



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

VOL. II]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1813.

[NO. 73.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that with a view to encourage a commercial intercourse with the Island of Ceylon, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that a drawback shall be granted on all Rice and other Colonial produce exported from this Colony to Ceylon, to the extent of two thirds of the established export duty, upon proof being produced of its having been delivered and sold at any port on that Island.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, July 15, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORD by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat met inzichte op de Commerciële belangen met het Eiland Ceylon aanteoedigen, den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden heeft te bepalen, dat een teruggeve (Drawback) vergoed zal worden op Ryst of andere Coloniale Producten, dewelke van deze Colonie naar Ceylon uitgevoerd worden, tot een bedrag van twee derde van de vastgestelde uitgaande regten, op vertoning van een bewys dat dezelve op eenige plaats van dit Eiland zijn verkocht geworden.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

BATAVIA, den 15 July 1813.

Advertisement.

IN pursuance of the Advertisement under date the 2d of April last, Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of Government to make a further issue of Treasury Notes in the course of the present month.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, July 16, 1813.

Advertentie.

INGEVOLGE de Bekendmaking de dato den 2de April jongstleden, word by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat het Gouvernement voornemens is om een verdere uitgave van Thesaurier Noten in de loop van deze presente Maand te maken.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Govt.

BATAVIA, den 16, Juli 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RICE hitherto sold by retail on account of Government, at the rate of One Rix Dollar Copper per gantang, will in future be sold for One and a half Rix Dollar, payable as stipulated by advertisement of the 30th of June last.

By order of the President and Members of the Commercial Committee.

P. T. COUPERUS, Sec.

Advertentie.

WORD mits deelen bekend gemaakt, dat de Ryst die van Gouvernements wege tot nog toe is verkocht geworden aan de In- en opgezetteken by de kleine maat, in stede van voor Een Ryxdaalder Japanse koper munt, voortaan zal worden verkocht tegens Een en Een halve Rds. Japanse kopere munt, betaalbaar in voege als by Billet van den 30 Juny 1. l. is vast gesteld.

Ter ordonnantie van President en Leden van het Commerciële Comité.

P. T. COUPERUS, Sec.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the advertisement dated the 7th ultimo, a quantity of Timber lying at the Staple places at Pamanoeakan, Chassem and Indramayo, will be sold by Auction, at the Stad-house at Batavia, on the 1st of August next, and following days until the same is disposed of.

A statement of the lots may be seen at the office of the Magistrates at Batavia, and at the office of the Timber Store-keeper at Samarang.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

- 1.—The lots to be sold to the highest bidder, and to be removed from the Staple places at the expence of the purchaser. 2.—A deposit of 10 per cent on the purchase money to be made on the day of sale, and the remainder to be paid at the expiration of one month, in failure of which the Timber will be liable to be re-sold, and any loss that may arise from such subsequent sale will be borne by the first purchaser. 3.—Such Timber as may not have been removed before the expiration of one month from the day of sale, will remain at the risk of the purchaser, but in order to afford every practicable convenience to purchasers in this respect, the Overseers of the Staple places will be authorized to continue in charge on account of the Individuals if requested.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

July 3, 1813.

Advertentie.

IN gevolge van de Advertentie van den 7de July j. l. zal op den 1ste Augustus aanstaande en volgende dagen, by Publieke Venditie ten Stadhuis te Batavia verkocht worden eene hoeveelheid Houtwerken op de Stapelplaatsen te Pamanoeakan, Tjassem en Indramayo leggende, eene beschrijving van welke te zien is by de Magistraat van Batavia en ten Kantore van den Timber Store-keeper te Samarang.

VOORWAARDEN.

- 1.—De Houtwerken zullen verkocht worden van de meest voordelige, en de besten van de Stadhuis de Stapelplaatsen aangehaalt worden. 2.—Een tiende der kooppenningen zal op de dag der verkoping gedeponceerd, en het overige betaald worden een maand na dat tydstop, zullende by gebreke van dien de Houtwerken ten tweeden male kunnen verkocht en het minder rendement moeten vergoed worden door de eerste koper. 3.—De Houtwerken welke na ommekomst van een maand nog niet mogten zyn weggehaald zullen ter risico blyven van de kopers—edoch, ten einde aan dezelve alle mogelyke facilitoit te verschaffen, zullen de Opzieners der Stapelplaatsen geautoriseerd worden om, des verkocht wordende het Opzicht over de gekochte Houtwerken te blyven houden ten koste van de particulieren.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Secretaris van het Govt.

BATAVIA, den 3de July 1813.

Advertentie.

DOOR de Officianten der vorige Administratie der Bank van Leening, werden de Eigenaren der op den 28ste Juny j. l. verkochte Panden, andermaal gewaarschouwd, om de meerder Rendementen dier Panden voor, of uitterlyk met ultimo deser aftehalen, ten eynde de Boeken van gemelde vorige Administratie worden afgesloten.

Batavia in de Bank van Leening den 15den July 1813, P. DECKER, Cassier.

HIEDEN is van een Dochter verlost de Vrouw van J. C. ROMSWINCKEL, den 3de July 1813.

Bekendmaking.

DEN President tot het Teekenen der Crediet Papieren, maakt by deelen bekend, dat hy door Zyn Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur geautoriseerd is, om nog te doen aanmaken voor een Somma van 100,000 Spansche Matten aan Crediet Papieren, welke ten eerste in circulatie zullen worden gebragt, en bestaan in:

- 1000 van 50 Sp. gecontrasigneerd door den Heer Mr. W. P. VAN PANHUYSEN, en getekend door den Heeren P. VEERIS, J. EKENHOLM, VAN BRUSECHUM, en G. KOOL, 1000 - 25 - gecontrasigneert door den Heer Mr. TAUNAY, en getekend door den Heeren CAPELHOFF, KRUTHOFF, WILTENAAR en SCHILL, 1000 - 15 - gecontrasigneert door den Heer J. C. BOSWEL, en getekend door de Heeren CAPELHOFF, KRUTHOFF en SCHILL, 1000 - 10 - gecontrasigneert door den Heer J. C. BOSWEL, en getekend door de Heeren CAPELHOFF, KRUTHOFF en SCHILL, 1000 - 5 - gecontrasigneert door den Heer J. C. BOSWEL, en getekend door de Heeren CAPELHOFF, KRUTHOFF en SCHILL, 1000 - 2 - gecontrasigneert door den Heer J. C. BOSWEL, en getekend door de Heeren CAPELHOFF, KRUTHOFF en SCHILL.

Dat de nummers en de merk letter zullen vervolgens zyn dezelve zoo als die geannonceert by Courant van den 1ste Mey dezes jaars.

W. H. VAN YSSELDYK,

BATAVIA, den 17de Juli 1813.

Advertisement.

BY Order of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia and its Environs, Notice is hereby given, that from the 15th instant to the 31st of the month of August next ensuing, the duty of an half per cent on the value of Houses, Gardens, &c. situated in the suburbs, the Chinese Camp, and within the out-posts of Batavia, will be received at the office of the Accountant at the Stad-house, agreeably to Government Order of the 26th February last.

G. F. MEYLAN, Secretary.

BATAVIA, July 10, 1813.

Advertentie.

VAN wege President en Magistraten der Stad en ommelanden van Batavia, word mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat van den 15. dezer tot den laatsten van de maand Augustus aanstaande, des Maandags, Dingsdags, Donderdags en Vrydags de (Zonen Feestdagen uitgezonderd) ten Kantore van hunne Accountant op het Stadhuis zal ontfangen worden, een half percento op de getaxeerde waarde van Huizen, Erven, Thuisen &c. Staande en Gelegen in de Zuider-voorstad, de Chinese-kamp, en binnen de Limieten van Batavia en zalks voor den gepasseerden Jare of van Primo January tot ultimo December 1812, ingevolge Gouvernements besluit van den 26 February dezes Jaars, zullende tegen de nalatigen worden geprocedeert naar luid der hier omtrend gestelde Orders.

BATAVIA, den 10 July 1813. G. F. MEYLAN, Sec.

Advertentie.

Op Zaterdag, den 21ste Augustus 1813. IS de Secretaris van den Raad van Justitie te Samarang Cornelis van Dam, van meening by wege van Executie s'morgens ten negen ure, op het Raadhuis te Samarang by openbare bekkenslag aan den hoogstmeinnende te verootpen een Zaagmolen, met verdere ab-en dependentie gelegen in de Residentie van Japara, toebehoorende aan de Boedel van wylen Jan Klaprogge.

Die gadinge hebben om te kopen komen ter plaatse dag en ure, voorschreeven aanhoren de Conditie en doe hun profyt. Aldus geaffigeerd te Samarang, den 2de Juli 1813.

Door my, M. BRAKKO, Gzw. Exp.

Advertisement.

BY Order of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia and its environs, Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Civil Architect Mr. Jongkind, from this-day to the 31st instant, for removing the wrecks of ships and other vessels lying at the mouth of the great river.

(Signed) G. F. MEYLAN, Secretary. BATAVIA, July 14, 1813.

Advertentie.

PRESIDENT en Magistraten van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia, adverteren hier mede dat zy van voornemen zyn, onder approbatie van t Gouvernement aan den minsten inschryver aantobestoden, het ligten der wraken van de gezoekene Schepen en Vaartuigen by de monding der Grootte-rivier aan Zee.

Alle de geneer die hier inne gading mogten hebben, adresseerenzich by beslooten briefjes met hun aanbod tot ultimo dezer loopende maand Juli by den Civil Architect Jongkind, ten wicns kantore in middels de noodige informatie te bekomen zyn.

Ter ordonnantie van President en Magistraat welmeeld.

(was get.) G. F. MEYLAND, Sec.

Bekendmaking.

WORD mits dezen geadvertieerd, dat de geannonceerde verpachting tot het houden van een Bazaar buiten de voormalige Diets-poort is uit gesteld tot aanstaande Dingsdag den 20ste dezer.

Ter ordonnantie van President en Magistraten der Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia.

J. H. VAN SPRENGER, Adjt. Sec. BATAVIA, den 14de Juli 1813.

Vendu Advertisements.

Door Vendu-meesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als

Op Maandag, den 19de Juli 1813.

VOOR rekening van het Gouvernement naast het Yzer-magazyn, van diverse Provisien, Glaswerken, Lywaten en verdere Negotie-goederen.

Op Dingsdag, den 20ste Juli 1813.

VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, meede voor rekening van het Gouvernement, van oude en nieuwe Tarwe, Bengaalsche Schoenna en meer andere articulen.

Op Woensdag, den 21ste Juli 1813.

VOOR het sterf-huis van wylen E. C. Brandis, staande op de Kleine Roca Malacca, van Juyelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Huismeebelen, Klederagien, Wagens, Paarden, Slaven en andere goederen meer.

Op Donderdag, den 22de Juli 1813.

VOOR the Negotie-huis van de Heeren Timmerman Tussen en Kesterman, op de Anker-werf, van Tjassem, Yagelnestjos, Karret, Perlamoor, Tinnepoten, Lywaaden en Generer op Pypen &c.

Op Vrydag en Zaterdag, den 23ste en 24ste Juli 1813.

VOOR het sterf-huis van wylen S. E. Cadenski, staande op de Grote Roca Malacca, van Juyelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Huismeebelen, Klederagien, Wagens, Paarden en Slaven. Als meede zal op een dezer Vendudagen nog opgeveuld worden voor rekening der hoedels van wylen Vrouwe de Weduwe van Haak, eenige Juyelen, Goud en Zilverwerken &c. &c.

Advertentie.

ALLE de gene die in de presentere A liebbe of welschuldege zyn aan A. M. Schmidhaagen, gelle van daar van opgaven te doen aan de meede Executeur H. van Ligtenbergh, uiterlyk voor ultimo July 1813,

Notice.

CAPTAIN De Bussche is ready to receive tenders in writing for Ships to carry Cargoes from Java to the Island of Ceylon, on account of His Majesty's Government. The period at which the Ships can be ready, their Tonnage, and rates of freight for the month, for the Ton, or for the Trip, are required to be specified.

Communications to be addressed to **Captain De Bussche**, His Majesty's 4th Ceylon Regiment, and sent to the Deputy Quarter-master-General's Office, at Weltevreden.

Bekendmaking.

DE N Kapitein De Bussche, is gered tot het ontfangen van geschreevene aanbiedingen van Schepen om Ladingen van Java naar Ceylon overtevoeren, voor reekening van Zyne Majesteits Gouvernement—Het tyd stip op welk de Schepen kunnen gered zyn, derzelver grootte, en de huur welke gevraagd word om het zy by de Maand, by de Ton, of voor de Reize, moeten daar in gespecificeerd zyn.

De aanbiedingen moeten gericht wezen aan den Kapitein De Bussche, van Zyne Majesteits 4de Ceylonsche Regiment en gezonden worden ten Kantore van den Adjunct Quartier-meester Generaal te Weltevreden.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Collector's Office has been removed this day from Great River Street to Cow Street, close to the Post Office.

P. T. COUPERUS,
Deputy Collector of Customs
and Revenues.

BATAVIA,
July 17, 1813.

FOR SALE

BY **M. GROENEWALD & Co.**
COW STREET,

SPICES of sorts, best Port wine, Brandy and other Spirits &c. in small quantities.

Advertentie.

BY Groenewald in Compagnie is by kleine quantiteiten, te bekomen, Speceryen in soorten, benevens goede Brandewyn, Portwijn, en andere Dranken en wester.

FOR SALE,

GROENEWALD and CO.
Port Wine—Beer—Brandy—Vinegar—Segars—Spices—and other Articles.

Advertentie.

BY GROENEWALD in Compagnie, in de Koestraat, is te bekomen, omlangs aangebrachte Chinasche Hammen, beste Portwijn, Bier Brandewyn, Hollandsche Azyn, Sigaaren, Speceryen en andere goederen meer.

FOR SALE,

A beautiful Collection of
SHELLS AND CURIOSITIES,
ENQUIRIES OF
Mr. DOMBURG, Attorney,
AT SAMARANG.

Advertentie.

ALLE die geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen **Sigisbertus Agri. Cas Cadenski**, gelieve daar van binnen den tyd van twee Maanden opgave te doen aan desselfs mede Executeur **F. M. Kition**.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben van, dan wel schuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen **E. C. Brandis**, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan den mede Executeur in gemelde boedel **F. P. Beena**, binnen de tyd van een Maand gerekend van de eerste plaatsing deeses tot den 3de Augustus 1813.

Advertentie.

RYAN TIENEN, biet nyt de hand te koop Drie goede Slaven.

EENIGE

HOLLANDSCHE
ALMANAKKEN,
VOOR HET LOFENDE JAAR
Zyn op de **LANDS Druk-**
kery te bekomen.

Mr. Editor.

Some of your Readers do most strongly and earnestly recommend to the disputants in the Java Gazette, to attentively peruse the progress of error in Cowper's poems, before they write any more.

"Defend me, therefore common sense, say I,
"From reveries so airy, from the toil
"Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
"And growing old in drawing nothing up."

COWPER.

I am
Your obedient Servant,
An Enemy to Controversy.

N. B.—It is strongly recommended to both parties, to have more of the "Swaviter in mado," and less of the "forteter in re."

Mr. Editor,

SIR,
Being an admirer, and occasionally an imitator of our modern moral Poets, who are so much misrepresented by our malevolent mor-dacious critics, (you see I copy them even in their alliteration,) I present you with a bantling my muse has just produced. Poor creature, her obstetric pains were, like my models, very great; but never mind my dear Mr. Editor, this is from

Your affectionate Reader,
MORDEDULA.

Temple of the Muses,
Haxton, June 20, 1813.

Sweet is the Kitchen's savoury fume,
Lovely the fire that burneth bright,
And when the Cook-wench sands the room,
What parlor is a Jeweller sight
Yet sweeter than the Kitchen's fume,
The breath of Dol on onion's doating,
And lovelier than a well swept room,
Her cheek with unctuous moisture floating.
And brighter than the sauce-pan bright,
(When master's out, the servants meet.)
The Gin we swig with such delight,
Until our roaring harms the street.
Let frigid Gummens still contemn,
These pleasures which they will not buy,
May Gin, nor ease, nor comfort them,
When griping pains their courage try!

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER BY GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council avails himself of the opportunity afforded by the approaching departure of Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie, Chief Engineer on the expedition of Java, to render approbation of the zeal, ability, and unwearied application which he has displayed on this Island.

Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie has since the conquest of Java, been employed under the sanction and authority of the Right Honorable the Governor General, in collecting and arranging the topographical and Military reports and surveys of the former Government, in investigating the history and antiquities of the Island, and in ascertaining the state of landed tenure, and the general condition of the Inhabitants.

The topographical surveys commenced under the late Government, have been found to merit every attention, and on the suggestion of Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie they will be continued partly on the same plan.

On the history and antiquities of the Island, much valuable information has been obtained, and the acknowledged qualifications and ability of Colonel Mackenzie justify the expectation that on his return to India many interesting results will be ascertained.

As President of the Commission on Java affairs, Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie has visited almost every part of the Island; and the considerable and important collections, which have been made by the Commission, added to the interesting documents which have been procured by his personal diligence and research, will form a body of most useful and interesting information, to serve as a Basis for the furtherance and completion of the statistical enquiries which have been set on foot.—Enquiries of this nature would appear to have latterly attracted the attention of the former Government of this Colony; but the state of the Island was unfavorable to their success; and it is to the unremitting and extraordinary application and zeal of Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie, that we are principally indebted for the lights which have been thrown on the subject. Under his superintendance a general statistical table of the population and produce of the Island has been compiled on principles which insure its near approach to accuracy; and the answers which have been given to the queries, historical, literary, and economical, circulated through the Island at his suggestion, afford information of considerable interest and importance.

The result has justified the opinion, that the Native Inhabitants of Java are susceptible of the improvements which a more enlightened administration in British India has dictated, and that the Revenues of the Colony are of sufficient importance and consideration to bear every expence, charge and trouble attending their collection under such an improved system.

Java must ever be considered as a great agricultural country, and as the granary of the Eastern Islands; to remove every restriction on the agriculture and commerce of the country is alike conducive to the happiness of the people, and to the interests of Government; and the information and opinions furnished by Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie, will enable the Government, in ameliorating and improving the general condition of the Colony, to establish a more enlightened and advantageous system of internal administration.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council will have much satisfaction in communicating to the Supreme Government the favorable sentiments which he entertains of the essential benefits which have been conferred on this Colony by the exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie, and the Lieutenant Governor requests that he will accept his personal thanks for the aid and advice which his talents and judgment have afforded during his stay on this Island.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA,
July 15, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, July 11, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to grant permission to Major Campbell, Deputy Commissary General, to proceed on leave to Bengal, on urgent private affairs, and to be absent on that account for the space of four months.

The Duties of the Department will continue to be conducted as at present, the several Commissariat Officers continuing to make their communications and reports to the Commissariat Office at Weltevreden of which Lieutenant Fiddes will receive charge during the absence of Major Campbell.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

The ship Admiral Drury, Captain King, arrived on Saturday last from Calcutta, which place she left the 26th April, having touched at Penang and Malacca on her passage.

By this opportunity, we have received a series of Calcutta Papers, they contain however, no intelligence of public interest. Madras Papers to the end of March void of intelligence.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. July 9.—Cutter Arathusa, A. Kerke-ling, from Amboyna 19th June.—Sundries.—Passengers, Mr. Jessen, and three Children.
Same day, Schooner Flying Dragon, J. Lewenski, from Samarang 5th July.—Rice.—Passenger, Mr. Lawick van Pabst.

July 10.—Transport Isabella, M. A. Mayne, from Palembang 20th June.—Passenger, Lieut. Fredrik.
Same day, Ship Admiral Drury, R. King, from Malacca 14th June.—Sundries.—Passenger, Lieut. Crute, 16th N. I.

July 11.—Brig Maria, H. Herimans, from Samarang 7th July.—Rice.
Same day, Brig Goedeverwagting, H. Borumkhor, from Tagal 9th July.—Rice.

Same day, Brig Lengin, Matahan, from Banjer Masin 15th June.—Sundries.
July 14.—Arab ship Edarroos, Said Hurman, from Tagal 11th July.—Rice.
Same day, Brig Sealdower, N. Beale, from Samarang 12th July.—Piece Goods.

Ships and Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.

Ship Isabella—do. Experiment—do. Perseverance—do. Cere—do. Cato—do. Admiral Drury—Brig Jaue—do. Emilie—do. Hope of Better—do. Susanna Barbara—do. Amazon—do. Expedition—do. Favorite—do. Olivia—do. Sealdower—do. Goedeverwagting—do. Maria—Schooner Flying Dragon—Stoop Hazard—Arab ship Edarroos—do. Brig Montrose—Malay do. Lingen—do. Comalay.

DEATHS.

On Sunday last, a child of the late Mr. Henke, aged 5 years.
On Tuesday last, a child of the late Mr. Teney, aged 4 years.
On Wednesday last, Mr. J. B. Zimmer.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

The Courier, December 7.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg.
"On the 8th and 9th (N. S.) Platow again attacked the corps of the Viceroy, Davoust and Ney, at Dorogobush, with 30,000 Cossacks, and completely routed them; killed 12,000, and took 3000 prisoners, and 62 pieces of cannon.

"An intercepted letter from the Viceroy to Berthier, at Smolensk, gives an account of the deplorable state of his corps. *Intercepted!!!* observe, between the corps of the French army itself."

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, Nov. 16.

"The Russian successes continue to be most brilliant and solid. Buonaparte's army, or rather the wreck of it, may reach Smolensk, where he himself is, but how they are to get on from that I cannot

imagine; Wittgenstein, Tormasow, Tchit-chakoff, and even Prince Kutousoff himself, are now on the high road to the westward of Smolensk."

Extract of a letter from Gottenburgh, Nov. 28.

"This packet carries a continuation of good news from Russia, the particulars will be doubtless conveyed to England in Lord Cathcart's dispatches, which I understand, go by this opportunity. I understand that Buonaparte has quitted his army, and is trying to get home."

Official intelligence from St. Petersburg, of the 15th Nov.

"Three several Couriers who arrived here yesterday from the Field-Martial Prince Kutousoff's army have brought the following information:

"On the 7th Nov. General Melorodowitz attacked the French rear-guard near Dorogobusch, and took 800 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, and four pair of colours, two of which belonged to the French imperial Guards.

"On the 8th Nov. Gen. Platoff attacked the Viceroy of Italy's corps, and took 3,500 prisoners, 62 cannon, and several stands of colours.

"The French General Samson is among the number of prisoners. The Field Marshal Prince Kutousoff is marching with the whole of his army from Jelna to Krasnoi. Another corps is following the French army on the high road to Smolensk, and the Cossacks harass it on all sides. Adjutant-General Count Kutousoff has left Moscow and joined himself to the first Russian van-guard.

"General Count Wittgenstein marches on Orsha, and, it is reported, has already arrived there.

"The want of provisions in the French army, and the loss of artillery, baggage, and horses, is exceedingly great.—*Post Tedingar, Nov. 23.*

Further reports from Marshal Prince Kutousoff, dated from the town of Bukowa, near Viasma, Nov. 5.

"I have most submissively to report to your Imperial Majesty, that since my last report of the 1st Nov. concerning Gen. Platow's movements at the monastery of Kolotsk, Adjutant-General Count Orlov Denissow, attacked, near to the village of Viasma and at several points, the remainder of the enemy's regiments which had been beaten; and were then at that place. They made a desperate resistance but we have taken a piece of battering artillery and 40 baggage waggons, and made prisoners the Duke of Bassano's Secretary Couruset, with the whole of his papers. Capt. Harting of the Saxon Guards, the head surgeon M. Schwabhaus, three Commissaries of Marshal Ney's corps, and 130 soldiers. General Mioradowetsch attacked the enemy on the morning of the 3d November, near the town of Viasma. The battle continued even until the enemy retreated into the town, from whence he was driven with the bayonet by the 11th and 26th divisions, under Major-Generals Pusck, Kewetsh, and Tschogotkoff. The infantry regiment of Pernow, which was the foremost of the columns, was the first that entered the town with colours flying, and music playing, and made a road for the rest of the troops over the dead bodies of the enemy. According to the prisoners report, three of the enemy's corps were in the battle; namely, those of the Viceroy of Italy, and of Marshals Davoust and Ney.

The loss of the enemy is 6000 men in killed and wounded, and 2500 are made prisoners, among whom is the General of Artillery Pettien, with his Adjutants, and the Chief of Marshal Davoust's General Staff, Colonel Moret. Our loss, in killed and wounded does not exceed 500 men. After the taking of Viasma, our van guard advanced past that place, on the road to Smolensk, and our light troops under the command of General Platow, pursued the enemy from Viasma as far as Ercininar. We have taken from the enemy one pair of colours and 1000 prisoners, exclusive of the sick and wounded. He has, besides, lost a great number of dead on the road. *Stockholm Post Tedingar, November 23.*

"Adjutant-General Kutousoff reports, that the haste in which the French left Moscow is visible from their having left behind them three 42 French cannon, above 270 chests filled with cartridges, 54 waggons laden with pontoons, 34 baggage waggons, and 11 field forges.—*Stockholm Post, Nov. 23.*

Report from Count Wittgenstein, dated November 1.
"In completion of my last Report of yesterday, I have to inform your Majesty, that the enemy, who had marched from Lepel to the village of Tschaschniki, and there joined a part of the corps of Marshal Victor, consisting of 15,000 men, halted, and occupied the position of this

village. But as it was particularly necessary for me to possess myself of this position on the river Ala, I attacked him at seven a. m. and drove him from three positions, which he had taken near Bachén.

"The action lasted till 5 p. m. and was very hot, but by the aid of my artillery, I attained my end, as I drove the enemy away, and took possession of the village of Tschaschniki. I myself have taken a position on the river Ula, and my van guard stands in front of it, I have sent parties to Barossow and Minsk to discover the place where Admiral Tschetschgou is."

"TSCHASCHNIKI, NOV. 3.

"The enemy has been driven from Bisch Kewilcht. Our troops have taken a part of his baggage; we have marched them to Witepsk.

"The enemy has lost a great many men. Generals Pouget and Chaudani are made prisoners."

The following letter, from a Correspondent of the highest respectability, though not of a recent date, contains some very interesting particulars, the accuracy of which may be relied on:

"PETERSBURGH, OCT. 25.

"Our news from the army is most satisfactory. Wittgenstein carried Polotsk by storm, with a dreadful carnage, and marches on Smolensk. Gen. Winzingerode insults the French fortifications of Moscow daily, and Buonaparte now fights, not for victory but for life. His idea was to sign the peace at Moscow, but from the moment it was proved that no terms would be listened to, the danger of his situation became fully apparent: with an enemy's army in front equal in number and increasing daily, and lately victorious at Borodino; his own force diminishing at every step, his communication every hour in danger from the clouds of Cossacks and the armed Peasantry, a regular force gradually closing upon his rear, strong enough to oppose with success any attempt at reinforcing him, the wanton burning of towns, destroying all the magazines, the impossibility of foraging in an hostile territory, the autumnal season in a morassy country, added to the discontent of his army, were sufficient to appal the stoutest heart. By an intercepted letter written from him to Savary at Paris, he orders him to publish that *Moscow having been taken, his object was fulfilled, the Kremlin was to be fortified, and he thought of returning to Paris.* This is his old trick to which the French are so accustomed; that a fortnight ago the prisoners declared, that in the dreadful state of his army, his flight was daily looked for. The battle has ere this taken place—What may be the result God knows, but there is every reason to say, that all here are firm; if they continue so, a *Friedland* will not save Napoleon. The people are so exasperated that no one who mentions peace at the army is safe."

We received this morning Paris Papers to the 4th inst. They contain no fresh Bulletin—not a word of news. This total silence affords a complete confirmation of the desperate state of their affairs. But they are trying to stimulate the Poles, whose zeal and activity has of late been rather cooled by the continual disasters of their arms.

"PARIS, DEC. 3.

"Agreeably to the Imperial Decree of the 19th Feb. 1806, the anniversary of the Coronation of his Majesty the Emperor will be celebrated in Paris on Sunday the 6th Dec.—*Journal de Paris, Dec. 3.*

"Marshal Marmont arrived on the 27th Nov. at Bourdeaux from Bayonne. His Excellency continued his journey for Paris the following day.—*Journal de l'Empire, Dec. 3.*

We understand that Buonaparte has actually sent to the Senate directions to make the necessary preparations for calling out the conscription of the year 1815.

The letters received this morning from Liverpool, mention the arrival at that port of a vessel from Philadelphia, bringing accounts of the 3d ult. from Washington. They state, that on the 2d the House met, but there not being a sufficient number of Members to form a quorum, the President could not deliver his speech until a future day. The letters further add, that both the Federalists and Democrats are equally sanguine of success at the ensuing election for the Presidency. Although there was great talk of an embargo, it was nevertheless doubted, as the interest of the farmers it was supposed would predominate. The *Juno* frigate had sailed from New York with the answer of the American Government to our overtures for Sir J. B. Warren, but nothing of their contents had transpired.

The capture of the *Hornet*, and the re-

capture of the *Frolic*, by the *Poictiers*, are confirmed.

Mails from Cadiz and Malta arrived yesterday, but brought no intelligence of importance. The *Madrid Gazettes* of the 15th and 17th ult. furnish us with the following information, in addition to what we have given in another column, as to the re-occupation of that capital by the patriots. Don Juan Martin (the Empecinady) first entered Madrid with his division, and was followed by Don Juan Palarea (the Medico); last of all came General Bassecourt, with some troops. The following paragraphs contain the only farther intelligence which they afford:—

"MADRID, NOV. 17.

"There are rumours of two important actions of Mina,—the one on the 23th ult. at Puente la Reyna, and the other on the 2d instant, at Casrante.

"Licutenant-Colonel Mondedeu, Commandant of the Chasseurs of Guadaluara, and second in command to Don Juan Martin, is in Segovia, watching the motions of the enemy."

The Courier, December 8.

This morning the following *Gazette Extraordinary* was published:—

Foreign Office, Dec. 8.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were yesterday received from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Russia, by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11, 1812.

MY LORD—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Buonaparte has escaped from the government of Moscow, and has followed the road to Smolensk by which he came.

Generals Count Platow and Count Orloff Denizoff have been incessantly in his rear, and on both flanks of his line of march; the former attacked a position defended by infantry and cannon, which he carried, taking two colours, 22 pieces of artillery, and such prisoners as could be saved. Count Orloff Denizoff has likewise met with resistance which he has every where overpowered, and has taken many trophies and quantities of baggage, ammunition waggons, with prisoners, and some ordnance.

From the quantities of ammunition blown up by the enemy, and from the state of the roads, described to be covered with the bodies of dead men and horses, the retreat of the rear divisions of the French army.

On the 3d of November, General Millaradovitch, with the column under his command, reached the main road near Viasma, where he had a sharp engagement with the rear-guard, which is reported by the prisoners to have been composed of the divisions of Beauharnois, of Davoust, and Ney; their divisions in vain attempted to arrest his progress, and, after several brilliant charges by the Russian cavalry, were driven through the town of Viasma at the point of the bayonet, and pursued to Eremina by the light cavalry under General Platow: in this attack the infantry regiment of Pernoff, led by its Colonel, Gen. Tchoglokov, and by Major-Gen. Parkivitch, formed the head of the column, and charged into the town with drums beating and colours flying.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded in this affair is stated to be at least 6000, with 2,500 prisoners, among whom are General Peltier, of the artillery, and Colonel Morat, Aid-de-Camp to Marshal Davoust.

In the course of the pursuit from Viasma, great numbers of the enemy were killed, one standard and three pieces of cannon were taken, and upwards of 1000 men made prisoners.

In the former part of the retreat, Ramuse, Secretary to the Duke of Bassano, was taken, with all the Chancery.

Referring to the relations which have been regularly transmitted for more minute details of the several actions, I will briefly recapitulate the few great movements which have taken place since the arrival of the French at Moscow.

Marshal Kutousoff continued in his position behind the River Pokhra till the 29th October, covering the old road to Kalouga, the Toula and Rezan roads, but having made occasional movement on the same line, according as the enemy's operations appeared to point to either flank.

In the mean while the enemy, by his own 20th Bulletin, and by his conduct, seems to have been for some time uncertain of the position of the Russian army. As soon as it was ascertained, a considerable portion of the army under Murat occupied the intermediate country between Moscow and the Pakhra.

It was presumed that the French, having it in their power to bring forward their whole force to either flank of Murat's position, would endeavour to manœuvre so as to induce Marshal Kutousoff to retire behind the Oka, in order to procure a more extensive theatre of ground, with the convenience of moving either on Kalouga or Smolensk; to avoid which, and with a view to preserve a more certain conveyance for

provisions and reinforcements from the south, and at the same time to hold the command of the Smolensk road, the Russian army began its march to occupy the position behind the river Nara, changing its front to the right, upon our parallel to the old Kalouga road.

This position, strong in itself, and strengthened by art, was not likely to be attacked in front; but it was of course foreseen, that if it were to be attacked, a previous disposition must be made by the enemy on the new Kalouga road, to turn the left and rear of this position, and the Marshal professed his readiness to meet the enemy upon that ground.

The movement was completed on the 3d October; on the 4th of October a smart affair of advanced guard took place with the most decisive success on the side of the Russians, which was followed on the 5th of October by the flag of truce sent by Buonaparte, with an overture to obtain an armistice and open a negotiation, which was rejected.

At this period several considerable detachments were made to harass the enemy, which appear to have been conducted with equal skill and success: the most important of these was the one against Verrea, which place was taken by assault on the 14th October.

On the 16th Oct. several regiments of Cossacks having arrived, it was proposed to attack Murat; the attack did not take place till the 18th Oct.

The enemy after this affair, of which I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship a report in my dispatch, retreated behind the little river Moza.

Buonaparte was not heard of out of Moscow or its vicinity till after this period.

The only detachment of any importance made by the French in a northern direction, was the one stationed at Demetrioff, which was recalled in great haste, as soon as the evacuation of Moscow was determined on. The Russians occupied the latter city on the 22d of October, with the loss of Lieutenant-General Winzingerode, most treacherously carried off, with his Aide-de-Camp Captain Narishkin, while advanced with a flag of truce to remonstrate against a protracted and unnecessary resistance on the part of the rear-guard.

On the 24th of October, the French army was reconnoitred by an Officer of Cossacks belonging to the corps of Moscow, who saw four camps, one on the new Kalouga road near Borofsk, and three on the left bank of the Protva.

In the night of the 24th of October Gen. Dorocoff was ordered to occupy Mala-Jaroslaw, a post-town on the new Kalouga road, between Borofsk and that place: that General already found it occupied in force by a French detachment; a very obstinate contest immediately ensued, and the town was taken and retaken eleven times. The Marshal, in the mean while, put his army in motion by the left, and arrived at Mala-Jaroslaw, establishing his head-quarters two wersts to the southward of that town, which was burned, and detaching a considerable corps under Gen. Platow, to Medina, on his left, where he took eleven pieces of cannon, and left the ground covered with dead.

The obstinacy of this contest for Mala-Jaroslaw, with other circumstances, tended to confirm the Field Marshal's opinion, that the object of the enemy was to force a passage to the Southern Provinces: and although there were also strong grounds to believe that he was prepared to attempt a retreat upon Smolensk, and by Wilna to the Niemen, yet the Marshal deemed it necessary to direct his principal attention to the roads pointing to the southward; and, with a view to obtain more complete command of them, retired to a position within 40 wersts of Kalouga, near Gorki.

Finding that the enemy was moving, by Verres, on Mojaik, he again advanced upon Medina, and having received intelligence that the French head-quarters were, on the 30th of October, at Coloki, a monastery not far from Borodino, he formed his disposition to attempt to intercept him near Smolensk.

Platow and the Cossacks having been detached for the purpose of harassing and surrounding the enemy, Marshal Kutousoff reinforced General Millaradovitch's corps to upwards of 18,000 men, and directing him to march by his left towards Viasma, the Marshal himself proceeded by Spaskoi and Geliinka, in a parallel direction to that allotted to Gen. Millaradovitch, the main road forming an arch; these parallel lines of march were shorter, but exposed to greater difficulties, the roads being less practicable.

The head of General Millaradovitch's column reached the main road first, near Viasma; the head-quarters of Marshal Kutousoff were established at the village of Bikovoi, a little to the southward of Viasma.

In regard to the French army, it appears by the papers of a Commissary General, who was made prisoner, that they victualled 120,000 men, but that their efficient force was reduced to 85,000, at the period of the evacuation of Moscow, and that Buonaparte had contracted with a company of Jews for a supply of provisions in the line of his retreat. His guards, and some select corps, have been nursed with peculiar care, and kept as much as possible out of action, and these corps appear to have preceded the retreat of the remaining troops.

It is reported that Buonaparte travels in a coach, accompanied by Murat, who has received a contusion in his knee, and Berthier.

It is hardly to be conceived that his rear-guard at least can continue its march without halting, in which case, with the assistance of the light troops, the Russian army will be enabled to overtake them. They have before them the gallant and active Count Wittgenstein, whose character for zeal and enterprize is so well established; and they have also, on the Minsk road, to encounter Admiral Tchichagoff, with the Moldavian army, which it is to be hoped may have time and notice either to unite with Count Wittgenstein to wait for them on the above-named road, or to move to either flank.

Marshal Kutousoff has sent out, among others, a considerable detachment, which was at Elnee, nearer to Smolensk, under Lieut.-General Shepoff on the 1st of November, and which may have the means of interposing delay.

Thus the fruits of the incursions of the French to Moscow, at the expence of the lives of so many brave officers and men, seem to have been limited to the burning and destruction of that city, and to the ruin and desolation of the inhabitants and proprietors near the great road, in the vicinity of Moscow, while, on the other hand, it will, to the latest period of history, reflect lustre on the spirit and patriotism of the Russian Empire.

The last accounts from Count Wittgenstein are dated the 3d of November, at Tchasnik, two stages east of Lepel. After the affair of Polotsk, that General detached a corps to observe Mac Donald, whilst he sent General Steinheil on the road to Vilno, who, after having cut off the Bavarian corps from that of St. Cyr, and entirely dispersed it, with the loss of cannon and colours, joined Count Wittgenstein, who proceeded to attack the remainder of the French under the command of Le Grand, Marshal St. Cyr having retired on account of his wound. This corps was reinforced by Marshal Victor at the head of 15,000 men, and having taken post near Tchasnik, was there defeated on the 31st October by Count Wittgenstein, who, considering the enemy's position a good one for himself, has continued to occupy it, detaching a corps to take possession of Witepsk.

Admiral Tchichagoff's last dispatches of the 22d of October, from Breslitow, report the success of a detachment under General Tchaplitz, who, on the 20th of October, took the Polish General Konotkoff, with the whole of the 3d regiment of Hulus, of the French guard.

Prince Schwartzenberg had crossed the Bog without giving the Admiral an opportunity of bringing him to action.

Admiral Tchichagoff has been endeavouring to ascertain each others position.

Sir Robert Wilson, with his usual activity, has been in every action, and has contrived to see every remarkable occurrence; his last dispatches are dated at Viasma the 4th of November; his accounts tally with the official bulletins, which have been published here.

Lord Tyrconnel has joined Admiral Tchichagoff, by whom he has been received with every possible attention, his letters of the 22d of October, have been received by Sir R. Wilson at Viasma, and by myself. His Lordship speaks in high terms of the combination of all the corps of that army, which he had until then had the means of seeing.

Having obtained the Emperor's permission for Major-General Dornberg to serve *à titre* volunteer in the army under General Count Wittgenstein, I have given to that General Officer instructions similar to those of Sir Robert Wilson and Lord Tyrconnel, and I expect by the next courier to have the pleasure of learning his safe arrival at the head-quarters of that army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART.

November 12.—It having been found impracticable to pass the Neva, the messenger has been detained until this morning. I have now the honour to inclose herein the report of the capture of Witepsk, by General Count Wittgenstein, who has made prisoners the commanding officer of the enemy's forces there, Gen. Count Ponget, and the Governor of the town, Col. Chavoules.

BULLETIN.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11, 1812.

Witepsk is taken by Count de Wittgenstein. The General Count Ponget, who commanded the troops, is made prisoner, as well as Colonel Chavoules, the Commandant of the town.

MY LORD, St. Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1812.

I avail myself of the departure of a Spanish courier to acquaint your Lordship, that several officers arrived here in the course of last night, dispatched from the head-quarters of Marshal Kutousoff, at Elnee, on the 9th November.

The Field Marshal reports, that the flight of the enemy continues with increased precipitation; and that the pursuit, by the several corps of the Russian army, has been constant, vigorous, and successful. A part only of the relation of the affairs which have taken place has, as yet been published; the remainder is in the press: the following are the most important particulars.

On the 5th November Gen. Millaradovitch reached a village 40 wersts from Viasma, on the road to Smolensk, in pursuit of the

(Continued after the Poetry.)



From a Calcutta Paper.

LINES

On the Death of Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER.

What is the Muse's loftiest dearest art? To calm the sorrows of an aching heart, To yield to human sufferings relief, And soothe with sympathy the pangs of grief...

FROM THE ITALIAN OF SANAZERO.

To me my fancy's brilliant reign is o'er, To gain the flowers their scented sweets unfold, This breath so ardent once, is chill and cold...

(Continued from the third page.)

enemy. General Platow marched to the right of the road, to endeavour to reach the head of the column, while the main army moved towards the left of it, under the Field Marshal, Sir Robert Wilson describes the march to the main road as one which exhibited scenes of destruction without example in modern war...

exclusive of the sick and wounded. In this attack, and on the preceding day, one howitzer and three guns were taken, and upwards of one hundred and forty ammunition waggons. The number killed at this place must have been very great, but I have not heard it estimated. Two Russian officers of note were retaken on the occasion. The enemy are stated to be in a state of much insubordination, and it was understood that their march is directed on Smolensk.

Buonaparte fought the battle of Mala-Jarosloff, which cost him 6000 men at least and 16 pieces of cannon, and entirely deranged his plan of retreat. Platow in the mean time detached towards Smolensk, attacked the enemy at Medina on the 25th Oct. and took 11 pieces of cannon. Again, on the 1st, he came up with the retreating enemy at Kolotsk and took great part of their baggage waggons. On the 3d, General Millaradovitch, following them up, gave them a signal overthrow near Viasma, where they lost six thousand men taken prisoners, 2500 killed, and 63 pieces of cannon.

97th ditto, Ensign E. Pratt, from the Cavalry Militia, to be Ensign without purchase. 102d ditto, Ensign H. Fry to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Chambers, who resigns. J. R. L. Neelson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Fry.

From the Calcutta Papers.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 24th Feb. Mr. Carapiet Jacob, to Miss Thakophee. On the 25th Feb. Mr. Arratoon Gasper, to Miss Anna Baboom. On the 5th March, Mr. John Higgins, to Miss Sarah Brown Fritz.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 4th of March, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Captain James Thorne, 10th Regt. N. I. Deputy Military Auditor General. At do. on the 27th Feb. Horatio Turner, Esq. many years a servant of the Honorable Company, on their Civil Establishment at Benccolen.

BATAVIA: PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE Honorable Company's Printing Office, MOLENLIJT.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 30.

The Speaker took the chair about one o'clock, when the House immediately proceeded to swear in Members, in which business were engaged till about two o'clock, when Sir Thomas Fyrvhitt, Gentleman Usher to the Black Rod, appeared at the Bar, and, in command of the Prince Regent, desired the attendance of the House in the House of Commons.

The Speaker, followed by all the Members present, accordingly went to the House of Commons, attended by the Serjeant and Officers of the House, and returned in little more than half an hour.

The House then proceeded in swearing in of Members, which did not finish till after four o'clock.

The Speaker then stated, that the Clerks of the House had prepared a Bill to Prevent the Sale of Outlaws, which was read a second time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the different Committees of Accounts of Grievances of Courts of Justice, Trade of Privileges, &c. were appointed.

PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH. The Speaker then informed the House, that the House had been in the House of Peers, and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent made a most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which, to prevent the Speaker had procured a copy, which he now read to the House.

The Speech being read, Mr. Clive rose, and addressed the House, desiring for the liberty he took in now bringing himself to the notice of this House, for the purpose of moving an humble Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in answer to his most gracious Speech. On the subject of that Speech he should say, little, but that there was but one feeling on the subject, either in or out of that House.

Russians, whom Alexander chose to stigmatize Robbers; and the reply made to whom, on that occasion, might now be not inaptly made to Bonaparte—"At tu, qui te gloriaris ad latrones persequendos venire; omnium gentium quos adisti, latro es." Might not Russia, with great truth, say to Bonaparte, "you call us Barbarians, by what pretensions do you feel yourself entitled thus to stigmatise us? How are you rendered so equitable a judge as to be competent to form an estimate of us? What have we done to deserve such a stigma? Nothing but what you yourself have done, and are still doing by stealth—trading with Great Britain. What has been the practice of your life for the last twenty years? The infliction of every sort of torture wherever you had the means: and that Europe, Asia, and Africa have alike felt! Even your own family cannot bear you. Have you a single Russian of whom you can boast that he had deserted the cause of his own country to join your standard? On the other hand, has not your own brother, whom you had placed as King of Holland, chosen to abdicate that throne rather than submit to follow your dictation? And has not another brother of your's thrown himself into the hands of your enemies, knowing, that among them he will meet with that safety, which he could not rely on experiencing with you? And yet you call us Barbarians. You, Napoleon, whose practice has been *auferre, traducere, rapere!*" His Lordship then came to that part of his Royal Highness's Speech which related to the Sicilian Treaty, which, he contended, would contribute highly to the success of the common cause, and to render a large body of forces disposable for general purpose. While every one must agree with his Royal Highness in regretting that we did not stand in those relations of amity with America which could be wished, it was nevertheless a subject of high congratulation to observe the zeal and loyalty of our subjects in North America; and that they had not only withstood all the insidious attempts made to seduce them from their allegiance, but that their exertions against the two armies by whom they had

intimidated. He had also shewn towards this country, in entrusting to us his navy, a confidence as honourable to his own character as to the purity of our principles, and from which confidence the most complete and cordial co-operation might be fairly expected. Having gone through the different topics in the Speech, he concluded by seconding the Address.

Mr. Canning rose and spoke to the following effect: From unfeigned deference to that quarter from which it has been usual for amendments to Addresses to emanate, I should not, at this early period of debate, have called for the attention of the House, had I not perceived, after the question had been put, that it was not likely that any such amendment would to night be proposed. I should not, perhaps, have thought it necessary to say any thing, were I not anxious to explain the grounds on which I rest my concurrence with the Address now moved, and the qualifications with which it is right I should accompany that concurrence. Had any amendment been suggested, in the present circumstances of the times, and in the present state of the House, in making our decision between the two forms offered for adoption, it would be fit that our minds should have been swayed mainly by one object, viz. to come to a vote which would the least pledge our judgments, and leave the various subjects the most open to future deliberation. In the first Session of a New Parliament, containing a greater infusion of New Members than we have ordinarily seen on a change in the representation; in the state of public affairs, complicated as we behold them; after a speech unavoidably touching many points of the highest interest and importance, regarding some of which, at least, subsequent inquiry and information are necessary, it would be highly improper that the House should be pledged by a precipitate decision. As any amendment would probably have been more precise, and less general in its nature than the original Address, I should have been inclined to give my vote in favour of the latter. As far as I was able to catch the wording of the Address submitted by the Noble Mover, I

in arms against him; when he fancied, that if he bullied and cajoled the Court, the Crown was at his mercy; but advancing in the full confidence of victory, he found a countless population to dispute his road. I say when we look at all these circumstances, there is no man that must not feel his heart burn with transport—there is no man that can avoid rejoicing at the overthrow of those false philosophical principles, which, having long misled the world, have ended in misleading those who professed them. The effort the Russian nation is now making, may ripen their condition into freedom. Bonaparte idly flattered himself, that the people whom he had denominated barbarians and slaves, were dead to all patriotic feelings; that their minds were degraded even below the love of liberty; but to his bitter disappointment, he discovered that there is a sentiment of patriotism, an instinctive love of soil triumphant over the views of positive institutions; he found, that what for the last twenty years has been advanced is utterly false; that before a nation enters into foreign wars, it begins to speculate on domestic polity, and to pry into the mysteries of the comparative anatomy of its own frame (*hear, hear!*). He has been taught that habit and custom are sufficient to resist an adversary approaching with the specious offers of freedom, of happiness; they are sufficient to resist him, not because he is unable to fulfil his promises, but because he is a foreigner and an invader (*hear, hear!*). The contest will not be fruitless, if we obtain the re-establishment only of this great axiom in national character, which some convulsions of the world have almost shaken to its base. This, however, fortunately, is not all that we may fairly expect. It is futile to deny him wonderful abilities, which, on former occasions have delivered him from almost inevitable destruction; yet it is impossible, looking at his present perilous condition, for any man so to chastise his feelings as not, at least, to hope (*hear, hear, hear!*). Contemplating the subject in this point of view, and giving Ministers full credit for being governed by the soundest principles of policy with regard to Russia; admitting that they intended and have accomplished what was not intended, yet every individual must see that a question arises (to which I do not now require a vote), because a fit occasion may in future be appointed, a question of great magnitude, viz. how it happens, that after this treaty with the Court of Stockholm has been concluded, and after hearing for six months "the dreadful note of preparation," Sweden has not yet brought a soldier into the field to assist Russia in a mutual struggle. (*Hear, hear!*). This I say is a question of much importance. I do not ask now for information, but looking at the congratulatory Address upon the point, I think it necessary to notice the subject before I give my vote. I do not state it as a matter of blame to Government, for I hope it will be found that co-operation has been impeded by events which human wisdom could not foresee, and human power could not resist. It should not be forgotten, that in negotiating a treaty with Sweden, we did not stand on a footing of equality, and we had a right to demand an equivalent for the boon we conceded. The acknowledgment of a new dynasty, originating in something like usurpation, was on our part a boon, and we had a claim for something in return, but what we should receive I do not pretend, nor is it now my purpose to inquire. Looking at the war in Russia in the point of view suggested by the Noble Lord, as emanating from and encouraged by the contest in the Peninsula, it naturally suggests another view of our duty. Hitherto we have fought in Spain and Portugal for those nations merely; but if on the faith of the employment we should there afford to the French armies; if on the faith of the continuance of our efforts there, contributing only our share, and no more than our share to the general liberation of Europe, without giving assistance in men or money to our allies in the north, Russia engaged in this war, we must consider that we are not actuated to prosecute the Peninsula contest by obligations merely to Portugal and Spain; but we have the accumulated obligation to pursue it with all possible vigour, since Russia, trusting to it, has plunged herself into hostilities with so powerful and disciplined an enemy. (*Hear, hear!*) I most unequivocally applaud the language held out by Ministers at the commencement of the northern contest. Engage (*said they*) in this war for your own interest—we will aid you, as far as we can, but depend not on our pecuniary or military aid in the North, but we will employ the French forces in the Peninsula, and then we shall, in fact, contribute more to your success than if we paid a subsidy into your treasury, or sent an army into your territory. Such was the inducement held out to the Emperor Alexander, to strain every nerve in Russia, and should not such language be equally an inducement to us to strain every nerve in the Peninsula?—(*hear, hear!*)—My bosom echoes back every word of applause that is

A D V E R T E N T I E.

WORD by dezen bekenk gemaakt, zo als zulks in de volgende Courant nader zal geschieden dat de nieuw aangemaakte Crediet-papieren van 15 Spansche Dollars, gecontrasigneerd zullen zyn, door den Heer WM. YOUNG, en niet door den Heer TAUNAY, zo als ten onregte, in de Courant van heden is geannonceert.

conducing to this great end. The next day he referred to in his Royal Highness's Speech was the state of the Northern Powers of Europe, from which we had the satisfaction of seeing that the spark of resistance had been kindled in the South. In looking to this subject, he did not know which to admire, the spirit and decision of the Emperor, or the sacrifices so cheerfully made by his subjects, or the zeal and courage of the Sovereign, the devotedness of his subjects, were gratifying. One object alone seemed to unite them, and that was resistance to the Emperor, who had dared so unwarrantably to invade their territory. All seemed to struggle for this one object—who should contribute most to the good and happiness of their country. They seemed to a man, to be of one mind, that it was for their country, for their freedom, and for every thing that was dear to them, that they were contending. Not only were they stigmatised by their Invader with the appellation of Barbarians. If such an appellation was here properly bestowed—upon a man who so conducted themselves were entitled only to the epithet Barbarians, he would wish to know where the appellation was bestowed in. This, however, was not the case in which a disgraceful attempt had been made to offer indignities to a gallant Emperor. In the time of Alexander the Great, the Emperor against the very ancestors of the

his safety by flight. Spain was also now in a very different state from what she then was; one of the greatest armies employed for its subjugation had been defeated by Lord Wellington; and the French were obliged to unite their whole disposable force, and thereby to evacuate the Southern Provinces, in order to check the Lordship's advance. What were your hopes from this, but that the spell being broken, and his legions being no longer deemed invincible, the prediction made by a great man now no more, some years hence, would at length be realized—that Britain, being saved from the furnace, Europe would follow the example. He concluded by moving an Address, which, as usual, was an echo of the Speech.

Mr. Hart Davis, jun. seconded the Address. The eyes of all nations had for years been turned on this country, looking to it for the liberation of Europe from the dominion of France. The enemy had seen the valour of our troops in the glorious struggles in Spain; and though Burgos had not been captured, the concentration of the forces by which that object had been effected, had caused the evacuation of the Southern Provinces of Spain. Bonaparte had, with a hardihood peculiar to himself, advanced to the capital of Russia, expecting that he might be enabled there, as he had at Berlin and Vienna, to dictate terms of peace; but the Emperor of Russia, with magnanimity becoming his situation, resolved to sacrifice his capital to the safety of his kingdom, shewed that he was not to be

timorous objections on points demanding information, which hereafter may be applied, and I request the indulgence of the House while I explain my sentiments on the various topics that have been introduced to its notice.

A general view of the present posture of our affairs naturally divides itself into two branches, our domestic and our foreign relations; and our foreign relations are subdivided into three distinct parts, relating to the three wars in the result of which we may be deemed, more or less, parties concerned. 1. The contest in the North of Europe, in which we are rather cheering, but deeply interested and anxious spectators, than immediate agents. 2. The conflict in the Peninsula, carried on wholly by our own resources, though aided by our allies. 3. The war with the United States, in which we are principals, and for the management of which we are exclusively responsible.—With respect to the first of these the war in the North of Europe (truly denominated by the Noble Mover, the child of the great effort in the Peninsula, which enabled subjugated Europe to reflect on and to arouse its energies) there can be but one feeling of unqualified admiration of the heroism of the great nation that sustains the contest (*hear, hear, hear!*). There can be but one sentiment of joy, that at a time when the tyrant of the world anticipated an easy conquest, when he vainly thought that one decisive battle would subdue his foe; when he imagined that he knew his man, forgot that a change of circumstances might rouse a nation



From a Calcutta Paper.

LINES

On the Death of Dr. WILKINSON HUNTER.

What is the Muse's loftiest dearest art? To calm the sorrows of an aching heart, To yield to human sufferings relief, And soothe with sympathy the pangs of grief.

Yet round the sepulchre where Hunter lies, Breathe the sad farewells of the good and wise, Unbounded knowledge call the sigh from those, The tear from these, for worth departed flows.

H. H. W.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF SANAZERO.

Twice my fancy's brilliant reign is o'er, To win the flowers their scented sweets unfold, This breath so ardent once, is chill and cold.

(Continued from the third page.)

Enemy. General Platow marched to the right of the road, to endeavour to reach the head of the column, while the main army moved towards Elnee.

Sir Robert Wilson describes the march to the main road as one which exhibited scenes of destruction, without example in modern war, from the number of dead and dying men and carcasses of horses, many of them cut up for food; peasants' houses every where on fire, ammunition carriages blowing up, and quantities of wreck of every description.

It may be observed that the frost is set in, and is stated to have been from 10 to 15 degrees.

The effect of famine, fatigue, and cold upon a flying army, through a country full of exasperated peasants, may be easily understood.

In the course of this march the Cossacks took two standards from the Huns of the Imperial Guards, who are left behind with the army now retreating, and the enemy also abandoned a howitzer.

On the morning of the 7th of November, General Millaradovitch entered Dorogobugsh. The enemy attempted some resistance, but was driven from his advantageous position by the Russian chasseurs, with the loss of three hundred men taken prisoners,

exclusive of the sick and wounded. In this attack, and on the preceding day, one howitzer and three guns were taken, and upwards of one hundred and forty ammunition waggons. The number killed at this place must have been very great, but I have not heard it estimated. Two Russian officers of note were retaken on the occasion. The enemy are stated to be in a state of much insubordination, and it was understood that their march is directed on Smolensk.

On the 9th of November, Marshal Kutousoff had arrived at Elnee, where he received a report from General Platow, of his having overtaken four divisions of the French army under the command of Beauharnois, upon the road from Dorogobugsh to Doughovtchschina.

That General states, that the Cossacks charged through this body, dividing it into parts, with great slaughter and the capture of sixty-two pieces of ordnance, which had been already brought in and counted, and some standards; many plans and papers of consequence, and upwards of 3000 prisoners, among which, as well as among the killed, are many officers of rank and distinction.

Part of the remains of this corps fled in the direction of Dorogobugsh, and the other part in the direction of Doughovtchschina, closely pursued by the Cossacks and light cavalry.

General Sanson, Quarter-Master-General of the whole French army, was taken, with 500 men of different ranks upon the right flank of Gen. Platow, near Doughovtchschina.

Major-General Kutousoff, who has been entrusted with the command of the corps lately under the orders of General Winzingerode, had, by extraordinary forced marches, reached the main army with his cavalry.

An officer has been intercepted with letters from Beauharnois, which will be published to-morrow, and which will afford indelible proof of the state in which Buonaparte has left this part of his army. These letters are addressed to Berthier.

It does not appear that the march of the French guards and of the 1st division has been effected without great loss, many of their bodies having been found on the road.

Field-Marshal Kutousoff intended to continue his march upon Krasnoi, two stages beyond Smolensk, leaving that town upon his right hand and intercepting the communication towards Mohiloff.

I have not heard Buonaparte himself remember.

The first bullet report is herewith.

What a change

place within the what a change seemed born to almost above the human race are seated at the head of a Polish reinforcement of 300,000 men. It was more so by its experience. This upon an empire, war, and seeking happily, the wish accompanied with the and the most detested and supported triotism. We all was held by a Russia dared to tremendous opprobrium—no general success anticipated—deemed possible—

her Emperor ridiculed—her Generals treated with contempt—her population degraded as a race of slaves and barbarians—and final route and ruin confidently predicted to her arms.

On the 14th September, the Invader sat down in the Palace of the Czars, in the ancient capital of the Empire, anticipating the immediate submission of the enemy, and promising to return in triumph and glory with his conquering army to Paris before Christmas. And two months afterwards where is this boasting conqueror—this insulting invader! In disgraceful flight, abandoning all his ideas of conquest, slipping away from his ruined army, and anxious only about his own personal escape and safety.

Like Xerxes, he has left his Mardonius behind him, to bring off, if possible, the wreck of his army, while he is hastening in fear and dismay over all that territory he had passed but two months before with such pomp and parade, to get back to his own country. Of the 300,000 men he carried with him into Russia, there were but 85,000 efficient firelocks remained when he evacuated Moscow. And here let us take a rapid sketch of the losses and sufferings they have experienced since that period.

The day before Buonaparte quitted Moscow was signalled by the defeat of Murat, who lost 2500 killed and wounded, 1000 taken prisoners, 38 pieces of cannon, and 40 waggons.

Two days after the evacuation of Moscow

Buonaparte fought the battle of Mala-Jaroslloff, which cost him 6000 men at least and 16 pieces of cannon, and entirely deranged his plan of retreat. Platow in the mean time detached towards Smolensk, attacked the enemy at Medina on the 25th Oct. and took 11 pieces of cannon. Again, on the 1st, he came up with the retreating enemy at Kolotsk and took great part of their baggage waggons. On the 3d, General Millaradovitch, following them up, gave them a signal overthrow near Viasma, where they lost six thousand men taken prisoners, 2500 killed, and 63 pieces of cannon. Still pursuing them through Viasma, he made 1000 more prisoners, and took three pieces of cannon. On the 7th he entered Dorogobugsh, and made himself master of 140 waggons.—Mean while Platow, the indefatigable Platow, with the Cossacks, gave the enemy a fresh overthrow between Dorogobugsh and Doughovschina, and took 3000 prisoners, 62 pieces of cannon, besides killing and wounding 12,000 men.

Whilst the enemy were suffering defeat after defeat in their main army, Wittgenstein and Steinhilber were ruining St. Cyr's and Victor's divisions, which lost at Polotsk, and in the retreat to Lepel 6000 men taken prisoners, 9 pieces of cannon, and 20 waggons.

RECAPITULATION. Murat's Loss on the 18th October in killed, wounded, and taken... 3500 Battle of Mala-Jaroslloff... 6000 At Medina on the 25th Oct... 1000 At Kolotsk on the 1st Nov... 1000 Near Viasma, on the 3d... 8500 Beyond Viasma on the 4th... 1000 At Dorogobugsh on the 7th... 2000 Beyond Dorogobugsh on the 9th... 15,000 Near Doughovtchschina... 500

Loss of the main Army from the 16th Oct. to 19th Nov. 38,500

Loss of Victor and St. Cyr's Division—At Polotsk and to Lepel 10,000 At Tolonnik Loss not known.

The number of cannon taken within the same period amounts to 134 pieces, besides what the French have buried and destroyed; and of waggons to 270, besides what have been blown up.

Thus, of the 85,000 efficient men carried away from Moscow, nearly one half have been put hors de combat on the road from Moscow to Smolensk, whilst Victor and St. Cyr's divisions have been entirely ruined.

Thus the whole morale of the enemy is nearly destroyed, whilst the spirits of the soldiers, yielding to the

9th ditto, Ensign E. Pratt, from the Caval Militia, to be Ensign without purchase. 102d ditto, Ensign H. Fry to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Chambers, who resigns. J. R. Le Neelson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Fry. 4th Garrison Battalion, Lieutenant J. Tice, from the 7th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Higgins, who exchanges. 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, Sergeant-Major W. Reid, from the 26th foot, to be Ensign, vice Thompson, placed on the Retired List. Royal Wagon Train, Lieutenant B. Jackson to be Captain of a Troop, vice Waston, deceased; Cornet J. Watton to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson; Sergeant W. Young to be Cornet, vice Watton. BREYER.—Capt. T. Kennedy, on the Staff, to be Major in the Army. The King's German Legion.—1st Battalion of Light Infantry, H. Meyer, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hengel, promoted. 1st Battalion of the Line, Ensign C. Weybe, vice Meyer, dead of his wounds; Ensign W. Meyer, vice Bethmer, killed in action, to be Lieutenants. Sergeant-Major Wolfe, vice Einem, promoted, to be Ensign. MEMORANDUM.—Ensign Johnson, of the 89th Foot, who was superseded, as stated in the Gazette of the 17th ult. is reinstated in his rank. The appointment of Ensign J. T. Carroll, of the Limerick City Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase, as stated in the Gazette of the 21st April, 1812, has not taken place.

From the Calcutta Papers.

MARRIAGES.

- At Calcutta, on the 24th Feb. Mr. Carapet Jacob, to Miss Thakophee. On the 25th Feb. Mr. Arratoon Gasper, to Miss Anna Baboom. On the 6th March, Mr. John Higgins, to Miss Sarah Brown Fritz. On the 1st do. Aviet Agabeg, Esq. to Miss Regina Sarkies, eldest daughter of Johannes Sarkies, Esq. On the 3d do. Mickail Zackarah Shiroore, Esq. to Miss Anna Sarkies, second daughter of Johannes Sarkies, Esq. On the 1st do. Mr. Wm. Spearman, to Miss Hannah Maria Robinson. On the 15th March, Mr. W. J. Rodgers, to Miss Maria Pauline Adels. On the 10th do. Mr. Richard Groom, to Miss Frances Signey. On the 15th do. Mr. E. W. Lowrie, to Miss Elizabeth Echaud. On the 19th do. Capt. E. Medlicott, to Miss Emela Echaud. Same day, Mr. Peter Mendes, to Miss Marcellina Paris. On the 19th March, Cornet J. C. Balcetti, to Miss Helena Lydia Conyers. On the 19th do. Capt. Henry Manly, 8th Regt. N. I. to Miss Thomason Sophia Fleming, daughter of Lieut. Col. G. Fleming, of Engineers. On the 25th do. Mr. John Higgins, to Miss Harriet Smart. On the 19th do. Mr. A. Schaffalitzky, to Mrs. Vincenta Rauly. Lately, at Cawnpore, Major James Lumsdain, De-

Advertisement for 'ADVANTAGE' featuring a large 'W' and 'ADVANTAGE' text, with a list of names and titles including 'FORBES of the Invalid Establishment' and 'Mr. Asst. Surgeon John Watson'.

Advertisement for 'ADVANTAGE' featuring a large 'W' and 'ADVANTAGE' text, with a list of names and titles including 'West India Regiment', '22d ditto, T. W. Edwards, Gent. to be Regimental Quarter-Master', and 'Forbes of the Invalid Establishment'.

BATAVIA: PRINTED BY A. M. HUBBARD, AT THE Honorable Company's Printing Office, MOLENVLIET.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 30.

The Speaker took the chair about one o'clock, when the House immediately proceeded to swear in Members, in which business they were engaged till about two o'clock, when Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the Bar, and, in command of the Prince Regent, desired the attendance of the House in the House of Commons.

The Speaker, followed by all the Members present, accordingly went to the House of Commons, attended by the Serjeant and Officers belonging to the House, and returned in little more than half an hour.

The House then proceeded in swearing in of Members, which did not finish till after four o'clock.

The Speaker then stated, that the Clerks of the House had prepared a Bill to Prevent the Outlawries, which was read a second time, and ordered to be read a second time.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the different Committees of Resolution—of Grievances—of Courts of Justice—of Trade—of Privileges, &c. were appointed.

PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

The Speaker then informed the House, that at the House had been in the House of Peers, where his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had made a most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which, to prevent mistakes, the Speaker had procured a copy, which he now read to the House.

The Speech being read,

Lord Clive rose, and addressed the House, apologising for the liberty he took in now entering himself to the notice of this House, for the purpose of moving a humble Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in answer to his most gracious Speech. On the first part of that Speech he should say little, knowing that there was but one feeling on the subject, either in or out of that House, there was no man who must not experience feelings of the most lively regret at the continuance of the disorder of a Monarch dear to the hearts of his subjects, and conspicuous for the exercise of every virtue which could adorn and dignify the man and the Sovereign.

The next point in his Royal Highness's Speech he could not but conceive as one of sincere and heart-felt gratulation, namely, the successful opposition to the power of France, which had been made by our gallant countrymen in the Peninsula—gallant and distinguished as their achievements throughout the whole of that contest have been, he was bold enough to maintain, that in no instance were they superior in skill and valour, or in point of importance, to the battle of Salamanca, which had led to the abdication, by the emperor, of the capital of Spain—to the raising of the siege of Cadiz, and to the re-occupation, by the Spaniards, of the Southern Provinces.

It which in his (Lord Clive's) opinion, was still greater importance than all those it had led to—the appointment of the gallant Marquis of Wellington to the office of Generalissimo of the whole Spanish forces. If anything could render effectual the efforts of the people of Spain towards their own deliverance, he was satisfied it would be found in the measure to which he now alluded, by which their resources were placed in hands so able to execute whatever might be thought most conducive to this great end. The next point referred to in his Royal Highness's Speech was the state of the Northern Powers of Europe, from which we had the satisfaction of seeing that the spark of resistance kindled in the South, had extended its influence to the North. In looking to this part of the subject, he did not know, which most to admire, the spirit and decision of the Emperor, the sacrifices so cheerfully made by the nobility, or the zeal and courage of the people. The magnanimity of the Sovereign, and the devotedness of his subjects, were alike gratifying. One object alone seemed to animate them, and that was resistance to the enemy, who had dared so unwarrantably to invade their territory. All seemed to struggle only for this one object—who should contribute most to the good and happiness of their country. They seemed to a man, to be aware, that it was for their country, for their religion, and for every thing that was dear to a man, that they were contending. Yet these men were stigmatised by their Invader with the appellation of Barbarians. If such an appellation was here properly bestowed—on men who so conducted themselves were entitled only to the epithet Barbarians, he should wish to know where patriotism was to be looked for. This, however, was not the first instance in which a disgraceful attempt had been made to offer indignities to a gallant people. In the time of Alexander the Great a similar proceeding was adopted by that conqueror against the very ancestors of the

Russians, whom Alexander chose to stigmatize Robbers; and the reply made to whom, on that occasion, might now be not inaptly made to Bonaparte—"At tu, qui te gloriaris ad latrones persequendos venire; omnium gentium quos adisti, latro es." Might not Russia, with great truth, say to Bonaparte, "you call us Barbarians, by what pretensions do you feel yourself entitled thus to stigmatise us? How are you rendered so equitable a judge as to be competent to form an estimate of us? What have we done to deserve such a stigma? Nothing but what you yourself have done, and are still doing by stealth—trading with Great Britain. What has been the practice of your life for the last twenty years? The infliction of every sort of torture wherever you had the means: and that Europe, Asia, and Africa have alike felt! Even your own family cannot bear you. Have you a single Russian of whom you can boast that he had deserted the cause of his own country to join your standard? On the other hand, has not your own brother, whom you had placed as King of Holland, chosen to abdicate that throne rather than submit to follow your dictation? And has not another brother of yours thrown himself into the hands of your enemies, knowing, that among them he will meet with that safety, which he could not rely on experiencing with you? And yet you call us Barbarians. You, Napoleon, whose practice has been *auferre, traducere, rapere!*" His Lordship then came to that part of his Royal Highness's Speech which related to the Sicilian Treaty, which, he contended, would contribute highly to the success of the common cause, and to render a large body of forces disposable for general purpose. While every one must agree with his Royal Highness in regretting that we did not stand in those relations of amity with America which could be wished, it was nevertheless a subject of high congratulation to observe the zeal and loyalty of our subjects in North America; and that they had not only withstood all the insidious attempts made to seduce them from their allegiance, but that their exertions against the two armies by whom they had been attacked, had been eminently successful, having in one instance, taken prisoners to the number of twice their own army, and in the only other instance in which they had met an enemy, having completely routed them. These instances went to give us the assurance, that our fellow-subjects in America only wanted opportunities to meet their foe, in order to earn fame themselves and honour to the country. As to the Charter of the East-India Company, it would not be necessary for him to enter upon the subject at present; the House would have an early opportunity of giving it the serious consideration which its importance deserved. The termination of our domestic disturbances too, afforded subject of high congratulation. Having gone through the different topics in the Speech, his Lordship went on to infer, that there had not of late years been so favourable a prospect of the independence of Europe, as the present period presented. At the commencement of the last Parliament Great Britain stood alone; Portugal was then robbed of the greater part of her territory; Russia and Sweden were then neutralized by threats, and Spain by intrigue. Bonaparte had then great resources, and was at the head of a great army, commanded by many of the ablest Generals in Europe. How different now? Russia and Sweden were now joined with us against him; and he was at this moment obliged to secure his safety by flight. Spain was also now in a very different state from what she then was; one of the greatest armies employed for its subjugation had been defeated by Lord Wellington; and the French were obliged to unite their whole disposable force, and thereby to evacuate the Southern Provinces, in order to check his Lordship's advance. What were we to hope from this, but that the spell being broken, and his legions being no longer deemed invincible, the prediction made by a great man now no more, some years hence, would at length be realized—that Britain, being saved from the furnace, Europe would follow the example. He concluded by moving an Address, which, as usual, was an echo of the Speech.

Mr. Hart Davis, jun. seconded the Address. The eyes of all nations had for years been turned on this country, looking to it for the liberation of Europe from the dominion of France. The enemy had seen the valour of our troops in the glorious struggles in Spain; and though Burgos had not been captured, the concentration of the forces by which that object had been effected, had caused the evacuation of the Southern Provinces of Spain. Bonaparte had, with a hardihood peculiar to himself, advanced to the capital of Russia, expecting that he might be enabled there, as he had at Berlin and Vienna, to dictate terms of peace; but the Emperor of Russia, with a magnanimity becoming his situation, resolved to sacrifice his capital to the safety of his kingdom, shewed that he was not to be

intimidated. He had also shewn towards this country, in entrusting to us his navy, a confidence as honourable to his own character as to the purity of our principles, and from which confidence the most complete and cordial co-operation might be fairly expected. Having gone through the different topics in the Speech, he concluded by seconding the Address.

Mr. Canning rose and spoke to the following effect: From unfeigned deference to that quarter from which it has been usual for amendments to Addresses to emanate, I should not, at this early period of debate, have called for the attention of the House, had I not perceived, after the question had been put, that it was not likely that any such amendment would be proposed. I should not, perhaps, have thought it necessary to say any thing, were I not anxious to explain the grounds on which I rest my concurrence with the Address now moved, and the qualifications with which it is right I should accompany that concurrence. Had any amendment been suggested, in the present circumstances of the times, and in the present state of the House, in making our decision between the two forms offered for adoption, it would be fit that our minds should have been swayed mainly by one object, viz. to come to a vote which would the least pledge our judgments, and leave the various subjects the most open to future deliberation. In the first Session of a New Parliament, containing a greater infusion of New Members than we have ordinarily seen on a change in the representation; in the state of public affairs, complicated as we behold them; after a speech unavoidably touching many points of the highest interest and importance, regarding some of which, at least, subsequent inquiry and information are necessary, it would be highly improper that the House should be pledged by a precipitate decision. As any amendment would probably have been more precise, and less general in its nature than the original Address, I should have been inclined to give my vote in favour of the latter. As far as I was able to catch the wording of the Address submitted by the Noble Mover, I think that it does abstain from giving any pledge to the Prince Regent further than the House, and I believe every individual in the country, would be anxious to be pledged, I mean, to give every imaginable and possible support to the Executive Government in the great contest in which we are engaged (*hear, hear!*). It pledges us no further than to rejoice at events that have been fortunate, to regret transactions that have been calamitous during the last six months, and it proposes, on our parts, to exert every energy to press our successes to a happy termination, or to correct those errors that have impeded our advancement. It adds a resolution which can scarcely be disapproved, to furnish means for more extended and strenuous efforts. So far I am convinced that this House, and an incalculable majority of the subjects of this realm, will be prepared, will be impatient to proceed. But if, on the contrary, without limitation, remark, or illustration on points that require to be explained, the Address had entered into the details, pledging every individual, not only to the general principle, but to the particulars, it would have received my decided negative. It is, therefore, merely with a desire to guard myself against any sweeping conclusions that may be drawn from it that I now present myself to you; not with any hostile or factious disposition to put unnecessary interrogatories, or to make captious objections on points demanding information, which hereafter may be applied, and I request the indulgence of the House while I explain my sentiments on the various topics that have been introduced to its notice.

A general view of the present posture of our affairs naturally divides itself into two branches, our domestic and our foreign relations; and our foreign relations are subdivided into three distinct parts, relating to the three wars in the result of which we may be deemed, more or less, parties concerned. 1. The contest in the North of Europe, in which we are rather cheering, but deeply interested and anxious spectators, than immediate agents. 2. The conflict in the Peninsula, carried on wholly by our own resources, though aided by our allies. 3. The war with the United States, in which we are principals, and for the management of which we are exclusively responsible.—With respect to the first of these the war in the North of Europe (truly denominated by the Noble Mover, the child of the great effort in the Peninsula, which enabled subjugated Europe to reflect on and to arouse its energies) there can be but one feeling of unqualified admiration of the heroism of the great nation that sustains the conflict (*hear, hear, hear!*). There can be but one sentiment of joy, that at a time when the tyrant of the world anticipated an easy conquest; when he vainly thought that one decisive battle would subdue his foe; when he imagined that he knew his man, forgot that a change of circumstances might rouse a nation

in arms against him; when he fancied, that if he bullied and cajoled the Court, the Crown was at his mercy; but advancing in the full confidence of victory, he found a countless population to dispute his road. I say when we look at all these circumstances, there is no man that must not feel his heart burn with transport—there is no man that can avoid rejoicing at the overthrow of those false philosophical principles, which, having long misled the world, have ended in misleading those who professed them. The effort the Russian nation is now making, may ripen their condition into freedom. Bonaparte idly flattered himself, that the people whom he had denominated barbarians and slaves, were dead to all patriotic feelings; that their minds were degraded even below the love of liberty; but to his bitter disappointment, he discovered that there is a sentiment of patriotism, an instinctive love of soil triumphant over the vices of positive institutions; he found, that what for the last twenty years has been advanced is utterly false; that before a nation enters into foreign wars, it begins to speculate on domestic polity, and to pry into the mysteries of the comparative anatomy of its own frame (*hear, hear!*). He has been taught that habit and custom are sufficient to resist an adversary approaching with the specious offers of freedom, of happiness; they are sufficient to resist him, not because he is unable to fulfil his promises, but because he is a foreigner and an invader (*hear, hear!*). The contest will not be fruitless, if we obtain the re-establishment only of this great axiom in national character, which some convulsions of the world have almost shaken to its base. This, however, fortunately, is not all that we may fairly expect. It is futile to deny him wonderful abilities, which, on former occasions have delivered him from almost inevitable destruction; yet it is impossible, looking at his present perilous condition, for any man so to chastise his feelings as not, at least, to hope (*hear, hear, hear!*).

Contemplating the subject in this point of view, and giving Ministers full credit for being governed by the soundest principles of policy with regard to Russia; admitting that they intended and have accomplished what they wished, yet every individual must see that a Contest arises (to which I do not now require a Majority, because a fit occasion may in future be appointed), a question of great magnitude, viz. how it happens, that after this treaty with the Court of Stockholm has been concluded, and after hearing for six months "the dreadful note of preparation," Sweden has not yet brought a soldier into the field to assist Russia in a mutual struggle. (*Hear, hear!*). This I say is a question of much importance. I do not ask now for information, but looking at the congratulatory Address upon the point, I think it necessary to notice the subject before I give my vote. I do not state it as a matter of blame to Government, for I hope it will be found that co-operation has been impeded by events which human wisdom could not foresee, and human power could not resist. It should not be forgotten, that in negotiating a treaty with Sweden, we did not stand on a footing of equality, and we had a right to demand an equivalent for the boon we conceded. The acknowledgment of a new dynasty, originating in something like usurpation, was on our part a boon, and we had a claim for something in return, but what we should receive I do not pretend, nor is it now my purpose to inquire. Looking at the war in Russia in the point of view suggested by the Noble Lord, as emanating from and encouraged by the contest in the Peninsula, it naturally suggests another view of our duty. Hitherto we have fought in Spain and Portugal for those nations merely; but if on the faith of the employment we should there afford to the French armies; if on the faith of the continuance of our efforts there, contributing only our share, and no more than our share to the general liberation of Europe, without giving assistance in men or money to our allies in the north, Russia engaged in this war, we must consider that we are not actuated to prosecute the Peninsula contest by obligations merely to Portugal and Spain; but we have the accumulated obligation to pursue it with all possible vigour, since Russia, trusting to it, has plunged herself into hostilities with so powerful and disciplined an enemy. (*Hear, hear!*). I most unequivocally applaud the language held out by Ministers at the commencement of the northern conflict.—"Engage (said they) in this war for your own interest—we will aid you, as far as we can, but depend not on our pecuniary or military aid in the North, but we will employ the French forces in the Peninsula, and then we shall, in fact, contribute more to your success than if we paid a subsidy into your treasury, or sent an army into your territory." Such was the inducement held out to the Emperor Alexander, to strain every nerve in Russia, and should not such language be equally an inducement to us to strain every nerve in the Peninsula?—(*hear, hear!*)—My bosom echoes back every word of applause that is

applied to the distinguished exploits of our gallant army and its immortal leader, but when I am called upon to say that any hopes, properly indulged at the commencement of the campaign, are fully gratified, I must guard myself from any supposed concurrence. Had the battle of Salamanca in its consequences, not stretched beyond the field on which it was fought, it still should meet my warmest praise: such was the ever glorious conflict of Talavera—but to the heroes who achieved the first of these triumphs, I must measure out, (if indeed its glory be not beyond all measure,) a very different meed of applause, for its consequences were such, as to raise the most sanguine hopes in the most desponding bosom.

I know that it is impossible for any man not filling an official station to shew that more strenuous efforts might have been made, or that if made, they have been successful, and on a former occasion I specially guarded myself from giving any decided opinion upon the subject. Thus much, however, I must say, that if there remain in the power of Ministers any effort yet unemployed, or any aid not yet afforded by the accumulation of forces to push our exertions in the Peninsula to the utmost stretch, it ought to have been applied to that best of all purposes at the commencement of the war—(hear, hear!)—If I am asked by what test I would try the probability of their being able to augment the energies of our armies?—I reply, that if there be reinforcements that can now be sent out, the *onus probandi* lies upon Ministers to shew why they were not dispatched at an early period. If any measure can now be recommended to augment the disposable force of the country, the burden of proof is upon Ministers to acquit themselves for not having brought it forward six months ago. If any pecuniary aid which is at this time in contemplation to call upon the country to give, then again it is the duty of Ministers to shew why in July they did not prolong the Session for this object, knowing the intention of Russia to join in the hostility to France; the assistance thus given at such a period would not have been applied to remedy reverses, but to follow up successes. I join therefore in this part of the congratulatory address, only on condition that it shall hereafter be proved that no means existed of making the successes we have obtained decisive, when so little was wanting to reach that wished for consummation. In this view the nearer the successes of Marquis Wellington's approach to the summit of perfection, the more poignant must be our regret that he has not the power to attain the pinnacle, and have more we must lament that misplaced exertions which might have terminated in the complete deliverance of Spain and Portugal. (Hear, hear!) I have acknowledged the difficulty of proving the affirmative, but if I am asked if I believe that more could have been performed by Ministers, I would answer, that on my conscience I believe that greater efforts might have been made, as sincerely as I think that those efforts would have been eminently, aye, conclusively successful.

I know that to those who have a habit of desponding on the means and resources of Great Britain; who maintain that she has taken too high a stand among the nations of the world, and that she must sink to her level, and shrink into her shell, I must appear to be talking the language of insanity when I talk of augmenting our efforts, already far more extensive than at any former period. Of such Gentlemen I would ask, whether, supposing it could have been predicted ten years ago, that this country could at this time have borne such unprecedented burdens, the prophesy would not have been received with incredulity, and treated with ridicule? I firmly believe, that both the resources and the spirit of the country are adequate to maintain the arduous contest in which we are engaged, not only with unabated constancy, but with increased vigour and exertion. All I require is, that I should be convinced that every practicable attempt has been made. This truth, at least is obvious, that the imagination of man could scarcely conceive a situation of affairs more favourable for a great and decided effort than at the present moment. Never since the commencement even of the revolutionary war were the powers and resources of France so fully employed, the hazard on her part was so great, the advantage on our side so decided, or the object for which all Europe has long looked in vain so near its accomplishment. While the forces of Bonaparte are wasting, and his strength withering in the North, oh! that we had the means of following up our glorious achievements in the Peninsula. What might not be the result with such a General fighting in such a cause? A General of whom it is not too much to assert, that if all Europe were his theatre of action, and if all Europe could supply him with means, he would not be unworthy of the command; a General of whom it is not the offspring of wild imagination to say, that a small augmentation of force would not only have made Madrid the centre of his operations, but he would have penetrated beyond the Ebro, and from the Pyrenees would have beheld with triumph the free and fertile provinces of Spain that to him were indebted for peace, happiness and liberty. (Hear, hear!) Enough has transpired to

shew us that discontents of a serious nature prevail in France, and while the Emperor Alexander is detaining Bonaparte far beyond his calculation in the North, a blow might be struck in Spain that would shake the tyrant's throne to its foundation. What is called the economy of war, which restricts and hinders efforts, I have always believed the most mistaken policy. (Hear, hear!) The great and bold efforts that bring a war to a speedy termination are not only the most advantageous for the nation but the most beneficial to mankind.

If the doctrines that I have stated apply to the contest in the Peninsula, I confess they appear to me to be still more applicable to the third contest in which we are engaged, and of which we possess the exclusive management, I mean the war we are waging with America.—I will not detain the House by expressing what every man feels, an anxious wish that two nations allied to each other by so many ties, by consanguinity, by common language, and by common interest—but with regard to the United States, as well as other powers, I must observe, that when once the die was cast, and war was inevitable, it was our duty to be more prompt and vigorous in our measures, in order to attempt to bring the disputes to an early termination. One paragraph of the Address contains these words—“That we learn from his Royal Highness, that the Declaration of War by America was issued at a time when circumstances existed that led to hope a favourable termination.” If the Address had been so framed as to state such was the opinion of the House, I could not have given it my assent, because all the information I received, and the reasoning I deduced, led me to form a very different conclusion. But the Prince Regent only informs the House of the fact, and doubtless he speaks from sources of intelligence to which I and others cannot have access. For one, I say, speaking of course from very imperfect information, my opinion was entirely different. If I mistake not, the Declaration of War by the United States reached this country on or about the day that the last Parliament was prorogued, and on inspecting it I found nothing that could justify a rational expectation that steps taken in Great Britain would remove the causes of hostility; because the Orders in Council, urged here as formerly held out in America, as the chief cause of dispute, was in the declaration postponed, and other grievances of minor importance, thrust forward into notice. To me, and doubtless to many others, it seemed perfectly obvious that America had determined, *ex animo*, to have war, unless all the subjects of complaint were removed, and it was equally clear that the repeal of the Orders in Council could not restore our amicable relations; all that remained then for this country was to determine on what mode hostilities could with the greatest advantage be carried on. That mode is most preferable which is likely most quickly to restore peace by commencing the war with energy, prosecuting it with energy, and making the enemy feel and dread your power. I would go to the extreme verge to preserve amity, but when I found that it was hopeless I would not dilute my measures, where a strong regimen was required: I would not risk the hazard of converting war, which is an acute distemper, into a chronic disease. I will put it to any man, whether, supposing the possibility of a war with America, and comparing the mighty naval power of this country with the resources of America, if it had two years ago been prophesied, that after hostilities had been declared six months, that the only maritime trophy would devolve into the hands of the enemy, it would have been believed: undoubtedly not, and the only subject of congratulation is, that we have not been conquered entirely in Canada (Hear, hear!) I will give as much credit as any man to the exertions of our troops in Canada, but it does not appear to me that we yet possess any great cause for triumph; for I should never have thought with British soldiers of looking for consolation from mere negative success. I never could have imagined that England, for six months, would have remained irresolute and inactive while her commerce was swept from the main by American privateers (Hear, hear, hear!) I never dreamt that we should, after six months of delay, be proceeding through our streets, that now, indeed, vigorous measures were to be resorted to. I hear of persons being appointed to negotiate anew with the American fleet, and with the American cities, but it never would have occurred to my mind that when six months had expired since a declaration of war had been issued, the best mode of prosecuting that war would be by attacking the ports of the United States by flags of truce (Hear, hear, hear!) I, no doubt unwisely, supposed that the shores of the Republican territories would long ago have trembled with the thunder of our artillery (Hear, hear!) To me it appeared that a studied and force Great Britain into hostilities. Notwithstanding these appearances, however, little or nothing has been attempted, while the United States, taking advantage of our inaction, has not been equally negligent. I confess myself that I did not believe, until the fact was confirmed, that at the very period when we were fondly clinging to negotiations an ambassador had been appointed, and ac-

tually dispatched, to lay the liberties of the United States at the feet of the devastator of Moscow, in opposition to the cause of freedom and independence in Spain (Hear, hear, hear!) Under such circumstances, it did not appear to my weak comprehension, that any hope was left that amity would be re-established. It is said in natural history that affection descends; that the parent loves the child more than the child the parent. In the history of the conduct of Great Britain to America this truth has received another but a painful confirmation (Hear, hear!)

But let me guard myself against the imputation, that I do not duly estimate the courage and discipline evinced by our army in Canada, or that I undervalue that allegiance of the inhabitants, which, we are informed, was proof against all temptations. I trust, that I acknowledge the debt we owe to them as fully as any man, and let me remind the House that these Provinces, that have thus bid defiance to all seductions; that have shewn themselves thus courageous in their defence, are the sole possessions that own the sway of the British sceptre where Roman Catholics are allowed to sit side by side with Protestants in the Legislature, and to fight side by side with Protestants in the field.—[Hear, hear!]—From thence let us draw this inference, that we should at least take example from them, when our admiration is excited, although we may not have judgment enough to profit by their silent lessons of practical wisdom. When urged upon the subject of America, I know that Ministers will reply, that their motives for clinging to the last to conciliation were two-fold—1st. That they had friends in the United States. 2d. That before we venture to hostilities, we ought to take care that we are indisputably in the right. In both these points I concur, for I have ever thought that the most splendid victories that ever glittered on the page of history were tarnished and obscured, if justice did not hallow the cause in which they were achieved. I admit that it is also right to temper your conduct by a consideration of the party that favours your cause in the hostile state. In regard to the United States this rule ought to be observed, and we ought to pay attention to those who are called good Englishmen, not meaning to deny that they are good Americans, but who hold the opinion that an alliance with England is preferable to a treaty with France. But are we quite sure that by this system of mitigated hostility we are not playing the game of the party opposed to us, and defeating the efforts of our friends? I cannot avoid thinking that we injure our own cause by such dubious pusillanimity, and here let me observe, that I do not speak from mere conjecture, for I will read to the House a part of the speech of one of our warmest advocates beyond the waters of the Atlantic. He is prophesying to his countrymen the horrors and misery that will be occasioned by a war with Great Britain, none of which predictions have been verified, by the indecision of our Government. The inevitable consequence is, that the British party in the United States is ridiculed and contemned as gloomy prognosticators of evils that have not and will not be endured. He first points to them the defenceless state of their whole maritime frontier, and tells the House of Representatives, “that those who calculate on the forbearance of the enemy, will too late find themselves deceived.” Have they been deceived? No; the British Government has done and perhaps will do nothing.—[Hear, hear, hear!] He proceeds, “if we are not already prepared to defend our sea-ports, the enemy will not wait until we are prepared.” What attack has been made, and what might not have been accomplished?—[Hear, hear!] He then at some length ridicules the idea, that when once the dreadful and irrecoverable step is taken, England will allow any interval for preparing for hostilities; “a fleet,” he says, “would sail round our coasts, destroy our towns, and annihilate our trade.” Where is this fleet, and where is the destruction of their trade? Has not our own fallen a victim to their privateers.—[Hear, hear, hear!] This is only one instance out of many that might of necessity be produced. When one nation resolves upon war with another, two considerations operate: 1. What benefit you will derive from it. 2. What injury the enemy will be able to inflict upon you; but here we inflict no injury upon America, and since she obtains all the advantages by injuring us, why should she hesitate in prosecuting hostilities? The other argument is of greater weight. If any man can prove to me that six months ought to be occupied in negotiating with a fleet instead of attacking it, for the sake of shewing that we had justice on our side, I will consent to submit to the inconveniences of the system for the sake of that justice. But if we were so anxious to establish that we were in the right, had we not a shorter mode of proving it? The Declaration was received in the end of July, and besides our perseverance in the Orders in Council, it imputes to Great Britain many other grounds of quarrel, which remain recorded against her in the face of the world and of posterity. I would ask, if it be not the custom of European diplomacy, for the Government accused to publish an answer to such a document? I should be glad to know why the executive Government did not deem it right to reply, in the usual manner, by contradiction of the mis-

statements, and by a refutation of the arguments; and surely this was the more necessary when the same Government declared that it then had hopes that tranquillity would be restored [hear, hear!] There are some assertions in this declaration notoriously false, such as a supposed demand by this country that its goods should be conveyed to France in American bottoms, but still no denial attempted. Another grievance mentioned in this instrument is, that in the year 1810 while negotiations were actually pending, a mission was sent by the Ministry of Great Britain, to attempt to dismember the Union of the States. That accusation ought to have been directly and positively contradicted [hear!] I feel on that point something of an individual interest, because at that time happened unworthily to fill the Office of Secretary of State, whose department it was to conduct negotiations; and I will assure that if such a mission did take place, I had no earthly knowledge of it [hear, hear!] I was never a party to it, and never heard of it, until it was brought forward in the American Government. The indignation which I have expressed personally, I also expressed for my country, and I could have wished that the refutation by the British Ministry, had been as decisive and unequivocal as that which I have this night afforded [hear, hear!] say with regard to America, as I said with regard to Spain, that immediate and vigorous steps ought to be taken, and if they have already been directed, I trust that the Address of this night will be their foundation.

There is one point more on which I feel it necessary to trouble the House with a few words not comprehended in the Address [hear, hear!] I do not mean to impute blame to Ministers for the omission, standing in the situation I hold with regard to it, I feel it incumbent upon me to allude to it. I allude to what is commonly denominated the Catholic Question [hear, hear!] I impute no blame to Ministers, because I do not, and never did conceive that the operation of the motion I had the pleasure of carrying last year, was to impose upon the Executive Government the duty of originating the subject. The proposition I proposed then, would have laid that burthen upon them, but in deference to Gentlemen who support and countenance I wished to obtain I amended it to a Resolution of what Parliament would feel it right to do, and the motion so carried was laid at the foot of the Throne. All that was required of Ministers, was that they would be prepared to come to a decision, having made up their minds upon this important topic when it shall be introduced into the House early in the present Session. Those who recollect what passed the course of the debate on my Resolution will remember, that at the suggestion of so Honourable Gentlemen I surrendered the subject into the hands of a venerable patriarchal individual, who so much deserves the gratitude of Ireland for his unabated exertion in this cause [hear, hear, hear!]. A mind was therefore liberated in a degree fit for the consideration of the question, by the belief which the Honourable Gentleman whom I allude thus kindly afforded me. However, in the discussion of this question then took a principal part, I thought that notice of this omission by me was not unnecessary or improper. With these explanations, with no doubts that may not be removed by the production of information that I do not possess on the *PRIMA FACIE* statement give my cordial assent to the general tenor of the Address, the object of which is to pierce the heart and soul of the House, and the heart and soul of the country, by all the means and resources that belong to it, to prosecute contests which, I believe on my conscience there is no honourable mode at the present moment of terminating—[hear, hear!];—that in order to conclude them hereafter, with due regard to the character of the nation, is necessary to pursue them with energy, spirit, and resolution; for as the Honourable Secondor has ably stated, the more strenuous attempts the more speedily the end desired a safe and honourable peace, will be attained. Vigorous efforts will ever be found the best economy, for the expenses of war are not terminated not by indecisive and mitigated hostility, but by exertions in which the soul of the nation is engaged and interested.

(To be continued.)

TO BE SOLD,
ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT
AT THE
VENDUE OFFICE,
BATAVIA,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 20TH INSTANT,
A QUANTITY
OF
WHEAT,
SOME OF WHICH IS OF A LATE IMPORTATION.
Also,
ABOUT 1000 PAIR
OF
STRONG
BENGAL SHOES,
Well adapted for the use of the Army.
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