van *Meerlok van Gult*, opp 't Ndurwyk, van 't Erfgening van *M. van Hoopnick*, van Huisgubelen, Schilderjen, Zilverwerken, Sluizen, eenige zeer goede Rey, en wagen Paarden, benevens een klein Collectie van fraais Engelsche, Hollandsche en Fransche Boeken, &c. &c. &c.

**JUST LANDED FROM THE SHIP JAVA,**  
AND NOW FOR SALE AT THE HOUSE OF  
**J. VAN RYK, Esq.**  
IN  
Newport-street,  
**SUNDRY EUROPE GOODS,**  
VIZ.  
**PALE** Ale—Perry and Cider—Hams—Cheese—Oilman's Stores—Confectionary—Paints—Chintz—Cloths—Cambrils—Trunks—Writing Desks—Tunbridge Ware—Carriages—Glass Ware—Coach Furniture—Hosiery—Ladies' Straw Hats—Stationary—Clocks and Watches—Medicines, &c. &c. &c. for Ready-money.

BATAVIA, 10th June, 1814.

**Advertentie.**

INGEVOLGE ontvangene Instructien van Heeren Bewindhebbers wordt hiernaarvens bekend gemaakt, dat alle GOEDEREN en KOOPMANSCHAPPEN hoe ook genaamd aan particulieren toebehorende, by voortdoring in 's Kompagnies Pakhuizen te London zullen ontfangen worden, en d'derzelver berging, ontscheeping en behandling steeds door de Kompagnie zal bekostigd worden;—Voorts, dat gemelde goederen op de Kompagnies Vendingen zullen kunnen verkogt worden, indien zulks aan de belanghebbers aangenam is, alles onder betaling van evenredige prov. Cantons bepaling by System welke met de reguliere schepen van ditse waven zullen uitgezonden worden, en waerop de pryzen zullen verschillen naar mate van de waarde der goederen en derzelver uitgebreidheid.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade,

J. DUPUY,  
Waarn. Sec. van 't Govt.  
BATAVIA, den 11 Juny, 1814.

**AMPLIATIE OF HET Tol-huis Reglement.**

DEN Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, heeft goedgevonden tegelast dat in stede van den by de invoer van GAMBIER te Batavia, betaalde gerechtigheid, in het vervolg 6 Spaansche Dalers op elk pikkol van dat Produkt zal geheven worden.—Zullende deze bepaling hinnen te werken van en met den 1 Juny aanstaande.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY,  
Waarn. Govt. Sec.  
BATAVIA, den 10 Juny, 1814.

**Op Zaterdag den 25ste Juny 1814.**

VOOR 't Huis van *Meerlok van Gult*, opp 't Ndurwyk, van 't Erfgening van *M. van Hoopnick*, van Huisgubelen, Schilderjen, Zilverwerken, Sluizen, eenige zeer goede Rey, en wagen Paarden, benevens een klein Collectie van fraais Engelsche, Hollandsche en Fransche Boeken, &c. &c. &c.

**JUST LANDED FROM THE SHIP UNION,**  
FROM BENGAL,  
AT NO. 11,  
East side of Great River Street.

**WHITE** Gurrals—bro-waditto—blue ditto—Mamoodies—Ginghams—Carpets—Muslin—Shawl Handkerchiefs—Port-Wine—real Cogniac Brandy—Claret from Cow and Harper and Gladstone—also, Bengal Butter, in cases packed in Salt Petre.

BATAVIA, June 1, 1814.

**Notice**

IS hereby given, that a further sale of COFFEE will take place on Wednesday morning next the 22d instant, in the same manner and on the same conditions as the last sale, with the following exception.

The COFFEE to be deliverable in the course of three months from the date of the sales, on application to the Commercial Committee.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,  
Acting Secretary to Govt.  
BATAVIA, June 16, 1814.

**Vendu Advertissementen.**

Door Vendu meesteren zullen de volgende Vendities worden gehouden, als:

Op Mandag den 20ste Juny, 1814.  
VOOR 't negotie Huis van *Timmerman Thyssen*, en *Westerman*, staande op de Anker-werk, voor reekening van de Assurateurs de overgeblevene lading van 't Schip d'Admiraal *Deury*, van Touw-werken, Maaderawyn, en Geneven op bottels, Zyde Stoffen, Bengaalsche Ryst, Lywaten, Rood en geel Laken, Yzer-werken, en andere goederen meer.

**Advertentie.**

ALZO den Raad van Justitie Sourabaya, aan den Secretaris van gem. raad *J. van der Ven*, in zyne qualiteit, als curator in de Boedels van insolvent overledene alhier, en als zodanig administrerende de nalatenschap van wylen den Wel- edel Gestrenge Heer *A. Couperus*, heeft verleend citatie by Edicte ad valvas curid op en de jegens alle onbekende die enig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de voorsz. nalatenschap vermenen te hebben.

Zo is het dat ik *A. J. HERTVELD* wez. re Exploiteur van welmelde Rade by deze voor de derde maal ben dagvarende alle onbekende die enig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de Nalatenschap van voorn. *A. Couperus* vermenen te hebben, omme op Woensdag den 26 October 1814, desmorgeas ten half negen uren ter Rolle van den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya te compareren dan wel gemagtigd te zenden, ten einde het tweede Default te Purgeren, voorts nog hunne actien te institueren en te funderen, sub poene van verstek en impositie van een eeuwige silentium.

Aldus Gepubliceerd en Geaffigeerd, Sourabaya, den 1ste Juny, 1814.

Door my,  
**A. J. HERTVELD,**  
Gec. Expl.

**Advertisement.**

REMITTANCES to England—Bills of Exchange at four months sight for Spanish Dollars or Paper Currency, on a well known East India House in London, may be obtained by application to Mr. T. MILN.—Proposals addressed to Mr. MILN, may be left at the Post Office, Batavia.

**Bekendmaking.**

EN nader verkoop van KOFFY zal gehouden worden aansaande Woensdag den 22 dezer, op dezelfde wyze en voorwaarden als de jongst plaats gehad hebbende, met deze uitzondering.

Dat de KOFFY zal afgeleverd worden drie maanden na den dag der verkoop, op daartoe gedane aanvraag aan het Commercieel Comité.

Ter Ordonnantie van de Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY,  
Waarn. Sec. van 't Govt.  
BATAVIA, den 16 Juny 1814.

Op Dingsdag den 21ste Juny, 1814.  
VOOR 't Sterfhuys van wylen *Sator Awit*, staande op 't groote Roca-malacca, van allerhande zoorten van Lywaten, als Commandels en Bengaalsche Chitzen, en Kleedjes, item Messen, en verscheide goederen meer.

Op Woensdag den 22ste Juny, 1814.  
VOOR 't Stadhuis, voor reekening van het Gouvernement, van een party Koffy Banen.

Op Donderdag den 23ste Juny 1814.  
VOOR 't Vendu-Comptoir, van allerhande Chinese goederen, bestaande in Zyde Stoffen, Vruchten Porcelynen, gemaakte Chinese Kleederen en Schoenen.

**Advertentie.**

TYSSOFF Adverteerd, dat de door hem nieuw van Mauritius aangebragte diverse Goederen by hem zullen te bekomen zyn van heden af, tot den 31ste dezer, en annonceert tevens, dat by hem aanvraag voor Passage en Vragt zal worden geaccepteerd, van den 1ste tot den 3le der aanstaande maand July, voor Samarang.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

1.—HET HUIS CUM ERVE No. 33.  
2.—HET HUIS CUM ERVE No. 34.  
EN  
3.—ZEKER stuk Tuyn-land, bebouwd met een steene Woonhuis, Paardestal, Wagen-huis, Slaven verrikke en Pakhuis, &c. alle met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen aan de Zuidzyde van de Ribalts-gang, buiten deze Stad.

Het een en ander verder te bevragen by **J. C. BOSWELL.**

**Advertentie.**

BY ARON LEVIE, op de Voorrey, is te bekomen Pruymen in vlesse, Kaapsche Boter in klyne vatjes, allerhande soorten van Kaapsche Vruchten, Sakkie, Soja in balies, Pontak, Frontinjak en Muskadella-wyn in vatjes, Kaapsche-wyn in Grootte vaten, Brande-wyn, Genever en andere Goederen meer.

Batavia den 4de Juny 1814.

**Bekendmaking.**

VAN wegens Directeur en Commissarissen van de Bank van Leening, word by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat de Bank met medio deses, zoo ter verwisseling van Banknoten, als aflossing van Panden &c., na gewoonte wederom zal worden geopend.

Ter ordonnantie van den Directeur en Commissarissen voornoemd.

P. DECKER, Sec.  
BATAVIA IN DE BANK VAN LEENING,  
den 11de Juny, 1814.

Op Vrydag den 24ste Juny 1814.  
IN de Thuin van wylen *Jacobus Jacobs*, staande op 't zogenaamde Noordragerspad, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Huismeubelen, Slaven, Wagen en Paarden, neevens andere goederen meer.—Ook zal op geveild worden, voor reekening des sterfboedels.

Zeker stuk Thuin-Land, bebouwd met een steene Huis, Combuis, Dispens en Slave-vertrekken, benevens een Paardestal en Wagen-huis van Planken, een dito Lonibong, en twee Speelhuisen met pannen en Adap gedekt, &c. &c. staande en gelegen omtrent 1/4 Uur-gaans, buiten deese Stadspoort-rotterdam, in 't Oosterveld het 13 deel van 't blok L, sub No. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 85, 86, 99, 100, 127, 128, 129, 133, 136 en 137, belend ten oosten met het Hoordragerspad en diffente perzonen, ten westen met de Paravese-weg meede met diffente perzonen, ten noorden met de Angiolse vaart en diffente perzonen, en ten zuiden

**Advertentie.**

ALLE de geene die iets te vorderen hebben, dan wel verschuldigd zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen den Heer *Ryke Seering*, in leven Chirurgen der 1ste Classe te Samarang, gelieve daar van opgave te doen, aan de ondergetekende binnen den tyd van zes weken, gerekend van heden.

R. STEDMAN VERR,  
N. H. PRINSEN,  
H. G. BATENBURG.  
SAMARANG, den 8ste Juny, 1814.

**Advertentie.**

IN de Koestraat No. 9. is te be komen Hollandsche Rode-wyn op bottels en in vaten, als meede Muscaat, Mallagá en Rhy-se-wynen, Eau de Cologne, Hollandsche Geneveren ditto Bier op bottels, by den ondergetekende.

P. J. C. DE JONGH.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

DE Thuin van C. W. THALMAN, op Jaccatra.—Nader te bevragen by den Eygenaar.

**Advertentie.**

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,  
DE Thuy van **J. F. SASSE**, op de Bacheraghts-gragt, omtrent de twee bruggen, bebouwd met een gerieflyk Woonhuis &c. &c. nader te bevragen by den Eigenaar.

**BY H. F. LIPPE** zyn te bekomen Mans en Vrouwe witte zyde en kat-tone Kousen, supra fyn, en verscheide andere goederen.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Jsaak Domin-

Batavia den 11de Juny 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen die iets te pretendeeren hebben dan wel verschuldigt zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen den Burger Jacobus Jacobs, gelieve daar van opgaave te doen binnen de tyd van Zes Weeken,

Batavia den 9de Juny 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te betalen of te ontvangen hebben aan of van J. COCK BLOMHOFF, van Japan, gelieve zich onmiddelyk te adresseren by

J. VAN REENEN.

COMPLETE SETTS OF THE

Java Government Gazette.

FOR THE YEAR 1813,

May be had on application at the PRINTING OFFICE.

GEPASSEERDE Dingsdag den 7de dezer in de voornagt quartier over Elf uren, overleed myn waarde Echtge-

L. R. CRUPPENING,

Wed. SEVERING.

SAMARANG, den 8ste Juny, 1814.

UITNODIGING.

Aan alle Hollanders en Vrienden, die in deze Colonie Geboren, en het Hollands Be-

Samarang, den 6 Juny 1814.

(was get.)

F. E. HARDY, P. LANGEWAGEN,

WAARDE LANDGENOTEN!

De vrygeboorne Hollanders hebben de vernedderende keetenen, welke hen den verfoeycelyken Dwingeland opgelegd had;

De oude verknochtheid aan het Doorlugtige Huis van Oranje, hebben de Vaderlandlievende Hollanders, doen besluiten om den Prins in hun midden terug te roepen, en aan hoogst dezelve, het Lot van hun Land en Huisgezinnen, ter bescherming optedragen.

Het is dus voor de tweede reize, dat het Huis van Oranje, ons geliefd Vaderland uit verneederen en schandelyke verdrukking redden zal!

Het Tydstip is dan eindelyk gekomen om in navolging onzer Landgenoten, vrienden en familien te toonen dat wy Hollanders zyn.

Onze edelmooedig weldoeners de Engelschen, hebben den 8ste December 1813, eene algemeene subscriptie onder de kooplieden, ten voordeele van Holland en desselfs verdedigers, daar gesteld, en zoude wy zulks een voorbeeld laten voorbygaan!

algemeene verlossing van ons Dierbaar Vaderland, en onze uiterste pogingen aanwenden om onze Brave Broederen, die hun bloed, en vermogen aldaar rykelyk offeren, tot onderstand te dienen.

De blyken van genegenheid welke het Britsche Gouvernement herhaalde reizen aan de Ingezeeten van dit Eiland heeft betoond, doen ons hoopen dat het Gouvernement alhier, wel wissels zal willen verleenen op de Bewindhebbers van de Edelste Oost Indische Compagnie, voor zodarige somme gelds, als de Amptenaren van hun te goed hebbende Tractementen zullen willen afstaan tot onderstand hunnen Landgenoten en Vrienden, en om aan dit oogmerk binnen de kortst mogelyken tyd te voldoen, zo heeft den ondergetee-

De Heeren. B. L. van Zitter, A. M. T. de Salis, C. W. Klein, R. Steedman Veer, van Winkelman, J. H. van Ysseldyk, J. C. Ellinghuizen, J. F. Zhaetzky, N. A. Holmberg de Beckfelt Dominis, P. H. van Lawick van Pabst, J. Rubenonking, J. D. Hartleff, W. Lamberge, D. C. van Blommestein, H. Muller, C. Meiners, H. J. A. Sack, H. W. Geselschap, P. F. Overbeek, F. van Jett, F. van Winkelmann, C. van Dam, J. H. Beer, J. P. Beer, J. A. van Middelkoop, M. Diepen, J. H. van Affelen, H. C. Cornelius, A. Hendriks, F. Hendriks, P. Langewagen,

SAMARANG den 10de July 1814. (Was getekend) F. E. Hardy.

Aan de Redacteur der Bataviasche Gouvernements Kourant.

MYN HEER,

Zo er immer in de geschiedenis van myn Vaderland een tydstip was, het welk van elken bewoner van hetzelfde de grootst mogelyke pogingen konde vorderen, zo is het zeker dat waarin Holland, uit hare staatkundige vernietiging opryzende, hare weleer zo luisteryke plaats onder de Staten van Europa weder ineen-

Dan, het belang van den Staat is zo nauw met dat van hare onder delen verbonden, dat het overvullig is te betogen dat de welvaart van de eene nimmer door den ondergang van een der laatsten kan bevoirdert worden.

In buitengewone gevallen alleen en wanneer geene andere red middelen onder ons bereik zyn, mag een gedeelte worden opgeofferd om het geheel te behouden;—Gelukkig echter voor het lydend Menschdom komen de gevallen slechts zelden voor, welke zulke wanhopige middelen kunnen rechtvaardigen, en men moet derhalven in het bezigen van dezelve met de grootste omzichtigheid te werk gaan.

Het zal, Mynheer, U mogelyk verwonderen dat ik my verrvye U over zulke algemeen aangenomen waarheden te onderhouden, dan indien het my geoorloofd zy uwe aandagt te vestigen, op een brief door den Heer van den Berg geteekend en in uw Kourant van den 4de Juny j. l. geplaatst, zult gy overtuigt weezen dat die heilzame grondbeginzels niet zo algemeen onder uwe lezers bekend zyn als de verlichte staat dezêr gemeente zulks mogt doen verwagten.

Het is ver van my op het voorstel in die brief vervat eenige aanmerkingen te willen maaken, welke den Schryver in een ongunstig licht zouden kunnen plaatsen.—Maar terzelve tyd dat ik aan zyne Vaderlands liefde, myne oprechte hulde bewys, hoop ik dat het my geoorloofd zal zyn hem door middel van uw nieuws papier de gevoelens van verre de ghesten zyner Landgenoten bekend te maaken.

Daar het oogmerk der volkplantingen is, het Moederland te verryken, voeren natuurluk alle maatregelen die by de eersten de geschiktheid daer toe verminderen, voor het laatste een evenredig nadeel met zich.—Nederland zal, indien Java aan haar wordt terug gegeven, dit Eiland als een der steunpielaren van haar ryzend aanzien beschouwen; deszelfs bloei zal van die van het Moederland onafscheidbaar zyn. Elke stap die de handel, de welvaart, en de veerkragt van het zelve maar eenigzints kan strekken, belemmeren of verlammen, stremt, belemmert en verlamt dus ook de handel, de welvaart en de veerkragt van het Moederland, en wat, Mynheer, zoude die heilloze gevolgen onvermydeluker na zich slepen, dan de uitvoer van zeeven agste van de nog in omloop zynde klinkende muntspie?

Deze waarheden verkrygen dubbeldte kragt indien Java blijft onder het bestuur van het Britsch Gouvernement, wyl als dan het belang der Kolonie zelve in die opofferingen merklyk vermindert, zo niet geheel verdwynt, en het nadeel van dezelve na evenredigheid groter wordt, zonder voor hare volkomen

verwijling eene andere schadeloosstelling aan te bieden, dan die genoeg doening in de herten der gemeente, welke elke grootmoedig daad ten gevolg heeft, doch welke met hare finantieele omstandigheden in geenerley betrekking staat.

Behalven deze nadeelen, zy het my noch vergunt aan te merken dat het voorstel van den Heer Van den Berg, ook in gunstiger tyden met de naam van Ongerymd zoude kunnen bestempeld worden, dewyl het zelve zulk een aanmerklyk tyd verloop nodig heeft om tot ryphid te komen, dat het lot van het Moederland reeds lange beslist zal zyn, voor dat het zelve er enige vrugten van zoude kunnen trekken.—Geen andere dan onmiddelyke hulp kan nuttig zyn, en het is buiten dien hoogst onzeker of het met de wyze inzigten van het plaatslyk Bestuur zal stroken, alle de Inteekenaaren, voor een gegeven getal Maanden, in het bezit van hunne Ampten te laten.

Het doen van openbare inschryvingen is daareboven by gelegendheden in welke het Patriotismus van vele brave mannen ten onrechte zoude kunnen in twyffel getrokken worden, hoogst onbetamelyk, wyl het Bestuur in Europa, met de Stand, de rykdom en byzondere omstandigheden der meeste volkplanters onbekend, den yver voor de goede zaak na het bedragen der giften zoude kunnen afnemen, het welk voor verre de meesten, eene grievende belediging zoude zyn.

Mogt de bekende Menschlievendheid der Kolonisten hun roepen tot het daarstellen van een fonds voor de in den dienst van het Vaderland verminkten, zoo behoefde men slegs de in Holland aangewezen weg te slaan, en plaatsen aan te wyzen waar een ieder onbekend het vrywillig offer zyner Vaderlands liefde kan brengen; dit kan by ware Patriotisten het bedragen der giften niet verminderen, en zal enkel invloed hebben op die van personen wier voornaamste dryfveeren ydelheid en baatzugt, en wier offerhanden om die reeden op het altaar van Nationale vryheid minder aaneemelyk zyn. Daar men echter niet mag veronderstellen dat zodanigen zich onder de goede Ingezetenen van deze Stad bevinden, en daar derhalven elk zal handelen, als prykte zyn naam naast de somma van zyn Patriotismus, zo zal gevolglyk door myn voorstel de goede zaak geen minderen onderstand genieten, dan wanneer de Kolonisten op openbare lysten aan hunne Vaderlands liefde ten koste van hunne bescheidenheid voldeeden.

Ik ben Myn Heer, UW ONDERDANIGE DIENAAR.

BATAVIA, den 7de Juny, 1814.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of several favors from our Correspondents in the Eastern Districts, which arrived, however, too late to be availed of in the present week.

The communication of METAMOROS has been received.—We can never object giving a fair opportunity for a reply to criticism, particularly if illiberal, but we do not conceive that *inceptive only* can be considered an argument of any force with our Readers.

Nolens Volens cannot be surprised at our hesitating to insert a communication, the whole force and point of which is founded upon a circumstance that requires to be authenticated.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1814.

On Sunday last arrived the ship Regent, Captain Haig, in 108 days from England, which she left together with a fleet of the Honorable Company's ships bound for the different ports of India, and among which were the Royal Charlotte and Surat Castle for this place—they may be expected to arrive about the end of the present month. The fleet fell in with the American ship of war John Adams, and the Woodbridge Licenced ship, which she had taken on her way home, but abandoned on the fleet coming in sight, making the best of her way out of their reach.

When the Woodbridge was re-taken, a rumour prevailed among the fleet, that the President, Commodore Rodgers, with one or two other American ships, was either in the China seas, or on his way to them—we know not how to reconcile this with the account lately received from Europe, that the President had been taken off Halifax and Commodore Rodgers killed in action.

Although the latter report wanted confirmation at the date of our latest advices, yet we think it by far the most probable of the two.

The following are the only additions which the Regent has furnished to the intelligence we were before in possession of. Prince Schwartzberg had succeeded in establishing his army between Bonaparte and Paris, forming a junction with Blucher.

The Fortress and City of Dantzic surrendered to the Allies on the 21 January, 12,000 French and Italian prisoners, among whom were sixteen Generals, taken.

The Fortress of Modlin, on the Vistula, surrendered about the same time.

Gorcum in Holland, had also capitulated.

The Bombardment of Antwerp had commenced with spirit and success.

The National Bank of France had found it necessary to stop payment.

The Brother of Her Majesty, His Serene Highness, the Duæ of Mecklenburgh, died early in February, while preparing for a visit to England.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of England, (Queen of Wirtemberg) was daily expected to arrive from the Continent.

The Legislative Body of France were abolished by Buonaparte on New-Year's day for having recommended Peace in their Report.

Fort George, in North America, was taken by His Majesty's Forces in December last.

The Americans in general were very anxious for Peace.

Ferdinand the 7th was daily expected at Madrid.

We have heard that a splendid Ball and Supper took place somewhere in Batavia during the present week, to which only a select party was invited. Having had no opportunity of acquiring personal knowledge of the particulars, we are unable to do more than mention the report which has reached us on the subject.

From an English Paper.

Letters from Holland state, that General Daendels, late Governor of Batavia, who had been appointed by Buonaparte to the Command of the Fortress of Modlin on the Vistula, being a native Hollander, had embraced the cause of his country, and brought away with him, from Modlin, two battalions, who immediately attached themselves to the Orange Standard.

De staat van de Societeit de HARMONIE door de tyds onstandigheden zeedert eenigen tyd aan het kwyne geraakt, is tegenswoordig wederom zodanig gelukkig hersteld dat de gezamentlyke Leden ter bekrouning van hunne daar toe aangewende pogingen, onder elkanderen het genoegen hebben kunnen smaken van een Bal en Soupe, het welk op den avond van den 13den Juny in het Societeits-huis in de buiten Nieuwpoort-straat, met alle luister gegeeven, en hoe zeer voor het eerst zeedert de oprigting der Societeit ondernomen, egter met het beste succes en onder het genot van algemeen vermaak en vrolykheid volvoert is. En hebben de Ingezetenen van Bataviasche zeedert 20 jaren ooit een tydvak beleeft, waar in de gemoederen met meer billykheid tot vruugd gesteemd zyn, het is taas zeedert wy op het aller onverwagst verrukt geworden zyn, door de blyde narigten uit Europa, die het herstel van ons lieve Vaderland, het lang gedrukte Nederland, in zich bevatten.

Het schoon en talryk gezelschap van Dames en Heeren, waarmede de Societeit vereerd werd, deed het niet ontbreken aan beminnaars van den dans, welke ook met de grootste levendigheit en vergenoezen begonnen en met geringe verpозningen doorgezét, eerst zeer laat in de nagt geëindigt werd.

De Illuminatie waarmede de Societeits-thuin was versierd, en welkers Frontispice met het opschrift De Harmonie pronkte, deed eer aan de smaak van den aanlegger en was zo fraay ingericht, dat de groote laan van de tuin een aangenaam en wel verlicht wandel perk tot verlustiging van het gezelschap verschafte.

De tafel welke mede eer deedt aan de geene die er de beschikking over gehad heeft, was zeer keurig toegerigt en met alle gemak en sierlykheid geplaatst in de nieuw aangelegde open zaal voor de Kolf baan.

Het vermaak dat een ieder genoot door de goede Order en Harmonie (de zinspreuk van dit gezelschap die het zelve zeedert hare oprichting gekenschetst heeft en welke dezen avond in alles heerschte) werd nog vergroot door de keurigheid der dranken, en door eenige wenige, echter toepasselyke conditien die met alle geestdrift wierden gedronken, en heeft meenige vrolyke gast in ongestoorde vruugd zo lange bezig gehouden, tot de dagende morgenstond hem aankondigde dat hy verpligt was zich ter ruste te begeven ten einde des avonds in staat te zyn de nitspanning met vernieuwde lust, op dezelfde plaats te kunnen hervatten.

Men zegt dat de Leden van de Societeit het plan hebben om tot het genot van



dit vermaak in het vervolg meer gelegenheden aanbieden, waar van men niet anders verwagten kan dan vermeerdering der gezelligheid en goede Harmonie onder Batavia's Ingezetenen, welk doel alleen daar mede beoogd word.

## EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

*Bell's Weekly Messenger, Jan. 23, 1814.*

### RELEASE OF KING FERDINAND AND KING CHARLES OF SPAIN.

Bonaparte has released King Ferdinand and his father King Charles from the imprisonment in which he has kept them for upwards of five years, and permitted them to return to Spain. But previously to their release, he bound them both, by a solemn oath, to conclude a separate treaty with him immediately.

The object of this measure is obvious: he hopes it may produce confusion, and embroil the Allies with Spain. But neither the Allies, nor Ferdinand, nor his father, can consider any promise made in such *duree* as at all binding. Spain has made common cause with the Allies—she has bound herself by the treaty of London (14 Jan. 1809) not to make peace with France, except by common consent. This treaty was made with the legitimate Government of Spain (the supreme Junta), during the King's absence and captivity, and cannot be broken without a violation of every principle of good faith and gratitude, on the part of Ferdinand: but we cannot entertain such a suspicion of him.—(*Courier of last night.*)

We noticed several days ago a report which had reached our office, of Bonaparte's having begun to tamper with Ferdinand the 11th, and even released him from his captivity. To this the rumour of to-day has added, that the Tyrant had inveigled Ferdinand into a Treaty of Peace, which was transmitted to the Spanish Government for ratification; but the Regency and Cortes, after due deliberation, refused to ratify it, and sent it immediately back to France. They had before declared that they would not treat with the Usurper while he held their Sovereign a prisoner.—(*Sun of last night.*)

### DUTCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST ANTWERP.

(FROM THE STAATS COURANT OF THE 16TH INSTANT)  
*Breda, Jan. 14.*

Early in the morning of the 12th, Gen. Von Bulow advanced towards Brascaat, and, with the column of Gen. Tuben, drove back the enemy's advanced posts, which were entrenched in the village of Merxen, upon the high road to Antwerp. At the same time the Cossacks drove the enemy from Turnhout; Gen. Von Borstell marched on St. Anthony; Gen. Oppen on St. Job; and the English corps on Capella.

On the 13th, all the columns broke up to approach Antwerp.—General Tuben favored by a manoeuvre of the English on his right flank, carried the intrenchments and the village itself, in which the French had posted 3,000 men, and in which the body of their General Avis, who was killed in the action, was found.

General Oppen had also on his side some fighting, during which four howitzers played upon the town, and actually set fire to a building, close to which were seen the masts of ships of war. The works are in a good state, and the strength of the garrison is, by deserters and the inhabitants, increased to 12,000.

It may be stated, as a double advantage arising from this expedition, that the French can henceforth no longer disturb the positions of the Allied troops, and that the movements of our left wing on Turnhout, Lier, &c. and even into the heart of Brabant, have spread a terror which must be highly detrimental to the enemy's plan of defence.

The troops have, therefore, received orders to return, bringing with them 600 prisoners and one piece of cannon, taken. The headquarters, which were yesterday at West Wezel, are now again here. Some Dutch officers, who accompanied this expedition, cannot sufficiently praise the courage with which the Prussians, at every opportunity, threw themselves on the enemy, and sustained the fatigues of forced marches in the most severe weather.

Private advices led us to believe that peace had actually been concluded between Denmark and the Allies. An account from Bremen states, that the peace was signed on the 11th. Of the precise terms we are uninformed: but it is expected that Norway will be separated from the Danish Crown and added to Sweden. The Danish Army will also co-operate with the Allies, and be immediately employed against Hamburg.

It is said that part of the Bourbon family will soon leave this country. It may probably be intended that Monsieur and both his sons, the Dukes of Angouleme and Berri, should embark, leaving Louis XVIII and the interesting daughter of Louis XVI the Duchess of Angouleme, here. It is reported, but we know not how true, that the Duchess wished to go herself to the Continent, thinking her presence would make thousands of swords leap from their scabbards. It would indeed, if the French people be not lost to all sense of feeling, gallantry and honour.

Monsieur did not leave London on Thursday, on account of indisposition; but it is believed he will set off this day. The Duke de Berri, it is said, set off on Friday. The Duke of Angouleme took his departure some days ago from Hartwell, and probably joined Colonel Bunbury at the port where they are to embark.

It is generally understood, that in the failure of the effort to procure the restoration of the Bourbons to the Throne of France, it is intended to re-erect the Kingdom of Poland, and to place them on the Throne of it. A proposition to this effect was once before made by Bonaparte, but rejected by the Bourbons, because it was coupled with a condition, that they should renounce for ever, on behalf of themselves and their descendants, all claim and pretention to the Crown of France.—(*Pilot of last night.*)

From the *Rotterdam Courant*, of the 13th. —An eyewitness relates the following:—When the Field-Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg observed the defeat of the French, after the three days' fighting, at Leipzig, he was anxious to convey the tidings himself to his Sovereign, who, together with the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, were stationed upon a height, about two miles from the field of battle. The Field-Marshal galloped up at full speed, and, saluting the Emperor with his sword, said, "Your Majesty, the battle is at an end; the enemy is beaten at all points—they fly—the victory is ours!" The Emperor raised his eyes to Heaven, and a tear was his answer: but his Majesty, dismounting, and having deposited hat and sword on the ground, fell on his knees, and aloud returned thanks to God. This example was followed by the other two monarchs, who, having also kneeled, said, "Brother, the Lord is with you!" At the same instant, all the officers in attendance, as well as the guard, kneeled down, and for several minutes a dead silence reigned: after which, more than an hundred voices cried, "the Lord is with us!" The sight of three crowned heads, accompanied by a great number of distinguished warriors, kneeling under the canopy of Heaven, and with tears, praising the God of Battles, was most affecting.

The following anecdote does such honour to the sentiment and feeling of the Russian army, and its commanders, that we are pleased to have an opportunity of giving it a place in our journal:—

Whilst on their march between Rastadt and Baden, they approached the place where the great Turanne was killed. The no less illustrious Moreau had, in one of his campaigns, marked the spot by a simple monument. In front of this monument the Russian Imperial Guard mounted a guard of honour, during the whole of the twenty four hours that the troops were passing. The march past the monument was conducted with drums beating and bands playing. This anecdote may be relied on; and would, of itself, be a refutation of the odious epithet of barbarians, with which that real barbarian, Bonaparte, has dared to designate his conquerors of the North.

Private accounts state that Bonaparte is not only grown very fat, but that he drinks hard. In these moments he makes light of his situation, and says, "that many persons will find themselves in a curious predicament; that there will be a change of masks, a change of decorations;" to which we hope to be able to add, and a change of actors also.

It is not generally known that the majestic white horse, which carried La Fayette, at the head of the National Guards, through the streets of Paris during the Revolution, is still alive, and is much revered by the Parisians. It is upwards of twenty-five years old, and is lodged in the Imperial stables. One of the squibs, recently placarded on the walks of Paris, was in the form of a petition to the Emperor from this old and faithful servant of the Republican faction, in which the veteran animal is made to assure Bonaparte that he has still strength sufficient to carry him through all the services which he will require while he is Emperor.

Amongst the anecdotes given to the public relative to General Moreau, it is stated that he had prepared the outlines of a new constitution for the French nation. His original destination and studies, added to his military experience, would certainly have qualified him for such an undertaking, and we should be glad to see in print a sketch of his plan on a subject of such interesting importance.

*Bell's Weekly Messenger, Feb. 13.*

### APPROACH OF THE ALLIED ARMIES TO PARIS.

The arrival of the last French Papers, seconded by the innumerable private letters which had reached the mercantile houses, have set at rest all apprehensions entertained of the alleged French Victory, and have enabled every one, who will apply himself tranquilly to the perusal of the French accounts, and who will form his judgment by his preceding knowledge and remembrance of what is the actual import of such Bulletins, to determine upon which side the balance of victory has inclined. It would be, indeed, an object of reasonable surprise, if such armies as those of the Allies, so composed and animated, and amounting to such numbers and to

such military strength, should not carry all before them in the present contest, where the battle is with an enemy so forlorn and dispirited,—and with respect to numbers and to all military strength a mere hasty levy of recruits. There is absolutely no army in France but that which is in front of Lord Wellington, and even upon the supposition that the military talents of Bonaparte were equal to his reputation, what could he be expected to effect so totally disarmed of his instruments. It was the sum of the above considerations, which induced us to conclude, upon the preceding reports of advantages gained by Bonaparte that they were so totally improbable, as to render it necessary to reject them. The Allies must conquer if they proceed. There is now nothing between them and Paris but Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Vicenza.

We must here interrupt the course of our observations; to express our most warm triumph, not in the mere hope, but in the absolute certainty of immediate Peace,—a Peace which being honourable to the Allied Arms, and which crippling the inordinate power of France, will be solid and permanent. It is now twenty-one years since Europe has seen any thing but a short truce, and however imperfect was the Peace of Amiens, every one may remember how grateful it was to the public feelings in its commencement. There is truly nothing in the brightest glory of the most successful war, which in real value can be brought into competition to the mild blessings of peace. War is the calamity of nations.—It is an affliction, indeed, which like other sufferings, is often of the most salutary consequences, and the value of peace would not be known if it were not purchased at the cost and evil of war.

As it would be an injustice to the patriotic feelings of our readers to doubt that they would pursue with the most anxious attention, the first Bulletin of the French Chief in the current campaign, we shall not here recapitulate its substance. Two points, however, in this narrative, are worthy of a more distinct mention, as being those which enable us to determine the actual colour of the fortune of the day. The first is, the loss of a battery of artillery by the guard. Upon this our readers will be pleased to remember, that the Imperial guard are attached to the immediate person of Bonaparte, and therefore that the capture of cannon in his very personal suite, as it were, is a very strong argument and indication of the actual nature of the battle. The second circumstance is, the small number of prisoners to which the French account even pretends. The daily papers alledge a third indication of the defeat of Napoleon, namely, his movement upon Troyes. This, however, will not bear the interpretation which they give it. The truth is, that the line of defence on the part of the French is a long curve with its salient or convex part towards the Allies,—or in other words a crescent. The extremity of it is certainly nearer to Paris than the points in the centre, but the movement of the enemy along this line is not to be actually termed a retreat. The point of fact here seems to be this,—Bonaparte being now at his very crisis, has chosen the spot upon which he must stand or fall; he has already fought one partial battle, in which, although he has had no success, he has kept his general ground. But if he was thus unequal to a conflict with the mere army of General Blucher, what can be expected of him when the whole of the Allies shall come up. To say all in a word, he has not the physical means of contending with them.

If any other indication of this victory of the Allies were wanting, we should ourselves be satisfied with the inference to be deduced from the general tameness of this first Bulletin. Whenever a French Bulletin employs such terms as these, namely, our loss is 3000, and that of the enemy's at least double, it is to us, who well remember the Russian Bulletins, an unequivocal argument of the defeat of an enemy; who never fails to boast where fortune has afforded him the least possibility, and who is humble and silent only when the external evidence of events is too powerful for the ingenuity and audacity of his falsehood. This Bulletin is infinitely too humble and too moderate for a conquering Frenchman.

The notification in the *Moniteur* of Lord Castlereagh's arrival, and of the formal recommendation of Negotiation, is not the least curious of the circumstances attending the opening of the Campaign—it may bear a double interpretation. The Allies, as they have testified by all their Proclamations, have exhibited the greatest care and anxiety not to call forth the local feelings of Frenchmen, or in other words, not to give that provocation which might excite the *Levy en Masse*. Now nothing is better suited to this purpose than this air of Moderation,—this Negotiation in one hand, and the sword as if unwilling in the other. A curious question, therefore were interposed itself,—are the Allies in earnest, or are they acting only in conformity to the policy of which we are speaking,—that is to say, endeavouring by these means only to keep down the public spirit, until they shall have reached Paris, and have reduced every thing to their mercy, under which circumstances they may then depose Bonaparte and replace the Bourbons? For our own parts, we must candidly confess that we entertain very great doubts upon the true meaning of

their present policy. On the one hand, we are inclined to regard it as the continuance of the same policy or rather *politique*, as the French term it, by which Count Metternich and Prince Schwarzenburg so ingeniously at once outwitted Bonaparte, and impelled forwards, seemingly against his will, the Emperor Francis. On the other hand, we are unwilling to suspect so many honourable minds of any line of conduct which we cannot altogether approve. Prudence is not merely allowable, but a duty, cunning, from its necessary mention of falsehood, is pure vice.

Upon the whole of these accounts, we most sanguinely promise ourselves that the month of May will not arrive without giving Peace to Europe, and that this Peace, being founded not upon the presumed honour and generosity of the French Nation and its Chief, but upon his reduced power and diminished ability of mischief, will establish the Balance of Europe, and the long tranquillity of all its component Nations, as did the Peace of Westphalia establish those of the German Empire. England, united by something more than parchment Treaties with Holland, must become the protectress of her own work; and as her undoubted gallantry and magnanimous perseverance (seconded by the blessings of Providence) have achieved the deliverance of Nations, so must her wisdom and moderation in Peace subdue all jealousies and moderation and commanding station.

Whilst we keep our maritime rights, let us endeavour, by a prudent exercise of them, to conciliate the minds of other Nations, and thereby to prevent the sure seed of future Confederacies against us.

There seems to be a very general opinion in town that some preliminary proposals for a General Basis have been offered by the Allied Sovereigns to Bonaparte; and, from the arrival of a Messenger yesterday, we are almost inclined to believe that the Negotiation will be as rapid as it is decisive. Bonaparte is so completely at the mercy of the Allies, that they have only to agree among themselves what they shall demand, and he has no choice but to submit.

Under all these circumstances it becomes a question of considerable importance; what is the Basis upon which the pending Negotiation can be opened; and are there any terms by which it is conceivable that the Allied forces can, in prudence, grant a Peace to Bonaparte?

Before we proceed to give this question any detailed consideration, it may not be amiss to explain some terms in frequent use with the Plenipotentiaries, and the true import of which there are some who seem not informed.

Most of the treaties, which have been concluded in modern Europe, have been formed upon one or the other of two basis; namely, the *uti possidetis*, or the state of actual and present possession of the Bel-ligerents;—or the *Status ante Bellum*; namely, the condition of things before the war. The former basis, the *uti possidetis*, is sometimes called the *Status ugo*, being, we presume, the first two words of a passage in Grotius in which this basis is defined.

The above two basis, therefore, are what may be called the technical forms to which modern diplomatists have endeavoured to conform their respective treaties. But as all the Cabinets of Europe have always evinced a very natural anxiety to preserve the Balance of Power, as settled by ancient Treaties, so the *Status ante Bellum* have been the general basis of all Preliminaries, and it has become a kind of acknowledged Law of Nations that all conquests, on all sides, in Europe, are to be restored in Peace; and that the indemnities for the expences of the War are to be paid either by pecuniary contributions, or from the cession or exchange of Colonies.

In the pending Negotiation, therefore, we have no doubt but that the general basis will be the *Status ante Bellum*, or in other words, the original condition of all Europe in the year 1789. It is sufficient, therefore, to note some points which will probably be expected from this basis.—This general original possession, modified by these exceptions, will be the Treaty to which we must look.

The first of these exceptions will be Holland and the Netherlands. Holland, as may be seen in the Negotiation of Count Metternich, so indispensably requires a frontier, that one will be given to her with the consent of all parties. This will probably be very nearly the same as the ancient Dutch Barrier, so deservedly famous in the wars of William and Marlborough.

The second exception will be the Netherlands. The Dutch barrier will necessarily render them naked and exposed. It is a question, therefore, whether under these circumstances the strong towns will be dismantled, and the Netherlands given into the hands of France; or whether they

(Continued after the Poetry.)





A PAIR OF EPIGRAMS FOR THE ENEMIES OF OLD ENGLAND.

A Tyrant's Elevation!

Last year, NAPOLEON, after all his high rant, Fled on a sledge, in woeful destitution!

Torpedos, versus Broad-sides!

The Yankees boast, with their Torpedo, Aloft in air our ships to shatter!

(Continued from the Third Page.)

will be annexed to the Dutch barrier, and thus given to Holland.

A third exception to the state of ancient possession will be the kingdom of Naples, and most probably some of the minor States of Italy.

The fourth exception will be the Colonies. Holland and Sweden will most probably have those which anciently belonged to France.

FOREIGN OFFICE, FEB. 13, 1814.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received at this office from the Earl of Clancarty, dated

THE HAGUE, FEB. 5, 1814.

The Prince of Orange this morning acquainted me, that he had at an early hour received a report from Colonel Fagel, commanding the Dutch levies before Gorcum, stating, that this place had at length capitulated.

I very heartily congratulate your Lordship on this event, by which a considerable force will be liberated from an irksome service for active operations at the close of a fortnight from this day.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 13, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are an extract and copies, have been addressed to Earl Bathurst by Major MacDonald, dated Oliva, 11th December, 1813, 8th and 18th January, 1814:—

December 11, 1813.

For any information which your Lordship may be desirous of obtaining, relative either to the operations of the siege, or the state of the ordnance, &c. I shall refer your Lordship to Captain Mackeod, who will deliver this, and whom I beg leave to mention to your Lordship as a most deserving officer.

I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that Modlin, which is a fortress of considerable strength, and which is also on the Vistula, and of great consequence to the interests of Dantzic, in a commercial point of view, has surrendered.

Oliva, near Dantzic, 8th Jan. 1814.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to in-

form your Lordship that the city and fortification of Dantzic were taken possession by the Allied troops on the 2d instant.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia having refused to ratify the principal articles of the capitulation for the surrender of Dantzic, of which I have had the honour of transmitting a copy to your Lordship, General Rapp, who commanded the garrison, has been obliged to accede to terms which were proposed to him by his Serene Highness the Duke of Wirtemberg on the 29th ultimo, by which the whole of the French, with the few Neapolitan and Italian troops that were in the place, to the number of 11,800 have become prisoners of war, and are to be conducted into Russia.

The Poles, amounting to 3,500 men, are to be disbanded, and permitted to return to their homes. The remainder of the garrison, with the exception of 190 Dutch, mostly artillery-men, was composed of troops belonging to the States which formed the Confederation of the Rhine, who may be estimated at 2,500; and a battalion of 370 Spaniards and Portuguese, who were employed as labourers in repairing the fortifications.

Having examined the fortifications of Dantzic, I am now enabled to inform your Lordship, that they might have been defended until the month of May, had not the greater part of the enemy's provisions been destroyed with the magazines which were burnt by the fire of the batteries.

The reasons which principally influenced his Serene Highness in granting to the garrison the former comparatively favourable capitulation were the impracticability of continuing any longer to carry on approaches at so advanced a season, and the great advantage arising from the occupation of the works of Wester Plate and Tahrwasser, which that capitulation gave him the immediate possession of, and by which the enemy was cut off from all communication with the sea, it being well known that every effort would be made by the Danes to throw supplies into the place, immediately our cruizers were obliged to quit the station.

The system of exaction which has been practised by the French since they have had possession of Dantzic, has borne hard on all ranks of people, and by which many of the most respectable inhabitants have been robbed of their property, and reduced from affluence to a comparative state of indigence.

But not to dwell on so distressing a subject, it is truly gratifying to me to assure your Lordship, that there exists one general feeling of gratitude among the inhabitants of this country, towards Great Britain, for the liberal aid she has afforded them in the glorious work of the recovery of their independence.

May I be allowed to offer my congratulations to your Lordship on the brilliant successes which have hitherto attended the exertions of the Allied Armies, and which I sincerely trust will in their consequences lead to the restoration of the liberties of those nations who have been so long suffering from French aggression.

I have the honor, &c.

ALEX. MACDONALD, Major of the Royal Horse Artillery.

THE COURIER, FEB. 19.

We inserted yesterday a telegraphic dispatch, dated Boulogne the 16th (Wednesday last) announcing another battle on the 15th, in which BUONAPARTE claims the victory, 10,000 prisoners, 10 standards, and 10 pieces of cannon. That he has exaggerated his success there can be little doubt, because it is his constant practice; but we pledge ourselves that such a telegraphic dispatch was received at Boulogne, and transmitted direct from thence to us. The scene of this last affair is near Montmirail, where the battle of the 11th was fought, in which our readers recollect BUONAPARTE assured us, that "after two hours combat, all the enemy's army was overthrown. The enemy broken on all sides, is in complete rout; infantry, artillery, ammunition, all is in our possession or overthrown. The consequences will be immense: the Russian army is destroyed."

"The next day, however (12th), this

destroyed Russian army" has a desperate conflict at Chateau Thierry, and BUONAPARTE was left pursuing the wrecks of it on the road to Soissons. On a sudden, however we find by this last Bulletin, that he is forced to measure back his steps to Montmirail, and fight another battle there on the 15th. From the 8th to the 15th inclusive there is continual fighting on one line, the line of Blucher's army. It begins between Epernay and Chateau Thierry, is continued between Chalons and Montmirail, is removed again to Chateau Thierry and returns back to Montmirail. We believe it will be found when our own dispatches arrive, that there has been continual and severe fighting between Blucher's army and Buonaparte's; that Blucher is doing as he did when Buonaparte was on the Elbe, viz. forcing him to direct his attention to his (Blucher's) movements, whilst the Allies are making movements in another quarter. It is probable that the object of Blucher was to keep Buonaparte from approaching Paris nearer than Nogent, Montmirail, or Chateau Thierry. If that was his object he has completely succeeded, and a week, an age almost at the present moment, is passed in these conflicts upon Blucher's line of operations. Buonaparte must have been recalled from between Chateau Thierry and Soissons, where he was on the 13th, to Montmirail, by the approach of another army from Chalons, or by the advance of Winzingerode from the North, which reduced him to the necessity of falling back. By an article from Liege, dated on the 11th instant, in the Dutch papers, we find that Winzingerode had his head-quarters at Avesnes, and that his advanced troops were actually beyond Reims. These were the Cossack who, the French Papers confessed, had taken possession of Rheims. Now if Winzingerode was at Avesnes on the 10th, he might easily have reached the neighbourhood of Rheims or Soissons on the 15th.

But the natural question which all persons will ask is, what the main army under the Prings of Schwartzenberg was doing during these operations upon Blucher's line? It were absurd to suppose that they would remain idle. And in fact, we know that they did not remain so. The last dispatch from Lord Burghersh of the 8th, informed us that they entered Troyes on the 7th. On the 10th they moved from Troyes, as we learn from private accounts. Two columns were sent to Nogent and Provins; and it is reported that on the 15th, the day on which the battle was fought at Montmirail, the Austrian army was between Buonaparte and Paris. It was certainly expected in that army that it would be in Paris by the 18th. It might indeed be the movement of this army that recalled Buonaparte so quick from beyond Chateau Thierry for the purpose of retreating by Montmirail as fast as possible upon Paris. But moving from Troyes, which is not 100 miles from Paris, on the 10th, the Austrians might, on the 15th, be much nearer Paris than Buonaparte could be on that day. Indeed they might be under the walls of Paris; and the report of the Cossacks having got to Lagny, about fifteen miles from Paris, is not at all improbable. Spite of the boasts in the Paris papers of the large force at Paris, national guards, &c. we have reason to believe the real amount is very small. The last French papers told us of the batteries for the defence of Paris at the barriers, being manned, it is rather ridiculous to use the word, by pupils of the Polytechnic school, that is, by boys of ten or eleven years of age, a sufficient proof of the scarcity of men. Neither do we believe that Paris is so full of ardour and attachment to the Government as the Papers would have us believe. On the contrary, we think the Government will find it difficult to keep the mob from rising and increasing the public confusion by riot and pillage. It is supposed that the Empress will be removed from Paris, upon the approach of the Austrians, under the care of Savary, the Minister of Police, and Cambaceres, the Arch-Chancellor.

The last set of French papers preserved a total silence about negotiation, though the previous papers had dwelt upon it with the greatest exultation, blazoning forth the dinners at Chatillon-sur-Seine, the interchange of compliments, the *meilleurs formes*, &c. &c. All further notice however of the Plenipotentiaries is dropt at once. The reason is known—Lord Castlereagh had gone to Troyes—No negotiation had been begun—unless two dinners; at which nothing but the most general conversation past, can be called a negotiation. It is when they get to Paris that the Allies will make a full and open declaration of their views—a determination which cannot be too highly and generally applauded.

NANCY, JAN. 20.

General Blucher, commander of the Silesian army, having penetrated into this principal city of Lorraine, has answered the Address presented to him by our Ma-

gistracy, by a Declaration which is of the greatest importance of any which has hitherto been made by any commander of enemy's forces on French ground. This act, which shews the motives and spirit, at least of the Prussians, if not of all the other Allies, is of the following tenor:

"Gentlemen!—I am satisfied with the feelings which you have expressed in your Address to me.

"A just and wise Providence has conducted our Arms into the French territories; all Europe is at length awakened from her destructive slumber; by the insatiable ambition of the man, who for the last fourteen years has had the direction of the fate of France.

"The people of the Volga, of the Danube, of the Elbe, of the Rhine, have quitted their own homes; and are now on the soil of the once happy France. Many of these nations, had, indeed, hitherto been the friends and partizans of France; but are now become her enemies; and what can have been their motives for this change? The ruthless and insatiable ambition of a single man! It is he who has caused those people, who were not hitherto warriors, to become so; because they could no longer bear the depression and disgrace with which he had overwhelmed them, nor the despotism and knaveries of his agents. Cast your looks to the Portuguese, who are now combating on the banks of the Garonne; they now rank among the first of Europe's warriors;—to the Hollanders, who have unanimously shaken off a detested yoke, and raised the banner of war against you.

"God, in his justice, has at length decreed a severe retribution: in the course of two campaigns upwards of 600,000 Frenchmen have disappeared from the surface of the earth; miserable victims to the insatiable ambition of a conqueror, who seems careless of shedding French blood because it is not his own. And what has France gained by this immense quantity of bloodshed? A whole generation of mankind, and all her youth from twenty to thirty years of age, have been devoured by the sword of War; money is out of circulation; commerce destroyed; the arts and industry sunk; agriculture without encouragement; the people groaning under the load of insupportable expences; gens d'armes tearing away thousands of conscripts from the bosoms of their families, and dragging them by force to serve under the standards of the ambitious man, who, by his want of prudence and care for their support, suffers them miserably to perish; pensioned spies, insinuating themselves into all societies, who report to Savary, their chief, even the sighs and complaints pressed out by despair; and especially military commissioners, which condemn to death, to the galleys, or to imprisonment for life, such citizens as dare utter their complaints against this insatiable ambition, and these despotic proceedings! It is then for the benefit of a few Generals, intendants, and Commissaries, who have been enriched by the plunder of our territories, and by the most disgraceful knaveries, that ye have suffered so much; O, unhappy people!

"We have already made frequent offers of peace, which we were willing to purchase by the greatest sacrifices. Those proposals were either haughtily rejected, or a dubious and faithless answer was returned to them; the only intention of which was to gain time. We are therefore obliged to seek this peace with arms in our hands, and on your own territory, may even in your capital itself, if needful. The proved valour and religious confidence of our soldiers will enable us to conquer, not only this object, but together with it our national independence, and a free maritime commerce; for it is we who combat for this maritime liberty, and not the Chief who rules over you, and who, on the contrary, wishes to shut up all the ports which Providence has given to mankind for their benefit.

"It grieves me, that I cannot spare you the participation of all the cares and troubles inseparable from a state of warfare; but I will do every thing in my power to lighten its burthens. We will not degrade ourselves by taking vengeance for the enormities perpetrated by your hands in our countries; we make war against him alone who wishes to render it everlasting.

"I am going to abolish the most hateful of your imposts, the consolidated duties, and the impost on salt, and moderate that on registration: may I, for your sake especially, brave inhabitants of Lorraine, be the means of causing the good old times to return, which were enjoyed by your ancestors under the gentle and parental government of your Dukes." —(Amsterdam Courant, Feb. 9.)



## RECOMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVE HOSTILITIES BY BONAPARTE.

PARIS, JAN. 26.—To-day her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, received in the usual manner, a deputation from the Officers of the National Guard of Paris. Marshal the Duke of Conegliano, speaking in the name of the Deputation, presented to her Majesty the following Address:—  
 "Madame,—His Majesty the Emperor and King has deigned to permit that his faithful subjects, the Officers of the National Guards of his good City of Paris, should place at the foot of the Throne the homage of their love and of their fidelity. It is thus, Madame, that they have endeavoured to express them:—

"SIRE,—In setting out to place yourself at the head of your armies, your Majesty confides your beloved wife, your son, the hope of the nation, and places the safety, the tranquillity of the capital, in our love, our fidelity, and our courage.

"Sire,—Your noble sentiments have penetrated to the bottom of our hearts. How much it is to be wished they could have been equally heard at the extremities of France!

"Still full of emotion, and penetrated with gratitude, we find it requisite to express to your Majesty the sentiments with which we are animated.

"Set out, Sire, with security; let no uneasiness respecting the fate of what you have, or what we have, most dear, trouble your great thoughts; go with our children and our brethren, to repulse the coalesced enemies who are ravaging our provinces.

"By the strength of your armies and the power of your genius, we will unite the force of the public spirit which the dangers of the country re-animate; the power of the national pride, which is indignant at the insolent pride of strangers; and quickly will the enemy acknowledge the imprudence of their enterprizes, and the illusion of their hopes.

"Sire,—Fifteen years ago you saved France: you will now save it again.

"Your armies, already numerous, will increase with the new levies, which are flying from all parts to drive the enemy from the land of the ancient Gauls, and maintain the integrity of the Empire, within its natural limits; such as they have even been acknowledged by the enemies themselves.

"France entire shall have for her rallying cry, "*Délivrance du Territoire.*"

"In vain, Sire, have the enemy conceived the injurious hope of dividing the nation. To the hatred and animosity with which your faithful subjects will oppose their love and confidence, which the vicissitudes of fortune have not destroyed.

"Yes, Sire, the indissoluble union of the Nation and the Sovereign shall cause the fleeting infidelities of Victory to cease; and, collected round your, Frenchmen shall again be triumphant.

"Proud of the august trust which you have confided to our faith, the inhabitants of all classes, composing the National Guards of the good City of Paris, animated with the same spirit, penetrated with the same sentiments, will defend your Capital against strangers, and your Throne against all the efforts of all kinds of enemies.

"They are ready with their bodies round that throne, where the free choice of the nation has placed your Majesty and your Dynasty, to the duration of which are attached the glory, the salvation, and the repose of France.

"In receiving the crown, Sire, you also received our oaths; we now renew them at the feet of your Majesty,—at the feet of the revered wife; so worthy of your love, and of ours, and before the cradle of your august son.

"Madam, we entreat your Majesty to be pleased to convey the expression of our sentiments to the feet of the throne of your august husband."

[Here follows a long list of signatures.]  
 Her Majesty the Empress replied—

"GENTLEMEN, Officers of the National Guard of Paris.—I participated the sentiments which the Emperor experienced when speaking to you; like him, I have an entire confidence in your courage, your devotion, and your fidelity.

"I shall give orders for your address being transmitted without delay to the Emperor.

PARIS, JAN. 27.—His Majesty was to arrive the day before yesterday at Chalons-sur-Marne. The camp at Nogent-sur-Sucre had been removed to Arcis-sur-Aube. The different corps of troops are concentrating. His Excellency the Duke of Bassano, Minister Secretary of State, has set out to join the Emperor at his head-quarters.

PARIS, JAN. 28.—We have received accounts from his Majesty the Emperor. He

arrived at Chalons-sur-Marne on the 26th. We are assured his Majesty afterwards proceeded still further. Yesterday and to day many old troops from the south of France arrived in Paris. They are in a superb state. Versailles is crowded with troops, among which are remarked many cavalry.

PARIS, JAN. 29.—The Marshal Duke of Trevisé daily receives reinforcements. During the last four days, at least 10,000 excellent troops, and much artillery, have reached Nogent, and we are informed that the roads from Sens to Troyes are covered with troops. It is probable the enemy will be obliged to retrograde upon Langres, by very bad roads. We have had a very brilliant affair at the bridge of Fontaine, between Bar-sur-Aube and Châumont. The enemy at least lost 6000 men in it. The wounded French are at Nogent; the greater part of them are but slightly so, and soon hope to rejoin their colours. We yesterday announced the entry of the national guards from Tornais and Chalons into Macons.

PARIS, JAN. 29.—It was on the 24th that Marshal the Duke of Trevisé was attacked by the enemy. Our troops occupied the villages of Fontaine, and although they were inferior in number to the assailants, they repulsed all their attacks. We remained masters of the field of battle. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is said to be considerable. This first advantage has electrified our brave men, who were burning to try their strength with the enemy, and drive them from the French territory.

PARIS, JAN. 30.—The French army, commanded by his Majesty the Emperor attacked the enemy at St. Dezier, on the 27th, at five o'clock in the morning; he has been overthrown and we have taken some prisoners from him; the attack of our troops was so brisk, that the enemy had not time to blow up the bridge. A great part of the enemy's artillery has got entangled in a forest, having taken a bad route from St. Dezier to Infliender. Nancy is thus delivered. The Emperor continues his movements upon the rear of the enemy with a fine and good army. The advanced guard of the French army was on the evening of the 27th at Vassy.

The army under the orders of the Duke of Trevisé every day receives new reinforcements. These details are authentic. The inhabitants of Paris manifest the greatest energy in the defence of their city and the preservation of the precious monuments it contains. The national guard is organized; it is composed of landholders and citizens interested in maintaining public order. France has risen, she is armed; the roads in the neighbourhood of Paris are covered with troops; they are hourly and continually passing through our city; all proceed towards our army to drive the enemy from the Provinces he has invaded.

PARIS, JAN. 30.—Letters which have to day arrived from the army, state that after the affair of Saint Dezier his Majesty advanced beyond Vassy. Letters from Rhetel announce that his Excellency the Duke of Tarentum has just entered that town, with the troops which are under his orders; it is thought he will march from the side of Chalons.

CHALONS, JAN. 28.—It is reported here that the enemy is falling back upon Langres. We are assured that he attempted to seize upon Ligny near Bar-sur-Ornain, and was vigorously repulsed by our troops, after experiencing a loss of 2500 men.

PARIS, JAN. 27.—Lord Castlereagh arrived on the 17th at Arnhem. He dined in that town, and immediately after continued his journey for the headquarters of the Allies.

LYONS, JAN. 22.—The enemy has been driven from all his advanced posts; he is in full retreat.

ANTWERP, JAN. 23.—General Maison has returned to this town. He has brought back such of his troops as he did not dispose of for the defence of Liege and Namor. The enemy has made no movement. We have taken advantage to complete the works in advance of Antwerp. Our situation daily improves.

A Paper has been published in Paris under the title of "*The Suppressed or the Double*" *Moniteur* of the 20th Jan. 1814.

It does not appear that this publication is sanctioned by the Government, but it is represented in a preface to be a copy of a sheet of *The Moniteur* of the 20th, which was prepared for publication, and afterwards suppressed, as is supposed, in consequence of an arrival of a Courier, with the intelligence, that the Duke of Vicenza would receive his passports on his arrival at Châtillon sur Seine. This paper contains the Proclamation of the Allies, dated Frankfort, December 1. Prince Schwartzberg's Pro-

clamation to the French people, and Blücher's Proclamation to the Inhabitants of the Left Bank of the Rhine, the Report of Baron de Saint Aignan, and a Correspondence between Count Metternich and the Dukes of Bassano and Vicenza.

This correspondence relates to the opening of a Congress for negotiation, at which Vicenza was to be received as Ambassador from France. It closes with a letter from Count Metternich to Vicenza, excusing the necessary delay in furnishing his passports. The following is the last passage:—

"The Court of London has caused the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to set out for the Continent. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia being at present absent, and Lord Castlereagh being expected from one moment to another, the Emperor, my august Master, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, have charged me to inform your Excellency, that you shall as soon as possible, receive an answer to your proposition of repairing to the head-quarters of the Allied Sovereigns."

Baron Saint Aignan says in his report to his Government, on the 9th Nov. that Count Metternich assured him that the greatest moderation prevailed in the Councils of the coalesced Powers, that nothing was intended against the dynasty of Napoleon; that England was much more moderate than we thought, and that there never was a more favourable moment for treating with her; that he was afterwards introduced to Lord Aberdeen, who reiterated to him the assurance, that England was ready to make the greatest sacrifices, that she possessed much, and would give up bountifully; that the coalesced Sovereigns were willing that the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees, should form the natural boundary of France; but that France must renounce her influence in Germany; the old Dynasty established in Spain; Austria have a frontier in Italy, to be settled by negotiations; that even Holland should be an object of negotiation; and that England was ready to make the greatest sacrifices for a peace, founded on this basis, and to acknowledge the liberty of commerce and of navigation to which France had a right to pretend.

## MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE PROTECTION OF PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—According to letters received to-day from the head-quarters, the Duke of Trevisé must have effected his junction with his Majesty.

They write from Versailles that a division from the Army of Spain had arrived there this morning, and that to-morrow and the following day they will be followed by a second and a third.

The works for the defence of Paris are continued with extreme activity. A numerous artillery daily reinforces the grand park.

PARIS, FEB. 3.—The works of palisades and of defence, which are constructing at the different barriers of Paris, are being executed with the most astonishing rapidity. The zeal of the persons employed in these different works cannot be too much praised. In a few days artillery will be placed on them. Already the troops of all arms, which are to march to them in case of being called upon, are pointed out. Each knows his post, each is disposed to do his duty. The service of the garrison is now performed at Paris as in a strong frontier place.

These prudential measures maintain security; let the enemy present himself; he will find imposing forces superiorly organised; he will find all the means of resistance which an immense population, animated by the desire of defending their property, and all which we have most dear in the world, the country, government, our families, our property and honour, can oppose to them.

Four companies of artillery of the marine have arrived in this capital, and are going to be placed in activity. Every day there arrive from 16 to 1800 conscripts who are immediately clothed, equipped, and armed.

PARIS, FEB. 4.—In order to increase the means employed for the defence of the city of Paris, indentures, (*Creneaux*) have been opened at some distance from each other, in the walls which are on each side of the barriers. The doors and windows of these barriers, on the side next the country, are walled up, and indentures also made there as well as on the palisades. Before the buttresses of some barriers ditches are digging; and bastions and palisades raising before the gates.

PARIS, FEB. 4.—The communication with his Majesty's head-quarters is no longer carried on through Chalons, it is decidedly established by Troyes. The troops arrived much quicker by this route. We have to-day seen in the different quarters of the capital a great number of military men of all ranks, forming part of the corps d'arme which is re-

turning from the frontiers of Spain. These troops are remarkable for their martial air. To-morrow they are to set out for Champagne.

PARIS, FEB. 5.—On the 4th, in the morning, Count Stadion, Count Rasumowski, Lord Castlereagh, and Baron Humboldt, arrived at Châtillon sur Seine, where the Duke of Vicenza already had arrived. The first visits on both sides have been made, and the first conference was to take place between the Plenipotentiaries the same evening. (*Moniteur*, Feb. 6.)

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, took a walk this morning in the garden of the Thuilleries, on the terrace next the water. She was with the King of Rome and King Joseph. Letters from Chalons-sur-Marne advise, that his Excellency the Duke of Tarentum, and General Sebastiani, entered that town with their corps on the morning of the 2d.

PARIS, FEB. 5.—On the 1st there was a fresh affair Brienne. The enemy wished to oppose the junction of the different corps of the French army. He attacked us at two o'clock; at the moment when the army was making movements to effect this junction. A lively cannonade followed which lasted till night. Then the combat ceased. The army has continued without obstruction; its concentration, manoeuvres, and their object, have been completely fulfilled.

Letters from Sens, dated the 1st inst. announce that the Cossacks, who had re-appeared in that town, had been again driven from it with considerable loss.

His Majesty, King Joseph, yesterday reviewed in the Court of the Palace of the Thuilleries several corps of troops, cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The greater part of these troops has marched for the armies. The cavalry was numerous.

PARIS, FEB. 6.—The works for the construction of palisades for the barriers of Paris, redouble in activity. Those of Italy, the Trone, &c. will be finished to-day. They are opening port-holes in palisades, to place cannon in batteries in them.

PARIS, FEB. 7.—By virtue of a command from his Eminence Cardinal Maury, public prayers were put up yesterday in all the churches of Paris, to intreat from God the prosperity of the arms of his Majesty the Emperor and King, against the invasion of the French territory by the Allied Powers.

Yesterday, the 6th, the palisades of the barriers, which have been mentioned in the *Journal de Paris*, were to be finished. To-day some little barriers will be finished, which are called false barriers, because they serve only for foot passengers. At each of these last barriers an aillet, 16 inches wide, has been made, so that only one person can pass at a time.

PARIS, FEB. 7.—Letters of the 6th, in the morning, were to-day received. No event of importance had passed in the army. The Emperor continued to enjoy the best health. The second division from the army in Spain arrived to-day in Paris, and will to-morrow begin its march for the army of his Majesty. Versailles, and the environs of Paris, continue to fill with troops of all arms. We have already described the vast system of defence of the inclosures of Paris on an extent of more than 13,000 toises. In the interior every hand is employed in the fabrication of arms. It seem as if wood, iron, and steel, had no other use; and the resource of industry, and the secrets of science, no other application. The *place des Vosges* is, as it was twenty years ago, converted into a manufactory for the construction of artillery. Forges have been established under the halls of the public markets. Other vast edifices, which have for a time changed their destination, are provided with every thing proper to form military hospitals. A call has been made on all the citizens to furnish linen for bandages and lint. Neither the means of defence, nor of succour, will be wanting in case of an attack.

PARIS, FEB. 8.—The second division of the army of Spain, of which we announced the march yesterday, arrived the day before yesterday at Versailles; finer troops and better disposed are where to be found; they are eager to meet the enemy.—The works undertaken for the defence of Paris are at length completed. The intelligence and activity employed in their execution do much honour to the persons charged with them. The artillery is ready, as well at the harnesses, and every thing is ready to place it in battery. The brave pupils of the Polytechnick school have been ordered to serve the pieces, and they are already sufficiently exercised. They are establishing, at the extremities of the bridge of Charcuton, (a village a league from Paris), palisades similar to those which were constructed at the barriers of the capital.

BRIENNE, JAN. 31.—It was not merely a rear-guard, it was the army of General Blücher, 40,000 strong, which was here when it was attacked on the 29th by our army.



The action was very warm. The enemy left the grand avenue which leads to the castle, the streets, the squares, and the orchards, covered with his dead. His loss is at least 4000 men, exclusive of prisoners. General Blucher did not know that the Emperor was with the army. M. de Hardenberg, nephew of the Chancellor of Prussia, and Commandant of the head-quarters, was made prisoner; General Blucher was then coming on foot from the castle with his staff. He was himself on the point of being taken prisoner. The enemy, to check the pursuit of the French, set fire to the houses of the great street, which was the finest in the town. There are few of our citizens who have not suffered personal violence during the short stay of the enemy, and not one who has not been stripped of all he possessed. Our army has pursued the enemy till within three leagues of Bar-sur-Aube. It is fine, numerous, and full of ardour. The different bridges on the Aube are repairing. — (*Moniteur*, Feb. 3.)

**THIRTY-FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE CROWN PRINCE.**

Head-quarters, at Kiel, Jan. 17, 1814. The peace of Denmark with Sweden and England was signed on the 14th of January. On Sunday, the 16th, there was a grand parade, a solemn Te Deum was chaunted by way of thanksgiving, and numerous salutes of artillery were fired. The treaty has been sent to his Majesty the King of Denmark, and the ratification is expected by Wednesday next. The whole army is putting itself in march for the Rhine. There is no longer any rivalry among the nations of the North: they have acknowledged that they have the same interests. United for the noblest object, they will combat together for the liberty of the Continent, the independence of sovereigns, and of nations. The nations of the North do not look upon the French as enemies; they recognise no other enemy but him who has done every thing to prevent their union; him who, it cannot be too often repeated, has wished to enslave all nations, and to ravish from all their country.

“TARRAGONA, Oct. 3.—By way of the Adriatic we have received the following important information. The province of Istria and Croatia had risen en masse against the tyrant. The Austrian flag floated in the ports of Fiume and Re, and almost on the whole Adriatic coast; in the port of Lissa were taken a ship, a frigate, and a French Brigantine, and it is expected that, in a short time, three of the former and four of the second, which are in Venice and Triest, will share a similar fate. The Austrian General Nugent, with 22,000 men and some Croats, has defeated 40,000 French, whom, by a combined movement, they attacked near Triest, and took from them one cannon, much ammunition, and 800 men. We are assured that the Bavarians, twenty-three thousand strong, have joined the Allies.—*Telegrafo Portuguez*, Oct. 26.

“LISBON, Oct. 30.—The Allied Army is going to be divided into four corps, and Marshal Beresford will, it is said, command one of them, composed of the 3d and 6th divisions.—On the 20th the Great Lord, Marshal Beresford, and their Adjutants, visited the positions of the army; similar visits have usually been the precursors of new events and continued triumphs.—*Telegrafo Portuguez*, Oct. 30.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE GREAT LORD. “LESACA, Oct. 8, 1813.—The Commander of the Forces finds himself under the necessity of re-publishing his Order of the Day of the 9th July, 1813, in consequence of its not having been obeyed by the officers and troops which yesterday entered France.

“According to all the information which the Commander of the Forces has received, excesses of every kind were committed by the troops, and that even in the presence of their officers, who took no means to prevent them.

“The Commander of the Forces has resolved, that certain Officers, so greatly neglectful of their duty, shall be sent to England, in order that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent may know their names, and act with respect to them according to his royal pleasure; as the Commander of the Forces is determined not to suffer, under his command, Officers who will not comply with his orders.

[Here follows the Order of the Day of the 9th July, which was given at the time. We know that this Order of the Day has produced the best effects, and in consequence of it many French families have returned to their homes.]

**DORDRECHT, den 25 November.**

Gister is deze stad op nieuw door de Franschen van de zyde van Papendrecht beschoten geworden. Ditmaal zyn dezelve echter niet binnengekomen, alzo er spoedig eene versterking uit Rotterdam,

gerugsteund door eenige gewapende sloepen, kwam opdagen. Deze laatste be-antwoordden het vuur der Franschen zeer levendig; waarop dezelve zich weder naar den kant van Gorkum terug trokken. (*Harlemsche Courant*.)

**KAMPEN, den 21 November.**

Op Donderdag, den 11den dezer, kwam een sterk detachement Fransche infanterie van de jonge Keizerlyke garde van Deventer, binnen deze stad, ten einde de Russen, welke tot dit departement gaderd waren, den oertogt over den Yssel te beletten. De commandant Michel deed de brug bezetten, en voor eengedeelte onbruikbaar maken, doch keerde vrydags nachts, op ontvangen berigt, dat de Kosakken in Zwolle waren binnengerukt, naar Deventer terug. Des zaturdags kwamen eenige Kosakken binnen ryden, die na eenige verversching genomen te hebben, de Stad dienzelfden avond weder verlieten.

Den volgenden dag kwam de Fransche Kapitein Michel, met circa 100 man van Deventer terug, om zyn post te hervallen, en werd gevolgd door een detachement Gendarmes te paard; de brug werd weder bezet, de poorten gesloten en all communicatie afgesneden. Sedert had er dagelyks een musketten-vuur plaats tusschen de Kosakken, welke zich aan de overzyde van den Yssel vertoonden en de bezetting van de brug, tot dat gister op den middag het vuur van de overzyde verdubbeld en door een hevige kanonvuur gevolgd werd; waarop de burgery te zamen liep, en den Kommandant, die weigerde om de stad over te geven, op het stadhuis werd gebracht. De Franschen, die hem poogden te ontzetten, werd het geweer ontweiddigd, de wacht aan de Vischpoort overmand, en het vallen van de brug neder gelaten.

Aanstonds kwamen eene menigte Kosakken, in vollen ren, de stad binnen jagen, namen alle Fransche militairen en Gendarmes gevangen, en bragten dezelve over de brug in de Stadsheerberg, voor dewelke een gedeelte der Kosakken bleven post houden, terwyl de overige de poorten en de brug bezetten. Des avonds, was de rust hersteld. Door de menigte van kogels, welke in en over de stad vlogen, is geene aanmerkelyke schade voorzaakt; echter is een burger door een musketkogel gekwetst geworden.

(*Dagblad der Monden van den Yssel*.)

**Van den 22sten.**

Den 19den laatstleden verschenen de Kosakken zo van de landzijde als voor den Ysselpoort, en beschoten de stad uit 2 stukken geschut, welke zij bij zich hadden. De kommandant, welke over de Fransche bezetting het bevel voerde, wilde van geen overgave hooren, tot dat hij zaturdag op den middag, na lang de herhaalde verzoeken van de inwoners te hebben afgeslagen, door de menigte overweldigd werd. Men maakte zich vervolgens meester van de sleutels van de Vischpoort, en liet de valbrug neder; waarop de Kosakken binnenrukten en de bezetting gevangen maakten. Alles is op dit oogenblik in rust, en het aantal der binnentrekende Kosakken vermeerderd bij aandenhoudeheid.

**Haarlemsche Courant.**

**UIT DE DAGBLAD VAN DE ZUIDERZEE**

**VAN DEN 29sten NOVEMBER 1813.**

Volgens andere ingekomene tydingen, zyn Dresden en Wittenberg, in Saxon, door de Franschen ontruimd, en het fort Kehl, over Straatsburg, door de geallieerden, stormenderhand ingenomen. Ook zyn ten drie uren, aangekomen de kwartiermakers van een korps van 500 Kosakken, met eenige artillerie, die van den Eem met schepen, daartoe op gister uit deze stad afgezonden, zyn afgehaald.

**ROTTERDAM, den 26 Nov.**

Heden middag heeft de Heer President-Burgemeester de Proclamatie van het Algemeen Bestuur der Vereenigde Nederlanden, en het onderstaande doen publiceren:

**PROCLAMATIE.**

**NEDERLANDERS!**  
In dit gewigtig oogenblik moeten alle Nederlanders, op alle punten, in alle betrekkingen, een yder daar hy thuis hoort, zich scharen om het Algemeen Bestuur der Vereenigde Nederlanden, dat in naam van ZYNE DOORLUCHTIGE HOOGHEID den PRINS VAN ORANJE ons oproept, om ons dierbaar Vaderland te helpen redden.

Myne keus is niet twyffelachtig, ik zweer den Franschen Keizer voor eeuwig af.

Ik aanvaard den my opgedragen post van Opper-Kommandant der Defensie van de Maas.

Snel nu ter myner hulpe, gy allen, die nog werkellyk in dienst staat van Frankryk; gy allen, die bekwaam of genegen zyt, om u onder onzen herstelden waterstaandaard te vereenigen.

De zeelieden zullen hunne soldy genieten. Zy verbinden zich provisioneel voor slechts twee maanden. Eene volle maand soldy zal vooruit betaald worden.

Yderen bodem zal ik van bedrevens officieren voorzien.

Voldoet dan met my aan twee zoo laag gevoelden mensch; verlaat de fransche vlag, die een afgryzen van Europa is.

De bezem weer op de mast; en de wateren schoon geveegd van de aanhangelingen van eenen veroveraar, die, in de razerny zynner heete verblijding, zich onoverwinnelyk wanende, zyn gebied tot aan de grenzen der aarde zocht uit te breiden! Hersteid de glorie van HOLLANDS VLAG, weleer onverwintelyk, weleer geëerbiedigd, maar sedert, door de heiligschennende handen onzer verdrukkers, met schaande bezoedeld en aan flarden gescheurd,

Wy stryden nu niet meer voor eenen dwingeland, die ons uitputte, die alle onze pogingen, die het bloed onzer jongelingschap schatbaar maakte aan zyne heerschezucht, en die zoo vele jaren lang een spel maakt van den vernielendsten oorlog; neen! wy stryden voor ons eigen Vaderland, voor onze ouders, voor onze vrouwen, onze kinderen en onze bezittingen. Deze zaak is wettig, is heilig: DE ZAAK VAN HET VADERLAND IS DE ZAAK VAN GOD!

Snel dan ter myner hulpe Overwinning en glorie wachten ons!

VADERLAND en ORANJE is onze leuze! in de schitterendste tydperken onzer geschiedenis was zy altyd het teeken der zegenpraal; zy zal het weder zyn.

Achtien jaren verdrukking hebben ons niet doen ontzarden: het Hollandsch bloed kan niet verbasteren; het ontvlamt weer tot moed; het haakt weder naar den stryd en nieuwe lauweren.

Snel dan ter myner hulpe! en komt u onverwyl aangeven aan het kantoor van wapening voor geheel het zee-departement van Rotterdam.

A. KIRKERT,  
Vice-admiraal en kommandant-directeur der marine.

**VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDEN.**

*Amsterdam, den 2 December.*

Heden middag had deze stad het geluk haren Souverein in deszelfs muren te bezitten. Op de bekome mare van de aankomst van Z. D. H. den Heere PRINSE VAN ORANJE was reeds vroeg de Heer Gouverneur met deszelfs Adjutanten, de Heer Admiraal met zyne staf-officieren en het provisioneel bestuur der stad, naar de 200 roeden aan de Haarlemmer weg, Hoogstdezelve te gemoet gegaan. Omstreeks twee uren nadenmiddag kwam Z. D. H., voorafgegaan door een detachement van de garde-d'honneur, die door de welwillendheid van een aantal inwoners dezer stad, binnen weinige uren, was daar gesteld, aldaar aan. De heer van der Hoop, president van het gezegd Provisioneel Bestuur, had de eer aan Z. D. H. de sleutels der stad aan te bieden, met eene aanspraak, waarin de gevoelens van alle de ingezetenen waren uitgedrukt. Z. D. H. nam de sleutels aan, en beantwoordde het compliment op eene zeer minzame wyze, waarbij zyne gevoelens, over de wyze waarop Hoogstdezelve binnen Amsterdam ontvangen werd, op eene niet dubbeldzinnige wyze waren uitgedrukt.

Onder den toeloop eener ongelooflyke menigte die door het geroep van Oranje Boven en andere by de inwoners dezer stad bekende uitroepen hune vreugde op eene uitstekende wyze te kennen gaven, werd Z. D. H. door de stad, die overal door het uitstrekken van vlaggen en guirlandes versierd was, naar het paleis geleid, terwyl het niet dan met moeite aan de zamengeschoolde menigte belet werd 's Prinsen rytuig voort te trekken, waartoe reeds de aanstalten buiten de Haarlemmerpoort gemaakt schenen, doch door Z. D. H. wierden van de hand gewezen.

Aan het Paleis gekomen, ontving Z. D. H. de complimenten van de geconstitueerde autoriteiten, van alle de kollegien, en van geestelykheid van alle gezindheden, na dewelke op eene maaltyd by Z. D. H. de voornaamste personaadjen zoo van den militairen als civilen stand, op het paleis werden onthaald.

Des avonds was de geheele stad op eene pragtige wyze, naar gelang van het kort tydsbestek in het welk 's Prinsen aankomst bekend was, verlicht, en Z. D. H. begaf zich naar den Hollandschen Schouwburg, alwaar Hoogstdezelve weder onder de luidste vreugdetekenen ontvangen werd.

Met leedwizen vernoot men dat Z. D. H. reeds morgen ochtend de stad verlaten, en naar 's Gravenhage retourneren zal.

Het onderstaande stuk, door ons, voor de stad Amsterdam, in een extra-blad op heden medgedeeld, herhalen wy ook thans voor onze overige lezers.

**COMMISSARISSEN-GENERAAL VAN HET ALGEMEEN BESTUUR, RESIDERENDE TE AMSTERDAM. AAN DE INWONERS DER GENOEMDE HOOFDSTAD.**

**LANDGENOOTEN!**

Eindelyc is dan het oogenblik daar, dat aan alle uw' onzekerheid een einde maakt.

De stormen van omwenteling zyn voorby, en het werk door onze groote Voorouders, voor twee eeuwen, onder groote oneenigheden begonnen, is door ons eindelyc, onder hyna nog grootere zwarigheden, volcindigd. Geen vreemd vorst, onbekend met uwe belangen en met uwe zeden, zal meer over uwe dierbaarste regten naar willekeur beschikken, niet meer zal de vrucht uwer nyverheid een proef voor vreedmedelingen zyn, niet meer zullen uwe kinderen voor vreedmede en met uw geluk strydige belangen, buitenslands, ter slagbank gevoerd worden, maar ook niet meer zal de oude onzekerheid over de vertheeling der oppermagt, uwe krachten verlammen, uwe magt ontzenuwen. Het is geen WILLEM DE ZESDE, welke het Nederlandsche Volk heeft terug gevraagd, zonder te weten, wat het eigenlyk van hem te hopen of te verwachten had. Het is WILLEM DE EERSTE, die, als Souverein Vorst, naar den wensch der Nederlanders, onder het Volk optreedt, hetwelk eenmaal door een anderen WILLEM DE EERSTE, aan de slaverny eener schandelyke buitenlandse overheersching ontrukkt werd. Uwe burgerlyke vryheid zal door wetten, door eene die vryheid waarborgende constitutie, zekerder dan ooit, gegrondvest zyn. Maar de veerkracht van buiten, de veerkracht van volken, wier staatsinrigting voor het grootst gedeelte de oorzaak was der wonderen die zoo dikwyls Europa deden verstomd staan, zal ook by ons, door eene gelyke veerkracht in evenwigt gehouden worden; nog slechts weinige opofferingen zyn er noodig, en de naam van Holland zal, gelyk te voren, geëerbiedigd, en de vlag der Nederlanders op alle zeeën gezien worden. De groote gebeurtenis is voleindigd. Nederland is vry en WILLEM DE EERSTE, Souverein Vorst van dat vrye Nederland.

Gedaan binnen Amsterdam, den 1 December 1813.

J. M. KEMPER,  
FANNIUS SCHOLTEN.

**Advertisement.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that BOOKS are opened at the House of Professor Ross at Molenvliet, Secretary to the Java Auxiliary Bible Society, for the admission of Members and the Registry of benefactions and Subscriptions to the said Society. By order of the Society. J. T. ROSS, Secretary to the Society.

**Advertentie.**

WERD hier mede kennis gegeven, dat op Molenvliet ten Huize van Professor Ross, Secretaris van het Javasche medewerkende Bybel Genootschap, boeken leggen ter tekening van Leden, en ter inschryving van weldadige giften en subscriptionen ten voordede van dat Genootschap. Ter Ordonnantie van de Societeit. J. T. ROSS, Sect.

**Advertisement.**

ALL persons indebted to or having any claims on the estate of the late Mr. THEODORUS KNIBBE, are hereby requested to address themselves within the space of six weeks from this date, to the subscriber Secretary to the Orphan Chamber. J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA, } den 2 Juni, 1814. }

**Advertentie.**

ALLE de gene welke iets te pretendere hebben van ofie verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Mr. THEODORUS KNIBBE, worde verzogt daar van binnen de tyd van zes weeke opgave te doen aan den ondergetekende Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heere Weesmeesteren dezer Stede. J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA, } den 26 Mey, 1814. }

**Advertentie.**

JAN KNOPS, als mede Testamentsief Exccuteur in den Boedel van wylen zyne Vader JOHANNIS KNOPS, adverteerd aan een yder die zulks moge aangaaft dat—Zo als by de advertentie in de Courant van den 14de dezer is gemeld, geene afdoeningen van zaken met gemelde Boedel anders van waarde zullen gehouden worden, als die behoorlyk door Ons Drie Exccuteure HOLMBERG DE BECK-FELD, D. GAASWYK en JAN KNOPS ofdoor de derde Perzoon gesubstitueerde Exccuteur H. J. VAN AFFELEN, van Saernspoor gesantioneerd zullen zyn.