

BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1814.

[NUMBER 1252.]

A CARD.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to acquaint the LADIES of the Settlement, that on Saturday morning next, will be exposed for Sale at their Rooms, a choice and fashionable Assortment of Millinery Haberdashery and Jewellery, imported by the last Ships from England. In Saturday's Paper a more particular advertisement will be given.

Bombay, 1st June, 1814.

Limjee Bhicajee Son's & Co.

Beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, and the public at large, that they have received their Commission per the H. C. Ship *Neptune*, and purchased from others, which comprizes an extensive assortment, of Goods consisting of the undermentioned Articles, which will be opened and exposed for sale as soon as landed.

Port from Harper, Claret Nesbit and Reid, Rum Shrub, Hams and Cheeses, salted and spiced Salmon, pickled and red Herrings, Pickles, Anchovie Fish, Confectionary from Hoffman's consisting of bottled Currants, Damsons, Gooseberries, Cherries and Plumbs, Raspberry Jam, red and black Currant Jelly, and Orange Marmalade, Oilman's Store, Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup, Essence Anchovies, Salted Oil, Fish, Quins Reading and Oyster Sauce, Capers, Olives, Mushroom Pickle, and Mustard. Saddlery, Hunting, Military, and Side Saddles, black Huzar Bridles, do. Headstall Rein, with buckles, black and white plain Headstalls, Do. Girths, Surfingale, Martingale, Stirrup Leathers, plated and steel curb Chains and Bits, single and double Shot bags, Copper Powder Horns with Strings, plated and brass dog Colars, Horse rollers, Saddle Cloths, and Caveson green and black Hunting Caps, Hats, from Bicknells, consisting of Gentleman round and opera Hats, Boys Do. Military Wellington's Cocked Hats, Leather ribbon, and horn Cockades, Gentlemen's white & black Chip Hats, Boots and Shoes, from Hoby, Hessian and Military Boots, Dress pump strong walking and shooting with buckles, and Children Shoes, Mocabaus Strasburgh Violet and black rappee snuff, Tonqua Beans, Tortoiseshell and silver gilt Snuff Boxes, Gold and Silver Penknives, Gold & Silver rich Epaulits, Do. Bullions, Military silk & leather Sword Knots—regimental and cavalry gold and silver Lace, Billiard Balls, Maces & Ques—Furniture Chintz, Huey Night Caps and Shirts—black & red Morocco leather Belts with gold trimmings, cross sling plated and gilt belts—Books of the latest publication—Silk Purses—Plated Tea and Coffee Pots, Water Plates, Curry Dishes with parent handles and silver edges, Tumblers, Goblets, shade snuffers, bottle stands, Egg Frames with Glass and Plated Cups—Small Candlesticks, Jappanned and Painted dish covers, Mahogany and

Varnished Tea Caddies with glass Sugar Pots, plated and gilt scale Loops for Staff officers. Morocco Leather Trunks, Jappanned Tea and knife Tray, Copper Iron and Tin Tea Kettles, Gold and Silver Eye Glasses, Green and white, silver and Tortoiseshell mounted spectacles, Ditto Goggles, Mathematical Instruments, Plated and gilt spying Glasses, Day and Night Telescope, sextants, Brass Quadrants. Thermometers Ladies Morocco Writing Desks, and working Boxes, silk & Cotton Galleries, bed chamber candlesticks and sliding shades, plain hot Water Plates and Dishes, regimental and cavalry silk fashes, Feathers red white and Green silver, falt milk, sugar Gravy & soap spoon Butter Knives with Ivory Handles.

Ribbon, Plain and figured, Sarsnet of different colours and Wire Ribbons of different kinds.

Sarsnet, figured, white, light blue, pink, yellow pea green, purple, and lilac.

Satins, white light blue and Pink.

Persian, Plum, white, pink, light blue, yellow, pea green, purple, and lilac,

Craps, Plain, white, pink, light blue, lilac, purple, yellow pea green and black.

Gloves, long white Kid, ditto limerick, short white Kid, ditto limerick, Ladies habit, and Gentlemen's ditto.

Artificial Flowers, for trimming dresses, Cap flowers of every colour, ditto for Bonnets.

Laces, Valenciennes for Children Caps, Mecklin ditto, different kinds of Lace for Ladies Caps, Lace beadings, ditto Edging, Lace Sleeves.

English Silk Lace, short Veils, long ditto, Dresses, long sleeves, Tippets, square and half Handkerchiefs, Ladies Caps, handsome worked Cambric, Baby's Caps.

Trimmings, worked Cambric Muslin, Strips of each kind.

Embossed Ribbon of every colour, different kinds of Bugles, trimming done on Muslin, different kind and colours of Gimp, Feather Trimming, Twist of every kind and colour.

Hosiery, black and white Silk Stockings plain for Ladies, Ladies very fine Cotton Stockings, Silk and Cotton Ankle Socks, ditto Patent Silk and Cotton ditto, short Silk Gloves.

Chip, and Straw Hats, Gipsy Cottage and Spanish Straw ditto ditto Chip, Turban, Spanish and Sidney Hats of different sizes for Children.

Beaver Hats, with Feathers, back riding Hats, light blue, white, Slate, Brown, and Grey Spanish Hats for Children light blue, and white with Feathers.

Feathers, white Ostrich, Pink, light blue, purple yellow and lilac edges.

Silver eyed Needles, netting Needles, and Thimbles of different sizes.

Thread and Cotton, 6 to 18 Penney thread, Balcony every kind of Cotton, and Netting Silk.

Pins, Large small and Habit Pins, black Pin for the Hair, Pins of all sizes. Catgut and Paste-board.

Silk Handkerchiefs, figured and plain, white Pink, purple, blue, lilac, Straw, pea green and yellow.

A small quantity of fancy Jewellery consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Clasps, Ornaments for the head, and complete sets of Mock Pearls, Brushes of Mock Pearls, Ear-rings of ditto, Rings of different kinds, Gold and Silver Clasps for Ladies Ridicules.

Ladies Shoes, white Kid, black Silk, blue Kid or Jean, Purple Pink, and black ditto, Yellow Kid, and Thick ditto, Cork Soles.

A few Sets of Grand Piano. Forte Wires, with turning Fork, and Hammer, blank music Books, and a small quantity of new music and Duets.

Combs Tortoiseshell, combs for turning up the hair, ditto second size, ditto different sizes for bands, all small with long teeth, and Ornamented at the Top.

Bombay, 1st June 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on FRIDAY, the 3d of June next, AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, WILL BE PUT UP FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC OUTCRY, ON THE PREMISES AN UPPER ROOMED DWELLING HOUSE with its Appurtenances situated within the Town Walls in Parsee Buzar No. 46, now in the occupation of CURSET JEE M ANECK JEE and NASSER VAN JEE JAMOOS JEE both former mortgagees; the property belongs to the ESTATE of the late CHANDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, deceased. The conditions of the Sale will be known at the time of Sale.

R. DE QUADROS.

Bombay, 1st June 1814.

A CARD.

Devonshire Square, London 21st December, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Partnership now subsisting between JOSIAS DU PRE PORCHER, THOMAS WILKINSON, NATHANIEL EDWARD KINDERSLEY, EDWARD FLETCHER and JAMES ALEXANDER, carrying on the business of EAST INDIA AGENTS, under the firm of PORCHER & CO. will be dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of the present Month, so far as regards the said THOMAS WILKINSON who retires, and whose share and interest in the Establishment will then cease.—The business will thence-after be conducted and carried on by the remaining four Partners above named.

Bombay, 1st June 1814.

Ad In the Matter of the PROBATE of the Will of the late RANGA SINGH DEVERA, Executor of the Will of the late RANGA SINGH DEVERA, all persons claiming any interest in the said Will, are hereby notified to appear in Court on the 1st day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to prove the said Will, and to show cause, if any, why the same should not be proved. Dated the 25th day of May, 1814.

LIVERY STABLE.

G. HIGGS,

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he has just received from Bussorah 100 ARAB HORSES, for Private Sale,

Bombay, 27th May, 1814.

NEW CHARTER.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

A few remaining Copies

OF THE

Company's New Charter.

PRICE; 6 RUPEES EACH.

Bombay, 1st June, 1814.

A VISO

NA OEFICINA DE BOMBAY GAZETTE Achão-se para vender

ALGUMAS COPIAS da Missa Propria de São Francisco Carráccolo, ultimamente aprovada pelo Santo Padre Pio VII.

Bombay, 1st June, 1814.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE. AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—May 25th. The Honourable Company's Cruiser Vestal Lieut. J. Phillips, from Bussorah.

26th Ditto Ship Dadaoy Captain Peter Clement, from Bussora.

Ditto The Honourable C's Cruiser Sylph Lieut. James Arthur, from a Cruise.

28th Ditto Mercury Lieut. The's Blast, from Cochim.

SALLED.—25th Ditto Ternate Captain Henry Davidson, to Bengal.

27th Ditto Honourable C's Cruiser Vestal Lieut. J. Phillips, to Surat.



The Gazette.

BOMBAY, JUNE 1, 1814.

HAVING been kindly favored with a perusal of some Francfort Journals we have endeavoured to glean from them as much interesting intelligence as possible. It appears that Marquis Wellington's army had been kept continually on the alert, by Gault, and that Suchet was expected, shortly to form a junction with him; a reinforcement of our army had therefore become necessary and 6000 infantry and 1200 cavalry were immediately about to depart for France. A part of the army of Catalonia was also, as reported, in full march from Spain. It was also expected that Monsieur, the late count D' Artois, would directly repair to the Head Quarters of the Marquis; and Louis the 18th had published an address to the French nation dated the 1st of February.

Nothing could be more cheering or more satisfactory than the progress of the Allies, and, as we apprehend, Prince Swartzenburg and General Blucher would after their late severe struggle both pursue their respective routs to Paris, little if at all, resisted. Buonaparté, by retreating towards the Loire, seemed desirous of drawing the hostile armies from Paris, but we imagine that all his endeavours in that respect would be fruitless. The taking of that capital is much too important and too proud a triumph to forego.

By intelligence received, dated Langres the 26th of January, it appears that in consequence of orders, the Prince of Wurtemberg and the General of Artillery Count Guilay mutually attacked the Enemy on the 24th at noon. The object of that important enterprize

was, to obtain possession of Bar sur Aube, which the enemy had occupied with a considerable part of the old guard, with other troops of the line, and a powerful train of Artillery, under the orders of Marshal Mortier; General Christiani with some Italians was also there.

The advance guard of the enemy was overthrown at all points and pursued even to the bridge which crosses the Aube near Fontaine. The allied Generals there discovered, that a column of the enemy, consisting of about twelve thousand men, with ten pieces of cannon and four howitzers, was waiting to receive them, having previously taken a most advantageous and commanding position. Of those advantages he endeavoured to profit, and attacked with great impetuosity the allied troops under the orders of Count Guilay; but the Trenk brigade, composed of the two infantry regiments, Ignace Guilay and Mariassy repulsed them twice, and eventually drove them back close upon Fontaine.

The enemy fully aware of the great importance of this point which, if lost, might endanger the communication between Bar sur Aube and Troyes, endeavoured to rally and reassemble his force. While Count Guilay was thus advancing, the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg made an attack on the enemy at Culmburg, (which is on the road between Chaumont and Bar sur Aube) carried the place and pursued the enemy to Lignol. The French had also a force, in reserve, which was equally discomfited and obliged to retreat in confusion to Reuvre, (which is to the northward of Lignol) and where their principal strength was favourable posted, supported by 20 cannon. The Prince therefore, to use a Huntsmans phrase, held hard, contenting himself with, successfully, cannonading the enemy, and giving his troops sufficient time to collect themselves.

The French alarmed at the success and progress of the allies abandoned Bar sur Aube, during the night, and retreated towards Chaumont and Troyes. Soon afterwards Count Guilay occupied Bar sur Aube.

The loss of the enemy was considerable—the dead bodies of two Colonels were found on the field of battle. The Italians and the Flemish were deserting in great numbers every instant from the ranks of Napoleon. They even left them in the moment of battle. The allies had to regret the loss of Major Koch, who died on the field of honour, but the total amount of loss on the side of the allies was not then known. It was nevertheless inconsiderable, compared with that of the enemy, and with relation to the great point which had been carried. The loss of the enemy including those who were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, was reported to be about 2,000 all chosen troops and principally guards men.

It appears that the Prince of Neuchâtel arrived on the 22d. at Ligny, where he held a conference of four hours with Marshals Ney & Victor; after which he immediately returned to Paris. They pretend that it was resolved between them, at that conference, that Marshal Victor should maintain his position at Ligny and Bar le Duc until the 26th, by which time the new guard would be able to arrive from Antwerp; but malgré this resolution, the Russian General Prince Sberbatoff was impolite enough to drive the French troops out of Ligny on the 24th.

Prince Swartzenbourg after these successes transferred his head quarters from Landres to Bar sur Aube and on the 30th, we apprehend, the allied Sovereigns left the former place for Chaumont.

After the affair of Bar sur Aube, the French took up a position between Lens and Châlons sur Marne; but nothing material took place, as we believe from thence to the 30th.

During this interval the Bavarian General Wrede overtook the main force of the allies, having transferred his head quarters on the 27th of January from Neuchâteau to Clermont, on the 28th to Chaumont, on the 29th to Colombe, and on the 30th to Bar sur Aube.

On the 27th the head quarters of General Blücher were at St. Dizier.

On the 26th however, according to the French accounts, the Emperor Napoleon arrived at eleven o'clock at night at Chalons sur Marne, having left Paris on the 25th at seven A.M.—On the 27th at five in the morning he attacked General Blücher at St. Dizier, over threw him and took many prisoners. So vigorously indeed as they say, were the Prussians beset that they had not time to blow up the bridges to retard the pursuit of their foes, and that they had been forced to take the bad roads leading from St. Dizier to Monturender. It is further said that their, the French, advance guard was on that day at Vassit. They also pretend that their army had a most brilliant affair at the Bridge of Fontaine, between Bar sur Aube and Chaumont, in which the allies lost at least 6000 men. Let it however have been as brilliant as it might they, nevertheless, retreated and left Bar sur Aube at the mercy of the allies, and notwithstanding General Blücher, as they represent, was so gallantly driven out of St. Dizier into such terrible bad roads, he still kept advancing, till his advanced guard, marching on Brienne, came in contact with the main strength of Napoleon's army, and no sooner did it do so than the Tyrant

attacked it with all his force, compelling Blücher to retreat by Tranne on the main army of the Allies; the head quarters of which were at Bar sur Aube. The enemies right wing resting on Dienville and his left on Marvillier—having in his front—the villages of Lavothier, Lachibrier, and Chamville—all of them full of troops.

To remedy this check, Prince Swartzenberg on the 18th of February ordered Blücher, supported by the 3d and 4th division of the allied army to attack the enemy's front, and right wing, while General Wrede pressed his left with the fifth corps on the other side of Solaine—Gen. Sacken vigorously carried Lavothier, as did, at the same time, the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, Lachibrier, after meeting with very considerable resistance. General Wrede also took Chamville.

Three times the enemy attempted to regain Lavothier and Lachibrier, but notwithstanding all his efforts which were undoubtedly great, he was as many times repulsed with infinite slaughter. It was at Dienville, however that he made the most desperate resistance, & it was not until the sixth assault that Count Guilay could, with the 3d corps, succeed in mastering the place; that however being done the enemy retired on all sides; leaving 73 Cannon and many thousand prisoners in the hands of the allies. After this great victory Prince Swartzenberg took the road to Troyes, (his head quarters being on the 3d of February at Vandœuvre) while General Blücher with the army of Silesia marched on Vitri le Francois, from whence no doubt he would proceed to Charleville, either to encounter the Duke of Tarentum, or to proceed by that rout, as we previously suggested, to Paris.

The success of this hard fought battle is said to have been principally owing to the distinguished valor of the Austrians.

The 78th Regiment had embarked at Aberdeen for Holland.

The Duke of Clarence, on the 6th, Jan. left London also for Holland. He was, in the name of his brother, to congratulate the Sovereign Prince of the low countries and was not expected to return 'til April.

On the 25th of December there was a terrible irruption from Mount Vesuvius; but the one of the worst which had been known in the memory of man no mischief had been done.

Two English officers, taken prisoners near Bayonne and liberated by the allies at Langres, (to which place they had been sent) had arrived at Frankfurt in their way to England.

The Queen Transport, from Lisbon, having on board 860 persons—(men, women and children) was lost close in with Falmouth, on the 25th of January, in a violent gale and no more than 110 saved.

A new and successful levy of 30,000 men had been made in Hungary.

By accounts dated London the 15th of January it appears that the final accounts had been received from Madrid, and that the Citadel of Jacca surrendered on the 3d of December to the Spaniards.

And we are to say the same accounts add that Lord Wellington's magnificent seat in Oxfordshire had been destroyed by fire; the library & pictures had never been saved.

We beg the attention of our readers to an article entitled "Parliamentary criticism" which we have taken from the Examiner; it forms a part of a most able series we are about to publish, and which has excited great interest in England.

Little hope we can be entertained of the safety of the extra Ship William Pitt; the circumstance of several miles of the coast near Algos Bay, being strewn with pieces of wood, and with packages marked with the name of the Ship, leave little or no doubt of this melancholy catastrophe. Having taken place at the same time we see no reason to conclude the Eldon has shared the same fate; these Ships it appears sailed together from Bahia; but might have separated, and probably did separate, before they had got the length of the Cape—admitting these Ships were in company at the commencement of the Gale, (if there was a Gale) the Eldon might have hoisted while the other stood on, got embayed, and was driven on shore. This melancholy event however might have taken place without the intervention of a Gale of Wind—the strong westerly current prevailing in this situation and the circumstance of Cape Lagullas being placed so far to the North in some nautical works which Navigators are sometimes in the habit of trusting to might have produced it. Dangerous mistakes have often occurred in this situation from this error in the Latitude of Cape Lagullas, & Navigators standing on during the night of the breakers close to their vessels. The Latitude of this Cape in the works above noticed is 34. 44. S. while the true Latitude, is 34. 59; a difference of 15 Leagues. (Madras Government Gazette.)

Francfort Journals.

LONDON, — 7TH JANUARY 1814.
After the Victory gained by Lord Wellington on the 13th of December over the Enemy, his Lordship issued on the 15th a proclamation containing the regulations for the commerce with the French Ports situated on the South of

the Adour. It permits Ships of all nations not at war with the allies to enter those ports paying a Duty of 5 per Cent on the value of their Cargoes. Wheat, Flour, Barley, Bran, Oats, Biscuits, Beans, Peas, Salt, and every kind of Stores or provisions for the use of the allied army are exempt from Duty. The Mayors are charged by the Commander in Chief to carry the necessary measures for their reception into effect.

On the 18th December, the Enemy briskly attacked the Corps of general Hill of 10,000 men posted on the road between Bayonne and St. Jean Pied de Port with 7 Divisions. Three times he renewed his attack, and three times was he repulsed with a loss which is estimated at 5000 men. We have lost very few. The cause of this difference is that the Enemy carried on by his impetuosity, approached very near our lines, but finding our Soldiers steady and ready to receive them with the Bayonet they retired in disorder without attacking. Our Troops profited by the confusion, and killed a great number. The attack was renewed three times and always with the same result.

By reports from Lord Wellington's Head-Quarters of the 19th December, the army was in the best state. The inhabitants were tranquil and reassured, as much by the proclamation of the Field Marshal as by the good conduct of the allies. The inhabitants of all the neighbouring villages, even those not occupied by our troops hastened to bring all kinds of provisions and refreshments for the army. On the 19th a man of Rank arrived at Lord Wellington's head-quarters and begged him to pass the Adour with his army. He added that the whole Country was ready to rise and that the general disposition was to proclaim the Bourbons as the reigning dynasty and they desired nothing more ardently than to see one of that Family amongst them.

Dispatches from Passages have arrived up to the 28th. They contain nothing important, except that Lord Wellington was about to change his Head-Quarters to Uzaritz.

The Spanish Government have removed their sittings from the Isle de Leon to Madrid.

The Medina sailed on Friday last for Passages from Portsmouth with 200,000 Sterling for the use of the army.

FRENCH PAPER.

PAU, — 10th JANUARY.
Lord Wellington advanced on the 4th from St. Jean de Luz, with 3 English Regiments. He marched on the 6th towards Mendiouze which the Duke of Dalmatia wished to occupy. A sharp fire of Musquetry took place, but the bad state of the Roads rendering the roads impassable for artillery, the action had no result. The English army had many wounded and our late measures have made them renounce the idea of the passage of the Adour.

Lord Wellington returned on the 7th to St. Jean de Luz, & the Duke of Dalmatia to ayonne. Every thing gives reason to suppose that there will be no military operations on this frontier for some time to come. It does not appear that the English are disposed to attack us. The army of the Duke of Dalmatia is said to amount to 90 or 100,000 men.

It was thought that the English General intended to winter in Bearu but he is not sure of the disposition of the inhabitants and he is observed by an Enemy who will profit by the least fault he may commit. The Bearnois show much attachment to France which therefore inclines us to think the Enemy will be obliged to retire.

VIENNA, — 27TH JANUARY.

The Gazette announces the nomination of General Count Merfeldt to the situation of Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of London, and his departure from Basle in consequence.

[Journal de L'Empire 29th Jan.

The Marshal Duke de Castiglione arrived at Lyons on the 15th. The Enemy's advanced Posts were at Montuel, they are assured that the City of Bourg was sacked for 6 hours and that several of the inhabitants were killed in their houses. Their blood cries out for vengeance.

FRANCFORT, 27th JANUARY.

Head-Quarters of the Army of the Rhine. Field Marshal Count Bubna continues to protect the left wing of the Army by dispersing the insubordinate troops to form in the south of the Moselle. A letter in Bresse, dated the 22nd, says that assembled in that place 16,000 men, some hundreds of horse, & that he had a City, and had armed a part of the inhabitants. Count Bubna resolved to drive the enemy from it at the point of the bayonet, as also from the neighbouring heights, which he occupied. The enemy did not wait the attack, but fled into the City. The masses of infantry posted on the road were soon forced by the fire of our artillery to throw themselves likewise into the City in the greatest disorder, leaving many dead and wounded. The desire to spare this City and to keep order therein, could alone determine Count Bubna to abstain from the pursuit of the enemy, and assemble his troops before the gates. An eagle, and considerable magazines of powder have fallen into the hands of the conquerors. Colonel Count Zichy of the Hussars, Lichtenstein, Captain Marschal, and first Lieutenant Orlando of the 6th Battalion of Chasseurs have particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion. Colonel Baron Simbschen has already encra-

sed to 7 companies, the Battalion of Chasseurs, who is raising in the Valais, and which consists altogether of poor people.

Le Simplon and le St. Bernard are occupied by a sufficient number of forces. The latter has been put in the best state of defence by skillfully blowing up the road in the direction of Aoste.

Field Marshal Prince Aloys Lichtenstein reports that on the 13th, Captain Count Ponckny, of the Dragoons of the Archduke John, succeeded in capturing near Besançon a convoy of 28 carriages; 6 of which were laden with shot and the remainder with grain, destined for that fortress.

Prince Lichtenstein was attacked on the 13th and on the morning of the 14th upon the road of Morre but he forced the enemy to retire both times with considerable loss.

On the 15th while the General of Cavalry, the hereditary Prince of Hesse Hombourg, was putting his corps in march from Dole upon Pesmes, the enemy made a sortie from Anxone with 2000 men in two columns which he directed, one upon Villart-Rotein, the other upon Chevigny; but Prince Gustavus of Hesse-Hombourg, and Major General Schéithers repulsed the attacks, and kept him at a proper distance.

Head-Quarters, Langres, 19th January.

The principal Allied army having united on the 18th near Langres, the 4th corps the same day pushed upon Chaumont. The hereditary Prince of Wurtemberg followed the enemy at the head of his light cavalry. He found him near the village of Villa, which he carried, driving the enemy to Choignes, where he met the corps which should support him, which had occupied the heights of Marne with some infantry and two batteries of heavy guns. The Prince thought it much better to defer the attack of Chaumont till the next day, & to wait for the arrival of the troops under the orders of the General of Artillery Count Guilay, the bad weather and the inundations having prevented his infantry from following the Cavalry.

In the action that took place between Villa & Chaumont, the 4th corps lost some men, and had from 30 to 40 wounded. The loss of the enemy was pretty considerable. Colonel Choatly, Aide-de-camp to Marshal Mortier was taken prisoner.

At 4 o'clock this morning Marshal Mortier retired upon Troyes with the old guard.

As soon as the Hereditary Prince of Wurtemberg was informed of it, he caused Chaumont to be occupied and pushed light troops in advance upon the road to Troyes and Joinville. Count Guilay, who was also marching against Chaumont with the 3d corps, having taken a part in the attack, having heard that Chaumont was occupied, took up cantonments at Chebourg to Foulain.

The 3d Division of Russian Cuirassiers under the orders of General Dena since yesterday has driven the enemy from Veagnes and pursued him to Mernay; to-day he is at Relapport.

Field Marshal Prince Aloys Lichtenstein announces that Colonel Count Linage, according to the full powers with which he was invested, had on the 16th, concluded a capitulation with the commandant of Joux, by virtue of which the garrison are prisoners of war; 4 pieces of Cannon and a considerable store of ammunition have on this occasion fallen into our hands.

14th BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SILESIA.

NANCY, 21st JANUARY 1814.

The enemy in his precipitate retreat left at Nancy and its environs the Spanish prisoners of war. General Sottomayor, 30 officers and a number of Soldiers were liberated. The Field Marshal gave them the choice either of returning to their country by Holland and England, or of marching against the enemy with the army Silesia. The officers and Soldiers have chosen the latter to avoid losing any time by an useless voyage. The officers of Cavalry only have set out for Holland. The Field Marshal has distributed arms to the infantry, and a Battalion of 4 companies was immediately formed of them.

On the 15th the communication with the grand army was re-established.

On the 17th the head-quarters of the field Marshal was at Nancy; and that of the General of Cavalry Count Wrede at Charlemes. The enemy had retired behind the Meuse, but he retained himself at Toel, which has a wall furnished with batteries, which he occupied with infantry and cavalry. General Sacken has advanced by a bye road beyond the bridge Saint Vincent. When the field Marshal received from H. H. the Prince of Swartzenbourg the news of the taking of Langres & that the enemy had been driven beyond the Meuse at Verdun, St. Mihiel, Commercy, and Vaucouleurs, he gave orders to take Toel by assault by the road of Void. The General of infantry Sacken made his dispositions, but when the enemy saw himself cut off he surrendered to Gen. Count Lieven. We have taken there 4 pieces of Cannon, 400 men and 2 colours.

The corps of Sacken goes to-morrow to drive the enemy from the Meuse; and the corps of Langeron inclines as a reserve upon Toel.

The corps of York blockades the fortresses of Sarrelouis, Luxembourg, Thionville and Metz, and its cavalry is before Verdun.

The corps of Kleist is in march upon Metz. The enemy in vain endeavours to arm the people and inspire them with confidence against the allied powers. The French are too enlight-

...to acknowledge their friends in those whom he calls their enemies, and who are exacting the happiness of France, by forcing to peace the French Government which was prepared for an interminable war.

All imports, *la Gabelle* and *les Droits réels* have already been diminished in the conquered departments. The monopoly of Tobacco has been done away.

The Field Marshal has released the prisoners; they were forced to take arms, and against their own convictions; they are now returning to their homes blessing him.

According to the news from Langres of the 21st the Allied army continues to push on in advance. H. H. the Prince of Schwarzenburg has his Head Quarters in that City. The general Count Barclay de Tolly has also arrived there, as well as the Russian and a part of the Prussian guards. H. M. the Emperor of Russia should arrive there on the night of the 21st or 22d. Sixteen pieces of cannon were found at Langres, according to these accounts, which are the latest possible. It appears that we were led into an error yesterday by the Gazette of Carlruhe, in announcing that an action had taken place near Langres, in which 12 pieces of Cannon and been taken from the enemy.

It appears certain that the King of Naples has embraced the cause of the Allies. H. M. will furnish, it is said, a contingent of 30,000 men. The Prince Pignatelli should have been nominated his minister with the powers.

Lord Thornton arrived this evening at the Head Quarters of H. H. the Prince Royal of Sweden, which he quitted after the signature of the treaty of Peace between Sweden and Denmark; he is repairing to the grand Head Quarters.

M. the count of Meerfeldt has arrived from the grand Head Quarters; he is going to London in quality of Minister plenipotentiary from Austria.

By news from Lausanne the Austrians entered Lyons on the 22d without the smallest opposition. VIENNA, 26th January.

The Court Gazette announces the following official intelligence.

The Count de Paar, Colonel and Adjutant General of Field Marshal Prince of Schwarzenburg arrived at Basle on the 19th at noon, and brought to H. M. the Keys of the City of Lausanne.

As a body of the enemy under the orders of Marshal the Duke Trévisé was posted at Langres, Field Marshal the Prince of Schwarzenburg resolved to make himself master of that point, which was of the greatest importance, and in consequence he gave orders that all the troops should advance on the 18th. But the enemy, who saw himself surrounded at all points, abandoned his position on the 17th and the evening of the same day the advance guard of the principal army under the orders of the General of Artillery Count Guilay, took possession of Langres, where he took several hundreds of prisoners, grenadiers of the old guard, who were entrusted with the defence of the place. Twelve Carriages and several hundreds ammunition waggons were found there.

The Corps of Marshal Mortier has retired upon Châtillon sur Saône.

On the 19th an Eagle which Field Marshal Count Bubna took from the enemy at Bourg in Bresse was presented to H. M. as also upwards of 1000 muskets.

VIENNA, 18th JANUARY.

The definitive treaty of the King of Naples which has been long expected has at length taken place. The Prince Pignatelli, Mr. Graham secretary to Lord Bentinck, and Mr. de Menz chargé d'affaires of Austria to Naples, arrived to-day at the Austrian Head Quarters. Mr. de Menz has already set out for the Head Quarters of H. M. the Emperor of Austria with the treaty of Alliance between Austria and the Kingdom of Naples; the English have provided for the necessary arrangements relative to Sicily. This new alliance has already been attended with happy effects for the Austrian Army and its operations; the Neapolitan troops have retired from Bologne, which is now without defence. All the dispositions are making with the greatest activity to attempt with success a general attack upon the whole line of the French army. Mr. Graham should return immediately to Lord Bentinck in Sicily, whence an expedition which is ready, might be made upon Genoa. We have every reason to hope that this new operation will be completely successful.

STUTTGARD, 9th JANUARY

A Report was received this morning by a Courier dated head Quarters, Langres, the 22d January at 8 o'clock in the evening. The following is an extract thereof:

H. M. the Emperor Alexander arrived at Langres on the 22d January at three o'clock in the afternoon. The Prince of Schwarzenburg repaired to the Emperor's quarters, and the Emperor, desiring to know the Emperor's opinion, in relation to the Emperor's plan, that the Duke of Vicence had proposed to Châtillon-sur-Seine. Lieut. Colonel de Tour, who commands the advanced guard of the advanced guard, entered it an hour before. He repaired to the duke of Vicence and asked his commands. The duke replied: It is only a conqueror's part to give them. The Prince of Schwarzenburg immediately sent General Herzogenberg to secure the Duke from any

unpleasantness and to inform him that his arrival could not stop the operations.

H. M. the Emperor of Austria, Lord Castlereagh, and the Prince Metternich will arrive tomorrow, the 25th at Vesoul, and the day after, here.

The column of Lieutenant general count Pahlen, of the 6th corps d'armée, is directed upon Joinville.

The heads of the army of Silesia and of the 9th corps d'armée, march upon the same line. The Russian and Prussian guards and the reserves are cantoned at Langres.

H. H. The Prince of Wurtemberg pursues the enemy in all directions. Captain de Nagal of the chasseur of Duke Louis found no enemy as far as Yassy. A Soldier of the Regiment of Infantry Number 9, who was made prisoner and escaped, says that he was assisted by a grenadier of the old guard, who told him that all the detachments of the guard were to repair by forced marches to Paris.

General Platon entered Dainville on the 19th and Neufchâteau the next day.

General Platon directed himself upon Joinville; his advance posts are a short distance from Châtillon-sur-Seine.

On the 20th, news was received from Nancy from Field Marshal Blücher of Paul having surrendered the same day to the Russian Lieutenant General Count de Lieven. Three Eagles, 3 metal Guns, one of iron, the Commandant Chauron, 5 Officers and 400 men, were taken there; and there was found a great quantity of provisions of all kinds and particularly of powder.

At Nancy the Spanish general Sotomayor as also many Spanish prisoners, who had been forgotten from the time of the evacuation of the city, were liberated.

According to the latest accounts, General Platon passed the Meuse at Grè; the enemy has retired to Polanscé, where some prisoners have been taken from him.

Our troops having been pushed in advance, the enemy effected his retreat to Dalescourt and afterwards to Void, where the advanced guard of Marshal Victor is posted, commanded by General Grouchy and composed of 5 Régiments of Cavalry.

GENEVA, January 20th.

The following Proclamation was published at Lyons on the 4th of this month.

Inhabitants of the city of Lyons the enemy's army has entered Geneva. His outposts have already shown themselves in the offices of Bugy; without having any other end than to cover the position of the army.

It is impossible that the enemy can form the design of coming to Lyons; it would expose him to evident danger: The Emperor is assembling at Rheims an army of 100,000 men, 40,000 of which are of his Guard. This force will not allow the enemy to approach nearer our frontiers.

Peace is concluded with Spain. It is certain that his Majesty the Emperor has consented to all conditions for a general Peace, and that his Excellency the Duke de Cadore is gone to the head quarters of the Allies to finish the great work.

Mayor of Lyons, D. ALTON.

BREMEN, January 20th.

Mr. Addington passed thro' here the day before yesterday in the evening going express from the head quarters of his Highness the Prince Royal of Sweden, to London; where he carries the Treaty of peace concluded with Denmark. The conditions of this Treaty are not as yet officially known. Denmark it is said relinquishes Norway to Sweden, with the exception of the dominions of the Crown and the district of Leroing. Sweden cedes to Denmark, Swedish Pomerania & the Isle of Rugen and pays a million of Swedish crowns; she charges herself besides, with that part of the Danish debt, which falls upon Norway. England keeps Heligoland, but restores to Denmark St. Thomas, St. Croix, and Auholt. Denmark will furnish to the allied army a contingent of 10,000 men. For the subsistence and pay of which England will allow her an annual subsidy. This Treaty contains besides a stipulation relative to the Danish fleet in the English Ports.

The army of the North will pass by here in a few days; it leaves Holstein for another destination.

General Woronzow, arrived on the 18th, at Blankenese, where he was to pass the Elbe the next morning.

General Gore, is expected here every day with two battalions of English, his troops have been at Stralsund and at Lubeck.

FRANCOFORT, January 13th.

The following is the Speech addressed by his Excellency Field Marshal Blücher to the members of the municipality of Nancy.

Gentlemen, I am pleased with the sentiments contained in your Speech.

Just Providence has conducted our arms upon the French Territory, all Europe has at last been roused from its false security by the insupportable ambition of him, who has ruled the destinies of France for the last fourteen years. The Rhine, the Moselle, the Danube, the Elbe, the Rhame, and the Tagus, have quitted their dwellings and are now in arms on the soil of that France hitherto so successful.

Many of those people were formerly the friends and allies of France; they are now all her enemies, and what is the reason of this? the turbulent & restless ambition of a single man, it is that which has made warriors of people roused to arms; because they could not support the hu-

millation and disgrace with which he had covered them; nor the oppressions and extortion of his satellites. Turn your eyes on those portuguese who fight on the shores of the Gironne, they are now ranked among the best troops of Europe; on those Dutchmen who with one consent have shaken off the odious yoke, and are advancing against you.

God has at length in his justice, inflicted a severe retribution; 600,000 Frenchmen have in two Campaigns disappeared from the surface of the Earth deplorable victims of the immeasurable ambition of a conqueror, who appears to be prodigal of French blood, only because it is his own.

And what is there to be seen in France, as the price of so much blood; a whole generation of young men from 10 to 30 years of age, swept from the face of the earth. War has swallowed them; all the paper money out of circulation, commerce annihilated, industry languishing, agriculture without encouragement, the people growing under the burthen of enormous taxes; The gens d'arms tearing thousands of conscripts from the bosom of the families, and dragging them by force to the colours of that ambitious man, who suffers them to perish for want of foresight, and attention to their subsistence. Spies entertained in all societies who report to Savary their Chief, the lamentation and the groans, which misery extorts; military and special commissioners condemning to death, to the galleys, to perpetual imprisonment, the citizens who dare to complain of absolute & arbitrary power. This is the result of continual wars by which so many people have been rendered so miserable; it is then for the sake of the Generals, for the intendents and commissaries enriched by the plunder of our provinces, and by the most shameful extortions that you have suffered so much, to shed your blood?

Of en have we offered peace; we would have bought it by great sacrifices; it was either rejected with arrogance, or doubtful and perishing answers were returned which showed nothing but a wish to gain time, we must then procure it with arms in our hands upon your territory and even in your capital it is necessary. Yes the serious and valiant valour of our troops will enable us to conquer it, & with it, our national independence, and the liberty of commerce and the freedom of the Sea, for it is we who fight for the freedom of the Sea, and not the chief who rules over you, and who would on the contrary that the Ports which Providence has formed for the welfare of nations.

I regret that it is out of my power to spare you all the evils and inconveniences inseparable from war; I will do every thing that depends on me to alleviate their weight. We scorn to take revenge for the devastations which have been committed by your armies in our provinces. We only make war upon those who wish to render it eternal.

I am going to abolish those most odious reports, *Les droits réels* and *la Gabelle* and to modify the regulation for registrations, may I have it in my power to recall the good laws of Lorraine, to recall the good laws of your ancestors, and to recall the good laws of your ancestors, and to recall the good laws of your ancestors.

SPANISH GENERAL... appeared in the... off'r had been... to raise Lord... country. The... the English... where it has... may be seen by... letter, published... Redactor General... SENIOR RE... ascertain the... English Papers... the Grandees... the site to... request you... part, they... ledge, any... dinando VI... ing to the... tion of the... have been made... You may... the very idea of any Usurper ruling over Spantard, to prevent which the nation has for five years unceasingly combated, and will never fail to combat.

We are well persuaded that the other Grandees concur with us in the sentiment which we have expressed, and that as soon as the statement, which has called for this notice, shall come to their knowledge, they will hasten to give a public testimony of their principles and their fidelity.

Please to insert this, that our Declaration may be known to all Spaniards, and we are, &c. &c.

The Duke of OSSUNA.

The Viscount of GANTE.

The Duke of FRIAS and UCEDA; Marquis Seville, Sept. 21. de VILLENA.

The following statement, it is said, may be depended upon as authentic. The French had actually formed a plan to blow up and destroy Pamplona, which contrary to the knowledge of some of the most respectable inhabitants, they found means to intercept. Don Carlos D'Espang the reigning General of the design, who thought it necessary to send an immediate flag of truce to the Governor, assuring him that such a proceeding would, in the case of a blockade, be considered unjustifiable and contrary to the usages of war; and if the destructive determination was adhered to, he had received the most positive orders from the English General (and which it was his duty to obey), to put the whole garrison, without exception, to the sword. The sequel is well known to the public.

The following are the names of the Members

of the Committee appointed to enquire into, and report upon the propriety of the proposed measure of increasing the salary of the Directors of the East India Company.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Humphry Howarth, Esq. | Whithead Keane, Esq. |
| M. P. | M. P. |
| James Alexander, Esq. | General Harris |
| M. P. | Charles F. P. Esq. |
| John Julius Angerstein, Esq. | John Weyland Esq. F. G. |
| Edward Baker, Esq. | Stephen R. Long Esq. |
| Alexander Baring, Esq. | E. G. M. P. |
| M. P. | Colonel Allan, M. P. |
| James Barner, Esq. | Peter Moore, Esq. M. P. |
| Edward Golding, Esq. | Thomas Plumbe, Esq. |
| Randle Jackson, Esq. | Joseph Hunt, Esq. |

THE EXAMINER.

The following is another unpleasant instance of the skill and courage of our republican enemies, when called forth in naval warfare:—It is extracted from an American paper, the *Portland Advertiser* and is dated "Boston, Sept. 11."

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH SHIP OF WAR, BOXER.

On Monday, the 6th instant, at 5 P. M. anchored in this harbour the United States brig Enterprise, (late Lieut. Wm. Burrows, Commander) with his Britannic Majesty's brig Boxer, (late Captain Blyth) her prize, of equal tonnage, captured on the 5th instant, after an action of 45 minutes: the following particulars of the engagement are obtained from the Officers on board the Enterprise:—September 5th, at 5 P. M. light winds from the N. W. P. M. quarter bearing north, eight miles distant, saw a brig at anchor in shore, and made sail on a wind, with the larboard tacks on board. At half-past seven the brig weighed and fired three shots at a sailing boat, for the purpose of ascertaining what we were. At half-past eight the brig fired a shot as a challenge, and hoisted three English ensigns, and immediately bore up for us. At nine we tacked, kept away South, and prepared for action. At half-past nine it fell calm, the enemy bearing N. N. W. distant four miles. At half-past eleven a breeze sprung up from the S. W. which gave us the weather-gage; we manoeuvred to the windward until two P. M. to try our sailing with the enemy, and ascertain his force. At a quarter past two P. M. we shortened sail, hoisted three ensigns, and fired a shot at the enemy. At three P. M. tacked, and bore up for the enemy, taking him to be one of his Majesty's brigs of the largest size. At a quarter past three the enemy, being within half pistol-shot, gave three cheers, and commenced the action by firing her starboard broadside. We returned them five cheers; with our larboard side, when the action became general. At twenty minutes past three P. M. our brave Commander fell, and while lying on deck, refusing to be carried below, raised his head, and requested "that the flag might never be struck."

At half-past three we ranged ahead of the enemy, and our stern-chaser, rounded to on the starboard tack, and raked him with our starboard broadside. At thirty-five minutes past three, the enemy's main-top-mast and tops'yard came down. We then set the foresail, and took position on his starboard bow, and continued to rake him until forty-five minutes past three, when he ceased firing and called for quarters, saying, that as their colours were nailed, they could not haul them down. We took possession of the prize, which proved to be his Britannic Majesty's brig Boxer. Sixty-four prisoners were taken, including seventeen wounded. The number of the enemy killed cannot be exactly ascertained, as many were hove overboard before we took possession, Captain Blyth being one of the slain, who fell in the early part of the action. When the sword of the vanquished enemy was presented to the dying conqueror, he clasped his hands, and said—"I'm satisfied; I die contented," and then consented (nor till then would he consent), to be carried below.—Some of the Boxer's crew inform, that when she last left her port she had 115 picked men, for the purpose of taking the Enterprise, and that three were put on board of a prize, and five, including the Doctor, were on shore at the island of Mananiggin, leaving on board when the action commenced 104; which account is corroborated by the muster-book found on board of the Boxer.

The Enterprise had two men killed, and twelve wounded; among the latter were the Captain, who expired at twelve o'clock on the night following, and midshipman Kervin Waters also mortally, yet languishing.—The damage done to the two vessels forms a most surprising contrast: for the Boxer is literally cut to pieces in sails, rigging, spars, hull, &c.; while the Enterprise is in a situation to commence another action of the same kind immediately, if we except some injury done to some of her spars and rigging, which may require them to be replaced. While we deeply lament the loss of our gallant Burrows, we are proud to record the cool and determined courage and conduct of Lieut. Maj. Call, his successor to the command; as also that of all the rest of the brave officers and crew of the Enterprise, who, in this brilliant affair, have shined at a greater distance all doubt of the decided superiority of our naval heroes; not in their heroism less conspicuous in their humanity to the vanquished enemy, than in their bravery while in combat.

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ROBERT SEMPLE, ESQ.
In the course of the Spring campaign in Germany, Robert Semple, Esq. the brave and cautious traveller through the very line of the

heftile armies without having provided himself with passports from the Secretary of State's Office presented himself at Wurtzchen to the British Minister, Lord Cathcart, and told him that under the dread of falling into the hands of the French, he had destroyed a letter which he had for his Lordship, but that he still had one for the Russian Admiral Greig. The Noble Lord, after examining his German passports, said they contained no proof of his being a British subject, but that he was avowedly born in America. His Lordship then left him, and after some time sent for him again. "It will be proper," said he, "that you should go to Gorlitz, which is a large town, where you will easily procure horses, & every accommodation for pursuing your journey to Colberg, the nearest sea-port now left open to an Englishman. There will be an opportunity this evening, and this Gentleman," pointing to a young Russian Officer, will conduct you." An hour afterwards he again saw his Lordship on horseback, who asked him with much apparent politeness, "if there was any thing that he could do for him." Mr. Semple answered him that there was not—when he touched his hat & rode off. After this most polite and courtly salutation, Mr. Semple was conducted with great civility through Gorlitz, Lauban, Lawenberg, Goldberg, Leignitz and Breslau, to the fortress of Silberberg, where he was confined a close prisoner in a dungeon for two months. In this dreary abode he was visited by the Honourable Douglas Kincaid and Mr. Hobhouse, jun. who discovered the mistake which had led to his confinement, namely, that he was supposed to be a certain Major Semple, who had made his appearance once in Russia; and he finally was delivered by the condescension of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, to whom he had written from Gorlitz, and who stated to Lord Castlereagh, that upon reference to Dr. Collyer, he had certified that Mr. Semple was the author of "Two Journeys in Spain, and other Tours," and was a faithful subject of his Majesty.

THE MULATTO CHILD—A CURIOUS LAW CASE.

A case of a curious and extraordinary kind was decided at Edinburgh on the 12th Nov. before the Court of Session; but, for reasons which will occur to our readers, we forbear to mention the parties names.—A, some time ago brought forth a bastard child, and accused B, of being the father of it. But when called before the session of the parish, acknowledged guilt with A, but denied being father of the child, inasmuch as he had not been in habits of familiarity with her for six months prior to the period the alleged child had been procreated.—A, having brought an action before the Court of Session against B, for expenses and maintenance of the child, judgment was given against B, for the principal sum and interest, and he was also found liable in expenses, but B, having somehow or other, that the child laid to his charge was a MULATTO, or child of colour, presented a petition to the Court, stating the fact, and the impossibility of the child being his. An answer to this petition having been given in by A, the Court, on 12th June last, appointed a Commissioner to inspect the child in question. The report of the Commissioner states, that, having proceeded to A's place of residence, accompanied by two medical men, and by two gentlemen who had been long resident in Jamaica, and having all seen the child in question, which is a male, and examined it from head to foot, after being stripped, these four persons concurred in opinion with the Commissioner, that the child is of colour; that is, that the father of it is a negro, or other degree of an African; and which opinion the said persons confirmed on oath.—The Court, on considering this report, reversed the former judgment and gave judgment in favour of B.

Whimsical mistake, or a new recipe for the Cholera.

An Apothecary and druggist of a neighbouring town, who dealt with a country butcher for a weekly supply of meat, on going to reff on the Friday night, left word with his apprentice, if the butcher should knock early in the morning to order certain joints which he mentioned—about two in the morning, the lad was awakened from a sound sleep by a loud knocking at the door, when crawling to the window and lifting up the sash, a messenger from a sick patient bawled out "Doctor, what's good for the Cholera."—The half sleeping apprentice, thinking it was the butcher, yawning, answered—"a loin of veal, a leg of mutton, and a round of beef."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DECEMBER 9TH.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved to insert a clause in the East India Duty Bill, that any person shipping goods under the Act should mark them with his name, and send an account in writing to the Commissioners of Excise.—Agreed to.—The Bill then passed.

The East India Ship Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the third reading of the Circuitous Trade Bill.

Mr. GRANT observed, that he considered the measure before the House as militating against that which had always hitherto been deemed a principle of commercial policy, namely an anxious care that the trade of the mother country should not suffer for the purpose of benefiting the trade of her dependencies. He was pretty confident that this evil would be the result of the adoption of the present Bill. He had, in-

deed, though ineffectually, urged this argument against the original proposition for opening the trade to India. The proposed measure would let down our ancient system of commercial policy still further by opening a direct intercourse through this country between India and North and South America. The effect must necessarily be to diminish the direct trade between India and the mother country, and to extend the trade between India and foreign countries. It was true that it was proposed by the present Bill, that ships of private traders should clear out in the first instance for India; but they might subsequently go in the prosecution of a circuitous trade to any extent. It had been said that the measure would benefit our manufactures. For his part he did not imagine that would be the case; he did not apprehend that vessels going to North and South America would be able to dispose of cargoes from England. Under these circumstances ships might occasionally be obliged to go from England in ballast, and be obliged to take out specie, or employ an East Indian capital for the purchase of a cargo. The effect of the Bill would be to encourage the trade of foreigners, to our own injury. He did not see what there would be to prevent the natives of South America from settling in this country, the more easily to carry on an advantageous trade with India. He objected to many of the ports mentioned in the Bill, and particularly to the Islands of Cape Verd, the Canaries, and Madeira, which would serve as depots from which Europe would be supplied. The East India Trade would be taken from the mother country and distant dependencies. By pursuing a similar policy in former times the American Colonies had been enabled to shake off their dependence on us. In the long-run something of the same kind might happen to our East India possessions, if we thus rendered them more independent of the mother country. But he understood that there were some persons who were displeased with the Bill because it did not go far enough. Those persons were for opening a direct intercourse between India and Foreign Europe. They were not satisfied with having overturned the system under which our commerce with India had flourished for two centuries; they wished to depart still further from the principles on which that system was founded. The only foreigners who at present were allowed to carry on trade in India (except the Portuguese, of whom he would presently speak) were Americans. These, however, by no means enjoyed all the advantages which it had been alleged they possessed. They were restricted from any direct trade, except for their home consumption. With respect to the Portuguese, they stood on a different footing. They had establishments of their own, and by treaty were entitled to the privileges which they possessed. Nor did they send from their principal settlement, Goa, any great quantity of commodities, either to America or to Europe. With respect to the other European nations who had, or who might have settlements in India, it should be remembered that the original grant of the native Sovereigns was to those nations only and diffidively. To France, for instance, such and such settlements; but without permission for any other European flag to be hoisted in those settlements. With a view to this consideration he conceived that by adhering to the ancient system, the trade might in future be regulated in a manner that would be highly beneficial. Great misunderstanding had prevailed on the subject of the advantages enjoyed by foreign nations in their trade with India. All the advantages which America had gained in that respect, resulted from her neutral character; and in the event of peace, as America would no longer possess that character, she would be deprived of those advantages. He objected to the measure even as it stood, but if it were extended according to the wish of some persons, he had no doubt that the mother country would ultimately be shut out from all participation in the benefits of the trade. If, on the contrary, the ancient system were maintained, on the return of peace, we should secure all the advantages to the mother country, and not share them, as it was now proposed to do. If Great Britain were made the depot of East India commodities, Great Britain would be the resort of all the world for the purpose of purchasing them; but if they were permitted to be carried to all the ports of Europe, the advantages which must result from an influx of strangers, would be utterly lost to our country. He had no doubt, however, that the Noble Lord, in framing the present measure, had taken what he conceived to be the medium between the two contending parties—between those who thought the present injurious, and those who thought it ought to be extended. For himself, he should be happy to see his apprehensions with respect to it, and his duty to state that he thought the measure would be productive of very considerable injury.

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when one party attempted to injure another the wound was usually mutual. Let the English merchant persecute his speculations to America, if they were favorable to him, and if they were not so, he would abstain of his own accord. He repeated, that he had already narrowed the Bill, (and he would still further narrow it, by striking out the Atlantic Islands), in order to prevent any serious discussion. And he suggested the expediency of postponing the debate on the larger question to a future period; and of concurring not to fight by anticipation that battle which some time or other, would probably be fought on the subject.

Mr. GRANT, in explanation, denied that he had considered the subject as a colonial question. He had considered it as a national question, as any Member would have done unconnected with the East India Company might have done.

Mr. R. THORNTON expressed the satisfaction which he felt and which he was sure the India Company would feel, at the Noble Lord's having consented to except the Islands from this Bill, apprehending, as they did, that those Islands would otherwise form a depot, whence to supply England at present, and foreign Europe at a future period. He confessed, however, that he felt some alarm at the expressions which had dropped from the Noble Lord, with respect to that which it might be necessary to do at a future time. He trusted that the time which seemed to be alluded to by the Noble Lord would never come. He would not anticipate such an evil day, and he trusted the Noble Lord had no serious meaning.

Mr. FINLAY argued in favour of the Bill, and of an extension of its objects. He denied that the advantage which American commerce had enjoyed in India, resulted from the neutral character of America. That enjoyment was at the greatest height at the period when France shut the ports of the Continent to the produce of Britain and her dependencies, whether they were brought in British or American bottoms. Satisfied as he was with the Bill before the House, he was persuaded that a more extensive measure would be ultimately necessary.

Mr. ROBINSON re-stated several of the arguments urged by his Honourable Friend (Mr. Grant), tho' he admitted that the expulsion of the Islands from the Bill would remove much of his objection to it. He condemned, however, the privilege which private vessels were to enjoy of carrying on the coasting trade in India. He had understood that those vessels were to be permitted to go from port to port in India for the purpose of selling their outward, and purchasing their homeward cargo, but he had not been aware that it was intended to allow them to interfere with the Company's shipping interest in the coasting trade.

Mr. ALDERMAN ATKINS characterised the Bill as a most beneficial measure, and applauded the liberal sentiments of the Noble Lord on commercial matters.

After a few words from Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Idle, the Bill went thro' the Committee (in which the clause respecting the Islands of Cape Verd, the Canaries, and Madeira, was expunged), and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought up a Bill to remove doubts respecting the payment of the drawbacks on the exportation of French wines. Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The East India Judicature Bills were referred to a Committee to examine and report thereon.

Adjourned.

PARLIAMENTARY CRITICISM.

MR. W. SMITH AND MR. WILBERFORCE.

There are some men who confer dignity on the cause which they espouse; there are others who derive all their dignity from it, Hampden and Russell and Sydney throw an additional glory even over the sacred head of Liberty, while, on the other hand, the worthy persons who assemble at taverns to eat anniversary soups and Quaff periodical port, in honour of the same illustrious deity, excite rather our good will for the honesty of their opinions, than our respect or admiration for the energies either of mind or body with which they prosecute the design that they have embraced. All who are embarked in the same good undertaking deserve their full portion of praise;—but there is that natural feeling of antipathy among mankind—I mean—that natural deference to the rightful supremacy either of superior intellect or superior virtue, that all attendant spirits are willing and happy to yield the precedence to the one whose luffre is felt to add brilliancy to their own spheres of operation. Jove and his satellites describe the same grand orbit in the heavens, yet "Jove's satellites are less than Jove." Cato and his legions, equally chose and supported with equal perseverance, that noble party, which a fine-minded youth has placed on a basis of rivalry even with the Gods; yet, to the hardy followers and common men, it has been thought sufficient reward, that they fought for Roman freedom, while the poets and the philosophers have lavished all their stores of panegyric upon the hero of Urica. Indeed I suspect that the expiring liberty of Rome would have hardly elicited a sigh of regret, unless her fate had involved also the fate of Cato and of Tully. But I am wandering; indeed how is it possible to stand still on classic ground: some fresh beauty invites us at every step: some splendour, never to be faded by frequency, opens itself in every vista. There was however in old time a word of disenchantment which could turn in a moment the golden palaces of fairy land into dreary deserts; there is also now a magic phrase—"the House of Commons,"—the bare reputation of which alone drives from the head all thoughts of Grecian genius & Roman independence. Scared at this word I return directly to my starting post—I mean then to quote Mr. W. Smith as one of those persons whose rank and consideration are to be attributed solely to the cause in which he has thought proper to engage himself. He has had the courage to touch the awful ark of the pure English Constitution, and it is his praise, and no slight praise, that he has not utterly sunk in so great a sea of error, but that he has civil and religious rights of humanity can find no fault with so good and liberal a criticism would not be so much to be expected, as it is, in an intellect so exalted as his. He is all exerted on the right side; he is rather conceited; he is so; he is so conceited; he is so conceited. There is no denying that he practices too much; but does he not prattle about religion? It is probable indeed, that if by the accident of education, or perhaps of a more limited way of thinking, Mr. Smith had been enlisted among the general ranks of Ministerial Oppositionists, the public would have heard nothing of him, except that now and then he moved an address, or seconded a motion; but he is at the head of a party which, however small, begins at

last to assume some consequence in the nation, and to agitate a little the ponderous security of the Church. The light troops of Methodism (I call them so rather on account of their activity, than of their strength or skill) have considerably annoyed the grand army of the establishment: the slow however, but well-directed fire of the Socinian engineers seems calculated to make more effectual breaches and havoc in their ranks. I must say that I do not myself apprehend much danger from the attacks of either; the question of a clerico-political institution has so little to do with religion, and so much with the practice and prejudices of nations, that no state of society can easily be imagined where at some period of its progress that ill-matched pair, the Church and State, will not be forced into an union. Every art has its quackeries, and this fringe-finishing, the darling of politicians, is like the wonder-working stone of the chemists. But this is not a place to discuss this important question; I merely allude to it in passing to comfort the episcopal bench, who might be afraid that their mitres might fall from them at the touch of Unitarian reasons. Much as I respect Mr. W. Smith, I cannot help thinking that he now and then assumes too much on this supposed power: he evinces sometimes a presumption, which however belongs rather to his party than himself. I am not very anxious to provoke the anger of a whole body of respectable personages; but there really is a coxcomical pretension to superior rationality about these sectarians which would be perfectly ludicrous if they did not sometimes presume to be insolent and dogmatical. Be this as it may, the prevailing spirit of his *carpe* induces Mr. W. Smith occasionally to affect a tone not warranted by his mental powers, and to intermeddle in business which does not stand in need of such an auxiliary. It is not however my wish to be severe on a man, who, however limited in his capabilities, is always right in his intentions, and who, whenever the good cause is to be pleaded, furnishes towards it all the help which his understanding and exertions can afford. I love goodness in whatever shape it may present itself, and only regret that its grandeur of power does not compel me to add admiration to my love.

To go from the calm good-sense of Mr. W. Smith to the enthusiastic declamation of Mr. Wilberforce, may seem to some a very rapid transition; but those who have watched the conduct of these gentlemen, must, I think, see that their object is the same, and that therefore they ought to be associated. He whose wish is to emancipate opinion from penalty, will rejoice to have for his companion the man who has, though late indeed, so eloquently pleaded the Catholic Cause, and who for years stood forth the irrepensible Champion of the Rights of the Negro. Indeed, when I consider the ardent and persevering struggle which Mr. Wilberforce so long maintained against the united strength of power and prejudice, and contemplates his final success in that noble work, I feel it to be a humiliation to descend to such petty details, & to the mere errors of our common humanity. Who that looks upon an abundant harvest, ripened by the rays of a summer sun, will sit down to calculate how often that sun has been overclouded? Or to come more to men and things, who would estimate Locke by his prolixity, or Shakespeare by his puns? Yet such is the rage for analyzing faults;—the common mind is so much more fitted to seize a flaw than to comprehend an excellence, that a writer would be thought most blind and partial who would suffer even a saint to pass by unrepined. What then can be alleged against Mr. Wilberforce? Want of decision, arising, some think from timidity, others say from want of high-mindedness, seems to be his principal foible. Often will he support a position in a strain of eloquence to which the House is but little accustomed, and end (Oh! lame conclusion) in persuading almost every mind but his own. He has at length however broke the chain of his scruples; and in a Session with a warmth of language & manner quite his own, unequivocally recommended the abolition of penal Statutes in matters of religion. The speeches indeed of Mr. Wilberforce are among the very few good things now remaining in the British Parliament: his diction is elegant, rich and spirited; his tones (excuse some party-whine) are so distinct and so melodious, that the most hostile ear-hangs on them delighted. Then his address is so insinuating, that if he talked nonsense, you would feel yourself obliged to hear him. I recollect that last Session, when the House had been tired night after night with discussing the endless questions relating to Indian policy, when the commerce and finances and power of our Oriental Empire had exhausted the lungs of all the speakers, and the patience of all the auditors—at that period Mr. Wilberforce, with a just confidence in his powers, ventured to broach the hacknied subject of Hindoo conversion. He spoke three hours, but nobody seemed fatigued; all indeed were pleased, some with the ingenious artifices of his manner, but most with the glowing language of his heart. Much as I differed from him in opinion, it was impossible not to be delighted with his eloquence; and though I will most heartily that the Hindoos might be left to their own Trinity, yet I felt disposed to agree with him, that some good must arise to the human mind by being engaged in a controversy which will exercise most of its faculties. Mr. Wilberforce is now verging towards sixty, and speaks but seldom; he, however, never speaks without exciting a wish that he would say more: he maintains like Mr. Grattan, though not with quite the same consistency, a considerable respectability of character by disdaining to mix in the daily paltry squabbles of party; he is no hunter after place, though he is a little too much haunted with a passion for which he may quote the authority of St. Paul, of pleasing all men and offending all to all. I was sorry to learn no longer to retain the dignity of representing the greatest County in the Kingdom, he condescended to sit as Member for a petty Borough. But something must be forgiven to an old man whose habits are formed. Parliament has been to him the scene all his active exertions, of his pleasures and his glory. We can pardon the old dramatist who goes every night to take his unviolated seat in the pit, we sympathize with the old soldier who would hobble a whole day's march to see a review and shall less indulgence be given to the man who has a rather extravagant fondness for eulogy, and who is enabled by the memory of great men, now no more, and endeared by the recollections of his own attempts. I confess I always look with equal respect and pleasure on this eloquent veteran, lingering among his bustling but far inferior posterity; and well has he a right to flourish on the spot where he achieved one of the greatest laurels that ever brightened in the wreath of fame; a laurel better than that of the hero, as it is not stained with blood or tears: Better even than that of the statesman who improves the civilization of his country, inasmuch as to create is more glorious than to improve. And the man whose labours abolished the Slave-trade, and elevated myriads of human beings, degraded to the brute, into all the dignified capacities of civilized man. To have done this is the most useful work that any individual can do, and it is the most useful work that any individual can do. I trust that Mr. Wilberforce and his friends may find full consolation for all the minor weaknesses and failings of his character.

CRITICISM.