



It has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particular specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

**TO BE SOLD  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
(FOR READY MONEY)  
On SATURDAY the 23d Instant,  
PRECISELY AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.**

**A FINE NEW  
BUNGALOW,**  
SITUATE in the next Part in the neighbourhood of Mulhar Row Guicowar.

Will be put up for Sale at Nicolao de Vida's House in the same neighbourhood next door to Mr. Atkins, a variety of Jewels, Wearing Apparel, and Household Furniture.  
The sale will be continued until the whole is disposed of.  
Bombay, 15th March 1816.

**THOMAS SURRAGE,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public at large, that he intends to carry on the FARRIERY business, on the following terms at Dady Santock's Stables:  
Shoeing - - - - - Rupees 2-2-00  
Bleeding - - - - - 4-0-00  
Burning Lampas - - - - - 2-2-00  
Docking - - - - - 8-0-00  
Trimming - - - - - 2-2-00  
Necking - - - - - 30-0-00  
Cropping - - - - - 30-0-00  
&c. &c. &c.  
N. B. Any Gentleman favouring him with their commands, may depend on the greatest attention being paid to them.  
Bombay, 8th March 1815.

**MADEIRA WINE,  
LISBON D.<sup>o</sup>  
AND  
PORT D.<sup>o</sup>**

**SIR ROGER D' FARIA** has for Sale in his Godowns opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant, Grab Pembroke and Lovely Fish*, which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from the very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty Old, and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a Competent Judge for this Market.

**RUPES PIPE.**  
Madeira pretty Old from 450 to 550 Ditto.  
Lisbon ditto, at - - - - - 300 Ditto.  
Port, direct from Oporto in  
Quarter Casks at - - - - - 125 each.  
Ditto Ditto in fifths at - - - - - 100 each.  
The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles 6 Dozen Chests.  
Madeira from - - - - - 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz.  
Lisbon at - - - - - 16 Do. Do.  
Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at - - - - - 17 Do. Do.  
Bombay, 26th January 1816.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
*Additional Subscribers in aid of the Waterloo fund.*

	Rupees.
Mr. Thomas Hough Davies,	200
Captain and Mrs. Hawkins ..	60
Captain James Purefoy .....	100
Mr James Hallett .....	150
Pestonjee Bomanjee .....	300
Framjee Cowasjee .....	200
Framjee Nasserwanjee .....	100
Cursetjee Cowasjee .....	50

**FOR FREIGHT,  
To Mauritius or to any Ports,  
THE BRIG  
JOHN.**  
PLEASE apply to the Commander on board, or at No. 1, formerly Rope Walk Lane.  
Bombay, 15th March 1816.

**FOR FREIGHT.  
THE SHIP  
WM. PETREE,**  
WILL receive Freight for Madras, and Calcutta, and will Sail on or before the 25th of March. Apply to Messrs. J. ARATHOON, and M. TER, STEPHENS at their Office.  
Bombay, 15th March 1816.

**A CARD.**  
**W. WESENCRAFT,**  
MINIATURE AN PORTRAIT PAINTER.  
**MINIATURES**  
IN WATER OR OIL COLOURS,  
On Moderate terms Rupees 100.  
BOMBAY THEATRE.

**FOR SALE.**  
AT THE  
COURIER OFFICE,  
*The Bombay Calendar,*  
AND  
**ALMANAC.**  
FOR  
1816,  
PRICE 8 RUPEES.

**GENERAL ORDERS,**  
BOMBAY CASTLE, 9th MARCH 1816.  
By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,  
LEUTENANT C. B. JAMES, Paymaster to the French Subsidiary Forces, is allowed a furlough to the

Presidency on his private concerns, and is permitted to be absent from his Station from the 12th to the 31st instant.  
BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th MARCH 1816.  
The following appointment is ordered to take place.  
COMMISSARY OF STORES DEPARTMENT.  
Serjeant Major James Brown, of the Battalion of Artillery, to be a Conductor of Stores.—Date of appointment 1st March 1816.  
By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council  
J. FARISH.  
Sec. to Govt.

**THE  
COURIER.**  
BOMBAY.  
SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1816.

On Thursday last arrived two Vessels from Bussorah, the Macauley and William Petre, they have brought no news whatever: the last advices from London being only of the 2d of October. They are principally laden with Horses on account of the Company.

Of the improvements which at various epochs, have taken place in Bombay: there was none so important, as the Vallard; which communicates between Breach Candy, and Love Grove: and which prevented the Ocean, making an inroad through the centre of the Island. This substantial work, with smaller ones of the same description, have preserved the low lands of the Island, from being constantly inundated by the flood tides: and there is reason to believe, had these never been constructed, that of the populous Island of Bombay, there would have been now nothing remaining from the ravages of the Sea, but its barren Hills. While the Sea was excluded, no sufficient provision was made, to carry off the rain water, which still collected, in the lowest part of the Island where the soil, we are given to understand, is 12 feet below high water mark and formed, an unwholesome swamp, during the Rains, and for some months after them.

To remedy this evil has been an object of the most serious consideration, for some time past, with the public authorities, to whom such matters immediately belong: and we are happy to have it in our power, to announce that Government with the most praiseworthy consideration, for the comfort, and well-fare, of the community, have at length resolved upon executing the plans which have been proposed to them.

A most admirable Report on the Topography of the Island, has been drawn up by Lieutenant Hawkins, which has led to the above resolution.

Some months ago a curious relic of Antiquity, was turned up from the ground by a ploughman, in the Plantation at Bandoop on Salsette—it consists of three thick sheets of Copper, nearly eight inches long, by four and half, inches broad: united by a clumsy ring of the same me-

tal: which has a raised figure of Parasnatty on the back of it. The point of the Plough fixt itself into the ring, and dragged it several feet before it was discovered. The sheets are covered with an impression of letters, said to be pure Sanscrit, with the Jain character: and are thought to be 1170 years old; when it was first discovered, it was carefully concealed from the Proprietors of the estate; and the figures that were decyphered on it, were supposed by the credulous people into whose hands it fell, to indicate the amount of a treasure, of 18 lacks of Rupees, hidden under ground, an excavation was in consequence commenced, but after proceeding a few feet those engaged in it, began to be sensible of their folly. And desisted from further search. It appears to be nothing more, than a Cowle, or Grant of Land; many of which, of a similar description, have been discovered at different times on this side of India: some have been sent here from Kaira, and others have been seen at Cochin. When the verdigris which covered the sheets was washed off with a little tamarind juice, the characters were as distinct as if they had been impressed only yesterday. This in a great measure arises from the manner, in which they have been preserved from the air. The center sheet of Copper, is impressed on both sides, but the exterior sheets, have letters only, on the interior surface: when the alterations were made on the Esplanade at Tanna, on Salsette falling into our hands; a stone box, containing several of these Grants was discovered: One was sent to Calcutta, and a translation of its contents has been published in the Asiatic Researches. A Gentleman familiar with geology, remarked that the manner in which these plates were ploughed up, indicated the quantity of Soil, that must have been washed away, by the periodical rains, before they could be so near to the surface.

A Lawyer on the other hand observed, what a high value landed property must have borne in those distant ages, to have induced people to draw out such kinds of deeds, on so durable a substance.

We have heard that the Gaicwar Government, have made a request to be allowed to subscribe, for the relief of the Widows, and Orphans, of those who fell in the Battle of Waterloo. While Englishmen have so much reason to be proud of this glorious battle, they have abundantly more reason to rejoice, that such victories carry joy to the breasts of our Indian Allies.

In a subsequent column of our paper, we have inserted an extract from the Calcutta Gazette relative to the new Post Office Regulations. We shall be happy to see our correspondence with England once more established on some regular system: at present it is almost entirely suspended, at least that portion of it which takes place among Relatives. The Politician, or the wary Merchant, may perhaps be gratified by the sight of a Gazette, or a Price-Current: but the tender Husband, or the Affectionate Father receives no tidings by the many opportunities which may have occurred which may console them, for the most painful of separations.



State.—On the 3d of March the Lady of L. Ashbar, Esq. of a son.

**Calcutta Intelligence.**

**FEBRUARY 19.**

No. 5550, drawn on Thursday last a Prize of Sixca Rupees 20,000, is the joint property of Mr. Edward Pond of the Civil Service, and Mr. Brewer, Attorney at Law.

We are happy to observe that the Waterloo Subscription at this Presidency, amounts to 1,53,322 Rupees. Our next accounts from Madras, will doubtless mention the increase of the Subscription from the out stations under that Government—and the whole Sum subscribed in this Country, will shew, that, with reference to the extent of its European population—British India cannot be outdone by Britain herself—in liberality.

A meeting of the several Committees of Insurance Offices of Calcutta, was holden at the Town Hall on Friday last, to consider of some effectual means of preventing the destruction of Ships by fire, and of reducing the impress of their Crews; when, it was resolved, that all proceedings should be suspended, until the plans under consideration of the Committee nominated by Government should be made public—and, in consideration of the manly and bold and judicious effort of Capt. Falconer in saving the *Ganges* from destruction by fire in Columbo roads, it was also resolved, that a service of plate, value 1000 guineas should be presented to him in London; and that measures for conveying this resolution into effect should be immediately adopted. It was likewise resolved, that a premium of Insurance rate, for two distinct seasons of the year, one comprising the months of November, December, January and February—the other, the remaining months of the year, should be referred to the consideration of a select Committee from the general Committees of the Insurance Offices. The select Committee to meet on the 20th instant, for the purpose of regulating the new rates of Insurance—Messrs. Stewart and Robertson were requested to officiate as Secretary to the select Committee.

Letters from the Camp of Sir D. Ochterlony, dated the 9th instant, state that the General with the division under his immediate command, quitted Buiwace on the 3d instant, and at the time of the dispatch had reached within 20 miles of Katamanda without experiencing any loss. The natural obstacles which the troops had to encounter in passing through the Great Forest, are described to be very great—it appears that the jungle was thick beyond expectation—and that the troops were compelled to march in Indian file over foot paths, or on ground that had not been trodden before. It can scarcely be believed that the enemy expected the Division would advance by this route—otherwise some attempt would have been made to intercept its progress.

The heavy Guns and Baggage have been left in a strongly stockaded post on the skirts of the Forest—in charge of a detachment under the command of Major Macnamara, of the 9th Regiment N. I.

The following Staff appointments have been made to the force in the field; in addition to the names mentioned in our last regular publication:

Lieutenant Maxwell, Champaran Light Infantry, Quarter Master of the 1st Brigade.

Lieutenant Williamson, 21st Native Infantry, Quarter Master of the 2d Brigade.

Lieutenant Apin, Pioneers, Quarter Master of the 3d Brigade, and

Lieutenant Purvis, 30th Native Infantry, Quarter Master of the 4th Brigade.

Lieutenant Pickerszell, 24th Native Infantry, is appointed Acting Quarter Master General.

Captain Cartwright, Secretary to the Major General.

Lieutenant Pointz, H. M. 17th Foot, extra A. D. C. to ditto.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Rankin, Staff Surgeon to the Dharpoore Division.

Mr. Superintending Surgeon Gillman, ordered to join the Division.

Lieutenant Faithful, 22d Native Infantry, to do duty with the Pioneers. Captain Lindsay to command the Artillery.

**FEBRUARY 22.**

From a gentleman who came passenger on the Honorable Company's cruiser Malabar from the Mauritius, we are happy to learn that the epidemic which had of late committed such extensive ravages in Port Louis and its vicinity, had disappeared, and that the island was resuming its wonted salubrity. A contagious fever at present rages in Ganjam

and other places on the Coromandel Coast. It has carried off great numbers of the inhabitants.

We perceive by the Delhi *Ukhbars* that the Sultana *Nuzub Kowdsee Begum* had nearly recovered from the severe indisposition which had endangered her life, and thrown the whole of the Imperial Family into alarm and dismay. Holker and his mother still deem it prudent to confine themselves within the walls of *Kingrat*, which has so long served as their asylum from the insubordination and threatened violence of their discontented soldiery. The Army recently headed by the late *Pursuram Holkar* is reported to have been stationed at *Hoshungabad* on the banks of the *Narbudda*, whence it probably meditated a hostile incursion into the five provinces skirting the southern shores of that river. The *Jypoor* papers state that *Umeer Khan* had entered the territories of that state, and pushed his Head Quarters to within thirty miles of the Capital. The report of this movement produced the utmost confusion in the *Rajah's Durbar*; which was but little removed by the bustling promises of the ministers *Manjee Dass* and *Chand Singh*, to drive him and his followers by force of arms out of the kingdom. Intent however upon making a stand, they had called in the assistance of *Lal Singh*, of the son of *Jumsher Khan*, and other chiefs of note and authority—Our *Ukhbars* from *Lahore* extend to the end of December, but contain scarcely any thing worthy of notice. *Ranjeet Singh* had proceeded on a visit to *Umritsar*, whither he was accompanied by the Northern *Rajah Sooltan Khan*, whom he promised to release from captivity, upon his entering into a solemn engagement to gain over the other hill chieftains, and thus to smooth a passage for the *Sikh* army into the valley of *Kashmeer*.

Nothing final has we believe, been yet determined upon by the Committee appointed by Government, to propose measures for new modelling the lascar impress system. The investigation into the causes of the destruction of the *Percy* by fire, is still unfinished.

In our appendix we shall publish the late Resolutions of the Insurance Offices, regarding the rates of freight.

Mrs. Strettell's route on Monday evening, was very brilliantly attended. It having been generally understood that it would close the round of similar entertainments of the cold weather season; almost every family of consideration in the settlement, contributed by their presence, to render it more than usually attractive. The evening was favourable, and the dancers taking advantage of the delightful coolness of the atmosphere, prolonged the ball until a late hour. A sumptuous and elegant supper was laid out in the rooms below.

On Monday morning, at a meeting of the friends of the late *Michael Cheese*, Esq. Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, it was unanimously resolved, that a subscription should be raised for the erection of a monument, to commemorate his exalted virtues, and that Messrs. Crutenden and Mackillop be appointed to receive the contributions. It is in contemplation to place the cenotaph within the aisle of St. John's Cathedral, and to make it as nearly as possible conformable in size and model to that already erected in the same Church to the memory of Colonel *Kirkpatrick*. Should any surplus remain from the sums collected, after defraying the costs of the monument, it will be converted into a fund, to be disbursed amongst the poor of Calcutta on the anniversary of Mr. *Cheese's* death.

Letters of the 4th from the Army under Major-General *SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY*, stated, that the 3d and 4th Brigades forming the Centre Division, had advanced from *Buiwace*, and on the 9th and 10th they passed the great forest which lies between the Company's territory and the *Mokwaupore P. S.* Their progress was considerably retarded by thick jungle and the narrowness of the track through which they had to force their way. The difficulty of the march were notwithstanding surmounted with invincible spirit, and without the loss of a single man. It is surprising that so advantageous and formidable a barrier should have been neglected by the *Goorkas*, when almost every tree afforded a post of annoyance against an approaching enemy, and was peculiarly calculated for their mode of warfare. The Camp of the Major-General was by the last accounts close to *Mukwanpore*. The heavy guns had been left at *Simtara Bafa* on the skirts of the forest and joined the Centre Division on the 10th. On the 11th the 2d Brigade had made no movement in advance. No rencontre with the enemy had taken place, excepting that on the 8th Lieutenant *Roberts* of the Independent Cavalry is said to have surprized a *Goorka* with twelve followers and two elephants. This capture

furnished him with the information that a body of two thousand *Nepaules* were posted at *Beechiko*. Should this have been correct, they must have retired on the approach of the Centre Division, as *Sir David Ochterlony* arrived at the place without the least opposition.

A Letter received yesterday dated *Beechiko P. S.*, the 12th instant, mentions that the Army was in fine health and spirits. The prospect from that place was not so formidable as had been represented. The troops were still encamped in the dry gravelly bed of a wide Nullah. Not an enemy seen.

By the *Indian Oak* the Post Master General at this Presidency has received the appointment of Deputy Post Master General under the Commissioners of the General Post Office at home. The object of this appointment, which is independent of the local Government, is the collection of postage, to be realized in India on Letters sent out for the interior. Every Letter received by the *Indian Oak* for places beyond Calcutta, has stamped upon it "more to be paid," and the sum required is written opposite the stamp. This new Regulation, in extending its import farther than by a conveyance, leaves a direct tax on the interior of India, to increase the revenue in England. The principal on which the charge is made is not precisely known, but the Regulations will probably appear officially in our next number.

*Sir Francis* and *Lady Macnaghten* and family arrived last Sunday; on board the *Cecilia*. The landing of *Sir Francis* was announced by a salute due to his rank, from the Ramparts of Fort William. The *Cecilia* brought the *Packets* of the *Indian Oak* from Madras, and nearly the whole of the Letters have been distributed.

**FOURTEENTH**

**CALCUTTA LOTTERY.**

**TENTH DAY'S DRAWING, Thursday, February 15, 1816.**

- No. 5550, Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
- No. 2751, Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
- No. 3044, Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
- Nos. 470 1417 2580 4851 and 5174, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
- Nos. 31 183 848 1027 1296 1568 2120 3479 4461 and 5212 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
- Nos. 266 280 325 437 1200 2083 2185 2386 2614 2983 3574 4870 5222 5311 5904 and 5950 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

**ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING, Monday, February 19, 1816.**

- PRIZES.**
- Nos. 1938 and 4789, Prizes of 5,000 Rupees each.
  - Nos. 689, 734, 3231, 3427, and 3997, Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
  - Nos. 337, 720, 982, 1705, 1720, 2822, 3106, 3173, 4298, 4794, and 5334 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
  - Nos. 744, 1578, 1705, 1907, 2044, 2097, 2114, 2169, 2819, 3376, 4120, and 4688, Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

**TWELFTH AND LAST DAY'S DRAWING Wednesday, February 21, 1816.**

- PRIZES.**
- No. 4820, Blank, but being the Fiftieth drawn Ticket, is entitled to 100,000 Rupees.
  - No. 828, Prize of 50,000 Rupees.
  - No. 4459, Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
  - Nos. 772, 902 and 4425, Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
  - Nos. 95, 1832, 2211, 2296, 2486, 3687, 3966, 4071, 4214, 4819, 5133, and 5812, Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
  - Nos. 606, 1613, 1920, 2703, 3487, 3758, 4023, 4621, 4839, 5029, and 5144, Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

**Madras Intelligence.**

**FEBRUARY 27th.**

**APPOINTMENTS.**

Mr. Robert Anderson, Deputy Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut and Deputy Persian Translator to Government.

Mr. H. Chamier, Persian Translator to the Carnatic Commissioners.

His Majesty's Ship *Cornwallis*, Captain *O'Brien*, anchored in the Roads on Wednesday evening last. On the following evening, the captive King of *Kandy*, with his Family, landed on the North Beach, and early on the subsequent day, the whole proceeded under an escort to *Vellore*.

His Majesty's Brig *Philomel*, Captain *Plumridge*, arrived on Saturday evening from Bengal. She left *Kodgerce* on the 6th instant; in company with the *L-da*, Commodore *Sayer*. The Commodore has passed by this Port, and we learn, has proceeded to *Columbo* and subsequently to *Bombay*, as it is absolutely necessary for the *L-da* to go into *Dock*. On receiving this information, the *H-cate*, Sloop of War, got under weigh, and proceeded to join him.

The four masted *V-vel* *Ennore Transit*, Captain *Grig*, which arrived last Tuesday from *Rangoon*, is preparing for a voyage to the *Ile of France*, for which she will sail early in the ensuing month.

We most anxiously look for the arrival of some *V-vel* conveying a *Packet* for this Presidency. The *Orient* brought only thirteen letters for Madras, and we are informed; that no regular *Packet* from England has been received at the General Post Office, of a later date than May. Our readers may be able to appreciate in some measure the mortification and disappointments we have suffered, when we tell them that our own files (for we were never before compelled to depend upon the official assistance of Friends) of the different London and Provincial Papers, reach only to the beginning of May, and owing to the *con-sapient* Post Office Regulations, the whole arrears for part of that and the four following months, will come together to overwhelm us with waste paper, for their contents are all ready anticipated and rendered uninteresting.

We have published since the arrival of the *Orient*, some Extra Papers, containing Extracts from the English Journals of Oct. last. The intelligence received by this *V-vel*, although of a much later date than had been expected, does not possess that interest, which the situation of affairs on the Continent at the time of the departure of the *Indian Oak*, led us to anticipate.

The accounts from France are certainly of a more favorable nature than any received since the second restoration of *Louis* the 18th; and give some promise, if vigorous and politic measures are adopted, of the ultimate re-establishment of order and tranquillity in that fractious and divided Country. But it is abundantly apparent that much yet remains to be done, and that nothing but prudence and the most cautious wisdom can prevent the explosion of those feelings of irritation, which it is evident are possessed by the major part of the French nation, and only the dormant account of the hopefulness of any immediate attempt to overturn the present order of things.

The most important Political information we have received in the present budget, is that which relates to the change of the French Ministry. We cannot discover from the imperfect set of Papers now before us, what were the causes which produced the resignation and dismissal of *M. de Talleyrand*, *Fouche*, and *Gouyon St. Cyr*.

In the London Ministerial Papers, the Ministers are stated to have complained of their limited and restricted authority, and of the publication of decrees either without their consent, or of which they were previously ignorant; and they are said to have concluded their remonstrance by tendering their resignation under the whole authority of Government, should be vested in their hands. On the other hand, many of the London Journals contend that the State Papers signed by *Fouche* and *Talleyrand*, which we published on the 13th instant, were really authentic documents, and that they were actually presented to the King; and they state that two or three official Notes of the same purport were subsequently presented to *Louis*, by the Ex-Ministers with a final assurance that as they could not sanction the Convention which was then making with the *Alies*, they felt themselves bound most submissively to tender their resignation to the King.—The King accepted their resignation, and it matters not why; since whatever were the reasons which produced the change, we think the result must be infinitely beneficial to France, and will in our opinion, tend greatly to accelerate a good understanding between the King and his people. We had rather see advisers of less ability at the head of the French Ministry, than such men as *Fouche* and *Talleyrand* with all their energy, and all their acknowledged talents; and for this reason, that as long as they continued the advisers of the King, distrust and suspicion would have reciprocally prevailed between the Sovereign and his Ministers; as it is morally impossible that *Louis* could have ever placed confidence in the man who had so long been the prime adviser of *Napoleon*, any more than he could have relied upon him who had once betrayed him; it is also equally certain, that *Fouche* as well as *Talleyrand* would have constantly apprehended, that the moment *Louis* found himself strong enough to dismiss them, he would avail him-



self of the first opportunity to despoil with their services. Thus although the Ministry was composed of the best abilities of France, their energies would be paralyzed by the feelings of suspicion, which we think could have been fostered only for a time, but could never be extinguished during the existence of the present generation. It is to be observed, however, that there are reasons to believe that Talleyrand is still in favor with his Sovereign, which circumstance gives colour to the statement of his voluntary resignation. We find that he dined with the Duke of Wellington two or three times subsequently to his retirement from Office; and what gives greater weight to this conclusion, is that Talleyrand had since that event, been nominated to be one of the King's Privy Counsellors and also to be Grand Chamberlain; and the other Ministers, with the exception of Fouché, have been nominated Ministers of State. But it is evident, that the Duc d'Orléans is in disgrace whatever his colleagues may be, and there are even rumours of his having been discovered in some new plot.

The next accounts will enable us to form some opinion, of the New French Ministry, at present they are little known with the exception of the Duke de Felire and de Duke de Richelieu; the former is a man of acknowledged talent, the latter possesses ability, but we fear is too old and infirm for the arduous task which he has taken upon himself.

In our Supplement, we have already given an account of the opening of the two Chambers, and of the principal subsequent debates. The attention of both Chambers appears to be principally directed to the restoration of order in the interior, and to the re-establishment of authority in the several departments.

The emigrations from France are becoming very extensive and alarming, and numerous monied families were daily embarking for America.

Of the 150,000 men which are to remain in France, the whole (with the exception of 25,000 English Troops, which are to remain in Paris) will be garrisoned in the different Frontier Fortresses, which are to guarantee the payment of the Seven hundred Millions of France. The other troops of the Allies had begun to evacuate France. The Sovereigns were also on their return to their own Countries.

We regret to observe that a great animosity exists between the Protestants and Catholics in France, and many individuals had fallen sacrifices to it. Remonstrances upon this subject have been forwarded to Louis, who is reported to have answered that he could not interfere in the quarrel, as the Catholic was the established religion of the Country.

The manifestations of a disposition to revolt have not of late been so openly shown in the Capital, but on looking over the Papers for September and October, it is abundantly obvious that the whole of the Provinces are in an unsettled and disturbed state, and terrible outrages are daily committed.

The reports received overland of the banishment of Ney, Soult and others, does not appear to be correct. The trial of the former had not commenced, the Marshal however had passed his first interrogatory in Prison, which lasted five hours, and his trial was immediately to be proceeded upon.

Murat departed from Toulon in September in an open boat, which upset in a squall, a short distance from Corsica. The Emperor was nearly exhausted, when another boat came to his relief, picked him up, and landed him on the Island, where he raised a few Troops and purchased several small Vessels. In these he embarked the whole of his followers and treasures, and notwithstanding the Island was blockaded by some British Men of War, again committed himself to the perils of the deep, and contrived to elude the vigilance of our Cruisers. Murat is supposed to have gone to America, and put in that direction has been made after him.

It is said that the negotiations at Paris were considerably retarded by Paris, who demanded, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

The Walls and buildings of Paris were every night covered with abusive writings against Louis and his Allies. The following is a specimen of them—Louis the XVIII. King of France and Navarre, par le grace de 900,000 bayonnettes strangers.

On returning to Spain we are again distressed by the refusal of the suffering sufferers of that brave people, produced and inflicted by the pernicious policy and cruel tyranny of the man whom they have seated on the Throne of their Country. It is barely a week since we expressed our opinion, and even our hope, that the unprovoked cruelties which the beloved Ferdinand was daily committing upon his subjects, would impel them to endeavour to cast off the yoke, which he blindly wishes to fix upon them. We find that shortly after the date of our last accounts from that unhappy

Country, three attempts were made in different parts of the Kingdom to relieve the People from their oppressed and degraded state. In Galicia, the noble General Parlier (who immortalized himself by the services he rendered his country in gallantly resisting the French usurpation,) at the request of the people proclaimed his intention, of endeavouring to restore the national and temporal liberty of the People as the only basis and foundation of general prosperity. But the means of the gallant Parlier were unequal to the accomplishment of this noble object, and he was quickly overwhelmed by the Royal Forces.

In Navarre the celebrated Mina, has raised the standard of revolt upon the same principles as that of Galicia. We have no account of the gallant General's movements, but he is said to have caused great alarm to the Government of Madrid.

In the South, similar dispositions have been manifested, and indeed from one end of the country to the other, the symptoms are most alarming. In fact the inhabitants of Spain have no choice, they are actually driven and goaded to a revolution. The people of England appear to enter warmly into the sufferings of this oppressed people, and their joy is said to have been unbounded at the prospect of their fate being ameliorated by the exertions of Mina, and the unfortunate Parlier. And here we must be permitted again to repeat our hearty concurrence in these feelings, and to express our ardent hope that the cruelties and tyrannies of Ferdinand may be speedily put an end to, and that he may be deprived of the means of inflicting the one, and opposing with the other; for as Englishmen we must wish for the destruction of despotism, and as members of the Protestant religion, we cannot help praying for the fall of superstition.

Parlier has been executed, and Two hundred and sixty of his Officers have been thrown into Dungeons; the failure may have dismayed for a time the People of Galicia, but Spain has much to endure before liberty and order are restored.

The remonstrance of the Allied Sovereigns to Ferdinand is truly honorable to them, but it appears to have had no effect upon the despot, and he is said to have replied that he was answerable to none but GOD, and the Pope. The Allies may, however teach him to have a contrary opinion.

The British subjects in Spain are treated very harshly, and a contribution had been imposed upon all British Merchants resident at Corunna by the Spanish Government, and upon their refusal to comply with it, Soldiers were billeted upon them.

Preparations for War are making throughout Portugal, and a large Portuguese force is assembling on the Northern Frontier. The Spanish Government is also endeavouring to converge a large force to the same point.

In Italy, all is apparently tranquil. Great preparations are making for the coronation of the Emperor Francis at Milan.

Great reinforcements to the British on the 8th of August.

The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia, are both on their return to their capitals.

Great Armaments have been preparing in Turkey, and a War between that Power and Russia is confidently spoken of. The Grand Signior has allowed the time to pass, we should think, for successful operations against his enemy.

Guadalupe was taken by the British Expedition, under the command of General Leitch, on the 8th of August. The British sustained a loss of only six y men killed and wounded. By one of the articles of the Convention, Governor Linois and his Officers and men were to be sent to France, to be at the disposal of the Duke of Wellington.

Carnot has published a pamphlet, extracts from which we have seen, in which he disclaims having had any concern in the recall of Buonaparte. We hope in a few days to get the loan of this production; and if we do we shall publish it. Carnot vindicates the conduct of the Commission of Government, of which he was a member, and justifies it by urging that it was subservient to Political objects to the Chambers of Peers and Representatives.

Police were opened at Lloyd's Room, on the 21st October, giving ten, and twenty Pounds, to receive One hundred, if Louis should abdicate in three Months. Some of the Policies, we learn, were as high as 40 Pounds for the same return.

The state of Ireland appears to be getting worse daily. The insurrection Act had been extended to the County of Tipperary. Outrages of every kind are committed all over the Country; we trust the attention of Government will be turned to this Country, to effect the establishment of tranquillity.

The whole of the Men of War on this station, with the exception of the Corwallis,

are immediately to be sent home. They are to be replaced by Ships from England.

The Waterloo Subscriptions in England, amounted in October to nearly three Lacs and a half of Pounds!!

We have made anxious enquiries about the expected Brevet, for the information of our Military Readers, but can give them little information upon the subject. The Captain of the Orient informed us that an extensive Brevet had been issued in October, whilst other accounts lead us to believe that although the list had been prepared and the arrangement settled, the publication of it had been delayed at the request of the Duke of Wellington. Our readers may rely upon the first information upon the subject, being communicated to them. We have seen an Army List for October, by which it appears that no late promotions had taken place up to the 1st of October.

The Ramsgate and Margate Packets to and from London, are now worked by steam against wind and Tide.

#### INFORMATION RESPECTING THE RIOTOUS SAILORS IN THE NORTH.

*Sunderland, Oct. 14.*—The riotous conduct of the Seamen of the ports of Newcastle and Sunderland has been slightly noticed in the Newspapers, that the Country can hardly be aware of the extent of the mischief occasioned by these misguided men. It is now many weeks since any shipping has been allowed to depart from either of these ports, with the exception of a few vessels bound to Lynn, Boston, &c. which have been permitted to sail, with printed licenses from these new naval lords, to whom the masters were obliged to pay 10s. for every seaman which he had on board, and to make oath that his cargo should not be delivered at London. The business of the rioters is conducted in a most systematic manner; they are governed by committees, and the two ports are in regular communication with each other; the most strict discipline is kept up amongst them; if any of their body absents himself from muster (which takes place twice a day) he is punished by being paraded through the principal streets of the town, having his face smeared with tar and his jacket turned inside out; he is afterwards obliged to mount a platform attached to poles set up in triangles for the purpose, where he remains at the mercy of the mob. The numbers of the Seamen increase daily; and if some stop is not speedily put to their proceedings, the Country must suffer severely; the price of coals in London and other places dependent on these ports, will necessarily be greatly enhanced, and the revenue arising from the duty on that article will be considerably short. It is calculated that there are at present upwards of 10,000 sail of shipping in the Tyne and Wear, all of which have lost one and many of them two voyages in consequence of this stoppage, the duties on the cargoes of which would amount to 1,000,000l.

The civil power of the neighbourhood is altogether unequal to the task of enforcing obedience to the laws, and the handful of military in the district is insufficient to overawe so large a body.

The sailors of Shields paid a visit to their fellows at Sunderland, on the 9th instant, they paraded the streets with drums and flags and afterwards assembled on the town Moor to the amount of 4000. The ship-owners of Shields have offered the men 3s. wages per London voyage, or 1s. per month on foreign voyages, and to have their ships well manned. The Sunderland Ship-owners have offered them 14s. per voyage, and to man their vessels agreeably to a scale, to a bargain, which offers have been rejected; the Seamen are determined not to give way. Sailors' wages, from the port of London, are at present 50s. per month.

We are happy to state, that the seamen of this town, whose conduct we noticed in our last, have returned to their duty; and have ordered no further interruption to the trade of the port. The brig Jason has sailed on her voyage—(HULL, OCTOBER 23.)

We have the satisfaction to state, that the Sailors of the port of Aberdeen have also returned to their duty. Last week the Sailors assembled in a body and took the men out of all the vessels in the harbour, at Yarmouth, and prevented their going to sea, in consequence the Mayor convened a meeting of the ship-owners, and it was agreed that the preference should be given to the seamen belonging to that port; with this the men were satisfied and returned to their duty.

The commendable firmness of the ship owners, and others connected with the commerce of this port, as expressed at their numerous meeting on the 14th inst. has had some effect on the misled seamen, at least on the real seamen; after several conflicts, and pugilistic round amongst themselves, the majority has this morning shown a disposition to return to their labours; and it is hoped another day will settle the returning peace of the port, which has been six weeks under misrule, in defiance of the laws. Several journeyman tailors, some coachmen, and other surreptitious turbulent characters, from the Nore mutiny, have been found amongst them, living on forceful contribution.

"NORTH SHIELDS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1815."

#### FEBRUARY, 29th.

The following according to a late Army List, are the names of Officers in the Honorable Company's Armies, who have been made *Companions of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath*.

- Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Adams, Bengal,
- Lieutenant Colonel Caldwell, Madras,
- Major Casement, Bengal,
- Lieutenant Colonel John Colebrooke, Madras,
- Major W. Dickson, Madras,
- Colonel R. Doveton, Bengal,
- Colonel W. East, Bombay,
- Major W. Elliott, Bengal,
- Lieutenant Colonel Peter Grant, Bengal,
- Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Grant, Madras,
- Colonel R. Hildane, Bengal,
- Colonel W. H. Hewitt, Madras,
- Major W. Inlach, Bombay,
- Lieutenant Colonel J. Johnson, Bombay,
- Major M. D. Keating, Madras,
- Lieutenant Colonel F. C. McKenzie, Madras,
- Major John Noble, Bengal,
- Colonel L. Thomas, Bengal,
- Colonel W. Toone, Bengal,
- Lieutenant Colonel S. Wood, Bengal,
- Major Thomas Wood, Bengal,
- Lieutenant Colonel H. Worsley, Bengal,
- Lieutenant Colonel Yale, Bengal,

#### Colonel R. Gregory, Bengal,

On Sunday the 4th instant, a meeting was held at the King's House, Comuboo, pursuant to a general notice which had been issued, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of promoting a Subscription for the relief of the Widows and Children of the brave men who fell in the glorious Battle of Waterloo.

His Excellency the Governor, having been called to the Chair, opened the business of the meeting in a manner that did honor to his feelings; and proposed that a Committee be appointed for the management of the Fund that might be subscribed.

The following Gentlemen were nominated to the Committee.

- His Excellency The Governor,—President,
- The Chief Justice,
- The Hon'ble Mr. Rodney,
- Hardinge Giffard, Esq.
- Colonel Kerr,
- Colonel Young,
- H. Giffard, Esq. was nominated Secretary.
- S. D. Wilson, Esq. was requested to act as Assistant Secretary.

It was proposed that the sums collected should be placed at the disposal of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and transmitted to His Grace with a suitable address.

It was resolved that the above mentioned Gentlemen do prepare the address resolved on by this Meeting, and report the same to the next General Meeting, and that a Paper be opened for Subscriptions.

The sum amounting to about 5000 Rix Dollars, was immediately subscribed.

The Throne and Sceptre of the King of Kandy reached London on the 12th of October, as a present to the Prince Regent: The Kandian Colours, with the Eagle taken at the Battle of Waterloo, were removed the same day, to Whitehall Chapel, to be there deposited.

The British Army in France, according to late accounts, consisted of Heavy Cavalry 3,500—Light Cavalry 2,500—Infantry (Foot) 4,000—Infantry of the Line 35,000—making a total of 46,000, exclusive of Artillery and Engineers.

The troops to remain in France, and to be maintained by that Country, consist, as we have stated, of 150,000 men: of these,

Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia are to furnish	120,000
Bavaria	10,000
Hanover	5,000
Wartemberg	5,000
Saxony	5,000
Denmark	5,000

Of the 70 Millions of Livres, there are given to the Netherlands, 60 millions, Lower Rhine, 20 " Upper Rhine, 40 " Picomour, 10 " Spanish frontier, 7 1/2 "

or 127 1/2 millions of Francs—about £ 5,700,000 sterling.

At 175 millions of Franc—seven millions sterling—will be employed in repairing or erecting fortresses, on the north and north eastern frontiers of France. The remaining 388 millions—about 16 millions sterling—are, it is said, to be divided among the four great Powers.

#### THE SUN, OCTOBER 7, 1815.

We have the pleasure to inform our Readers that two Expeditions for exploring the Interior of Africa are now in preparation and will shortly take place under the direction of Government.—The former of these is intended to pursue the course of the Niger, and ascertain the progress and termination of that River, as far as can be effected by following the plans of Mr. PARK; the latter is to proceed immediately to the mouth of the Congo, and explore the course of that river, according to the suggestion of Mr. MAXWELL, author of the Chart of the Congo, the very intelligent friend of Mr. Park. The duty of directing and superintending the preparations for the former of these important expeditions, has been committed by Government to Major General Sir James Willoughby Gordon, Quarter Master General of the British Forces; the arrangements for the latter have been entrusted to John Barrow, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty. The nomination of these Gentlemen to the services in question, cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the Public, as it affords the best assurance of ultimate success to the undertakings which can be derived from great zeal and ability on the part of those to whom the care of superintending the preparations is entrusted.

#### JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

To the Editor of the

#### JAVA GAZETTE.

SIR, In my last communication, it was briefly attempted to sketch a few of the prominent offences given rise to the acknowledged unhealthiness of Batavia. In this,



I shall state the converse of what was laid down in that paper, and, in a manner equally limited, endeavour to point out the leading circumstances operating to render the suburbs so remarkably salubrious, in comparison with the town itself.—In this investigation it will be unnecessary to dwell upon the state of health existing among the troops quartered in the cantonments of Weltevreden, and the station of Chimangis. For, as the barracks in both instances (although at the former station, with the exception of those consisting of two stories which are unobjectionable, we find them not built upon a plan likely to be recommended by an English Engineer) are sufficiently ventilated, and exposed to the free action of the pure atmosphere and climate of the island, if the assertions contained in my former letter be correct, we should expect to find no particular diseases prevalent in those places. Accordingly such is actually observed to be the case;—the state of excellent health enjoyed by His Majesty's Regt. quartered at present in the cantonments of Weltevreden, and the Battalion of Volunteers, lately stationed at Chimangis, are proofs both certain and satisfactory of the climate agreeing equally with Europeans and Natives, when uninfluenced by the baneful customs existing in Batavia and its neighbourhood. Out of about 700 men, of which the European corps is composed, not more than I am given to understand, than from 20 to 30, on an average, are found in Hospital monthly, and of these there are but few that can be considered serious or bad cases. The Battalion of Sepoys, during a residence of eight months at Chimangis, lost not a man in the whole period from any disease that can be termed peculiar to the island; and at the time the corps moved from thence to quarters at Weltevreden, not above 30 out of 400 men, were, on account of sickness, absent from duty, and of these not one could actually be considered as afflicted with a dangerous disorder, while for the two months preceding, not an individual of any description had died there belonging to the Battalion. These facts speak for themselves, and are, in truth, of more value in favour of Java than volumes of eulamias sedulously spread to the detriment of this beautiful island:—they are facts, which, admitting of no equivocal interpretation, afford undeniable testimony to the positions I am anxious to maintain, and evidently prove that either wilful misrepresentation, or supposition so gross, that it almost amounts to culpability, must have given origin to all which has been said and written against it. By an acquaintance with such gratifying circumstances we are led to a knowledge of the unexpected truth, that no country is in reality more healthy than Java, if the climate be allowed fair play;—that it may be said far to exceed Bengal in point of salubrity, when the air is permitted to circulate unconstrained, and unimpeded by adventitious contingencies, which form indeed the fatal result of perspiration, but incidental, and artificial causes. It is on this account, therefore, that the suburbs of Batavia, and their immediate vicinity, are known to be less sickly than the town. In the latter, every house, properly speaking, exhibits neither more nor less than a species of dungeon, and that not of the very best kind, in which both the air, and light of Heaven are subjected to total exclusion for about eighteen hours of 24 hours. But in such places as Molenvier, Ryswick, J. Coera, and Gunung-Saharee, notwithstanding the unusual, and extraordinary custom of effectually prohibiting the entrance of the smallest particle of air, it is rigidly kept up, in consequence of the building being situated at a distance from each other, in the middle of compounds of various dimensions, the circulation and draught are less confined, and whether their professors will or no, ventilation taking place, as a more than succeeds much superior in quantity to that circulating within the dwelling of the Batavianish houses. Hence, and from no other reason, the presence of all the good effects generally experienced by invalids on quitting Batavia, and the increased degree of health constantly reigning within its environs. What has now been mentioned tends to corroborate very strongly the foregoing remarks, respecting the great salubrity of the mid air, and temperate climate of Java. Thus, in the superior degree of circulation, and it alone, in the suburbs, as just noticed, can be ascribed the absence of fevers, and other dangerous disorders, since, through the whole of these extensive streets, an attentive observer will be unable to perceive a single house placed in a spot, which can, with no stretch of propriety, be termed a healthy situation. After taking considerable trouble to ascertain the reality of this curious fact, I have completely failed in detecting one of these buildings, out of the hundreds existing, erected on a piece of ground, that in Bengal, would be selected for a place calculated to afford relief in cases of impaired health:—the whole being either totally surrounded by ditches of putrid water, and plantations of moist and spreading trees, or in their immediate neighbourhood.—And yet, under such manifest disadvantages, are the habitations proved to be nearly, if not altogether, as free from disease, as the most magnificent houses situated in the healthiest spots of the lowest parts of India. Such, then, form a small number of the obstacles against which the salubrious air of this fine island has to contend.—In places where the circumstances described only partially exist, we find the ambient atmospheric air without other assistance whatever, enabled to overcome them, and in a manner which a climate, similar to that of Calcutta, would probably be referred to for the same purpose in vain. But in Batavia, where the utmost extent of human ingenuity appears to have been exercised with success to pollute, and render the surrounding atmosphere unwholesome, as in the power of man to make it, the climate is absolutely defeated, and prevented from producing those beneficial effects which Nature intends this island to be blessed with, and which nothing, except the most wanton and culpable neglect, could ever cause it to be deprived. Permit me, Sir, in this place to make one remark on a reason often assigned, for so industriously shutting the doors & windows of houses built within the limits of Batavia. The cause of this lamentable, and never sufficiently to be reprobated custom, the perpetual source of filth, misery, disease, and death, is laid to originate in an anxious desire the Dutch population possess to exclude the sea breeze, a description of wind, supposed, or known in their opinion, to be accompanied with the most terrible consequences. Now, upon reflection, can any argument be more positively absurd;—any deductions to be founded upon it being altogether untenable, and destitute of any connection with truth. For, upon what pretence can it possibly be as-

serted, that a vast column of air, daily formed from an immense distance at sea, traversing many leagues of a pure and great tract of ocean, can become on a sudden so violently tainted, on passing over an extent of only a few yards upon reaching the shore of Batavia, as to receive a new and direct tendency to destroy human life, so soon as this unhappily chance to be placed within the sphere of its influence. Indeed, general observation and common sense inform us such apprehensions are far from being correct.—At Weltevreden, and the country higher towards the Mountains, this breeze is encouraged by every means within the power of the English inhabitants, who find the wind from the sea, instead of proving pernicious, to be most pleasant and beneficial. But, Sir, can there rationally exist a doubt of the same good effects being experienced in the City, were similar means employed to produce them. For what person, after parading for upwards of an hour through three or four hot and suffocating streets, ever found himself otherwise than relieved by ascending the elevation at the Bloem, and inhaling freely a refreshing draught of pure air from the Ocean.—Admitting, however, for the sake of the argument, & to the fullest extent the advocates for this erroneous conception may demand, every deleterious consequence imagined to result from the presence of the sea breeze, let me ask, are not the measures taken to counteract these supposititious evils, precisely the reverse of those which ought to be employed? And are they not thereby calculated, instead of preventing or increasing the whole of this imaginary mischief, and every disease where none existed before? Thus, we should suppose it perfectly evident even to the most feeble capacity, that, upon a door or window, if only by chance, happening to be left open but for an instant, the house to which such aperture belongs must be immediately filled with a volume of atmosphere, understood to be attended with effects of the most fatal nature.—But what succeeds? The dwelling being full of unwholesome air brought from the sea, must continue in this unwholesome state *ad infinitum*, for the doors and windows are speedily shut, and being kept closed with the utmost care, no exit of air is allowed to the excluded volume of unwholesome vapour, that, from being incarcerated in a prison of no very favourable description, becomes stagnant and loathsome to a dreadful degree. On the contrary did the house prevent the means of ventilation, not only would the impure air, if such it be, find a ready passage out, but by the constant preservation of circulation, a new atmosphere would be formed, deprived of the deleterious effluvia which might have been conveyed by the external air.—Believe me, Sir, the inhabitants of Batavia may rest assured the cause of their distress does not reside in the salubrious breeze, wafted from the sea, which is, indeed, a wife and beneficent dispensation of Providence to produce health, and preserve life in tropical climates, but in that most loathsome, and pestiferous of all atmospheres, poisoning the confined chambers of their own closed and pent up houses; an atmosphere which no stranger ever yet entered without feeling instantly sensible of its sickly effects, struck by the overpowering potency of its disagreeable smell, and the nervous headache that usually ensues. It is to this, and the cause producing it, namely, heavy window panels and shutters, doors composed of strong plank, shut during the day, and at night secured with large bars, and ponderous chains of iron—every avenue to a current of air blocked up with fat Cupids, or ill-shaped flower-pots, containing flowers, which certainly never fell under classification by Linnaeus, and forming cumbersome frames for thick panes of diaphanous glass, so nicely and tightly fitted, that not a breath of wind can ever hope to obtain access between them; and as this were not enough, lest the most trifling particle of this hateful intruder should find its way in, the interior is observed to be lined with thick curtains, more like ornaments fit to be employed in the hands of an undertaker, than articles of furniture in a dwelling, intended for the residence of health, comfort, and splendour; so all of which, as a suitable appendix may be added chilling floors composed of damp tiles or cold marble. It is to these, and similar causes we are to look for the origin of fevers, weekly destroying numbers—and while such are permitted to exist, friend after friend may be followed to the grave, with woe painted in our faces, and severe affliction in our hearts, and we may continue to repine at the fatal climate of Batavia without ever receiving even a transient hope, through the utmost extent of Medical skill, or friendly attention, to avert evils originating solely in mistaken domestic habits, which the climate, if not thwarted in an unaccountable manner, would of itself infallibly prevent.—If Batavia, in the construction of its buildings, possessed but one half of these advantages apparent in the houses of Calcutta, which is situated in a far more unhealthy spot;—if but a quarter, I may say, of the pains had been bestowed to render this city barely habitable, that have been, to all appearance, industriously taken at the expense of amazing labour and ingenuity, to make it the abode of disease and death, probably no town, even in the fourth of Europe, could have excelled this, at present, insalubrious spot, in point of purity of air, and general mildness of climate. Still, notwithstanding the closeness of the buildings to each other, the narrowness, and extreme heat of the streets, were the innumerable panes of glass to be knocked out of the windows, the curtains pulled down, doors thrown open, the houses ventilated and ornamented with punkahs as in Calcutta, and other cities in India, there can be no question but that Batavia would be far preferable as a place of residence to the greater number of towns situated between the tropics, being a climate much more congenial to Europeans, than any to be found in the southern parts of Bengal or coast of India. Were H. Holland, or any Dutchman in possession of equal acuteness, ability, and information, to attend to the circumstances now briefly pointed out, with a laudable intention of directing the colonists of Java in the road of improvement, he would derive well, not merely, in my opinion, of them, but the human race generally. If this intelligent writer, instead of mispending his time with useless researches into the predigious labours of his countrymen at the distance of 150 years and flustering himself into a delusive dream, that things exist as they were, would look upon them as they really are, and show what they ought to be, who could deny him the meed his exertions would justly merit? Upon him as a Hollander, and zealous friend of his country, may these weak hints not be thrown away.—If reformation is ever to take place

it must begin with some of the Colonists themselves, who not being educated under the influence of foreign customs, will be more likely to obtain the reputation of reasoning with impartiality and candour.—Were this the time to argue, it would be no very difficult matter to prove, in a town, situated as Batavia, for the last century and a half, no great degree of literature could well exist. It is not when the mind is oppressed with the hourly apprehension of disease and death, enforced by daily example, and encouraged by public opinion, that any remarkable effort can be with justice expected;—nor are the construction of the Batavian Houses, if must be granted, more decidedly favourable to the mental than corporeal constitution.—In this place to throw down the gauntlet would be unnecessary, as it cannot be considered the intention of a letter, written merely to lay the foundation of a structure, I leave to others the more agreeable task of realising. I conclude by remarking, that it is impossible for any stranger to perambulate the streets of the Java metropolis without calling forcibly to mind the words of Terence, as applicable to the dwellings of the inhabitants, "that they are like whited pulchra, fair without, but within full of dead-to-be bones."

Yours, &c.  
BENEVOLOUS.

JULY 3, 1815.

P. S. In the above I have purposedly omitted any description of the symptoms occurring in the Batavian fever, which, as far as my observation goes, with the exception of being extremely not infectious, precisely resembles that of the common Hospital fever in Europe. This subject, with the observations on the destructive effects of it in this place, may probably at some future period be brought forward to the notice of your readers.

FROM THE PENANG GAZETTE,  
February 10, 1816.

Having received an extraordinary account of a natural phenomenon in the plains of Grob gan, 30 Miles N. E. of Solo, a party set off from Solo, on 25th September 1814, to examine it.

On approaching the Dale or Village of Kuboo, we saw between two tops of trees in a plain, an appearance like the full breaking over rocks with a strong spray falling to leeward. The spot was completely surrounded by Hills and Appurtenances for the manufacture of tin, and at a distance looked like a large Village. Alighting, we went to the "Bluddugs" as the Javanese call them. They are situated in the Village of Kuboo, and by Europeans are called by that name. We found them to be on an elevated plain of mud about two miles in circumference, in the centre of which immense bubbles of soft mud were thrown up to the height of from 10 to 15 feet in the form of large bubbles, which bursting emitted great volumes of dense white smoke. These large bubbles of which there were two, continued throwing up and bursting 7 or 8 times in a minute by the water—sometimes they threw up two or three tons of mud. We got to leeward of the smoke, and had it to think like the washings of a gun barrel.

As the bubbles burst, they threw the mud out from the center with a pretty loud noise, occasioned by the falling of the mud on that which surrounded it, and of which the plain is composed.

It was difficult and dangerous to approach the large bubbles, as the ground was all a quagmire except where the surface of the mud had become hardened by the sun;—yet this we approached carefully to within 20 yards of one of the largest bubbles or mudpuddings, it might properly be called, for it was of the consistency of curdled pudding and was about 100 yards in diameter;—here and there, were the four occasionally retired on a spot not sufficiently hardened to bear a foot—so the small districts of the walk.

We also got close to a small bubble (the plain was full of them of different sizes) and observed it closely for some time. It appeared to have and swell, and when the internal air had raised it to some height—it burst, and the mud fell down in concentric circles; in which state it remained quiet until a sufficient quantity of air again formed internally to raise and burst another bubble, and this continued at intervals of from about 2 to 3 minutes.

From various other parts of the puddling round the large bubbles, there were occasionally small quantities of mud shot up like rockets to the height of 20 or 30 feet, unaccompanied by smoke.—It was in parts where the mud was of too stiff a consistency to rise in bubbles. The mud at all the places we came near, was cold.

The water which issues from the mud is collected by the Javanese, and being exposed in the hollows of split bamboo to the rays of the sun, deposits crystals of salt. The salt thus made is reserved exclusively for the use of the Emperor of Solo; in dry weather it yields 30 Dugins of 100 catties each, every month, but in wet or cloudy weather—less.

Next morning we rode 2½ Miles to a place in a Forest called Rimban, to view a salt lake, a mud hillock, and various boiling pools.

The Lake was about ½ mile in circumference, of a dirty looking water, boiling up all over in gurgling eddies, but more particularly in the center, which appeared like a strong spring. The water was quite cold and tasted bitter, fair, and sour, and had an offensive smell.

About 30 yards from the lake stood the Mud-hillock, which was about 15 feet high from the level of the earth. The diameter of its base was about 25 yards, and its top about 4 feet—and in form an exact cone. The top is open, and the interior keeps constantly boiling and heaving up like the Bluddugs. The hillock is entirely formed of mud which has flowed out of the top;—every rise of the mud was accompanied by a rumbling noise from the bottom of the hillock, which was distinctly heard for some seconds before the bubble burst;—the out-side of the hillock was quite firm. We stood on the edge of the opening and sounded it, and found it to be 11 fathoms deep. The mud was more liquid than at the Bluddugs, and no smoke was emitted either from the lake, hillock, or pools.

Close to the foot of the Hillock was a small Pool of the same water as the lake, which appeared ex-

actly like a pot of water boiling violently;—it was shallow except in the center, into which we thrust a stick 12 feet long, but found no bottom. The hole not being perpendicular, we could not find it with a line.

About 200 yards from the lake were two very large Pools or Springs, 8 and 12 feet in diameter; they were like the small pool, but boiled more violently and flung excessively. We could not find them for the same reason which prevented our sounding the small pool.

We heard the boiling 30 yards before we came to the pools, resembling in noise a waterfall. These pools did not overflow;—if a rise the bubbling was occasioned by the rising of air alone. The water of the Bluddugs and the lake is used medicinally by the Javanese.

The Pool is somewhat less than an English mile.

European Extracts.

THE EVENING STAR.—Oct. 11, 1815.

Intelligence has been received by late arrivals from Canada, of the entire dispersion of the Colony founded by Lord Selkirk, in conjunction with the Hudson's Bay Company, on the River Assiniboia, in the interior of the North west Continent of America. Disputes with the Metifs of the country, a race of people between Canadian and Indians, inflamed the natural jealousy which the latter have always felt relative to agricultural encroachments on their hunting grounds in the interior, and, we understand, compelled his Lordship's Governor to abandon the establishment which had been made.

About 140 settlers were conveyed by the Canadian traders to Lake Superior, on their way to Canada, and the remainder are supposed to have gone to Audson's Bay, with a view of finding a passage to Great Britain.

Some of the late American papers, as well as letters from America, speak of large supplies of arms sent from the United States to the insurgents in South America, together with the arrivals of several privateers with ammunition, &c. in the ports occupied by the insurgents. Is this done with the knowledge and approbation of the American Government? If so, is it not tantamount to a declaration of war against Spain?

It is now understood that the communication is completely established between Caracas and New Orleans to the territory of Mexico, and principally by the discovery of a River, which is of prodigious length, and suited to all the purposes of interior navigation.—Through this medium it is supposed that the Patriots of New Spain are progressively receiving the materials for the use of the war, which were alone wanting to complete the grand work of South American independence.

THE STAR—Oct. 13.

By late accounts received from China, we learn that some new disputes have arisen at Canton between the Chinese and British.

A letter from St. Petersburg, under date of the 20th September, has the following paragraph:—"The nephew of the famous Suwarow, Count Demetrius Ceawostor, a distinguished native poet, and a member of the Russian Academy and that of Padua, has written an ode, in Russian, on the occupation of Paris by the Allies, after the Battle of Waterloo. It is full of philosophical thoughts, and breathes a fine vein of poetry. The author is already advantageously known by his lyric odes, and his Russian translation of Racine's *Andromaque*, and Boileau's *Art Poetique*."

The Bank of France is about to issue notes of a new impression, the old ones are nearly all called in.

Mr. Dauncey and Mr. Abbott are gone down to Exeter, as Counsel for a supposed Lunatic, under a Commission, which has excited much interest throughout the country.

M. Julius de Polignac, of the French Chamber of Deputies, who wished to add a restriction to the prescribed form of the oath of allegiance to the King and Constitution, is one of two brothers of the name, (Julius and Armand,) distinguished for their loyalty and attachment to the cause of the Bourbons. Having been implicated in the conspiracy of Georges and Pichegru, they were condemned to death by Buonaparte, but pardoned in consequence of particular interest in their favour. On the first entrance of the Bourbons into France, in the train of the allied armies, in the spring of 1814, they immediately declared their devotion to the royal cause, which they have continued ever since to maintain in the most trying situations. The Polignacs are a very ancient and distinguished family. The Abbe, afterwards Cardinal, De Polignac, Ambassador from France in Poland during the contest for the Crown of that country, which was decided in favour of Augustus of Saxony, at the commencement of the last century, was one of the most eminent diplomatic and literary characters of his time. He wrote an elegant Latin poem, in several books, entitled *Anti-Lucretius*, in proof of the existence of a Divine Providence, and in refutation of the system of materialism developed in the work of the Roman poet and philosopher, Lucretius. This poem of *Anti-Lucretius* has been translated into English, as a juvenile study, by a gentleman of the name of Caning, afterwards bred to the law, and we believe the father of the present Right Hon. George Caning.

A lady having asked a gentleman in jest, whether he thought the midnight sounds made by cats *liquid* or *guttural*?—*guttural*, certainly," was the reply.

PARIS, OCTOBER 6, 1815.

It is literally impossible to keep down the disposition to riot in the Palais Royal; an overwhelming force of English and Prussian troops are introduced early in the evening; and French gens d'armes are continually walking about among the crowds, but without success; disturbances ending in bloodshed have been uniformly repeated, and early at the same hour for the last three nights. Two Frenchmen, in coloured clothes, were cloven down by Prussian officers with their sabres, on Wednesday night; the night before last a Prussian officer is said to have been killed by the French, in retaliation, and last night a riot of so alarming a nature was commenced, that all the inhabitants closed their shops, in the apprehension of some premeditated tumult. They are French military who provoke those disturbances, and in the most wanton manner; from the manner in which the riot last commenced, there can be no doubt of a concert between them. The Prussian officers usually walk together at night in parties of four or five; a group of them were standing together talking and laughing very loud in the presence of a crowd, which seemed

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page)

to observe them; a Frenchman, in coloured clothes, passing by them, cried out, "Qui sont ces coquins là." The Prussians drew their swords and advanced upon this man for the purpose of taking him into custody when some French officers almost instantly advanced from the crowd, and attacked the Prussians, but a strong guard being very near the spot, they were disarmed, and carried off prisoners; the person in coloured clothes, who provoked the quarrel, was also carried off, and turns out to be a French officer. Serious disturbances have occurred in other parts of the town, between the French themselves of opposite parties. Such is the state of irritation among the lower classes, that the King, in his carriage, was insulted by a rabble on the boulevards the day before yesterday; his guard found it difficult to keep them off from the royal carriage; they used the most insulting language and advised him to retire quietly, to England because it was too late; several cried out to him that he had brought upon them all the miseries of famine, and asked how he could appear in public in that manner whilst they wanted bread. The apprehension of a famine is very general, the poorer classes are in great distress, even at this moment. It is impossible not to recollect that the cry of bread was the signal which preceded the horrors of the Revolution. It is extremely probable that this rabble, by whom the King was insulted, were prepared for the purpose. The streets from the Palace of the Thuilleries to the Church of Notre Dame, were yesterday crowded, particularly with women of the lower order to witness the procession, but still no symptom of disrespect proceeded from any quarter; there were but a few who cried "Vive la Roi" and the greater part of these moved with the Royal carriage; but the people in general took of their hats as the King passed them.

The Duchess of Angouleme was seated on the left hand of the King; his Ministers and Officers of State preceded him in carriages of State drawn by eight horses and in royal livery; the military escort was highly magnificent from the richness and variety of the uniforms. It was expected that the signing of the Peace would have been made public to-day, but no mention of it has yet appeared in the Official Gazette. The terms are considered degrading to France, and the odium of the entire is cast even by the Royalists upon England. They all say, it is impossible for France to pay the sums of money stipulated for in the treaty, and that the occupation of the French fortresses as a security, amounts in consequence to an absolute cession.

## FRENCH SENATORS.

The following distinguished persons have been chosen to fill the principal offices in the French Legislative Chambers.—M. Barthélemy is Vice President of the Chamber of Peers, and M. M. Pastoret, Desèze, Chateaubriand, and the Duke de Choiseul Stainville, Secretaries. Barthélemy was one of the five Directors of the Republic. Pastoret's name occurs frequently during the Revolution. He was appointed Minister of the Interior by Louis XVI. in 1790, was successively a member of the Legislative Assembly, Deputy to the Convention, and one of the five Hundred, excluded in the list of those who were transported to Cayennot escaped being sent there, and was recalled by the Councils in 1802, became a Senator in 1809, and was made a Peer by the King, June, 1814. Desèze was a celebrated advocate that defended Louis XVI. Chateaubriand is the eloquent author of the Genius of Christianity, which brought him into favour with Buonaparte, who, in 1809, appointed him to accompany Cardinal Fesch to Rome as Secretary of the Embassy. He was named by Louis XVIII. Minister of State in 1815. The Duke de Choiseul was, we believe amongst the first that emigrated.

The Vice Presidents, Secretaries, & Questors of the Chamber of Deputies, are men very little known. M. Laine, who has been selected by the King as President of the Chamber, was not only the first to brave the vengeance of Buonaparte, when every other Frenchman sunk under his frown, but he was nearly the last to prop the hopeless fortunes of his legitimate Sovereign, and showed himself the single hero at that hour when Maria Theresa was the heroine.

Count Lally Tolendal, who has so greatly distinguished himself by his attachment to the King, and his impressive eloquence in the Chamber of Peers, is the son of the celebrated General Lally, who defended Pondicherry, the last hope of France in the East Indies, with such obstinate gallantry in the year 1760. The eminent services of Lally could not protect him from an illegal prosecution on his return to France, and a trial of five years, he was declared by the Parliament of Paris, guilty of having betrayed the interests of the King, and of the French East India Company, and condemned to death. This arrest was solemnly reversed twelve years after, by the King's Privy Council, on the application of Count Lally Tolendal, who warmed by filial piety displayed on this interesting occasion, the greatest talents and eloquence. This reversal proves that Lally fell, rather the victim of prejudice, than from any conviction of treasonable delinquency.

The Times, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1815.

## MARSHAL NEY.

An exculpatory statement has appeared at Paris, in behalf of Marshal Ney; the following is a sketch of it:

It begins with expressing some wonder at the change that has taken place in public opinion relative to Ney.

"What sudden and terrible change has taken place in opinion with respect to Marshal Ney!

"Down to March, 1815, his name, rendered illustrious by 25 years of eminent services and brilliant exploits was dear to the Country. The very enemies of France admired in him the great Captains all allowed him as much generosity in his sentiments as bravery and skill at the head of armies."

The expose then proceeds to state the number of battles he has been concerned in, and the humanity with which he always conducted himself—to show that he had no motive for engaging in any conspiracy, that he had reached the highest dignities, and had as much property as he wanted.

"When one speaks of conspiracy one immedi-

ately connects with it meeting of individuals, secret conferences, midnight mysteries.

"Where was Marshal Ney long before the very unexpected news arrived at Paris of Buonaparte's landing?

"It was more than a month, since, fatigued by the conversations kept up in the drawing-rooms of the capital, he had retired to his estate near Chateaudren, 30 leagues from Paris. There he lived quite isolated, without any correspondence or communication that associated him with political combinations, with which it is well known he was quite unacquainted.

"On the 6th of March, he received in his retirement a letter from the War Minister, dated the 5th; which was brought him by an Aid de Camp. The Minister ordered the Marshal to proceed in all haste to the sixth Military Division, the Government of which was entrusted to him.

"The Minister entered into no explanation on the cause of that order; not a word was said respecting Buonaparte or his re-appearance. The officer, who himself knew nothing of it, conversed with the Marshal only on the pleasures of the capital.

"Immediately on the receipt of this order, the Marshal commenced his journey for his destination. He passed through Paris, where he learned the landing of Buonaparte. Early in the morning of the 7th of March, the Marshal called on the Duc de Berry, and afterwards on the Minister for the War Department. Both gave him reason to apprehend that he could not possibly obtain an opportunity of taking leave of the King. They advised him to depart without loss of time. The Marshal, however, resolved to compensate for one or two hours of delay by sacrificing so much of his rest, and persisted in waiting until he could have the honor of being admitted to his Majesty.

"Why this earnestness? It certainly was not as has been reported for the purpose of asking from his Majesty employment in the expedition against Buonaparte, or to solicit a command. The Marshal was in active service, and urged even by the letter of the Minister to proceed to his post. The Marshal did not come to offer himself; he obeyed the orders which called him.

"At the august aspect of the Monarch, all of whose traits bear a buoyancy, the Marshal, electrified by the flattering words in which his Majesty was pleased to address him, warmly participated in the solicitude with which all minds seemed to be occupied. Those who knew the ardour of his liberal soul, and the promptitude of his language in seconding it, never would mistake for falsehood or stratagem any thing which the Marshal may have said to the King even in language boldly figurative. Could duplicity have induced him to utter such accents, it would have led to no advantage.

"This is the place for decidedly condemning a calumny directed against Marshal Ney, with the view of for ever discrediting him.

It has been invented and circulated with affection in public, that on his departure the King ordered him a sum, according to some of 500,000, and according to others of from 6 to 7 and even to 800,000 francs, to secure as far as possible his fidelity.

"This is a falsehood. It is not true that either the King or any of his Ministers ordered Marshal Ney either 500,000 francs or any sum whatever. On this point he invokes with the most respectful confidence the testimony of his Majesty.

"Nevertheless this false and injurious insinuation has hitherto been generally credited.

"On leaving the King, the Marshal repeated to his family and his friends the same language he had held at the Thuilleries. He mounted his carriage, and set out for Besancon. All the Marshals, all the general officers were already at their posts. He had no idea and no opportunity of forming a concert with any one.

The expose proceeds to state, that Ney found Besancon quite bare of troops; that the Duke de Muille on the 11th of March informed him of the troops at Grenoble having gone over to Buonaparte, and that the latter might be able to enter Lyons on the 11th. He (Ney) resolves to repair to Sospel-Saulnier. He writes to Suchet that it was unfortunate Buonaparte had not been attacked. Ney's force consisted only of four regiments without a single piece of artillery. The Expose then states the dispositive he made, and the letter he wrote to Oudinot to hasten the arrival of troops.

"We are on the eve of a great revolution, it is only by cutting up the evil by the roots that we shall hope to avoid it." His advanced guard passed over to Buonaparte. At Lyons the troops remained inactive. He found himself in the centre of insurrection. His army was alienated from him, and threatened him if he prevented their going over to Buonaparte.

"On the night of the 13th of March, the emissaries of Buonaparte came to the Marshal, whom they found in great agitation, accessible to all impressions, and trembling for the fate of France. They brought a letter from Bertrand, who told him that Buonaparte had concerted his enterprise with Austria, through the Austrian General Kohler.

"England had favored his escape. Murat advanced rapidly to the North of Italy to assist his brother-in-law.

"The troops of Russia had returned to their distant quarters.

"Prussia could not contend alone against France.

"That if Ney continued to resist he would give up France to all the horrors of civil war.

"These last words completed the triumph over the Marshal's best resolutions.

"After some attempts to excuse the step, the Expose proceeds.

"Before repairing to Auxerre, the Marshal drew up hastily a long series of grievances, which was to be read to Buonaparte. It began with the severest qualifications, and the bitterest reproaches.

"I am not come to join you (said he in substance) either from respect or attachment to your person. You have been the tyrant of my country & you have brought sorrow into all families, and despair into several; you have disturbed the peace of the whole world, &c. Swear, then, since fate has recalled you, that your sole future study will be to repair the evils you have inflicted on France; that you will render the people happy. I call upon you to take up arms only for the maintenance of our limits and never more to pass them for the purpose of attempting useless conquests, &c. On these conditions, I renounce opposing your project. I yield in order to preserve my country from the disturbances with which it is menaced, &c.

"Buonaparte submitted to every thing demanded by the Marshal, and even promised much more for the prosperity of France."

Soon after Buonaparte's return to Paris, the Marshal retired to his estate, not disgraced as was said, but because he was soon undeceived respecting the false assertions given by Buonaparte of a speedy composition with the powers.

"For one moment Marshal Ney conceived the hope of seeing his country from the calamities of foreign war—his expectation was disappointed on the 18th June. He immediately returned to Paris, and in what disposition? We may judge by the frank and vigorous declaration he made in the Chamber of Peers on the 22d of June.

"Buonaparte sent by one of his ministers an audaciously lying message to the Chamber. But Marshal Ney was there with his inflexibility of Character—so honest a man to compound with his conscience—too much the friend of his country to suffer it to be abused by fresh lies. He declares openly that the 18th of June has left no other alternative but that of speedy submission.

"If his open proposal had been followed, if on the 22d of June it had been decreed to negotiate, the negotiation conformably to the treaty signed at Vienna on the 25th of March by all the powers, would have restored the King sooner to his people.

"And who knows if in that case, the French territory would have been occupied by so many foreigners, and such great evils thus turned aside? after a day that the public good was always his guide, the Expose concludes as follows.

"Such without any disguise, is the conduct of Marshal Ney since the month of March, 1815. Does there result from it, we do not say the prejudice, that he has committed the odious crime of treason, but even a real moral degradation? All crime, in the legal acceptance of the word, supposes premeditation or interest more, or less prevailing. The crime of treason consists of long, successive efforts, of cowardly and perfidious combination.

"An error of the moment, the effect of a un- heard of concurrence of the most strange incidents—an error of which one sees in the principal a sentiment praiseworthy in itself, but ill directed—in short an error which served the Usurper in nothing which profited nothing to the person committing it—is such an error any other than a fatal mistake."

"It is not then allowable for Marshal Ney to call to his support that judgment pronounced by the Monarch on such of his subject as were misled? Are not the instigators of the disorder, the Authors of the plot, formed in favor of Buonaparte, those whom his Majesty first consigned to the vengeance of the laws?

"Is it proved that, far from having formed any conspiracy, Marshal Ney, notwithstanding his fault, had entered into none; that he was sincere in his promises to the King; that he only yielded to the irresistible influences of the State, which was in his opinion compromised by an impending Civil war; that his hands remained pure, his character independent and inaccessible to all the seductions of personal interest; that the first moment it was possible to repair his error, while there still was danger in pronouncing against the Usurper, and in favour of the legitimate Sovereign the Marshal did not hesitate to lay open his whole soul, and to vote that France should adopt the course of submission.

"By what fatal exception is Marshal Ney treated as a criminal? He was certainly far from expecting such an occurrence when in the last instance, the place to which he had retired was surrounded. To have concealed himself or to have fled, would have been easy, but both these courses were repugnant to his heart. With the calmness of a conscience, from which honour never was banished, the Marshal offered himself to those charged to secure his person; a last act which completes the appreciation of his character, and which attests his confidence in the institutions by which he is to be judged.

The Times—Sept. 19th, 1815.

## MILITARY.

MAJOR GENERAL PROCTOR.

HORSE GUARDS SEPT. 9.

At a General Court Martial, held at Montreal, in Upper Canada, on the 31st Dec. 1814, and

continued by adjournments to the 28th Jan. 1815. Major General Henry Proctor, Lieutenant-Col. of 41st regiment, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.

1st. That the said Major General Proctor, being entrusted with the command of the right division of the army serving in the Canadas, and the retreat of the said division from the western parts of Upper Canada having become unavoidable from the loss of the fleet on Lake Erie, on the 10th Sept. 1813, did not, immediately after the loss of the fleet was known by him, make the military arrangements best calculated for promptly effecting such retreat, and unnecessarily delayed to commence the same until the evening of the 27th of the said month, on which day the enemy had landed in considerable force within a short distance of Sandwich, the head quarters of the said division, such conduct on the part of the said Major General Proctor, endangering the safety of the troops under his command, by exposing them to be attacked by a force far superior to them, being contrary to his duty as an officer, prejudicial to good order, and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

2d. That the said Major General Proctor, after commencing the retreat of the said division on the said 27th Sept. although he had no reason to believe that the enemy would immediately follow with very superior numbers, and endeavour to harass and impede its march, did not use the expedition, or take the proper measures for conducting the said retreat, having encumbered the said division with large quantities of useless baggage, having unnecessarily halted the troops for several whole days, and having omitted to destroy the bridges over which the enemy would be obliged to pass, thereby affording them the opportunity to come up with the said division, such conduct betraying great professional incapacity on the part of the said Major General Proctor, being contrary to his duty as an officer, prejudicial to good order, and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

3d. That the said Major General Proctor did not take the necessary measures for affording security to the boats, waggons, and carts, laden with the ammunition, stores, and provisions, required for the troops on their retreat, and allowed the said boats, waggons and carts, on the 4th and 5th of October, 1813, to remain in the rear of the said division, whereby the whole, or the greater part of the said ammunition, stores, and provisions, either fell into the enemies hands, or were destroyed to prevent their capture, and the troops were without provisions, for a whole day previous to their being attacked on the said 5th of October, such conduct on the part of the said Major General Proctor, being contrary to his duty as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

4th. That the said Major General Proctor having assured the Indian Chiefs in Council, at Amherstburgh, as an inducement to them and their warriors to accompany the said division on its retreat, that he would furnish them with provisions, and find the Forts of the Thames fortified; did, nevertheless, neglect to furnish the same that he also neglected to occupy the heights above the Moravia village, although he had previously removed his ordnance, with the exception of one sixpounder to that position, were, by throwing up works, he might have awaited the attack of the enemy and engaged them to great advantage; and that after the intelligence had reached him of the approach of the enemy on the morning of the said 5th of October he halted the said division, notwithstanding it was within two miles of the said village, and formed it in a situation highly unfavourable for receiving the attack, which afterwards took place, such conduct manifesting great professional incapacity on the part of the said Major General Proctor, being contrary to his duty as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

5th. That the said Major General Proctor, did not, on the said 5th day of October, either prior to, or subsequent to, the attack by the enemy on the said division on that day, make the military dispositions best adapted to meet, or resist the said attack; and that during the action, and after the troops had given way, he did not make any effectual attempt in his own person, or otherwise, to rally or encourage them, or to cooperate with and support the Indians who were engaged with the enemy on the right, the said Major General Proctor having quitted the field soon after the action commenced, such conduct on the part of Major General Proctor betraying great professional incapacity, tending to the defeat and dishonour of his Majesty's arms, to the sacrifice of the division of the army committed to his charge, being violation of his duty, and unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

The Court having duly weighed and considered the evidence adduced, as well in support of the charges, as in support of the defence, is of opinion.

That the Prisoner, Major General Henry Proctor, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 45th regiment, is not guilty of any part of the first charge and the Court doth therefore wholly acquit him, the said Major General Proctor, of the same.

On the second charge, the Court is of opinion, that the said Major General Proctor, is guilty of the following part thereof, that he did not take the proper measures for conducting the retreat: but the Court is of opinion that the said Major General Proctor, is not guilty of any other part of the said charge, and doth therefore acquit him of the same.

On the third charge, the Court is of opinion, that the said Major General Proctor is guilty of that part thereof in which it is charged that the said Major General did not take the necessary measures for affording



security to the boats, waggons, and carts, laden with the ammunition, stores, and provisions required for the troops on the retreat; but the Court is of opinion, that the said Major General Proctor is not guilty of any part of the remainder of the said charge, and doth therefore acquit him of the remainder thereof.

On the fourth charge, the Court is of opinion, that the said Major General Proctor is guilty of that part thereof, in which it is charged that he neglected to occupy the heights above the Moravian village, although he had previously removed his ordnance, but with the exception of one 6-pounder to that position, whereby throwing up works he might have awaited the attack of the enemy, and engaged them to great advantage; and that after the intelligence had reached him of the approach of the enemy on the morning of the said 5th of October, he halted the said division, notwithstanding it was within two miles of the said village, and formed it in a situation highly unfavourable for receiving the attack, which afterwards took place; but the Court is of opinion, that the said Major General Proctor is not guilty of any part of the remainder of the said charge, and doth, therefore acquit him of the remainder thereof.

On the fifth charge the Court is of opinion, that the said Major General Proctor is guilty of that part thereof, in which it is charged, that he did not on the said 5th day of October, either prior to or subsequent to the attack by the enemy on the said division on that day, make the military dispositions best adapted to meet or to resist the said attack; but the Court is of opinion, that that part thereof, in which it is charged that during the action, and after the troops had given way he did not make any effectual attempt in his own person or otherwise, to rally or encourage them or to co-operate with and support the Indians who were engaged with the enemy on the right, has not been proved, and the Court doth therefore acquit him, the said Major General Proctor of the same;—and the Court is of opinion, that the said Major General Proctor is not guilty of any part of the remainder of the said charge, and doth therefore fully and honourably acquit him of the same.

Upon the whole, the Court is of opinion, that the prisoner, Major General Proctor, has, in many instances during the retreat, and in the disposition of the force under his command, been erroneous in judgment, and in some, deficient in those energetic and active exertions, which the extraordinary difficulties of his situation so particularly required.

The Court doth therefore adjudge him, the said Major General Proctor, to be publicly reprimanded, and to be suspended from rank and pay, for the period of six Calendar Months.

But as to any defect or reproach, with regard to the personal conduct of the said Major General Proctor, during the action of the 5th of October, the Court most fully and honourably acquits the said Major General Proctor.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confirm the finding of the 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th charges.

With respect to the second charge, it appeared to his Royal Highness to be a matter of surprise that the Court should find the prisoner guilty of the offence alleged against him, while they at the same time acquit him of all the facts upon which the charge was founded.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to acquiesce in and confirm so much of the sentence as adjudges the prisoner to be publicly reprimanded; and in carrying the same into execution, his Royal Highness has directed the General Officer commanding in Canada, to convey to Major General Proctor his Royal Highness's expression of his Royal Highness's regret, that any Officer of the length of service and of the exalted rank which he has attained, should be so extremely wanting in professional knowledge, and so deficient in those active and energetic qualities, which must be required of every Officer, but especially of one in the responsible situation in which the Major General was placed.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief directs that the foregoing charges preferred against Major General Proctor, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and the Prince Regent's pleasure thereon, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in His Majesty's service.

By command of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.  
H. CALVERT, Adj. General.

#### MEMORIAL.

When General Buonaparte leaves the Bellerophon to go on board the Northumberland, it will be the proper moment for Admiral Cockburn to have the effects examined which General Buonaparte may have brought with him.

The Admiral will allow all the baggage, wine, and provisions, which the General may have brought with him, to be taken on board the Northumberland. Among the baggage, his table services is to be understood as included, unless it, be so considerable as to seem rather an article to be converted into ready money than for real use.—His money, his diamonds, and his valuable effects, consequently Bill of Exchange also of

whatever kind they may be, must be delivered up. The Admiral will declare to the General, that the British Government by no means intends to confiscate his property, but merely to take upon itself the administration of his effects, to hinder him from using them as a means to promote his flight.

The examination shall be made in the presence of a person named by Buonaparte; the inventory of the effects to be retained shall be signed by this person as well as by the Real Admiral by the person whom he shall appoint to draw up the inventory.

The interest on the principal (according as his property is more or less considerable) shall be applied, to his support, and in this respect, the principal arrangements be left to him.

For this reason he can from time to time, signify his wishes to the Admiral, till the arrival of the new Government of St. Helena, and afterwards to the latter; and if no objection is to be made to this proposal, the Admiral or the Governor can give the necessary orders, and the disbursement will be paid by bills on his Majesty's treasury.

In case of death, he can dispose of his property by a last will, and be assured, that the contents of his testament shall be faithfully executed.

As an attempt might be made to make a part of his property pass for the property of the persons of his suite, it must be signified that the property of his attendants is subject to the same regulations.

The disposal of the troops intended to guard him must be left to the Governor. The latter, however has received a notice, in the case which will be hereafter mentioned, to act according to the desire of the Admiral.

The General must be constantly attended by an officer appointed by the Admiral or if the case occurs by the Governor. If the General is allowed to go out of the bounds where the Sentinals are placed, one orderly man at least must accompany the officer.

When ships arrive, and as long as they remain in sight, the General remains confined to the limits where the sentinals are placed. During this time all communications with the inhabitants is forbidden. His companions in St. Helena are subject during this time to the same rules, and must remain with him. At other times it is left to the judgement of the Admiral or Governor to make the necessary regulations concerning them.

It must be signified to the General that if he makes any attempt to fly, he will then be put under close confinement; and it must be notified to his attendants, that if it should be found that they are plotting to prepare the General's flight, they shall be separated from him and put under close confinement.

All Letters addressed to the General, or persons in his suite, must be delivered to the Admiral or Governor, who will read them before he suffers them to be delivered to those to whom they are addressed. Letters written by the General or his suite, are subject to the same rule.

No letter that does not come to St. Helena through the Secretary of state must be communicated to the General, or his attendants.

The Admiral is fully responsible for the person of the inclination of the present Governor to concur with the Admiral for this purpose.

The Admiral has full power to retain the General on board his ship, or to convey him on board again, when, in his opinion, the secure detention of his person cannot be otherwise effected.

When the Admiral arrives at St. Helena, the Governor will, upon his representation, adopt measures for sending immediately to England, the Captain of Good Hope, or the East Indies, such officers or persons in the military corps of St. Helena, as the Admiral, either because they are foreigners, or on account of their character or their dispositions shall think it advisable to dismiss from the military service in St. Helena.

If there are strangers in the Island whose residence in the country shall seem to be with a view of becoming instrumental in the flight of General Buonaparte, he must take measures to remove them.

The whole coast of the island, and all ships and boats that visit it, are placed under the surveillance of the Admiral. He fixes the places which the boats may visit, and the Governor will send a sufficient guard to the points where the Admiral shall consider this precaution as necessary.

The Admiral will adopt the most vigorous measures to watch over the arrival and departure of every ship, and to prevent all communication with the coast, except such as he shall allow.

Orders will be issued to prevent, after a certain necessary interval, any foreign or mercantile vessel from going in future to St. Helena.—If the general should be seized with a serious illness the Admiral and the Governor will each name a physician who enjoys their confidence, in order to attend the General in consultation with his own physician; they will give them strict orders to give in every day a report on the state of his health.

In case of his death, the Admiral will give orders to convey his body to England.

Given at the War Office, July 30, 1815.

## THE TIMES,—SEPTEMBER 20, MILITARY COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MULLINS.

HORSE GUARDS, SEPT. 14.

At a General Court Martial held at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, on the 11th of July 1815, and continued by the adjournments to the 1st of August following, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Thomas Mullins, Captain in his Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges viz—

1st. For having on the 8th of January 1815, shamefully neglected and disobeyed the orders he had received from the late Major General Gibbs, Commanding the 2d Brigade, to collect the fascines and ladders, and to be formed with them at the head of the column of attack at the time directed, and in disobedience of the said orders, suffering the Regiment under his command to pass the redoubt where the fascines and ladders were lodged, and remaining at the head of the column for half an hour or upwards, without taking any steps put the 44th regiment in possession of the fascines and ladders, in conformity with the said orders, knowing the period of attack to be momentarily approaching, in consequence of which disobedience and neglect, the 44th regiment, on being sent back to the redoubt, and returning hurriedly with the fascines, &c. was thrown into confusion, and moved off the attack in an irregular and unconnected manner leading to the firing and disorder which ensued in the attacking column, and the disasters attending it.

2d. For scandalous and infamous behaviour before the enemy, near New Orleans, on the 8th January 1815 in not leading and conducting the 44th regiment, under his command, up to the enemy's works; in not placing the ladders and fascines in the ditch as he was ordered to do; and in not setting that example of gallantry to the soldiers, so indispensably requisite a part of an officers duty, to insure the success of such an attack, in consequence of which misbehaviour the 44th regiment did not perform the service allotted to them, never having made an attempt to place the fascines in the ditch, and thereby leading to the cause of the failure of the attack.

3d. For scandalous conduct in having said to an officer of his regiment, on the 7th of January 1815, when informed the 4th was destined to carry the fascines, &c. "it is a forlorn hope, and the regiment must be sacrificed," or words to that effect; such an expression being calculated to dispirit those under his command, to render them discontented with the service allotted to them, demonstrative of the feeling with which he undertook the enterprise, and infamous and disgraceful to the character of a General.

4th. For having said to an officer of his regiment, on the 7th of January 1815, when informed the 4th was destined to carry the fascines, &c. "it is a forlorn hope, and the regiment must be sacrificed," or words to that effect; such an expression being calculated to dispirit those under his command, to render them discontented with the service allotted to them, demonstrative of the feeling with which he undertook the enterprise, and infamous and disgraceful to the character of a General.

5th. For having said to an officer of his regiment, on the 7th of January 1815, when informed the 4th was destined to carry the fascines, &c. "it is a forlorn hope, and the regiment must be sacrificed," or words to that effect; such an expression being calculated to dispirit those under his command, to render them discontented with the service allotted to them, demonstrative of the feeling with which he undertook the enterprise, and infamous and disgraceful to the character of a General.

On the third article of charge, the Court do find, that the prisoner did not evince an want of personal courage, and that he is not guilty of scandalous and infamous misbehaviour before the enemy, on the 8th January 1815. The Court do, therefore, honourably acquit him of such scandalous and infamous behaviour.

On the fourth article of charge, the Court do find, that the prisoner Lieutenant Colonel Mullins, did use the expressions set forth in the third charge, or words to that effect;—but the Court do find that those words were not used in the sense, with the view, or with the evil intention, or consequence imputed in the said charge. The Court do, therefore, most fully and honourably acquit the prisoner, Lieutenant Colonel Mullins, of the said charge, and all criminality thereon.

In consequence of the above finding, the Court do adjudge and sentence that the prisoner, Lieutenant Colonel Mullins, shall be cashiered.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court, and the Commander in Chief directs, that the foregoing charges preferred up n Brevet Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. Thomas Mullins, Captain in his Majesty's 44th regiment, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

H. CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

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