



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. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Gent. BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1813.

[NO. 82.]

Proclamation.

THE Port of Sambas and its Dependencies on the West coast of Borneo having been declared in a state of Piracy and Hostility, and it not being deemed expedient to withdraw the said declaration until due provision for the regulation of the Country; Notice is hereby given, that the said declaration is continued in force until further orders, and intimation to the contrary may be published in the Java Government Gazette.

The states of Cootai and Passier with their Dependencies on the South East coast of Borneo having been concerned in various acts of Piracy and being in connection with some of the principal pirates who infest the Eastern Seas, are in like manner declared in a state of Piracy and Hostility, until measures may be adopted to regulate their future conduct, after which, as Dependencies of the Honorable Company's Establishments on Borneo where no Custom-houses are established, they will not be legally open to trade with any Vessels but those of the Island.

That no person may plead ignorance hereof this Proclamation is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages in the Government Gazette, translated into the Native languages, and affixed at the usual places; Copies being transmitted to the different Residents at the out stations, and circulated among the Native States.

Given at the Council Chamber at Batavia, this 9th day of August 1813.

By me, the Lieutenant Governor
T. S. RAFFLES.

By Order of the Honorable
the Lieutenant Governor
in Council.
C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

Proclamatie.

DE Haven van Sambas en dies Onderhorigheden op de Westkust van Borneo, in een staat van Zee-rovery en Vyandschap verklaard zynde, en het niet raadzaam geoordeeld wordende, om de gezegde verklaring in te trekken, voor dat een behoorlyke zorg tot het reguleren van het Land, daargesteld zal zyn. Zo wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat de gezegde verklaring in stand blyft tot nadere orders, en tot dat kennis daar van gegeven wordt in de Javasche Gouvernements Gazette.

De Staten van Cootai en Passier met dies Onderhorigheden op de Zuid-oost Kust van Borneo deel gehad hebbende in verschillende gevallen van Zee-rovery, en in verstandhouding zynde met sommige van de voornaamste Zee-roovers die in de Oostersche Zeeën rondkruisen, worden in gelyker voegen verklaard in een staat van Zee-rovery en Vyandschap, tot zo lange er middelen aan de hand zullen genomen zyn om hun gedrag in den vervolge te reguleren, waarna dezelve als Onderhorigheden van de Edele Compagnies Etablissementen op Borneo, alwaar geene In- en Uitgaande Regten geëtabliseerd zyn, niet legaal open zullen staan om met eenige Schepen handel te drijven, uitgezonderd die van het Eiland.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetendheid mag voorwenden, zo wordt deze Proclamatie gepubliceerd in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen in de Govt. Gazette, vertaald in de Inlandsche talen en geaffigeerd ter plaatsen waar zulks gewoont is te geschieden—zynde copyen daarvan verzonden aan de differente Residenten op de Buiten Kantoren, en gecirculeerd onder de Inlandsche Staten.

Gegeven in de Vergaderzaal te Batavia, op dezen 9den dag van Augustus 1813.

Door my, den Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en dies Onderhorigheden.

THOS. S. RAFFLES.
Ordonnantie van den
Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. ASSEY, Sec. v. 't Govt.

CAPTAIN COWLES most particularly requests that the Gentlemen will settle their accounts as soon as possibly convenient.
W. KERSHAW.

ADDITIONAL

Custom-house Regulations.

THE Broom Farms at Cheribon and in the different Residencies in the Eastern Districts having been abolished, Notice is hereby given, that those Ports are open to shipping, and that the duties will in future be collected there on the same terms as at the Ports of Samarang, Sourabaya and Grissee.

The Exportation of Rice and Paddy from those Ports to any part of Java and Madura, is permitted duty free, whenever the price may not exceed 30 Spanish Dollars the Coyang.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
Sept. 14, 1813.

BY VOEGSEL

Tot het Reglement van de In- en Uitgaande Regten.

DE Pachten van de Boom te Cheribon en in de onderscheidene andere Residencies afgeschafte zynde; Zoo wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat deze Havens open staan voor de Vaart, en dat de In- en Uitgaande Regten voortaan aldaar op dezelve voet als in de Havens van Samarang, Sourabaya en Grissee, zullen geheven worden.

De uitvoer van Ryst en Padij van deze plaatsen naar enige andere Haven van het Eiland Java en Madura wordt tolvry toegestaan, zoo lange de prys van dien niet boven 30 Spaansche Matten de Coyang is.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Govt.

BATAVIA,
den 14, Sept. 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Duty hitherto levied on the exportation of Salt is abolished from this date, and any person wishing to export that article may have the quantity they require on application to the Salt Agent of the District, or in his absence to the Storekeeper at Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Grissee, Sourabaya, or Sumanap.

The price of the Salt is for the present fixed at 7 Spanish Dollars per Coyang of 30 piculs, and for the accommodation of purchasers it will be put on board free of further expence.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
Sept. 14, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat den Impost welke tot nu toe geheven is geworden op den uitvoer van Zout, van dato dezes is afgeschafte, en dat enig persoon die Zout wonscht nittevoeren, zulks kan bekomen op aanvraag by den Zout Agent van het District, of by deszelfs absentie by de Pakhuismeester te Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Grissee, Sourabaya, of Sumanap.

De prys van het Zout is voor het tegenswoordige bepaald op 7 Spaansche Matten per Coyang van 30 picols, en tot gerief van de kopers, zal zulks zonder eenige verdere onkosten aan boord gebracht worden.

C. ASSEY,
Secretaris van het Gouvernement.

BATAVIA,
den 14 Sept. 1813.

Advertisement.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendieren hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den Burger Abraham Macare, gelieve daar van opgave te doen, aan desselfs Testamentaire Executeur Anthony Macare, op de Grootte Rivier.

Notice

IS hereby given, that Lists of the Timber to be sold at Sourabaya and Grissee on the 1st of October next, are exposed at the office of the Magistrates at Batavia, for general information.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
Sept. 9, 1813.

Bekendmaking.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat Lysten der outwerken dewelke op den eersten October aanstaande te Sourabaya en Grissee staan verkogt te worden, te zien zyn ten Kantore van de Magistrature te Batavia, tot een ieders informatie.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Govt.

BATAVIA,
den 9 September, 1813.

Vendu Advertisements.

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

Op Maandag en Dingsdag den 20 en 21, September 1813.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van J. Adriaansen, staande aan de west-zyde van de Grootte Rivier, voor Beekening des Boedels van wylen J. B. van der Woude, goud en zilverwerken, huismeubelen, slaven en slavinnen (vide apartelyst) wagens, paarden, pady, brandhout, zout vleesch, speck en vis, en een wel bezeylde schuit met zeyl en treyl, welk laatste dagelyks te zien is in het Grootte-rivier voor gemelde Negotie-huis, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag den 22, September 1813.

VOOR het Sterf-huis van wylen Abraham Macare, staande in de binnen Nieuwpoort-straat, van juweelen, goud en zilverwerken, meubilaire goederen, een forti-piano, rytuigen, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Donderdag den 23, September 1813.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van P. de Bruin Vermeer, staande aan de west-zyde van de Tygers-gragt, van een party fyne Europeische en Bengalsche lywaten, capas, rottings, gedroogde pinang, wagen smeer, zout vleesch, leeder-werken en wat verder ten dage der verkoping zal worden opgeveild.

Op Vrydag den 24, September 1813.

VOOR het Huis van Lim Tiangsiuw, staande op Pacodjang, van huismeubelen, lywaten, slaven, wagens, paarden, en al het geen wat ten dage der verkoping zal worden opgeveild.

Op Zaterdag den 25, September 1813.

VOOR het Vendu-kantoor van de te melden Vaste goederen, als; voor reekening van H. L. Senu van Basel.

ZEEKER twee stukken Thun-land, nu te samen getrokken en tot een gemaakt, behouwd met een steene huis, combuis, een biljard-zaal en speel-huis van steen, slave vertrekken, paarde-stal en wagen-huis van planken, alle met pannen gedekt, benevens twee visch vyvers, staande en gelegen omtrent een en een quart uurgaans oostwaards buiten deze Stad, tusschen de Rivier-angjol, en de Zee-stand, in het oosterveld het blok II, sub No. 13, 14 en 15; belend ten zuyden met de Rivier-angjol, ten noorden over de Heere-weg met het Zee-strand, ten westen met de Heer Andreas Christoffel Fehrman, en ten oosten met de Heer J. L. van Sevenhoven.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetrief van den 9 February 1808, welk dagelyks voor de verkoping ten Vendu-kantore te zien is.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH STATIONARY
AND
BLANK BOOKS,
LARE FOR SALE
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
MOLENYLIET.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any claim on the estate of the late Lieutenant John Macartney, of the 4th Battalion Bengal Volunteers, or who may be indebted there-to, are requested to send in their claims or pay their debts to Lieutenant Aspinwall of the same Battalion, the sole Executor named in the last will of the deceased.

Sourabaya,
28th August, 1813.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having claims on, or being indebted to the Estate of the late Vice-President of the European Orphan Chamber of Batavia, THOMAS BINGLEY, Esq. are requested to send in their claims or pay their debts to the said Orphan Chamber or to their Register.

J. H. de Hoogt.
BATAVIA,
Sept. 1, 1813.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te Pretendieren hebben van, dan wel Verschuldigd zyn aan wylen den Heer Vice President van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren alhier Thomas Bingley, worden versogt daar van ten spoedigste opgave te doen aan het Collegie voormeld, dan wel aan hun Eerwaardens Secretaris J. H. de Hoogh.

TO BE SOLD

BY AUCTION,

THE Property of Major General GILLESPIE, about to proceed to Bengal, consisting of some fashionable Plate—several articles of neat Plated Ware, richly cut and plain Glass and Queen's Ware, Table Linen and Cutlery,—a good collection of Books,—Fire Arms, &c. &c.

Near 100 dozen of exquisite Madeira, from 7 to 10 years in India,—Shiraz,—Vin de Grave,—Constantia,—Barsac,—Claret,—Beer, &c. &c.

Some very valuable Arab Horses,—several sets of Beemah Carriage and Saddle Ponies,—Carriages,—Harness,—Saddlery, and a number of stall-fed Bullocks. And a variety of elegant Europe and Bengal Furniture.

Conditions and day of sale will be published hereafter.

For further particulars apply to Captain E. TAYLOR, Aide-de-Camp.
Sept. 17th 1813.

Advertentie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat eerstsdags per public vendutie zullen verkogt worden de ondervolgende goederen toebehorende aan de Generaal Major GILLESPIE, staande op deszelfs vertrek naar Bengalen, namentlyk.

Zeer fraaye Plate servisen, fyn geslepen en effene Glaswerken, Tafel linnen, een zeer goede collectie van Boeken, Geweren, &c. &c.

Byna 100 dozyn bottels Madeira wyn, dewelke van 7 tot 10 jaren in Indien geweest is, Cherrywyn, Vin de Grave, Constantia, Barsac, Claret, Bier, &c. Zoo mede eenige zeer goede Arabische paarden, verscheiden spannen van Binasche wagen en rypaarden, Rytuigen, Tuigen, Saddels en verscheiden gemeste Stegen. Benevens onderscheidene Europeische en Bengalsche fraaye Meubelen.

De condities en den dag van den verkoop zullen bekend gemaakt worden. Tot nadere informatie adres by Capt. E. Taylor, Aide de Camp.
Sept. den 17, 1813.

Advertentie.

OP Woensdag en Donderdag den 29 en 30 September 1813, zal door Vendu-meesters ten overstaan van Commissarissen van het Collegie der Bank van Leening, Verkoop-ping worden gehouden voor het gebouw van gemelde Bank van Leening, van eenige vervallen Panden, bestaande in juweelen, goud en zilver-werken, welke op Dingsdag den 28 September voor een ieder ten toon zullen worden gelegd, 's morgens van negen tot twaalf uren.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig aan den boedel van wylen de Heer J. Ryk, gelieven daar van opgave te doen van den 8ste dezer tot den 8ste October aanstaande, aan deszelfs Weduwe alhier.

Sourabaya den 1ste September 1813.
H. A. PA. Cos, Weduwe Ryk.

Mr. Editor,

In forwarding to you the following account of a journey to the burning Mountain (Goonong Bromo,) I trust it may find a corner in your News-paper, which, I am sure, will afford more pleasure to your Readers than all the nonsensical trash of litigations and criticisms, on a wrong turned phrase or ill-spelt syllable, which no one can be at the pains to read except those particularly concerned. Not that I mean to deny the goodness of their system, but have seen that in general, it gives displeasure to most of your Subscribers, who may not be so fond of such pursuits.

After a splendid Ball and Supper given by the Radeen Adee Fattee at Sourabaya, on the evening of the 19th ult. (on account of a Soomantee,) a party of Officers, together with myself (having obtained leave from the commanding Officer,) left town next day for Passerwang in our own vehicles, and proceeded on our travels that length, where we stoped for the night, having prepared for our comforts in every way that could be supposed needful, as to Wine, Beer, &c. and other essentials for a hungry stomach. From the recommendation of Colonel Adams, we hoped that the Resident, Mr. Delvert, would have paid us some little attention, (notwithstanding his before-known inhospitality to strangers,) but fortunately we were prepared for the result which was neither attention to the recommendation, or the smallest civility towards us in regard to any one project we might have in view, for which he has our best acknowledgments. However, early next morning we proceeded by the assistance of the Toomongong, (who really deserves our best thanks for his kindness,) to a distance of about 4 miles in carriages, where Ponies were in readiness for us to mount, to enable us to ascend the Tingre Mountain, a winding path of about 18 miles, before we could reach our intended rendezvous for that night. Half way up we were refreshed with tea, coffee and sweetmeats; on ascending from this a considerable distance farther, we descried to our great joy fresh Ponies, sent from the top of the hill (Tingre,) and accustomed to those steep slippery roads, which having taken possession of, we made the best of our way to the much wished for place of rest. At last, after a fatiguing march of six hours and a half from Passerwang, we all arrived safe and sound at the village of Tingre, about which is cultivated nearly all the vegetables consumed in this part of the Island, such as potatoes, cabbages, onions, sallad, &c. &c. &c. in some places we saw hedges of cabbage trees. The cold being rather too severe for our weak constitutions, we adopted the sure mode of keeping alive the animal functions by a liberal dose of mulled Port, which proved a very grateful beverage—Madeira and Beer being too cold for the stomach; the Thermometer, during the day being 64, and at night and morning 53, so that blankets were absolutely necessary. Early next morning, the 21st, we mounted fresh Ponies, and with hearts elated at the idea of what we were to behold, walked our little fellows quietly over ridges of mountains, where one false step might have hurled us never to rise again; seeing as we went along the effects of the Volcano on the all the trees, shrubs and grass which were covered with white dust. At the end of about 4 miles we reached the brink of what I am inclined to think Antiquarians would call a wide extended crater, miles in circumference, with a mist and condensed smoke from Goonong Bromo, floating on the surface, dazzling to the eye, and appearing, from the opinion of many, like a sea, from which it has consequently got the appellation of the Sandy Sea.—From this we could also see the Vol-

cano in the center throwing out clouds of smoke with a tremendous noise—on descending what may be called a perpendicular hill, but with a path cut in a winding direction to allow people to walk down, we were regaled with a drink of the finest cold water ever imbibed; which, with a drop of the pure stuff, refreshed us in a great degree, especially those who were somewhat exhausted and out of breath—after this, to our great joy and surprise, our little cattle were brought down, which having remounted, although the place appeared near at hand, we rode on until our guides informed us that the remainder of the way ought to be walked on foot, being rather unsafe for horses, which, having left behind, we began to ascend over ridges of sand, until we arrived at the foot of the hill (Goonong Bromo itself) which I suppose to be about 200 yards in height, entirely composed of sand—here we rested ourselves a little and looking up could distinctly discern stones thrown up amongst the volumes of smoke then bursting forth, but as this did not intimidate us, more especially as none came our way, we began the last grand effort, striving who should be the first up (but the young legs beat the old ones hollow) and after a few rests where we were obliged to plant sticks in the ground to prevent ourselves from slipping down (for at least the ascent must be 75 degrees) we reached the top, where in amazement we looked into a bottomless pit, the grandeur of which cannot be imagined by any description—volumes of smoke curling about in all directions and stones flying to and fro like the leaves of old trees in an autumnal whirlwind—red hot ashes rolling down the sides like Lava, from underneath the excavated rocks which were perceptible some way down, must have been produced the combustible matter for this immense cauldron, which I imagine to be in circumference about a mile.—As it is only in the dry season that this Volcano is in any state of action it is fair to believe that during the rainy season a sufficient quantity of sulphury matter is washed under ground from the adjacent hills into the grand vortex for future occasions.—After gratifying ourselves with what was to be seen of this grand wonder of nature, we were about to depart; when a burst more tremendous than any of the former forced us to decamp quicker than was intended; every one in a moment was on his bottom (the only mode of descending) and scudded away like a ship before a fresh gale, except two of the more steady, who in former days had had their systems purified by the same species of matter at that moment inhaled from this infernal cavity, and prevented their recovering so soon as did the English in company, whose gross habits prevented them from enjoying the sense of the best gift of nature—but at three miles distance had admitted of its influence—it however proved we were in the safest place, as a great number of stones were thrown out, in all directions, and one of a pretty large dimension, I suppose 100 lbs weight, whizzed over our heads, and lighted a few yards to the right of those who were scudding down the Hill.—We all got safe away, and the only remaining part of the journey is, that to us before unknown, we got up the first Hill (we had descended to get into the Sandy Sea) by laying hold of our horses tails, noble generous animals, to assist men in such distress.—On attaining the top we saw the Hill in all its fury, clouds upon clouds of smoke embracing every side—we were at too great a distance to discern whether any stones were thrown out—the place we had stood on to look into the crater we could see plainly, from the furrows formed in getting down, but daring must the man have been who would attempt again to revisit the spot.—The same acknowledgments are due to the Resident at Passerwang for his attention on our return to that place.—We arrived at Sourabaya in time for the ball and supper on the memorable 26th August, where care was shown for that night.—A party has since been there, of whom some went up and some staid down, their details may be better worth relating.—It would be needless to tell you how this wonder was formed out of a Cocoonut shell by some magician who wished to marry a Rajah's Daughter, and who before he could obtain the same, had, like another Hercules, a task imposed upon him to make a Sea in a Cocoonut shell in one day; to this place he repaired, and placing his shell on the ground did all that was required of him except bringing the water, which would soon have been accomplished, but night put an end to his work and it now remains a Sandy Sea.

Your most obedient Servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

SOURABAYA, 3
Sept. 4, 1813.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1813.

We have the pleasure to announce to our Readers the return of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor to Batavia on Sunday evening last, in the H. C. Cruiser *Malabar*. We understand that His Excellency proceeded through the Eastern Districts, and embarked at Sumanap, from whence he reached Batavia in the short space of three days.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

In the Eastern Districts.

Mr. Eekeboom, Assistant to the Resident at Cheribon.
Mr. Lawick van Pabst, to be Salt Agent in the Samarang Division.
Lieutenant Jourdan, to be Resident at Passourouang.
Lieutenant Davis, to be Resident at Banjoewangie.
Mr. Wm. Offers, to be Salt Agent in the Sourabaya Division.
Mr. H. de Weerth, to be Assistant to the Resident, and Store-keeper at Probolingo.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.]—Sept. 10.—Brig Gloucester, D. Smith, from Pontiana 25th August.
Sept. 11.—Ship Ann, E. Bemont, from Palembang 27th Aug.—Troops.
Do. 12.—H. C. cruiser *Malabar*, Capt. R. Deane, from Sourabaya 9th Sept.—Passengers, The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, W. Robinson, Esq. Lieutenant Robertson, and Lieutenant Dullon, 78th Regiment.
Do. 15.—Brig *Margareta*, F. Huffleareuter, put back, having sprung a leak.
Do. 16.—Ship General Brown, W. Knox, from Samarang 12th Sept.—Passengers, Mrs. Hyde and children, Captain Forbes, Captain Arrow, and Mr. Penny.
Same day.—Arab brig *Selayhor*, Said Abo Bakar, from Samarang 1st Sept.—Cargo, Rice and Sundries.

DEPARTURES.] Sept. 12.—Brig *Engelina*, P. Boll, for Sourabaya.
Same day,—Brig *Hope op Better*, Schade, for do.
Sept. 14.—Brig *Margareta*, F. Huffleareuter, for Indramayo.
Sept. 16.—Ship *Fattal Elmonen*, G. Gopfert, for Bengal.

MARRIAGE.

On Sunday evening last, Dr. J. T. Liesart, to Mrs. Wouters.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst. Mr. Andries Wanjoen.
Same day, Mrs. J. Bauer.
On the 15th inst. Mr. M. A. Louis.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

The Courier, December 31.

In this day's paper we have inserted the particulars of two conferences—one between Lauriston and Prince Kutousoff; and the other between Murat and General Miloradovitch. The substance of them we communicated some time ago, and if our readers can recollect, or can turn to the paper containing it, they will find that it was correct. Lauriston and Murat cut no better figure as negociators than their Master has done as a General, since his flight from Moscow. We have heard a story of Lauriston being in some disgrace with Buonaparte for having been the cause of his remaining so long at Moscow against the advice of all his Generals. Lauriston had assured him that, to his certain knowledge, the Russian Ministry would negotiate, and Buonaparte was induced to stop there on the strength of that assurance.

BUONAPARTE'S OVERTURES to the RUSSIANS.

Lauriston was received by Prince Kutousoff in the midst of all his Generals. He opened the conference by saying, that he had been sent to demand an armistice, and to beg the Prince to transmit to his Majesty a letter from Buonaparte, which would contain proposals for peace, in order to cause the cessation of that horrible effusion of blood, which had been shed with so much desperation and barbarity.

The Prince replied, that he was not authorized to receive any proposal either for peace or armistice; and that unquestionably he would not receive any letter addressed to his Majesty; that besides, it was his duty to declare, that the Russian army was in possession of too many advantages, to throw them away by an armistice, of which it had no need.

Lauriston observed, that the war must one day come to a termination, for it could not last for ever,—especially in the barbarous manner in which it was conducted.

Prince Kutousoff replied, that barbarism

had been introduced into hostilities by the French revolutionists, and followed up to the greatest extent by Buonaparte himself. It was true, that the war could not be eternal; but peace could never be talked of till the French were beyond the Vistula. That Russia had not provoked the war; for the Emperor, by falling with all his forces on the magazines and troops in Poland, might have annihilated all the preparations of Buonaparte on the other side of the Vistula, before he was in readiness to commence it; but his Majesty wished neither to disturb the existing tranquillity, nor to be the aggressor, and to the last hoped to preserve peace: that Buonaparte had entered Russia even without a declaration of war, and devastated a great part of the empire: that he had nothing to do but to get out of Moscow how he could, since he came thither without being invited; while, on our side, it became our duty to do him as much mischief as possible; that when he proclaimed the campaign terminated at Moscow, the Russians viewed it as only commencing; if he did not know this already, he should soon be taught by experience.

Lauriston.—“Since, then, there is no hope of peace, it will doubtless be necessary to march; but in departing, it will be again necessary to shed the blood of men who are always brave, since your armies are marching on all sides.

“I again repeat to you,” replied the Prince, “you of course will adopt such measures as you can, in order to get off,—and we, to prevent you. For the rest, the time will come, perhaps, when we may arrange matters for your departure, should that be the only subject of discussion.”

Lauriston still uttered complaints with regard to the bitterness and fury which had been excited in the people, in order to banish all hope of accommodation, by attributing to the French, the conflagration and ruin of Moscow, while the inhabitants themselves were the authors of that calamity.

The Prince replied, that it was the first time he had ever heard of complaints being made against the enthusiasm, and devotion to their country, of a whole people who defended their homes against an enemy by whom they were attacked, and who, by so doing, had excited that animosity and fury now complained of, but which, on the contrary, could not be too highly appreciated and extolled. “With regard to the burning of Moscow,” said the Prince “I am too old,—I have had too much experience in war and possessed too much of the confidence of the Russian people, not to be daily and hourly informed of what was passing in Moscow. I myself ordered the destruction of some magazines, but from the arrival of the French at Moscow, the Russians destroyed nothing but the stores of the cartwrights, when you adopted the resolution of seizing them, by distributing the carriages at your pleasure; the inhabitants caused very few conflagrations. You proceeded systematically in the destruction of that capital, fixing the particular days, and marking out the quarters which were to be set on fire at fixed periods. I have had an exact account of the whole; it has been followed with precision: and one proof that it was not the inhabitants who ruined Moscow is, that you destroyed with cannon-shot the houses, and other edifices, built with too much solidity, hurling balls against them amidst the flames. Undoubtedly we shall endeavour to revenge ourselves. Our conference is closed.”

Certainly Lauriston had no reason to be satisfied with its issue. The French had been long accustomed to arrange matters of this sort in a *tête a tête*, or by an amicable interview; but here more than 30 persons were witnesses, on the one hand, of the dignity of the Russian Marshal, and on the other, of the cringing meanness of a low fellow commissioned by a Brigand.

The following is a sketch of the conversation between Murat and General Miloradovitch, which took place at the advanced posts of the Russian and French Armies, on the 11th of October, 1812.

After the usual compliments,

Murat—Are you informed, General, of the excesses committed by your Cossacks? They fire upon the foragers whom I send out in different directions—even your peasants, supported by them, massacre our insulated hus-sars.

Miloradovitch—I am delighted that the Cossacks strictly obey the orders given them. It is also most satisfactory for me to learn, from your Majesty's mouth, that our peasants show themselves worthy of the name of Russians.

Murat—It is contrary to all the hitherto received rules of war; and from this harsh state of things, I shall be compelled to send out columns to the right and left, to protect the foragers.

Milorad—So much the better, Sire; my Officers complain of having been three weeks in inaction.—They burn with impatience to take cannon, colours.

Murat—But why seek to embitter two nations, formed to esteem each other in so many respects?

Milorad—My Officers and myself are ready to give you all possible marks of our esteem; but, Sire, your foragers are always taken, and the columns which you may send

to the right and left, to protect them, shall be beaten.

MURAT—Your are passionate in words, General, but words do not beat an enemy. Cast your eye on the map; you will there see the country we have conquered, and how far we have penetrated.

MILORAD—Charles XII. penetrated still farther; he reached Pultowa.

MURAT—The French army has been constantly victorious.

MILORAD.—But we have never fought except at Borodino.

MURAT—That victory opened to us the gates of Moscow.

MILORAD.—I beg your pardon, Sire, Moscow was abandoned to you.

MURAT—At any rate we are masters of your ancient and immense capital.

MILORAD.—Yes, Sire, and it is an afflictive thought to every Russian, to myself in particular; I did every thing for the salvation of Moscow. Russia has made to you an immense sacrifice; but she already begins to reap the advantages attached to it.

MURAT.—How!

MILORAD.—I perceive that Napoleon has sent Lauriston to our Gen. in Chief to treat of peace. I know that your soldiers are reduced to satisfy themselves for 60 hours, with what is scarcely sufficient to support a man for 24.

MURAT—The passports sent you were a farce.

MILORAD. (continuing)—I see that the King of Naples has come to General Miloradovitch to beg quarter for his foragers, and to set on foot a sort of negotiation to calm the soldiers.

MURAT (piqued)—My visit was purely accidental; and I meant only to inform you of the abuses committed by your troops. Want of discipline is a great misfortune to an army; it has often been its ruin.

MILORAD.—But in that case you ought rather to encourage it. Precious want of discipline, which makes us shoot the French foragers!

MURAT—You greatly deceive yourself with regard to our position. Moscow is abundantly supplied with every thing: we expect immense reinforcements, which are already on the road.

MILORAD. (laughing)—Do you, then, think us farther removed from our reinforcements than you are from yours?

MURAT.—I have also to complain on a very essential point: I appeal, General, to your justice, and your sense of equity—you have twice fired on our flags of truce.

MILORAD.—Sire, we want not to hear of parleys. We want to fight, and not to negotiate. Take your measures accordingly.

MURAT. What! at that rate I am not safe even here.

MILORAD.—You would run a great risk, Sire, by coming a second time; but to-day I shall have the honour of accompanying you myself as far as your videttes.

The General here called for his horse; and Murat, struck with what passed, observed, that he had never heard of such a mode of making war. The General replied, he must have heard of it in Spain; and this unexpected retort induced Murat to change the conversation, and politely asked the General, where he had first served in that capacity.

MILORAD.—Surely France must still recollect the campaign of Suwarrow, in Italy. I had the honour there often to command the advanced-guard of the Generalissimo.

MURAT and the General then separated, after shortly conversing about the death of Prince Bagration.

A riot took place at Frome on Friday se'night, in consequence of a drunken set of colliers endeavouring to obstruct the peace-officers from doing their duty. The Earl of Cork, Col. Horner, Col. Jolliffe, and Mr. Ireland, being in Frome at the time, and on the bench as Justices, endeavoured to enforce their authority, but were attacked most furiously by the mob, who rescued their prisoners and proceeded to unroof the jail, which they partly effected; the Frome cavalry and infantry were immediately called out, the former under the command of Major Wickham, the latter of Major Olive, who succeeded in securing the six ring-leaders, who were strongly escorted to Ilchester gaol. Mr. Jolliffe received a violent blow, which cut through his hat; Mr. Ireland, Lord Cork, and Colonel Horner received several blows. In consequence of this daring outrage, the Frome and East Mendip cavalry has been ordered out on permanent duty, as these deluded men have threatened to revisit Frome on Tuesday next.

January 23.

The Royal Family, we understand, were so highly gratified by Mrs. Siddons's Readings, that she was requested to repeat them last Sunday evening. The subjects were sublime, moral, and suitable to the day. The Countess Dowager of Hartcourt was desired by her Majesty to present Mrs. Siddons with a magnificent gold chain, with the appendage of a Maltese Cross, in testimony of the pleasure which she has afforded to her illustrious auditors.

The Royal Fete which is to be given at Carlton House, on Friday next, the 29th inst., on the Court Introduction of the Princess

Charlotte, will, in magnificence and splendour, exceed that which was given last spring, but the cards of invitation are not so extensively issued as on the former occasion. Some new furniture, even more costly than that before in use, is we understand in preparation. Her Royal Highness's superb dress for this occasion is completed, and was yesterday sent down to Windsor for the approbation of her Majesty.

Count Wittgenstein, we are told from St. Petersburg, is the protégé of the amiable sister of the Emperor. Her Highness, learning that he was an officer of great merit, but poor, with a wife and four children, obtained rank for him in the Russian service; of this patronage the General has well proved himself worthy.

The following anecdote is extracted from the St. Petersburg Patriotic and Political Journal, a periodical work, something in the nature of our magazines, now published in the Russian capital.—We hope to afford pleasure to our readers, by furnishing them with an account of the escape of Lieutenant General Baron Wintzengerode, and of Major Narishkin, who was taken prisoner at the same time with the Baron. On their way to Minsk they continued to cherish great hopes of being freed from their captivity; but when they had advanced beyond that town all shadow of hope fled. The French also were so confident of the security of their prisoners, that they guarded them carelessly. One morning, Baron Wintzengerode espied a Cossack at some distance, and communicated this to Major Narishkin, who at first was loth to credit it; however, on approaching nearer, they were soon convinced that they had in reality discovered a warrior of the Danube. Baron Wintzengerode rose up, exhibited his orders to view, and exclaimed, "I am a Russian General!" The Cossack vanished in an instant; but soon after, twelve of his companions appeared, fell upon the guards, disarmed them, took the captives from the carriages, placed them on Cossack horses, and galloped off with them to the Russian head-quarters.

We learnt from Admiral Tchichagoff's dispatch, that Bonaparte fled on horseback from Oschmiany, in disguise, and with only a few followers. We are now informed, that at the next small town, on the road to Wilna, called Syzemska, he was still nearer being caught. No sooner had he alighted, and entered a miserable house for refreshment, than a party of Cossacks rushed in after him. Never was Miss Platoff so near matrimony! Had not the Emperor been very alert at vaulting, and leapt through the window, with the nimbleness of an Harlequin, while his faithful followers were fighting for his life, there would, probably, have been an end at once to that Grand Bubble, the French Empire.

When the grand Deserter ran away in Russia, he gave positive orders to the "brave lads," whom he left behind, to defend themselves at every possible point, at Wilna, at Kowno, &c in the hope of affording time to the corps of Regnier, Schwartzburg, Macdonald, and Angereau, to join them. As to Regnier, in the bustle, he seems to be reported *tautal*. Nobody knows any thing of him, or his corps. They will perhaps be found next spring, like swallows frozen in a marsh, somewhere in Volhynia. Bonaparte, however, cares the less about them, because they are *only Saxons*; and, had they lived a few months longer, they might, perhaps, have fought against him.

By the Speculation cutter, a merchant vessel which arrived on Wednesday from Corunna, Ministers have received dispatches, and the report is, that this communication announces the further retreat of the French to the north-eastern provinces of Spain. It is supposed, that that line of the war may be maintained by a force of 100,000 men, and that it is the intention of the enemy to set at liberty, for other enterprizes, the rest of their troops which are at present engaged in the Peninsula.

American papers to the 12th ult. have arrived in town. They do not bring any intelligence of material importance. No business of moment had been transacted in Congress, but we are assured by private letters, that one of the first measures to be proposed would be an augmentation of the naval force of the United States, and so greatly had the spirits of the Americans been raised by the successes of their frigates, that it was supposed even the federalists would vote in support of the measure. Accounts from the Army on the Canadian frontiers, speak of a great mortality among the troops, particularly among those stationed at Burlington. From five to twelve men are stated to die daily; the 11th regiment in particular had suffered greatly. The cause of this sickness is attributed to the soldiers having been encamped on a low wet plain, and exposed to cold and stormy weather, without tents or proper clothing. An expedition projected by a force under a General Hopkins against some Kickapoo villages, had terminated in the mutiny and return of the American troops.

The Scheldt fleet is ready to put to sea; and its destination is on good grounds believed to be an American port.

The letters by the sloop of war which has arrived from Corunna in eight days, were delivered yesterday, and the latest dates are to the 16th inst. Another action is mentioned, in which Mina, has again distinguished himself. It took place in the neighbourhood of Pampluna, and many of the French were killed and taken prisoners. The portion of the Spanish forces denominated the 6th army, to the number of about 12,000 infantry and 400 cavalry is to be quartered in Villa Franca, and had marched from Orense, for that purpose. Advices from the Sierra Morena state, that the few French that were in La Mancha had withdrawn northerly, and those which were in the centre of the Peninsula were taking the direction of the Ebro. In Otentene and other districts of the province of Valencia, the French have published an order addressed to the whole population, that an account should be delivered in to the military commanders in the respective parishes, of all the corn and provisions, under a penalty of forty lashes to the offender, without distinction of rank or profession.

It is noticed in some letters from France, that a Proclamation had been issued by Buonaparte, in which he declares, that the punishment of death shall be inflicted on all those composing the late Grand Army in Russia who have deserted his standard, should they return within his territories.

The vote from Paris, of the 500 cavalry, mounted and equipped, has already been followed by other cities and municipalities, as Rheims, Lyons, and Bourdeaux: and the same correspondence states, that, superadded to the regular regiments of horse in the different departments, the whole corps of the gendarmeries are at once held disposable, and to be drafted, as the English phrase might be, into the *line*. The numbers of these gendarmes are near 40,000: and it is subjoined that they are, both men and horses, in the highest condition.

January 28.

Masonic Fete to the Earl of Moira. Yesterday a grand Masonic Fete was given at Freemason's Hall to the Earl of Moira, when a highly ornamented Jewel was presented to him as a tribute of gratitude and esteem, from the brethren, for his zealous services as Acting Grand Master of the Masons, under the Prince Regent, for 25 years. The Meeting was most splendid. The Duke of Sussex, as Deputy Grand Master, was in the Chair, and he was supported by the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, and Gloucester, the Swedish Ambassador, the Grand Officers, and a ~~large number of~~ *large number of* the ~~most~~ *most* eminent. The illustrious Duke in the Chair, and the Committee of Managers had so arranged the plan of the entertainment, that a considerable part of it was conducted in the usual form of a public Fete, so as to admit of the presence of Ladies, and accordingly a number of beautiful women were seated in one gallery—the Duke of York's bank in another, and the toasts and sentiments were enlivened by some admirable glees and songs by a party of the best Vocal Performers.

After the health of the Royal Family had been drunk, the Duke of Sussex rose to propose the health of the Earl of Moira, not in his character of a Mason, for that he would reserve for the Brotherhood when their visitors had withdrawn, but in his character as a soldier and a Statesman. The illustrious Duke, in reciting the services of the Noble Earl as a soldier, recounted his gallantry in Flanders, when he so eminently assisted his Royal Brother, the Duke of York, and gained the hearts of his troops by his gallantry and his kindness. In his conduct as a Peer of the realm he had distinguished himself by his constant exertions in the cause of freedom, justice, and humanity; and the Bill of Debtor and Creditor which he brought into the House in 1801, and happily at length carried into a law, would be a perpetual memorial of the goodness of his heart. Of that universal benevolence of heart which extended its bounty to all around him, he was sure every one who heard him had seen so many instances, that they must all be penetrated with a sense of the gratitude which was due to him, by the high honour which he did to the fraternity—by the splendour which he shed on the craft by being so conspicuous an example would not be lost on them, now that they were for a time to lose its presence. He concluded with proposing the health of the Earl of Moira, the Friend of his Prince, of his Country, and of Man, with three times three, which was answered with enthusiasm.

The Earl of Moira rose under the evident impression of a fullness of heart which chokes utterance. The sensibility of his feelings, however, gave an irresistible charm to his words, and he made a most eloquent return to the company for the honour that day conferred upon him—and in a happy illustration of the principles of Masonry in softening and humanizing the heart, pointed to the Royal Brothers now assembled, living examples of the benignity, the kindred interest, that brotherly love which Masonry inculcates, and never fails to inspire in honest and sensible minds. What the Royal Duke had been pleased to ascribe to him was only the emanation of those principles which arose out of the hallowed institution. The highest and

the most heartfelt favour he had ever received from his Prince was the situation which he had held for twenty-five years in that institution, where he had had its precepts deeply engraven on his heart, the opportunity of receiving from so many virtuous men; the affectionate expressions of confidence, esteem, and approbation, which had endeared to him the duties he had to perform, and the expression of which this day, when he was called to the performance of duties elsewhere, was in his estimation the highest public honour he could receive. The remembrance of them should only cease with the last breath of his soul.

After this the Ladies withdrew, and the splendid ornament was presented by the illustrious Duke to the Noble Brother, with a most dignified and solemn address, commemorating his services to the Craft. The Noble Earl was invested, and then, as Acting Grand Master, took the Chair. But upon all that followed we must be silent, not being permitted to divulge the secrets of a craft.

Letters were yesterday received from Halifax to the 24th ult. and one of them, in a postscript, confirms the re-election of Mr. Madison. It was conjectured that on the public announcement of this important event, new proposals of peace would be made to Great Britain.

Letters from the French coast state, that Bonaparte has issued a proclamation forbidding every Frenchman, who served in the late campaign in Russia, to return to France under pain of death. If ever an authentic narrative of their unparalleled miseries shall be published by any of the Frenchmen who have escaped, it will unfold the most dreadful tale of horror that has ever been presented to the world.

The Duke of Brunswick Oels has applied for permission to revisit his native land, and hoist the standard of revolt in Mecklenburgh and Pomerania. It is added, that the young Prince of Orange, who has served at Aid-de-camp to the Marquis of Wellington with so much credit to himself, has been sent for to take a conspicuous share in the great revolution which is now known to be secretly preparing throughout the whole Continent, for the overthrow of Bonaparte's dynasty.

January 29.

We stopped the Press in our last to notice the arrival of a Gottenburgh Mail, bringing advices from thence to the 17th inst. Another Mail has since arrived, by which we have advices from Petersburg to the 1st, from Konigsberg to the 6th, from Berlin to the 9th, and from Gottenburgh to the 20th inst. but we have no further official accounts from the Russian armies. So late as the 15th instant the Russians had not entered Konigsberg, but were within a few miles of that city, and hourly expected, as the French were in no condition to oppose their occupation of the place. It is still mentioned both in letters from Copenhagen and Gottenburgh, that Macdonald had surrendered with 13,000 men, but it is probable that this report originated in the defection of General D'York. Some accounts from Berlin state, that the French are continuing their retreat from the Vistula to the Oder, and that their headquarters were to be established at Frankfort, on the Oder. Berlin, we are assured, still continues in a state of great agitation. All the private letters from the continent speak in terms of the highest exultation at the ruin of the "grand army," and describe the sufferings of the soldiers composing it as exceeding any calamity of the kind recorded in history. The fact is now related from so many quarters, that we think scarcely any doubt can remain of its accuracy, that to such distress were the French reduced for want of provisions, that they actually preyed upon the dead bodies of their companions. The Generals and Dignitaries of the French empire who had arrived at Konigsberg were covered only with rags, and some of them came in on foot disguised as peasants. It strikes us however, as a most singular fact, that all the Marshals and principal officers should have effected their escape!

The letters from St. Petersburg inform us, that much interest was attached to the pending negotiations with Austria, but nothing on the subject had transpired. The French prisoners were marching to the southern provinces of the Empire. Alexander, as we were previously informed was at Wilna, employed in the grateful task of rewarding his brave Generals. The Prince of Smolensko had been invested with the order of St. George, and the indefatigable Platoff had been raised to the dignity of a Prince. Wittgenstein had been presented with a valuable estate. The only exception from favourable notice was Admiral Tchichagoff. It had been confidently anticipated that his troops would have taken Bonaparte, and it is still contended that they might have done so, if the Admiral had not unnecessarily detained them at a certain village in the course of the pursuit. Some of the accounts from Gottenburgh mention, that the Emperor Alexander had declared himself King of Poland, and Protector of the States of Prussia, but other accounts say, that the Duke of Oldenburg is to be the Polish Sovereign.

The new levies in Russia proceed with the greatest facility. The Archduke Constantine

had been among the Cossack nations, and in consideration of an extension of their privileges, they had granted another levy of 40,000 men, to be fully equipped for service.

It is the general expectation at present, that the north of Germany in the spring will be the scene of military and political events of the highest importance. We noticed in our last that Gen. Hope was about to proceed on a mission to that quarter. The General and his suite sailed from Yarmouth on Tuesday. A Prussian General of great ability and reputation, has also sailed for the Baltic, and, we understand, he is to be immediately followed by arms and equipments for 20,000 of his countrymen, who are ready to follow the standard of national independence.

Paris Papers to the 20th inst. have arrived in town. They are very anxious to impress an opinion that Austria will continue firm to her alliance with France. The object of this no doubt is to facilitate the raising of the new levies in France. The only intelligence from the remains of the "Grand Army," is that Murat had removed his head quarters from Konigsberg to Elbing on the 3d inst. and that Eugene Beauharnois and Marshal Victor were at Marienwerder on the 26th ult. Gen. Baragnay D'Hilliers, who was some time a prisoner in this country, died at Berlin on the 6th inst.

Letters have been received from Cadiz of considerable importance, if we may rely on the accuracy of their contents. They state that there was every appearance that the discussions between the Marquis of Wellington and the Spanish Government would be brought to a favorable termination. The Cortes have agreed, it is said, to furnish Lord Wellington with an army of 80,000 men for the next campaign, and for these troops his Lordship is to have the appointment of officers. A corps of reserve is also to be formed in Andalusia, and another in Galicia, in order to maintain the more prominent force under his Lordship in a condition of permanent efficiency. We shall be very happy to find this arrangement confirmed.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, March 16.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MARCH 16.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from his Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated

My Lord, St. Petersburg, Feb. 6

By the continuation of the journal of military operations from the 20th to the 28th of January, it appears, that of the 20th of January, Prince Schwartzberg's head-quarters were at Pultusk, and his advanced posts, which had been drawn in from Snyacloff and Novogrodek, were established in Ostrolenka.

I have no details of the movements of General Sacken's column on the left, but I have reason to believe that it advanced near the line of the Bug upon Warsaw, observing Regnier's corps on the left bank of that river, which corps in a former report, was stated to have formed a support to the right of the Austrian auxiliary force.

General Miloradowitch's column has continued to move from Augustoff by Radziloff and Little Plovk, in the direction of Hudek, a small village west of Novogrodek, meeting near Lomaa, with General Vassizchikoff's corps, which had continued to follow the Austrian advanced posts; and this movement obliged the latter to retire to Ostrolenka.

The Field Marshal's column, with which the Emperor was present in person, moved from Ligne to Johannisberg, and from thence to Willenbourg, combining its movements so as to reach the last named place by the time General Miloradowitch's corps could arrive near Pyatnitz, on the 27th of January.

General Winzingerode, with a strong corps of light troops, formed an advanced-guard to both these columns, marching by Muschinitz upon Corchell, and covering the country round that place. These movements have driven in the advanced-posts of the Austrians.

As the Russian army was expected again to move on the 30th, apparently in the direction of the Vistula, it seems probable that the Austrian corps will continue its march, and pass that river.

General Regnier was on the 19th at Okunief, to the eastward of Warsaw.

The French head-quarters being established at Posen, it is possible that Regnier, since that date, may have marched down the Vistula in that direction, passing behind the rear of the Austrians; but if he should have united with Prince Schwartzberg the reinforcement would not place their united force in a situation to resist the troops opposed to them.

Meanwhile the advanced corps on the right, which drove the enemy from Marienbourg, Elbing, and Dorschau, have continued their operations, and have entered Dantzic; General Count Platoff's head-quarters being within a few English miles of that city, in a western direction. General Count Wittgenstein has resumed the command of the right column; and as part, at least, of the ordnance intended for the siege of Riga has

been secured, it is probable his usual success may attend him in reducing Dantzic.

Count Michael Woronzow has succeeded in taking possession of Bromberg, with its valuable magazines on the left bank of the Vistula, between Thorn and Graudentz; and Admiral Tchichagoff is moving in that direction, with the remainder of the force under his command.

The garrison of Graudentz is exclusively Prussian; and it appears by these reports, that upon the next movement of the head-quarters, every thing on the right bank of the Vistula will be in the occupation of the Russian forces except the garrisons of Graudentz and Thorn, no mention being made of any garrison left by the enemy at any other post on the Vistula.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

THE TIMES, March 17.

We have received *Hamburg* papers to the 2d instant, and *Paris* papers to the 13th instant. The latter are totally destitute of interest. The former are principally interesting as they relate to the disturbances at Hamburg. It has been remarked, that some of the most sanguinary monsters in the French revolution have possessed the mildest and most insinuating manners. This observation appears to be peculiarly applicable to the wretch who commands at Madgeburg, named Lauriston. He is a Count of the new stamp, and is known in this country from his having brought over the preliminaries of the late peace. His exterior is polished; but we find his heart can be as savage as that of a Marat. He scorns to threaten individuals with his vengeance. It is against towns and whole countries that his threats are directed. If they attempt to swerve from their obedience, they are to be subjected to terrible chastisement, and made examples of the unrelenting ferocity of their oppressors. These menaces are misapplied to the present occasion. At a time when the spirit of liberty begins to revive, they will act as stimulants to its increase. They will stir, if any thing can stir, a sense of shame in the oppressed nations, which will stifle the suggestions of fear, and even of prudence. The unnatural assumption of power to punish beyond all bounds of moral or equitable law, will sanction a natural right of retaliation; and Mr. Lauriston may be assured, that if he once falls into the hands of the German patriots, they will make little ceremony of consigning him to the gibbet he so richly deserves. In like manner, as the murder of the twelve loyal citizens of Moscow can never be expiated but by the life of Buonaparte, so the infamous proclamations of a Lauriston, a Soult, or a Junot, fully justify the solemn and formal punishment of their criminal authors.

The *Hamburg* Press being still under the absolute control of the French Authorities, we must expect from it all sorts of exaggeration and falsehood. We are, however, convinced, from the tone assumed in speaking of the approach of the Russians, that the latter are nearly threatening Berlin, although we must continue to credit our private information of yesterday that they had not got possession of that capital on the 24th ult. as repeatedly asserted. On the other hand, it is quite clear, that all which is said of the Austrian, Polish, and Saxon corps communicating with the Grand Army, and of the Vice-Roy being too strong to be attacked by the Russians, is an entire fabrication. We are sorry, indeed, to understand that whilst Austria pretends to assume the tone of a mediator, she has still a corps on foot avowedly acting in connection with Buonaparte. As long as the Emperor Francis adheres to that disgraceful connection,—as long as he has a soldier in the field against our allies,—we are of opinion, that not a moment's attention should be paid to any terms he has to propose. Let him, as soon as he likes, make his peace and become neutral; but do not let us fall into the absurdity of accepting the agent and proxy of our bitterest enemy as an umpire.

We have accounts from Amsterdam to the 12th instant, by which we learn, that there have been partial disturbances in Holland, in consequence of a resistance made to the Conscription Laws. Two persons, long known to have been inimical to the French Government, were the leaders on the occasion, and have been executed as rebels. In Prussia, every man almost was armed; but to what immediate end, it was difficult to say. The popular sentiment was the same throughout all the country. It was for national independence; and the natural wish of all was to see their King, acting as a King, at their head. Whether Frederick William possessed spirit enough to sustain so important a part, seemed to be doubted, in many parts of the Continent; but the Konigsberg advices, which we possess to the latter end of last month, represent him as having taken the most decided measures. From this source we are assured (though we cannot but hesitate to believe it), that the King of Prussia had actually made peace with Russia, and declared war against France. Those Prussians, it is added, who are able to bear arms, and do not come forward at the present juncture, in aid of their King and country, will be deprived of their rights of citizenship, and their property confiscated. The same letters state, that Dantzic had not fallen, but that the Rus-

sians were making rapid progress towards storming the place.

Of the good dispositions of Denmark and Sweden, our information does not authorize us to speak so confidently, as some of our contemporaries. An Evening Paper has assured the public, that it may depend on the Crown Prince's landing at Stralsund with all possible speed, descending at once into Hanover, and reinstating our venerable Sovereign in the Government of that Electorate. We apprehend, that this is reckoning a little too hastily; and if our intelligence be correct, the Crown Prince will hardly advance, at the farthest, beyond Swedish Pomerania, until some very satisfactory equivalent for his services is agreed upon. It is whispered, that the arrangements respecting Norway constitute an obstacle not easily to be got over, from the very adverse views which Sweden and Denmark entertain on that subject. However, this is a matter, in which our Cabinet must yield to foreign impulse; for what right have they to dictate to the north of Europe? If, indeed, they could have made up their minds last summer to sacrifice a few Barracks and Martello towers, to the great object of emancipating Spain, we might now have stood on higher ground: but this would have savoured of a bolder policy than usual; and our practicability-men wisely preferred the safe and snail-like pace in which they had been accustomed to travel.

As this subject has once more come across us, we must advert to the very satisfactory defence which has been made for Ministers, in reply to our remarks on the Marquis Wellesley's speech. It is not denied that the commencement of last campaign was a period more critical than had ever before occurred. It is not asserted, that the arrangements of Ministers were made under the impression of any extraordinary emergency. The Crisis is kept quite out of view; and we are told, first, that as much was done by Ministers as Lord Wellington expected; and, secondly, that more was done by them last year, than in any former campaign.

On the first head we will venture to say, that there never was a more unfounded assertion, than that Lord Wellington's views of the Spanish contest are different from those of his Noble Brother. As to the contemptible insinuation, that he was "concerned and surprised" at his Brother's conduct, it is beneath notice. Not at one moment only, nor on a single occasion, but for years, has Lord Wellington endeavoured, by every argument that could touch the head or heart, to incite Ministers to efforts more commensurate with the glorious object before them. It must be recollected, that he was taunted with "the common fault of all Generals to desire an unnecessary augmentation of the force under their command;" and it is well known, to some, at least, in the Cabinet, how long and earnestly he pleaded, before he could convince them of the policy of offensive warfare in preference to defensive. Having for the first time begun to assume the offensive last year, on a large scale, it is really too great a tax on human credulity, to expect any one to believe he could be "most completely satisfied," with being driven not simply to defensive measures, but to the abandonment of his conquests, and to a most destructive retreat. Let any one read his dispatch on breaking up from Burgos, and then say, what must have been the agonised state of his feelings, and how distant it was from "complete satisfaction."

And what were the great exertions made by Government at home? When they learnt the tremendous loss sustained by the army at Ciudad Rodrigo, and knew that in all probability a much greater loss must be incurred before Badajoz, did they take steps for sending a large force out in the beginning of April? No; but they dispatched troops after the battle of Salamanca, and those troops joined when the army had effected its final retreat within the Portuguese frontier. But then "a great moral effect" has been produced! The Spanish prejudices have been overcome, and the Cortes have appointed Lord Wellington Commander-in-chief. We should much like to know whether this was caused by the martial appearance which the Life Guards made, or by the ingenuity displayed, in sending our own agents to raise the price of dollars, by bidding against each other; for of these circumstances Ministers have the exclusive merit? No, it was occasioned by the glorious victory of Salamanca; a victory owing to any thing but the foresight of Ministers; owing to the arrogance and folly of the French Commander; owing to the determined bravery of our soldiers, and the consummate skill of our General; but gained whilst the army was in full retreat, destitute of money, and reduced to a lamentable inferiority of numbers. We do not accuse Ministers of a pertinacious adherence to their own plans. They are willing enough to learn, but it is generally not till the occasion for their learning is past. Thus, they last year sent out reinforcements after the business of the campaign was over; and we learn that they mean shortly to ship a battering train for St. Audoer. If it should happen, that Burgos should be a second time besieged, this measure may be as serviceable next summer, as it certainly would have been last summer, if adopted then. The misfortune is, that two campaigns seldom tally so exactly, as to render the plans which were formed too late for

the first, of any value at all in the second. However, we are willing to hope, that through the Teacher is despised and calumniated, the lesson may not be wholly thrown away.

The time will soon arrive, for putting this hope to the proof. Our last letters from Lisbon mentioned the arrival of three regiments of Hussars from England. Drafts have certainly been made from most of the French regiments in Spain, for the North; but Soult is nevertheless on the alert, and an active campaign is expected. It cannot begin before April, on account of the want of forage; but after that period the fields will supply it in abundance. We shall then see whether the admirable instruction, which the Noble Marquis delivered the other evening to his unwilling pupils, will not produce—we trust it will—some beneficial result, in the direction of the war.

We learn, that all the troops which can be spared in the West Indies, are now assembling at Barbadoes, where a large expedition is fitting out against America. About 4000 tons of shipping have sailed within these few days from the Downs, to make part of the expedition in question.

Near two months have elapsed since Lord A. Boscawen, in the *Royal Oak*, with the *Bellona*, *Egmont*, and *Theseus*, of 74 guns each, and the *Revolutionnaire*, *Nisemen*, and *Desirée* frigates, and *Mutine* sloop of war, sailed from Portsmouth under secret orders. As yet, no tidings have been received of this squadron. Its destination was conjectured to be the American coast.

We are happy to be able to contradict the late report of Sir Robert Wilson's having left the Russian army, which we should have seen confirmed with great regret under any circumstances. By the last accounts, dated the beginning of February, he was in perfect health near Warsaw.

LISBON AND CORUNNA PAPERS.

LISBON, DEC. 28.

We have received Gazettes from Galicia to the 11th, from Cadiz to the 12th, and from Estramadura to the 15th.

Suchet continues to send off for Tortosa, every thing valuable and removable which he had amassed at Valencia, not excepting the gates of the tabernacle of the Cathedral. He has levied of 800 individuals a contribution of twelve millions of reals, under the name of a forced loan. He has laboured hard to destroy the fortifications of Rovira and Milaur, collecting a force of 4,000 men, has shut up the French garrison in the fort of Mataro. General Villacampa, in the course of last month, fell in near Vexis, with a party of the enemy, consisting of 60 infantry and 30 horse, with their Commander. He took 40 prisoners, including the latter, and 26 were killed on the spot.

According to accounts from Ocanha, the French entered Madrid on the 3d of December, at nine in the morning. Basscourt, Empecinado, and Chaleco had retired on the preceding evening. It is therefore indubitable, says the *Conciso*, that the great Lord has arrived at Cadiz, as he had appointed on Sunday, meaning on Sunday last. But let which will have been the day, it is certain that dispositions were made to receive him, suitable to his merit and our gratitude. General Castanos has passed through Seville. On the 10th, Brigadier Morillo entered Valencia de Alcantara, and a bridge was prepared for the passage of the army of Gen. Hill.

It is not yet certain that the French have yet passed the Tagus by the bridge of Arcebispo. The last accounts were, that there are 2000 infantry in Talavera la Reyna, 1000 in Oropesa, 4500, with sufficient cavalry, in Calcaza, &c. They line the right bank of the river, and it appears that they intend to restore the old fortifications, except those of Almarez, to which hitherto nothing has been done.

ALICANT, NOV. 25.

Letters from the interior of Catalonia speak of a fortunate action which Baron D'Eroles's division had in the vicinity of Lerida, in which the Spaniards made 500 prisoners.

SEVILLE, DEC. 12.

To-day about noon, his Excellency General Castanos entered this city, and was received with discharges of artillery and the greatest applause by this faithful and grateful people, who can never forget the conqueror of Baylen.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, NOV. 24.

General Souham commands, *ad interim*, the army of Portugal, which consists of 45,000 men, including the reinforcements which came from France before the retreat of Lord Wellington. We know they consisted of 10,000 men, principally cavalry.

FURTHER PAPERS,

Furthering the Negotiation for a Renewal of the East-India Company's Exclusive Privileges.

(Continued from our last.)

Our Petitioners found the country divided into many different states, all feuda-
l to the Mogul, who was considered
the proprietor of the whole. These
were again divided amongst Zemins-
dars and chiefs, with other designations,
and among them there were sub-feudations
to the Ryots, who were the actual
cultivators of the soil, and no man held
land, and scarcely a crop, but at the
behest of another of superior power: there
was no effectual means of resort for the
possessor of any right or to the avenging
of wrong, and the will of the strongest
was the only practical rule of conduct
which was established. Under the man-
agement of your Petitioners, the scene
has been entirely changed. By fixing
permanent and invariable rents, a
valuable property has been, as it
is created to the natives. By the estab-
lishment of courts of justice, and the
grant of liberal emoluments to
judges who devote their lives to the study
of the administration of laws adapted to the
customs, and religions of the in-
dians, they have removed temptations
to oppression, and have provided the
means for the inhabitants to be insured
the enjoyment of property thus created
to them. Courts of criminal judicature
have also been universally erected, which
effectually provided for personal li-
berty and security. By the alterations
which have taken place, the practical
facilities of foreign commerce, of traffic
from port to port and internally, have
been facilitated, very greatly to its in-
crease.

It may not be supposed that your
Petitioners have assumed merits which
are not entitled to, they beg leave to
refer to the Fifth Report of the Select
Committee of this Honourable House on
the Affairs of the East-India Company,
which was presented to this Honourable
House on the 28th day of July last.
Notwithstanding the ameliorated con-
dition of the natives of India under the
management of your Petitioners, to which
they have been accustomed, yet the trans-
fer of the country is not maintained
by physical force, but chiefly by moral
influence, and in a great degree even by
their submission to British authority
which is greatly endangered by an un-
restrained resort of Europeans in search of
wealth, either by commerce or other
means, at distances from the principal
government, or in such numbers
seats, as to be beyond the controul
of the governors; and by the resort of
those who may not have such connection
with the ruling power, as will insure the ut-
most care in their conduct, not only not to
be positively to conciliate the
feelings with whom they may have dealings.
Your Petitioners beg leave to represent,
that their military establishments, artillery,
and advantages to this nation, inasmuch as
in several European wars in which this
nation has been engaged since the peace
of Amiens, the forces of your
Petitioners alone, or in conjunction with
the forces of His Majesty, at the expence
of your Petitioners, have taken all the settle-
ments belonging to the Europeans on the
continent of India, with whom this nation
was at war; and such captures have
formed a part of the price of national peace,
and any compensation to your Petition-
ers, and, upon the suggestion of His Ma-
jesty's Ministers, your Petitioners sent a
force from India into Egypt, by the
aid of His Majesty, to co-operate with His Majesty's
forces against the French, in the year 1801;
and in the present war, by expeditions
sent from India, all the possessions of
the French, Dutch, and Danes, in the
East-Indies, have been conquered: and though,
in such of those expeditions, the ac-
counts of which have been settled, your
Petitioners have been allowed considerable
sums on the part of the public, yet such
sums were calculated to reimburse
a part of the vast expenditure ac-
crued by your Petitioners for
the great national objects.

Your Petitioners humbly hope, they

will be found to have been as attentive to,
and as successful in the cultivation of the
trade with China, as they have been with
respect to the concerns in India. The pec-
uliarities of the Chinese, and the delicacy
attendant upon any intercourse with them,
must be too well known, as matter of history,
to every Member of this Honourable
House, to require any statement of it in
this Petition: it will be sufficient to in-
form this Honourable House, that it is but
a little more than one hundred years since
any trade whatever has been carried on
between this country and China, and that,
at this time, about forty-six thousand tons
of shipping are employed by your Petition-
ers therein, and that your Petitioners
entertain in China, for the purposes of that
trade, a regular establishment of servants,
called supra-cargoes, and others of inferi-
or ranks, whose business it is to keep up a
connection with the few merchants, or
more properly, mercantile officers, of the
Chinese government, who are deputed to
manage, on the part of the Chinese, all
the commercial transactions between Great
Britain and China. By this means, the
trade has been cherished and preserved
through, and notwithstanding, many perils
arising from circumstances apparently tri-
vial, and the fatal consequences of which
could only have been averted by the most
delicate conduct, and by the whole com-
mercial concerns of the British nation
being confided to one united authority.

Your Petitioners feel it incumbent upon
them to submit to this Honourable House
an abstract of their financial operations
since the arrangement contained in the
above-mentioned act of the thirty-third
year of the reign of His present Majesty
was made. At that time the capital stock
of your Petitioners amounted to the sum
of £5,000,000: since that period, in pur-
suance of an Act of parliament passed for
that purpose, the capital stock has been
increased by the sum of £1,000,000, con-
tributed by the subscribers at the rate of
£200 per cent.

At the time when the act of the thirty-
third of His Majesty* was passed, sundry
debts, incurred in the defence and pro-
tection of the British possessions in India,
bearing interest, were then due and owing
by your Petitioners, amounting to seven
millions of pounds sterling, or thereabouts.
Since that period the said debt has been
very much increased for the same purpose,
and great part of such increased debt was
raised upon loans, by the terms of which
the creditors were entitled to the option of
being paid off in India, or by bills of ex-
change to be drawn upon London; and
upon such obligations becoming due, your
Petitioners have been obliged to provide,
out of their funds and credit at home; the
means of paying bills of exchange drawn
upon them since the year 1807, to the
amount of £10,902,924 sterling, in dis-
charge of Indian debt: and the debt con-
tracted for political purposes, now remain-
ing due in India, according to the latest
advice from thence, amounts to the sum of
£26,000,000, or thereabouts over and be-
sides the sum of £3,000,000 Reduced
three per cent. Annuities, and the sum of
£1,400,000 Consolidated three per
cent. Annuities, on which the sum of
£2,500,000 sterling was raised, in pursu-
ance of an act passed in the last session
of parliament, to enable your Petitioners
to pay bills of exchange which had been
drawn upon them from India, in part dis-
charge of the Indian debt; as hereinbefore
mentioned, and also over and besides the
sum of £2,202,000, or thereabouts; now
owing by your Petitioners upon bills of
exchange not yet due, but payable in
London; which have been drawn in India
in further part discharge of the said
Indian debt.

That the revenues of the territorial ac-
quisitions in India in the possession of
your Petitioners in the year 1793, amount-
ed to the annual sum of £8,000,000, or
thereabouts; and, by the latest accounts
and estimates received from the East-
Indies, the revenues of the territorial ac-
quisitions, now in the possession of your
Petitioners, amount to the annual sum of
£16,000,000, or thereabouts: but the
civil and military expences of the govern-
ment have proportionably increased.

That the profits of the trade carried on
by your Petitioners since the year 1793, to
the latest period to which the accounts can

be correctly estimated, have amounted to
the sum of £6,289,405, over and above
the commercial charges of your Petition-
ers, and beyond the payment of interest
on their bond debt in England, and be-
sides the dividends from time to time paid
on the capital stock of your Petitioners,
according to the directions of the said act
of parliament passed in the thirty-third
year of the reign of His present Majesty.

That in 1793 the bond debt in England
of your Petitioners amounted to the sum
of £3,200,000, or thereabouts: since
which, by an act of parliament passed in
the year 1797*, they have been empower-
ed to raise money, by increasing their
capital stock by the amount of £2,000,000;
but your Petitioners have not availed
themselves of that resource, but under the
authority of several acts of parliament,
they have raised money upon bond, and
their bond debt in England now amounts
to the sum of £5,409,325; but your Pe-
titioners are intitled by law to issue bonds,
to the amount of 7,000,000 in the whole.

That the annual interest upon the pre-
sent amount of the Indian debt now
amounts to the sum of £1,600,000, or
thereabouts: and as, by the terms of the
loans on which such money was raised,
the creditors are entitled to receive their
interest by payment of money in India,
or by bills of exchange to be drawn and
made payable in London, at rates favour-
able to the holders, and judging from the
amount drawn within the last half year,
your Petitioners estimate that the annual
sum of £1,500,000, or thereabouts, will
be necessary to be provided annually in
London, for the payment of such interest:
besides which, although the several sums
of money payable in respect of the reduc-
ed and consolidated annuities (on which
the said sum of £2,500,000 was raised by
virtue of the said act of the last session of
Parliament), for interest and sinking fund
attendant thereon, amounting altogether to
the annual sum of £242,820, are ex-
pressly charged upon the revenues of the
territorial acquisitions in the East-Indies,
yet your Petitioners are bound by the said
act, at all events, to pay such sums of
money into the Bank of England, in manner
in the said act mentioned; and your Pe-
titioners will also be obliged to provide in
London the interest and other charges
which may be attendant upon any further
loan which may be necessary, in conse-
quence of the said further sum of £2,202,000;
part of the Indian debt, for which bills of
exchange drawn upon your Petitioners are
now outstanding; and it is estimated, that
political charges (including payments to be
made to the creditors of the late Nabobs
of the Carnatic) consequential upon the
Indian territory, to the annual amount of
£910,000, or thereabouts, will be to be
defrayed in England; and as, from the
best estimates which can be made, there
appears but little reason to expect (with-
out a considerable reduction of the milita-
ry expences of your Petitioners in India)
that there should be any sufficient surplus
revenue to be remitted for those purposes,
your Petitioners apprehend that the punc-
tual discharge of the pecuniary obligations
of your Petitioners, in relation thereto, as
well as the payment of the interest upon
their bond debt in England, and the di-
vidends on their capital stock, will depend
most essentially upon the trade to be car-
ried on by your Petitioners.

That in pursuance of several acts of
parliament since 1807†, your Petitioners
have increased their bond debt in England,
by the sum of £2,409,325; and, in pur-
suance of an act of parliament passed in
the fiftieth year of the reign of His present
Majesty, your Petitioners have borrowed
exchequer bills of the public, to the
amount of £1,500,000; and, by virtue of
an act passed in the last session of Parlia-
ment, as hereinbefore mentioned, your Pe-
titioners raised on loan, by way of reduced
and consolidated annuities, the sum of
£2,500,000: and all such sums of money,
together with the said sum of £6,289,405,
which has arisen from the surplus profits
of the trade carried on by your Petitioners,
as hereinbefore mentioned, have been ab-
sorbed, by payment of debts and ex-
pences incurred in respect of the territo-
rial acquisitions in India.

That in the expeditions on the part of
the British nation against the European
enemies of His Majesty, and by advances
for His Majesty's navy, and other public
services, your Petitioners have incurred
very large expences, which, they submit,
they are entitled to be reimbursed by the
Public: and your Petitioners compute,
that after allowing such sum as your Pe-
titioners are indebted to the Public for the
loan of exchequer bills, to the amount of
£1,500,000, as hereinbefore mentioned,
pursuant to an act for that purpose passed
in the last session of Parliament,* and
after allowing such sums as your Petition-
ers are indebted to His Majesty for troops
in India, and for recruiting, the sum of
£2,294,426, at the least, will be found
due to your Petitioners.

Your Petitioners have now exhibited,
they hope with candour, the real situation
of their affairs, and of the British trade
and relations with the East-Indies and
China. Your Petitioners do not presume
to offer an opinion, whether any other ar-
rangements, than those which have taken
place, would have led to results equally,
or more advantageous, than have arisen to
their country, but they apprehend it to be
quite undeniable, that the privileges en-
trusted to your Petitioners have produced
a large quantity of positive benefit to the
British empire; and they submit, that
any material change in the Indian system
would be matter of experiment, for which
there can be no sufficient data from which
its success can be calculated.

Your Petitioners feel it to be their du-
ty to express to this Honourable House
their sincere opinion, that the public
interest cannot be better consulted, than
by continuing your Petitioners as the
sole organs and channel, both for the
trade with and the government of India,
upon the principles established by the
act of the thirty-third year of His Ma-
jesty's reign, with such variations, as to
the financial appropriations, and in some
other points of detail, as present circum-
stances require and experience has pointed
out. Your Petitioners ask not for an
exclusive trade upon the narrow prin-
ciples of monopoly, for the mere purpose
of commercial gain; they have under
their care interests of a much more extend-
ed and liberal nature, which it is their
duty to attend to. Your Petitioners are
ready to become parties to any arrange-
ment, which shall be consistent with the
rights of your Petitioners and the security
of British India, and which will not
deprive your Petitioners of the means of
fulfilling their pecuniary engagements
with the Public and individuals, or the
performance of the functions which may
be continued or allotted to them. They
hope they will not be deemed presump-
tuous, in humbly submitting their opinion,
considered and reconsidered, that the
opening the trade with China, in any
degree, would endanger its existence alto-
gether; and your Petitioners have, at no
time, contemplated any alteration even in
the export trade to the East-Indies, with-
out considerable doubt and hesitation:
but your Petitioners are firmly of opinion,
that the unrestrained liberty of importation
from that country, otherwise than through
the medium of the establishment of your
Petitioners in London, would produce ef-
fects, which every well-wisher to his coun-
try must deprecate, and which would put
to extreme hazard any pledge, on the part
of your Petitioners, for the good govern-
ment of India or the performance of their
obligations. Your Petitioners submit,
that they would not be justified in becom-
ing parties to any system, which, on con-
sideration, should appear to them likely
to prove an illusion.

As your Petitioners do not venture to
anticipate what may be the determination
of this Honourable House upon the ques-
tion hereby submitted to its decision, your
Petitioners hope, that they will be excused
for humbly stating what, in the event of
the dissolution of the present system, they
conceive would be found to be the rights
of your Petitioners, as well as their fair
pretensions upon the justice and liberality
of Parliament. The absolute right of your
Petitioners, for their own use, to a consi-
derable part of the forts, towns, islands,
territories, and rights, which they have
acquired abroad, never has been question-
ed, and your Petitioners believe it to be

* 37 Geo. III. cap. 31. + 34 Geo. III. cap. 41,
47 Geo. III. cap. 41, sess. 2; 51 Geo. III. cap.
† 47 Geo. III. sess. 2, cap. 41; 51 Geo. III. cap. 5;
50 Geo. III. cap. 5; 52 Geo. III. cap. 135.

* 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, sec. 108.

* 50 Geo. III. cap. 135; 52 Geo. III. cap.

unquestionable; and notwithstanding the claim made for the Public to other parts of the territorial acquisitions and revenues of your Petitioners, they entertain a strong hope, that the property, as well in those parts which were acquired by conquest, under the powers of peace and war lawfully exercised by your Petitioners, as in those parts which were otherwise acquired, would be found to belong to your Petitioners, in the same way as any other property within His Majesty's dominions belongs to the owners thereof, subject to the sovereignty and allegiance due to His Majesty; but even supposing it should be determined, contrary to the sense and expectations of your Petitioners touching their rights, that those places were not the property of your Petitioners, your Petitioners submit, that, in that case, if the possession were to be assumed on the part of the Public, your Petitioners would have a just right to reimbursement of the expenses which they have incurred in acquiring and maintaining them, and in making the fortifications, and civil and military buildings and works which your Petitioners have erected and improved upon them, with a compensation for the services and risk of your Petitioners, during the long time which they have had the possession and government of such territories, under the confirmation of Parliament, and all other charges incurred by your Petitioners, relative to such territories. These expenses and charges amount to many millions of money. Your Petitioners also submit, that they have a just claim to be reimbursed all the sums they have paid, in discharge of debts contracted on account of the territories, and to be indemnified against all other debts in respect of them, and which now remain undischarged.

Your Petitioners do not question, as an abstract principle, the right of any of His Majesty's subjects, to trade with any part of His Majesty's dominions; but your Petitioners humbly submit, that it cannot be contended, that any persons can have a right, except with the consent of your Petitioners, to use the settlements, factories, and seats of trade, or to avail themselves of the means and facilities, moral and physical, which your Petitioners, at a great expence and risk, have created or acquired, and now, at great current charge, maintain, for the purposes of commerce and civil intercourse.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that this Honourable House will take the premises into its consideration, and make such provision as, in its wisdom, it shall see fit, for continuing the government of the territorial acquisitions in the East Indies in your Petitioners, and for settling the trade to the East Indies and China and other places, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan, according to the present system; or that your Petitioners may have such relief in the premises as their case may require.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

No. LXXXIX.

Copy of a further PETITION from the EAST INDIA COMPANY to the Honourable HOUSE OF COMMONS, also noticed in the preceding Minutes.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, The humble Petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

SHewETH,

That loans of very large sums of money have heretofore been raised in India, on the credit of your Petitioners, for the defence and protection of the British possessions there, by the terms of which loans the creditors were entitled to the option of being paid off in India, or by bills of Exchange to be drawn upon London; and upon, and in consequence of such obligations becoming due, bills to the amount of £13,104,924 have been drawn, since the year 1807, upon your Petitioners, payable in London, and the sum of £10,902,924, part of the said sum of £13,104,924, has been discharged by your Petitioners, and £2,202,000, residue thereof, now remains outstanding, and the larger part of the bills drawn for the same will become due previous to the month of March 1814.

That, for the purpose of enabling your Petitioners to pay the said bills of exchange which they have so discharged to the amount of £10,902,924, they borrowed Exchequer Bills of the Public, to the amount of £1,500,000, in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of His present Majesty, entitled "An Act for granting to His

Majesty a Sum of Money to be raised by Exchequer Bills, and to be advanced and applied, in the Manner and upon the Terms therein mentioned, for the Relief of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies;" and your Petitioners also raised the sum of £2,500,000 upon reduced three pounds per centum annuities and consolidated three pounds per centum annuities, respectively, transferable at the Bank of England, in pursuance of an act of parliament made and passed in the fifty-second year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for advancing £2,500,000 to the East-India Company, to enable them to discharge part of the Indian Debt."

That, by another act of parliament, made and passed in the fifty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend an Act of the fiftieth year of His present Majesty, for granting a Sum of Money to be raised by Exchequer Bills, to be advanced and applied in the Manner and upon the Terms therein mentioned, for the Relief of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any three or more of them, to carry to the credit of your Petitioners, in repayment of the sums advanced under the provisions of the said act of parliament of the fiftieth year of the reign of His present Majesty, any sum or sums of money which should have been advanced or disbursed by your Petitioners in the East-Indies for His Majesty's navy or any public services.

That your Petitioners compute that, after allowing in account such sum as your Petitioners are indebted to His Majesty for the loan of the said Exchequer Bills, that the sum of £2,294,426, at the least, is now due to your Petitioners, in respect of Money which has been advanced or disbursed by your Petitioners in the East-Indies for His Majesty's navy and other public services.

That, by virtue of an act of parliament passed in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of His present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to enable the East-India Company to raise money by further increasing their capital stock and to extend the provisions now existing, respecting the present stock of the Company, to the said increased stock," your Petitioners are now authorised to raise money, by increasing their capital stock by the sum of £2,000,000; but your Petitioners have not raised any money in exercise of the powers contained in the said act.

That your Petitioners are now authorised by law to raise money in England upon bonds, to the amount of seven millions, and your Petitioners have now issued bonds to the amount of £5,409,325, and are at liberty to issue further bonds to the further amount of £1,590,675; and by an act passed in the fifty-first year of the reign of His present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to enable the East-India Company to raise a further sum of money upon bond, instead of increasing their capital stock, and to alter and amend an act passed in the forty-seventh year of the reign of His present Majesty relative thereto," it is provided, that when your Petitioners shall have raised, under and by virtue of the said act of the thirty-seventh year of the reign of His present Majesty, and of the said act of the forty-seventh year of the reign of His present Majesty and of that act, such sums of money as together should amount to the sum of four millions sterling, from thenceforth it should not be lawful for your Petitioners to raise any further sum of money upon bond; and all money which, from thenceforth, should be raised by increase of capital stock, under and by virtue of the said first-mentioned act, should be applied in discharge of the said bond debt, until the said bond debt, created by virtue of the said act of the forty-seventh year of the reign of His Majesty, or of that act, together with the money to be raised by increase of capital, as aforesaid, should be reduced to the sum of four millions sterling.

That, upon an estimate of the probable receipts and payments of your Petitioners in England, including amongst the receipts the said sum of £2,294,426 so due from the Public to your Petitioners, as hereinbefore mentioned, it appears that it will be advantageous and necessary to the concerns of your Petitioners, that they should be authorised to raise the sum of £2,500,000 on loan, in a different manner from that in which they may now raise money, for the purpose of enabling them to discharge the said bills of exchange, to the amount of £2,202,000, drawn in liquidation of the Indian debt,

to provide for their other current payments, and to enable your Petitioners, as circumstances may render it advisable, to reduce the amount of their bond debt, without increasing their capital stock.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that this Honourable House will be pleased to direct the payment of the said sum of £2,294,426, so due by the Public to your Petitioners as hereinbefore is mentioned, and to grant to your Petitioners such relief in the premises, as to this Honourable House shall seem meet.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

FRENCH COURT CALENDAR.

The incessant recurrence of the new French titles in all the reports from France, makes it essential to the readers of newspapers to have the names as well as titles. To assist our readers we give the following list:

- Sovereign of Holland—Francis Beauharnois.
- King of Naples—Marshal Murat, Prince Joachim Napoleon.
- Queen of Naples—Caroline Buonaparte.
- King of Spain—Prince Joseph Napoleon.
- King of Westphalia—Prince Jerome Napoleon.
- Viceroy of Italy—Prince Eugene Beauharnois, (4th corps).
- Princess Borghese—Paulina Buonaparte.
- Princess of Baden—Stephanie de la Pagerie.
- Grand Duchess of Florence—Elisa Buonaparte.
- Grand Duke of Berg—Prince Charles Louis Napoleon.
- Grand Duke of Warsaw—Frederick Augustus IV. King and Elector of Saxony.
- Archbishop of Lyons—Cardinal Fesche.
- Prince of Pontecorvo—Marshal Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden.
- Prince of Neuchatel—Marshal Berthier, Vice-Constable of France.
- Prince of Essling—Marshal Massena.
- Prince of Benevento—Talleyrand, Vice-Arch-Chancellor.
- Prince of Eckmuhl—Marshal Davoust.
- Duke of Abrantes—Marshal Junot.
- Duke of Albufeira—Count Suchet.
- Duke of Auerstadt—Marshal Davoust.
- Duke of Bassano—Maret, Secretary of State.
- Duke of Belluno—Marshal Victor.
- Duke of Cadore—Champagny, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- Duke of Castiglione—Marshal Angereau.
- Duke of Cornetiano—Marshal Mouton.
- Duke of Dalmatia—Marshal Soult.
- Duke of Dantzic—Marshal Lefebvre.
- Duke of Elchingen—Marshal Ney.
- Grand Duke of Florence—General Bacchiocchi.
- Duke of Friuli—Marshal Duroc, Grand Marshal of the Palace.
- Duke of Montebello—Marshal Lasnes, killed at Wagram.
- Duke of Istria—Marshal Bessieres, Commander of the Imperial Guards.
- Duke of Otranto—Fouche, Governor of Rome.
- Duke of Padua—General Arigia.
- Duke of Parma—Cambaceres, Arch-Chancellor.
- Duke of Placenza—Marshal Le Bruu, Prince Arch-Treasurer.
- Duke of Ragusa—Marshal Marmont.
- Duke of Reggio—Marshal Oudinot.
- Duke of Rovigo—Gen. Savary, Minister of Police.
- Duke of Tarento—Marshal Macdonald.
- Duke of Treviso—Marshal Mortier.
- Duke of Valmy—Marshal Kellerman.
- Duke of Vicenza—General Caulincourt, Grand Chamberlain, and Master of Saxony.
- Ex-Marshal Brane (supposed to be murdered.)
- Ex-Marshal Jourdan.
- Marshal Penignon.
- Marshal Serrurier.

THE FOLLOWING GENERALS OF DIVISIONS ARE ALSO BARONS OF THE EMPIRE, VIZ.

Borde Sault	Rajol	Subervie	Daron.
Valtier and			

THE FOLLOWING GENERALS OF DIVISIONS ARE ALSO COUNTS OF THE EMPIRE, VIZ.

- Andreossi.
- Baraguay de Hilliers.
- Belliards.
- Bruyeres.
- Gouvion St. Cyr.
- Defrance.
- Du Taillies, Governor of Warsaw.
- St. Germain.
- Ornaud.
- Rapp, Governor of Dantzic, and First Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor.
- Regnier.
- Sebastiani.
- Vandamme, Commandant of Boulogne.
- Linois, Vice Admiral.
- Grouchy.
- Hogendorp, Governor of Konigsberg.
- Hulin, Governor of Paris.
- Loison, Governor of the Imperial Palace.
- Mauberg.
- Montbrun.
- Morand.
- Nansouty.

A highly interesting experiment has been made with a Machine at Leeds for the purpose of substituting the Agency of Steam for the use of Horses, in the conveyance of Coal on the Iron rail-way from the Mines of J. C. Branding, Esq. In fact a Steam Engine of four Horses power, which with the assistance of cranks turning a cog-wheel and iron cogs placed at one side of the rail-way is capable when lightly loaded of moving at the speed of ten miles an hour. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Machine ran from the Coal Staith to the top of Hunslet Moor, where six and afterwards eight waggons of Coal, each weighing three tons and a quarter, were hooked to the back part. With this immense weight, to which as it approached the town was super-added about 50 of the spectators mounted upon the waggons, it set off on its return to the Coal Staith, and performed the journey, a distance of about a mile and a half, principally on a dead level in 23 minutes without the slightest accident. The experiment which was witnessed by thousands of spectators was crowned with complete success, and when it is considered that this invention is applicable to all rail roads, and that upon the works of Mr. Branding alone, the use

of 50 Horses will be dispensed with, a saving necessary for the consumption of 200 men saved, it cannot but be hailed as an invention of great public utility.

The curious have lately been in visiting a kind of Catacomb for a Quarry situated between the Oldry and Montrange, in which are deposited Bones removed from the Burying-ground of the Innocents. Report fixes on 800,000 largely ranged like Books in a Library. ** If we are not mistaken a specimen of the same kind has been during many years established in a part of the Convent of the walls forming the sides of the room with heads looking inwards, placed in rows, and when the place is enlightened the feeble glimmerings of a dying light whole presents a singular instance of association of ideas in the mind of a philosopher. Whether it be most calculated to inspire devotion, abstractedness from the world, or insensibility after the first emotions of surprise are abated, must be left to the discretion of those who are best acquainted with the Brotherhood of Holy St. Francis.

Extraordinary Operation.—A soldier, lately sent from the Peninsula Royal Military Hospital at Plymouth had a most extraordinary operation performed on him. In consequence of the wound in the upper part of his thigh judged necessary to take the thigh out of the socket. The poor fellow being informed of the decision of the Surgeons, was told at the same time that he ought to expect death there was no instance of a patient surviving the dreadful experiment. The operation however, was performed in the presence of several eminent professional men, the bearing it with uncommon fortitude are happy to add, that the sufferer is exceedingly well, and is considered as being in no danger.—It is said that this is the first successful operation of the kind.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Stuttgart, Jan. 12.—An attempt at assassination has been made against his Majesty the King of Wurtemberg. The Pfaderer de Murr (of the Great Bail Marbach), the most contributed to the execution of His Majesty, to recompense his devotion, has appointed him Bailiff, and him the Grand Medal of the Order of Merit, by the Minister of the Interior. The Gazette does not enter into any particulars respecting the danger to the King; the following is what is reported:—The King was hunting, and being in a small wood which served to conceal his Majesty's purpose of firing upon the game which passed before it, he was suddenly annoyed by the smell of burnt tinder. They examined and searched, but could not discover whence the smell proceeded. The King was incommoded by it, went out, and a minute investigation took place under the building. At last powder and inflammable materials were discovered, shortly after building blew up.

Thanksgivings have been returned throughout all the churches of the kingdom, in preservation of his Majesty from the danger with which he was threatened.

GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

Elseneur, Jan. 13.—Letters have this day been received from Copenhagen the 12th instant stating, that the Prussian army under General D'York had surrendered to the Russian army within a few days of Konigsberg.

Jan. 16.—Private accounts received from German Mail mention, that what remains are to proceed behind the Oder, and that this was resolved upon after the loss of a battle at Tabiau. At Berlin took place at the Theatre: the King was sent, when a Prussian General exclaimed "Vive l'Empereur Alexander!" His Majesty called for silence, but the audience became so outrageous that the play could not be performed. The King is greatly enraged at the conduct of D'York for surrendering.

GERMAN PAPERS.

Riga, Dec 24.—It is said, that the command of the Austrian auxiliary corps has been taken from the Prince of Schwarzenberg and given to Gen. Bellegarde. It is also said that Prince Stahremberg, late Ambassador of the Court of London, has been sent to Vienna.

Extract of a letter from Setzen, in Poland, dated December 17th:—
"The day before yesterday there was a fire in this place a Polish regiment, the last of which infested this neighbourhood. They came with cold and fatigue, they took up their quarters for the night in the neighbourhood of Setzen. A whole battalion of 700 lay in a large cattle-shed, and in the negligent manner kindled a fire in the building. While they were all asleep, the fire communicated itself to the building, according to the report of some of the soldiers themselves, 400 of their comrades were killed; 700 of them were not completely dead, but were so frightfully burnt, that they expired before evening."